

Records of the General Conference

Twenty-second Session Paris, 25 October to 26 November 1983

Volume 2

Reports

Programme Commissions

Administrative Commission

Legal Committee

United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization

Note on the Records of the General Conference

The Records of the twenty-second session of the General Conference are printed in three volumes:

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

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

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

ISBN 92-3-102279-2

Arabic Edition 92-3-602279-0
Chinese Edition 92-3-502279-7
French Edition 92-3-202279-6
Spanish Edition 92-3-302279-X
Russian Edition 92-3-402279-3

Published in 1984
by the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

Set and printed in the Workshops of Unesco

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Printed in France

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I. Reports of the Programme Commissions

NOTE

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

The reports of the five Programme Commissions were submitted to the General Conference, in plenary meeting, in the following documents: 22 C/121, 122, 123, 124, 125 and Annex-Recommendations.

The final texts of resolutions which were adopted by the General Conference on the recommendations of the five Commissions have been omitted from these reports, being reproduced in Volume I - Resolutions. The numbers of resolutions shown in the reports are those borne by the proposed resolutions which

appeared in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (document 22 C/5) and in the proposed amendments to that draft submitted by Member States (document 22 C/8 and 22 C/DR ... series). The numbers finally given to the resolutions in Volume I have, however, been shown in brackets; it should be noted that some resolutions were altered in plenary session.

The budgetary figures contained in these reports and in that of the Administrative Commission were subsequently adjusted in the light of the Appropriation Resolution for 1984-1985, adopted by the General Conference at its thirty-third plenary meeting, on 25 November 1983 (document 22 C/127).

A. Report of Commission I

Introduction

Examination of Item 11 - Discussion Unit 1: Major Programme I

Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies

Discussion Unit 13: Programme VIII.1
Study and planning of development

Discussion Unit 14: Programme VIII.2
Co-operation with Member States with a view to identifying priority projects for development; and

Programme VIII.3
Implementation of action for development

Examination of Item 19 - Impact of the development of informatics on Unesco's programmes

Examination of Item 20 - Problems arising from migratory movements

Examination of Item 11 - Discussion Unit 22: Major Programme XIV
The Status of Women
and of Item 17 - Unesco's contribution towards improving the status of women

Examination of Item 11 - Discussion Unit 25: Co-operation for development and external relations
Discussion Unit 26: Participation programme

Examination of Item 30 - Septennial report by the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by international non-governmental organizations in categories A and B

Examination of Item 31 - Report by the Director-General on changes in the classification of international non-governmental organizations

Examination of Item 32 - Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities

Examination of Item 33 - Study on the operating conditions of the Executive Board and on the prospects of its possible enlargement in the future

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, Commission I elected, by acclamation, Mr Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru) as its Chairman.

(2) At the second meeting of the Commission, the four Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur were also elected by acclamation, and the Bureau was established as follows: Chairman: Mr Alberto Wagner de Reyna; Vice-Chairmen: Mrs Nanzadyn Itguel (Mongolia), Mr Hans Meinel (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr Faisal El Salem (Kuwait), Mr I Dragan (Romania); Rapporteur: Mr Youssef Diare (Guinea).

(3) The Commission then adopted the timetable of work as set out in document 22 C/COM.1/1.

(4) The following items of the agenda of the General Conference were submitted to the Commission for consideration:

Unit 1 - Major Programme I: Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies;

Units 13 and 14 - Major Programme VIII: Principles, methods and strategies of action for development;

Unit 22 - Major Programme XIV: The status of women;

Units 25 and 26 - Part II.B 3 and 4: General activities - Chapters 3 and 4 'Co-operation for development and external relations' and 'Participation programme';

Item 17 - Unesco's contribution towards improving the status of women;

Item 19 - Impact of the development of informatics on Unesco's programmes;

Item 20 - Problems arising from migratory movements;

Item 30 - Septennial report by the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by international non-governmental organizations in categories A and B;

Item 31 - Report by the Director-General on changes in the classification of international non-governmental organizations;

Item 32 - Definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities;

Item 33 - Study on the operating conditions of the Executive Board and on the prospects of its possible enlargement in the future.

(5) From Thursday 27 October to Monday 21 November 1983, the Commission devoted 15 meetings to consideration of the items included in its agenda.

(6) Each discussion unit comprised four parts:

presentation of the theme by the Director-General's representative;
general debate on the theme;
reply by the Director-General's representative;
recommendations of the Commission.

(7) The representatives of Member States, Associate Members and various international governmental and non-governmental organizations took part in the general debate.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 1: MAJOR PROGRAMME I

REFLECTION ON WORLD PROBLEMS AND FUTURE-ORIENTED STUDIES

(8) The Commission devoted its second, third and fourth meetings and the first part of its fifth meeting to consideration of Unit 1 of Major Programme I (Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies) of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(9) In his opening speech, the Chairman of the Commission said that Unesco, by virtue of its Constitution, was, of all the organizations of the United Nations system, the one with special responsibility for intellectual activities. Only in 1977, however, with the adoption of the first Medium-Term Plan, was the task of reflection accorded full and formal recognition in the Organization. The adoption of the second Medium-Term Plan meant that it had now acquired a permanent and systematic character.

(10) The Chairman went on to explain that the Commission's terms of reference were to consider the direction that that reflection should take and to specify the objectives that it should set itself. The Commission should, in his opinion, proceed in a new way, forming itself into a body that reflected on world problems and future-oriented studies. Discussion was the method of consideration generally favoured by international organizations. Discussion presupposed a variety of opinions and the comparison of different points of view. Although it was essentially polemical and although inherent in it was the desire to win and to convince, discussion also tried to reconcile positions and resolve differences of opinion. It therefore went from the multiple towards the single. Reflection, on the other hand, did not begin from any set position. It began with a single concept or problem and, by gradually

delving deeper into it, opened up new horizons and new approaches. Reflection and discussion therefore followed completely different paths and required completely different attitudes.

(11) The Chairman thus called on the Commission to engage in reflection for action, to meditate on world problems and the solutions that could be applied to them as set out under the twelve headings of the first part of the second Medium-Term Plan. The Chairman also stressed the originality of Unesco's approach, which extended reflection beyond the economic sphere, the 'paeconomic approach' to which most studies of the world situation were restricted.

(12) Everything at the present time, the Chairman continued, was evaluated in terms of economics, which was becoming the measure of all things and of man himself. Material wealth was set up as a supreme value, while other values were considered to be of secondary importance. One of the merits of Unesco was the way in which it had stood up for culture and declared the importance of the mind. Another merit was that it provided the opportunity today to examine the problems of the world using the truly human measure of man, his dignity, his freedom, authenticity and happiness. Those values were not pure abstractions; they were the values that could act as a counter-weight to the spirit of lucre and restore the fundamental balance of life, in the way that had long been taught by the wisdom of the different cultures. Only they could ensure the integral development of man and the fulfilment of all of his potential - because culture was a fundamental aspect of development. That balance, which was the very life of the spirit, had to be

restored through reflection, through the quest for the truth and through the establishment of peace, without which development lost all meaning or *raison d'être*. Peace did not mean a precarious balance but durable, genuine peace which began with the peace of a soul reconciled with itself, family unity and genuine brotherhood among men. Peace and development were inseparable since peace required and implied the fulfilment of individuals and peoples. Peace was not a shaky equilibrium on the edge of a sword, but a tree that blossomed and bore fruit and under which people could live in dignity.

(13) The Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming then presented Major Programme I, saying that it was part of the first mission assigned to Unesco in the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989. The activities proposed under Major Programme I had a twin aim - external, to contribute towards international reflection on world problems, and internal, to shed light on Unesco's action having regard to the context in which the Organization had to operate. Unesco's contribution was original in that the Organization was a very special meeting place - for cultures, attitudes and intellectual trends. Its mission was to give an opportunity for expression to the different viewpoints that were found in the various regions of the world. Unesco's contribution was also original in that it was the Organization's privilege to be able to carry out studies that took into account all facets of knowledge and took into consideration not only economic and political factors but social and cultural factors as well.

(14) The representative of the Director-General then introduced Programme I.1, the purpose of which was to encourage the expression of the widest possible range of perceptions of world problems. The main instrument of its implementation would be the establishment of an analytical and research network comprising institutes and centres located in all parts of the world, as well as persons selected on an individual basis. During the current financial period, numerous preparatory measures would need to be taken: identification of the various elements of the network; definition of basic lines of approach, providing a clearer picture of the programme of activities, and, finally, consideration of questions of methodology relating to the approaches and analytical tools. The basic objective of the second subprogramme was to define the position of Unesco's fields of competence in relation to global problems, while its instrumental objective was to mobilize the Organization's intellectual endowment. Finally, the third subprogramme dealt with modelling, in particular the potential and limitations of modelling as an instrument making possible the integration of social and cultural factors into quantitative models.

(15) Finally, the Assistant Director-General introduced Programme I.2 the object of which was to carry out an international future-oriented study. The originality of the study would be linked to its consideration of cultural diversity, since it would allow of the expression of various views on the ways in which different societies perceive their future, and highlight cultural parameters, without according undue significance to economic and technological forecasting. Programme I.1 was to provide the information necessary for implementing Programme I.2. Thus, the activities envisaged for 1984-1985 were preliminary measures: they corresponded to the first three phases set out in the Medium-Term Plan.

(16) The Assistant Director-General stressed that the implementation of Major Programme I

would require constant co-operation among the different units of the Secretariat; it was for this reason that its execution had been entrusted to the unit with overall responsibility for intersectoral co-ordination.

(17) During the debate on the examination of Unit 1, the representatives of forty-six Member States and one Associate Member, the Observer of the Holy See and the representatives of the Association of African Universities and the Standing Committee of NGOs took the floor. Virtually all the speakers expressed their full agreement with the proposed activities submitted under Major Programme I, pointing out that they were perfectly in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989. The great variety and high quality of the statements revealed the interest aroused in the most varied intellectual and academic circles by the studies and research proposed under Programme I.1 and I.2, with a large number of delegations expressing their countries' resolve to be directly associated in this work.

(18) The approach underlying these activities was widely appreciated: many speakers paid tribute to its innovative nature, and to the clarity of expression and the spirit of moderation and equilibrium which it demonstrated. While some speakers considered that it would be advisable to specify in greater detail the type of studies envisaged and the manner in which they would be carried out, very many delegates were opposed to adopting any amendment that might have the effect of altering the meaning and scope of a text whose spirit and letter should, in their view, be preserved intact.

(19) The representative of one Member State, however, while stressing that reflection on world problems and prospective studies formed an integral part of the Organization's activities in each of its spheres of competence, considered that the proposed work programme was too ambitious and, as such, exposed Unesco to the risk of losing its credibility. He also felt that it was too costly and that an effort should be made to save resources that could more advantageously be devoted to practical work of immediate benefit.

(20) One delegate speaking on behalf of two delegations, acknowledged that reflection on world problems formed a legitimate part of the Organization's work within its fields of competence, but also urged that resources be transferred from this major programme to other major programmes of more immediate benefit for development, in particular adult education.

(21) A very large number of delegates, on the other hand, considered that the financial cost of Major Programme I remained modest - one of them recalled that it was allocated only 1.16 per cent of the resources earmarked for the major programmes - indeed low in relation to the results that the Organization and the international community as a whole could expect from it. For its purpose was no less than to help to base action on a clearer perception of problems encountered and objectives sought. While almost all speakers considered this to be a daring venture, it was also absolutely essential and entirely in keeping with Unesco's task of intellectual co-operation, as laid down in its Constitution. Thus the implementation of Major Programme I was welcomed by the overwhelming majority of speakers as a 'great step forward' in the Organization's history. By endeavouring to incorporate reflection in the very process of action, this major programme should eventually provide the international community with the intellectual tool it needed to

understand, in the words of one delegate, 'the world as it is and where it is heading' and thus enable it to build the future instead of submitting to it. If Unesco's action was restricted to piecemeal activities, its true vocation, to quote another speaker, would be mutilated and it would become no more than a mere subject of history rather than a conscious actor in it. Finally, the idea that this venture was inspired by inordinate ambition or sterile theorizing indicated, in the view of one delegate, a very passive frame of mind; either the world had finally ceased to be conceivable (and any attempt at international co-operation could be no more than wishful thinking) or a definitive explanation of the world already existed - that handed down by a particular culture. These two viewpoints were shared by very many speakers.

(22) While the Commission almost unanimously reiterated the support that the General Conference had given, at its fourth extraordinary session, to Major Programme I - thus formally sanctioning the place of reflection on world problems in Unesco's activities - it also put forward a series of observations and suggestions clarifying and defining the purposes of Major Programme I, its basic thrust, its methodological approach and its means of implementation.

Functions of Major Programme I

(23) Major Programme I was described first and foremost as a focal point of reflection, in the two senses of the term reflection, that is to say as both a mirror and a laboratory of ideas. It should lead to the establishment of what one speaker called 'an encyclopedia of world problems', in which the most varied analyses, conducted in different contexts and on the basis of different experiences, could for the first time be assembled, recognized and taken into account in an equitable way, so that instead of being implicit they become explicit. The aim should be, in the words of one delegate, 'a cultural sharing', extended to include the whole world, which should put an end to the current tendency of ideas, frames of reference, symbols and values characteristic of just a few societies to predominate, thereby setting the pattern for habitual modes of perception and producing one-sided explanations of major world phenomena. Major Programme I would then fulfil an educational function, that is to say it would enable each to find out what the others judged to be essential. Thus it was described by one delegate as a 'programme for a meeting of minds', a forum in which hitherto parallel modes of discourse might come together, and in which a genuine dialogue between cultures might be conducted from within.

(24) For the aim should be, in the view of a number of speakers, not only to assemble ideas but also to advance the process of reflection through encounters and exchanges. Major Programme I should be a catalyst, in the sense in which this word is employed in chemistry; it should be the agent that speeds up a reaction between various substances which have been brought into contact. One delegate recalled that it was thanks to Unesco that certain ideas, which today seemed self-evident, had gradually won acceptance: the notion of life-long education, for example, or that of the cultural dimension of development, were in their time innovative ideas. One of the tasks of Major Programme I should be to elucidate and systematize this laboratory of ideas function - whereby new attitudes of mind could take shape in the face of world problems

and new solutions could be worked out.

(25) Another function, involving the Secretariat, was highlighted by a great many delegates: that of orchestrating the various studies carried out under the other major programmes and bringing them together in such a way as to create a synergic effect. One speaker referred to this as an 'organizing' function, employing the term in an embryological sense, which consisted, in his own words, 'of ensuring coherence and of keeping on course'; of ensuring that the general balance and thrust of the Medium-Term Plan were reflected in the Organization's activities throughout the various biennial programmes; and of compensating for the inevitable fragmentation of programmes - which tended to favour a particular discipline, approach or category of knowledge - by setting sectoral studies in perspective, and of facilitating their constant interaction with the results of other work carried out by the network. It was for this reason that nearly all participants felt that it was impossible to hive off certain activities to other major programmes, as suggested by two delegations, and still less to merge Major Programme I with any other major programme.

(26) Several speakers, finally, recalled that the General Conference had highlighted in Belgrade the substantial link that should be established between the analysis of world problems and programming. By constantly updating analysis of world problems, Major Programme I should facilitate the preparation of the Organization's next Medium-Term Plan, while at the same time enabling the Organization continually to adjust its activities to the most urgent needs of its Member States.

Basic lines of emphasis

(27) Outlining certain key problems in the current world situation, the participants to some extent reconfirmed the results of the consultation undertaken in connection with the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan. In doing so, they defined what should be, in their view, the main lines of emphasis of the studies to be undertaken under Major Programme I.

(28) The speeches underlined the paradoxes and contradictions that were a feature of the current situation: at the very moment when man seemed to have acquired, in the highest degree, the means to understand himself and the world around him, the feeling that pre-dominated were those of perplexity, confusion and often helplessness in the face of the sudden emergence of new phenomena, which were experienced as so many shocks. One such shock was that induced by globalization, which destabilized traditional perceptions of the world: societies found themselves having to cope with new orders of magnitude, and each had to submit to comparison with other societies, on the basis of more abstract and more universal parameters than those to which it was accustomed. Another shock was caused by the emergence of various forms of interdependence, which were often a source of frustration resulting from their repercussions, side effects and uncontrollability. And then there was the shock of the emergence of a complex and complicated order, whose ramifications were perceived at some times as a divisive and at others as a stifling influence.

(29) In view of the increasingly complex fabric of society, it was becoming more and more difficult to reconcile the demands of individuals and groups with the trend towards institutional

development taken by societies. Systems of thought operating in the major fields of human endeavour were converging less and less, and no longer seemed to follow even a parallel course. The technology used for both production and destruction, communication techniques, techniques of government: all followed their own logic when faced with demands - whether individual or collective, cultural or political - which themselves developed through still other mechanisms.

(30) Yet this tremendous movement towards complexity has not been mirrored in all areas of the world as we know it - a world strained by major rifts, torn apart by multiple and recurring conflicts and overshadowed by the threat of nuclear holocaust. Some delegates therefore felt that, when world problems were discussed, priority should be given to halting the arms race, which seemed to be a necessary condition for the solution of all other problems. One speaker, evoking the waste of human and material resources represented by the over-armament of the planet, quoted the figure of one million dollars swallowed every minute by the war industry, which was in the words of another speaker, truly 'diabolical'. The most urgent task facing us today was therefore the safeguarding of peace, as emphasized by several participants, who expressed the wish that activities under Major Programme I might help to foster increased public awareness of this absolute obligation, since in order to exist in today's world, we must perforce coexist.

(31) Several speakers also mentioned rising international tension, and the active connections between the stepping-up of the arms race and the increasing number of conflicts - local and otherwise - which destroyed the independence of peoples and posed a threat to world peace. One of those speakers declared that a reduction in conventional weapons was as urgent an objective as nuclear disarmament.

(32) The violence with which we must contend was not only the stock-piling of nuclear weapons, but that which served, as underlined by several delegates, to perpetuate racism and apartheid-types of violence which were experienced by millions of men and women every day of their lives. Therefore, according to one speaker, it was necessary to investigate more thoroughly the causes and symptoms of that kind of violence, if indeed our ultimate goal was to establish a more just and humanitarian order.

(33) Many speakers also pointed to the imbalances, inequalities and cases of injustice which continued to divide nations and groups of nations, individuals and groups. Several speakers emphasized the constraints that the international economic system - carried over from the colonial period - placed on developing countries, constraints which seemed to have become - even more acute in recent years. One speaker laid particular stress on the need to identify the forces and trends opposing the establishment of a new international economic order, in the light of efforts made to devise development strategies in keeping with the needs of each society, based on its own experience and its own cultural heritage. Many speakers stressed that development was a major challenge and that all the resources of the international community should be mustered to meet it.

(34) Several delegates also spoke of the ambivalent nature of technological progress, which some speakers saw as a threat to human freedoms. All were agreed that such progress created problems that scientific and technological theory alone could not solve. The old sense of kinship that

man had once felt with his biological and physical environment had been destroyed and, to such an extent, according to one speaker, that the hallmark of our era amounted to man's exploitation of nature and man's exploitation of his fellow men. In an 'information daze' - over-informed, pseudo-informed, or under-informed - man was in many ways no longer capable of making decisions, or even of thinking efficiently, while at times he was uncertain that life had any meaning at all.

(35) Finally, the 'collapse of values' was a key-note for many speakers, who commented on the symptomatic imbalances and discord prevailing today, and the increasingly sharp awareness of the divisions between nature and culture, theory and practice, short- and long-term objectives, national and international sovereignty, and even between ends the means used to attain them, to mention only a few examples. In the words of one speaker, we were living in 'the age of ethical challenge', wherein we must rediscover the true meaning of human endeavour.

Approaches and methodologies

(36) Many speakers emphasized the need to develop global approaches so as to establish a sort of 'general ecology of world problems', as one speaker put it, that would highlight the interdependence of problems, their multi-dimensional character and the interactive relationship between them, especially at the critical points where they intersect with the realities of education, science, culture and communication. In that connection, one participant referred to the concept of 'mondiology', meaning an overall, world-scale approach to problems, and the development to that effect of the theory and methodology of global studies. Another stressed the need to develop the habit of looking at world problems from many angles in order to bring out the interrelationships between their various national, regional and international dimensions. In that connection, one speaker raised the question of the inter-linking of global approaches with action that would ultimately have to be local in scope.

(37) Developing global approaches also meant incorporating but going beyond partial approaches that gave precedence to a particular perspective or discipline, some of which, prevalent though they had been up until now, had proved inadequate. An example was the approach based purely on economics, which, by reducing development to mechanical and quantifiable processes, had neglected the diversity of human behaviour, motivated as it is by needs, aspirations and values that are specific and hence not universally applicable. In that connection, a very large number of speakers welcomed the emphasis placed in Major Programme I on cultural diversity, on the notion of quality, on the role of ethical values and on the spiritual dimensions of human activity. One of them stressed the inadequacy of scientific approaches when it came to taking into account man's most fundamental questions namely the conception of existence and the meaning it has for him - questions that were dealt with by philosophy and religion.

(38) Several participants pointed to the originality of the approaches specific to Unesco's fields of competence; Major Programme I should help to stimulate the development and integration of such approaches. One

speaker considered that emphasis should be placed on the role of scientific research and scientific progress in long-term development processes; in his view the solution to world problems would largely be determined by scientific achievements. Another speaker, referring to research done on what is known as 'study of the ecology of knowledge', drew attention to the connection between the generation and production of knowledge and the evolution of world problems, one of the major problems of our time being the management of the complex issues arising from the explosion of scientific knowledge and its technical applications. According to that speaker, most of the world's education systems, which play a fundamental role in disseminating knowledge and developing abilities, proceed in accordance with a rationale that is linear and reductionistic and hardly conducive to adjustment to change and a command of complex issues. It was therefore necessary, in implementing Major Programme I, to give due attention to the educational component of world problems and to the contribution that education systems could make to solving them.

(39) All the speakers stressed the significance of approaches emanating from the standpoints of the various social and human sciences (history, cultural anthropology, social psychology, sociology and political and administrative science, for example), which are well equipped to provide deeper insights into the social and cultural dimensions - i.e. qualitative dimensions - of world problems.

(40) In that connection, several speakers dwelt on the attention that should be paid in such studies to different life-styles and ways of thinking, to systems of representation, to social norms, to cultural, spiritual and ethical values and to the central role played by the cultural identity of societies and groups, especially minority groups. One speaker said that although that type of approach was essential it resulted in emphasis being placed on specific situations, and one of the major difficulties in the studies to be carried out would therefore be that of developing conceptual analytical frameworks that could take into account the diversity of problems as well as of the ways in which they are perceived.

(41) In that context, many delegates welcomed the role assigned to the philosophical approach in Major Programme I. In the first place, because philosophy, as an expression of the wisdom of the different cultures, should, as one participant put it, 'create a climate' that would foster a genuine dialogue between cultures and a search for the foundations of a new humanism adapted to our time. In the second place, because philosophy, in view of its critical function, should be conducive to a comparative examination and a genuine epistemology of the different concepts and categories used in the various cultures to apprehend world problems.

(42) An important example of this need for a re-examination of concepts was undoubtedly that of development, an 'absolute' concept according to one speaker, if it were to be merely an extension of the concept of progress, as developed by Western societies during the industrial revolution. Work undertaken by Unesco in this field, leading to the elaboration of the concept of 'endogenous, integrated development centered on man' constituted, in the opinion of several participants, a significant step forward towards the conceptualization of development as taking into account all the dimensions of life. In this connection, one delegate, who had himself noted more than 300 definitions of the word 'culture', expressed a

desire for the development of a scientific concept of culture, which would be applicable to all societies and would combine positivist approaches, which emphasized the satisfaction of the values of well-being, and humanist approaches, which stressed spiritual and ethical values.

(43) Lastly, with regard to methods, most speakers thought that it would be desirable to adopt interdisciplinary approaches which would seek to bring within a single formal framework the concerns of and inputs from various disciplines, particularly from the natural sciences and the social and human sciences, including economics, management, administration and planning. Such a project would be, by definition, intersectoral; it required active support from all the sectors of the Organization, particularly, as emphasized by many participants, the natural science sector and the social science sector; one speaker felt, for his part, that the latter sector should be the driving force behind some of the studies to be undertaken within the framework of Major Programme I.

Implementation procedures

(44) The proposed establishment of an analytical and research network for the collection and analysis of studies on world problems was very favourably received by the Commission. Many delegates noted with satisfaction that this network would be established on the basis of balanced geographical distribution so that the points of view of the developing countries, and those of the least developed countries in particular, could be largely taken into account. Some speakers stressed that the regional basis of the network should show up those problems and needs which the various regions considered to be most urgent.

(45) Several participants expressed the wish that the establishment of the network might enable the Organization to contribute to the strengthening, or even to the structuring of the research potential of the developing countries in the analysis of world problems. One speaker felt that the establishment of the network could thus curb the brain drain. This phenomenon was in fact connected to the inadequacy of research infrastructure in many developing countries, to problems experienced by researchers in gaining access to information and publications from other countries and other world regions and to the activities of some multinational companies. In this respect, several delegates hoped that special efforts would be made, under Major Programme I, to help research institutions in the developing countries to publish the results of their work and to circulate them to members of the network. The establishment of this network could have the effect, as one speaker said, of considerably strengthening South/South co-operation in the area of research on world problems. One speaker, referred to the difficulties of controlling pluralist, multipolar, non-hierarchical networks which focused on problem-solving. The integration of analyses and opinions from all backgrounds and from all cultures was, however, an indispensable task. It was therefore desirable that account be taken in the implementation of Major Programme I of past experience in the field of comparative and co-operative research by social and human science institutions and networks in the different world regions.

(46) With regard to the new studies which should be undertaken in order to fill current gaps in research, some speakers were of the view

that they should be particularly geared to examining the interfaces between world problems and the different spheres of competence of Unesco.

(47) With regard to the international future-oriented study, all participants welcomed the establishment of an International Scientific Committee constituted on the basis of balanced geographical distribution. The hope was expressed that not only high-level scientists but also representatives of different schools of thought, philosophers and humanists, together with 'men of action', administrators, planners and politicians, for example, would be associated in the Committee's work. One speaker furthermore expressed the hope that the members of the Committee would be chosen from among scientists who were regarded, in their countries, as in every way representative of their disciplines.

(48) The activities schedules for the 1984-1985 biennium with a view to preparation of the study proper during subsequent biennia met with broad agreement. Several speakers felt it was appropriate to engage initially in a critical examination of existing scenarios for the future in order to throw light on their social and cultural dimensions and identify weaknesses that needed remedying. One delegate suggested that the examination in question should attempt, in particular, to highlight areas of convergence and clarify the implicit assumptions - especially the economic and political assumptions - which led those scenarios to divergent conclusions. Another speaker emphasized the value of future-oriented studies based on definitions of desirable futures, since the future was not just a subject for study but something that needed to be invented.

(49) Several speakers mentioned the co-operation it was necessary to seek, in the implementation of Major Programme I, with organizations and institutions, both national and international, concerned with the study of world problems, such as the United Nations University. Some speakers referred to the possibility of duplication between the work proposed and the studies conducted by such institutions. Several participants, on the other hand, pointed out that such studies had very different points of departure. Although purportedly global in approach, they very often tended to give pride of place to a particular outlook, area of sensitivity or type of preoccupation. One speaker thus observed that while Unesco was not alone in studying world problems, it was the only body in a position to elaborate a system for reflection in which the various components of the world community could recognize and meet with one another.

(50) Some delegations also expressed the hope that the National Commissions for Unesco would be associated with activities under Major Programme I, particularly when it came to identifying institutions to be asked to co-operate in the analytical and research network.

(51) The representative of the Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations further stated her wish that the organizations associated with work under Major Programme I should include not only what were termed specialized organizations but also those representing broad sectors of society - such as trade unions and women's and youth organizations - and those bringing together the most underprivileged categories, whose aspirations and points of view could not be disregarded. It would also be helpful for the machinery for the collective consultations of non-governmental organizations as such, to be co-opted in work on these studies in order that

account might be taken of the overall views of the associative sector.

Reply of the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming

(52) In his reply to the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming noted the unanimous or well-nigh unanimous support given to Major Programme I, the very expansion of which was a seal of approval set upon Unesco's role and competence in regard to reflection on world problems. The number, quality and fruitfulness of the speeches had made the debate into a genuine seminar, giving earnest of the implementation of the programme.

(53) The representative of the Director-General observed that the emphasis laid in Major Programme I on cultural diversity had evoked a considerable response. One of the key concerns of the international future-oriented study would indeed be, as he was aware, the working out of a conceptual framework which would take account of that diversity.

(54) Another positive result of the debate assuredly lay in its having outlined the form that might be taken by the analytical and research network: the many proposals of collaboration made by delegations, which he had duly noted, should make it possible more swiftly to identify interested institutions and to establish the network. The representative of the Director-General gave his assurances that non-governmental organizations would be associated, to the fullest possible extent, in the activities of the network; moreover, he was perfectly willing to examine ways of arranging for co-operation with the collective consultation of NGOs. As regards collaboration with the United Nations University, unofficial contacts had already been made, both with the University itself and with the networks co-operating with it, and these had revealed a considerable desire for co-operation.

(55) Regarding dissemination and publication, the Assistant Director-General recalled that the Draft Programme and Budget provided for constant interaction between the activities of the network and the Organization's own activities. The findings of the studies carried out by the Organization would be disseminated to members of the network; conversely, a number of studies conducted by institutions belonging to the network might possibly be the subject of a Unesco publication. In reply to one speaker who had advocated that the comprehensive report on the work of the network be published only every two years, he stated that it was due to be published for the first time in 1985; consequently the question of the periodicity of the report would arise only in the following biennium and could be re-examined in good time.

(56) The Assistant Director-General noted, lastly, that broad agreement had been achieved within the Commission regarding the scheduling of the activities proposed with a view to preparing the international future-oriented study. While it would be premature to draft a text during the first biennium, the work should nevertheless be begun forthwith so that the initial findings could be made available in 1987, when work would be started on the preparation of the Organization's third Medium-Term Plan and of the international strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, both of which would begin in 1990.

(57) Concluding the work on Unit 1, the Chairman said that the Commission's discussion had been extremely interesting and useful, of a

high intellectual calibre and conducted in a spirit of collective collaboration; he had taken stock of the expectations and concerns voiced by the delegations, which would provide invaluable guidance on the implementation of Major Programme I.

Recommendations concerning Major Programme I

(58) In view of paragraph 4 of the note by the Director-General, 22 C/DR.3 was withdrawn.

(59) In view of the solution proposed in the note by the Director-General, 22 C/DR.10 was withdrawn.

(60) Also taking account of the note by the Director-General, only the second part of 22 C/DR.11, which proposes that a seminar be organized to determine the influence of science on future-oriented studies, was maintained by its sponsor. Since this proposal has budgetary implications, its consideration was deferred to a later meeting of the Commission, when the breakdown of the funds to be allocated to Commission I from the reserve of \$11 million for draft resolutions submitted by Member States is known.

(61) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.98 was presented by the delegate of the USSR. The Assistant Director-General having given an assurance that the ideas expressed in the draft resolution would be taken into account in the execution of the programme, it was withdrawn.

(62) The delegate of the German Democratic Republic presented 22 C/DR.168. In the light of the note by the Director-General, he submitted an oral amendment to this draft resolution, the final text of which thus reads as follows: 'Insert after paragraph 1 of the preamble to proposed resolution 1.1. (para. 01002 of document 22 C/5) a new paragraph worded as follows: "Stressing the possibility of solving the global problems of mankind by peaceful means, to which Unesco can make an important contribution". The delegate of the German Democratic Republic accepted the Chairman's proposal that the text of the draft resolution be included in the report of Commission I, and the draft resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

(63) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.169 was withdrawn, the delegate of India having received an assurance that account would be taken of the consideration presented in that draft resolution in the execution of the programme.

(64) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.202, which invited the Director-General in particular 'to prepare within the present allocations for Major Programme I, and in co-operation with the International Social Science Council, a research programme aimed at systematizing the available experiences in international comparative research and in multipolar, non-hierarchical and problem-oriented networking, to start its implementation as soon as possible within the 1984-1985 biennium', was presented, on behalf of its co-sponsors, by the delegate of Austria. The latter agreed to the Chairman's proposal that note should be taken of it in the Commission's report, as also of the comments formulated on this subject by other delegates (cf. para. 37 of this report). The draft resolution was accordingly withdrawn. The Assistant Director-General gave an assurance that the proposal would be taken into consideration as far as possible in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1986-1987, taking also into account the results of the scientific studies and workshops organized during the 1984-1985 biennium.

(65) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt resolution 1.1 proposed by the Director-General; (para 01002 of document 22 C/5) (cf. 22 C/Resolution 1.1). The delegate of Sweden stated that, had a vote been taken on the question, he would have abstained.

(66) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Major Programme I set out in document 22 C/5, paragraphs 01002 to 01302.

(67) The Commission decided by 88 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference approve an appropriation of \$1,955,100 under the regular programme for Major Programme I, paragraph 01001 of document 22 C/5.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 13: PROGRAMME VIII.1

STUDY AND PLANNING OF DEVELOPMENT

(68) The Commission devoted its fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth meetings to examining Discussion Unit 13 relating to Programme VIII.1 (Study and planning of development) of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

Introduction

(69) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences and their Applications, in her introductory statement, stressed the fact that Major Programme VIII was part of the fourth task defined in the second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989), which was to promote the changes and transitions which were recognized as necessary and which influenced the medium-term future of all societies, whether in the developing countries or in the highly industrialized countries. As the Director-General pointed out in the First Part of the second Medium-Term Plan for Unesco (4 XC/4 Approved, First Part, paragraph 200), that Major Programme sought to strengthen 'the coherence of the conceptual and operational aspects of the Organization's work'. The three programmes making up that Major Programme, she noted, were

therefore intimately interrelated.

(70) The determining factor in accelerating the development process by various current methods and strategies, she said, had been neglected. That factor was the human being.

(71) The way to set the development process in motion at the national and international level lay through the development of human resources - the sole resources capable of creativity in the fields of science, technology and culture. Such was the perspective in which Major Programme VIII was conceived, and that postulate was reflected both in the activities of reflection (Programme VIII.1) and in the operational activities (Programmes VIII.2 and 3). The human being, and communities organized into societies, lay at the core of the entire Major Programme VIII as agents and beneficiaries of development.

(72) The Acting Assistant Director-General then drew attention to the principal lines of emphasis of Programme VIII.1, emphasizing five important characteristics. In comparison with 21 C/5, the effort to group activities together had resulted in a reduction of the number of

activities envisaged, in order to give the activities of reflection greater coherence and make Unesco's operational activities more effective in dealing with the problems of development.

(73) In that connection, the Acting Assistant Director-General stressed the convergence and complementarity between the activities in the field of social and human sciences proposed under Programmes VI.4 and VI.5. Firstly, those programmes dealt with the development of the social and human sciences as fields of knowledge. They converged with the activities proposed under Major Programmes VIII, X, XII and XIII.

(74) Whereas Programme VIII.1 favoured applied research directed towards the problems of development as related in particular to the central concept of endogenous development and with a view to the establishment of the new international economic order, Unesco proposed under Programmes VI.4 and VI.5 to encourage fundamental research, particularly in certain disciplines of the social and human sciences.

(75) Not only were the social and human sciences widely called upon to renew the study of problems relating to the principles, methods and strategies of action for development, but philosophy also had a role to play, in particular in elucidating the purposes of development.

(76) Secondly, the programme responded to the concern to promote the formulation in all societies, with the participation of the populations concerned, of integrated development policies which took into account all dimensions of social, economic, political and cultural life. In that spirit a special effort had been made to build several bridges between Programme VIII.1 and Major Programme XI, Culture and the future.

(77) Thirdly, an important place was given to training activities, with particular reference to devising methods and instruments for use in planning and evaluation for development, and to the formulation of training programmes suited to different socio-cultural contexts.

(78) Fourthly, provision was made for strengthened co-operation with international non-governmental and professional organizations and with regional and national institutions or universities.

(79) Lastly, Programme VIII.1 stood at the crossroads of co-operation between Unesco and the other agencies of the United Nations system, whether with regard to Unesco's intellectual assistance or to its collaboration in operational action. The Acting Assistant Director-General then reviewed each of the component sub-programmes and programme actions of Programme VIII.1.

(80) In all the activities under that programme, the first concern was to apply a scientific approach in a multidisciplinary setting.

(81) Concluding her statement, the Acting Assistant Director-General emphasized that, in carrying out those activities, Unesco drew upon the store of knowledge amassed in the United Nations system and in other research and training centres. Its originality and its specific tasks lay in enlisting scientific and cultural co-operation that was as representative as possible of the international community as a whole.

Discussion

(82) The representatives of forty-three Member States and of the International Social Science Council took part in the discussion on Unit 13 concerning the study and planning of development. The great majority of participants

expressed their full agreement with the proposed activities set out in the major programme and stressed that those activities were coherent and relevant to the objectives and lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan approved at the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference.

(83) All but a few of the participants had words of encouragement for the Director-General and asked him to continue a course which lay 'in the right direction'. Several delegates offered collaboration, either in the form of providing facilities for a particular meeting or seminar or in that of associating a national or regional institution with the programme activities. An offer of collaboration was also made by the representative of one NGO in category A working in the social science field. Although a few speakers raised questions about the relevance of particular activities, a very large number of delegates recognized that priority should be given to the activities proposed under Programme VIII.1, which followed on from the analysis of world problems made in the Approved second Medium-Term Plan. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to consider development as a whole, and in the process to reconsider some epistemological premises of the economic sciences with a view to their renewal.

(84) The great majority of members of the Commission renewed the support given to Major Programme VIII by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session, but they also made several comments and suggestions and at the same time requested clarifications with a view to defining Unesco's distinctive contribution to the study and planning of development.

(85) Those comments fell into four groups: first, those concerning possible duplication of activities as between Unesco and other agencies of the United Nations system; second, those concerning the inclusion in the programme and budget of other studies relating to problems to which some delegations gave priority; third, those concerning the special importance to be given to the cultural dimension of development; and lastly, comments and suggestions regarding procedures of implementation and offers of co-operation.

Relations between Unesco's activities and those of other agencies of the United Nations system

(86) Six representatives of Member States queried the relevance of the proposed activities and wondered whether they might not duplicate those of other agencies of the United Nations system which had considerably greater resources than Unesco. In that connection, they considered that the proposed activities were too ambitious in relation to the means available to the Organization, and urged that Unesco concentrate on less theoretical and more practical activities that could effectively promote development.

(87) The doubts expressed about the relevance of activities focused mainly on the first two programme actions proposed under Subprogramme VIII.1.1 'Development and international relations' relating respectively to 'economic theories and the functioning of the world economy' and to the 'impact of the activities of transnational corporations on Unesco's fields of competence', and on the action proposed under Subprogramme VIII.1.2 relating to 'rural development and food self-sufficiency'.

(88) Several speakers, on the other hand, outlined the reasons why Unesco should encourage appropriate applied and problem-focused research

projects with a view to promoting advances in the economic and social sciences, and should elucidate the concept of development and encourage a re-thinking of economic theories based on inter-dependence and solidarity, in accordance with what was proposed in document 22 C/5.

(89) Two delegates and the representative of one non-governmental organization stressed that it was important to bear in mind the conceptual basis for the programming of document 22 C/5, which consisted in the analysis of world problems approved by the General Conference. In that context, certain possibilities of overlapping with the subject-matter of the activities of other agencies, research centres and universities needed to be avoided. It was pointed out, however, that Unesco was in duty bound to continue its scientific analysis of world problems - in contrast to the United Nations, which concentrated on the political analysis of world problems.

(90) Many delegates emphasized the relevance of the activities proposed under Subprogramme VIII.1.1 and in particular the need for a critical reformulation of traditional economic thinking, in view of the international economic crisis, the setbacks suffered by development strategies and the extension of underdevelopment. Several delegates pointed out that epistemological research on economic theories did not overlap with the activities of the other agencies of the United Nations system, since Unesco was the only organization able to apply a multidisciplinary, intersectoral approach, and to carry out scientific studies which would thus complement the political analyses and sectoral activities conducted by other agencies.

(91) One speaker described Programme VIII.1 as coherent, representing a remarkable consolidated treatment of development problems: the conceptual studies and analyses relating to development were a valuable ingredient in a major programme that also comprised operational activities, thereby strengthening the links between thinking and action. The same speaker was anxious to see economics really integrated with human and social sciences. In his opinion, the general trend of Major Programme VIII was evidence of the improved role and status assigned to the social sciences in the task of solving world problems, those sciences being fully recognized and legitimated in that context as a factor in development. Moreover, the key virtues of Major Programme VIII lay in the fact that it was geared to the needs and actual conditions of the different countries, and particularly of the developing countries. These observations were endorsed by most of those who spoke.

(92) Two speakers, while acknowledging the sound arguments in favour of the objectives of Programme VIII.1, considered that the activities relating to the impact of transnational corporations and those relating to rural development and food self-sufficiency did not fall within Unesco's fields of competence. They regarded those activities as being unrealistic, and largely covered by other agencies of the United Nations system. They proposed that the programme activities in question be deleted and the financial resources set aside for them allocated to other, more practical, activities carried out by the Organization, particularly in the field of education.

(93) Many delegates, on the other hand, stressed the importance of the studies on the activities of transnational corporations and noted the relevance of that programme action, in view of the role of transnational corporations in the

world economy and the impact of their activities on the social and cultural systems and on the self-sufficiency of the developing countries. One delegate, supported by several others, stressed that the international seminar proposed on this subject should not merely provide information but should be able to help the developing countries to create skills pertaining to negotiations with transnational corporations.

(94) One representative, reminding the Commission that other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system (ILO, WHO, UNCTAD) had worked out codes of conduct for transnational corporations in their own spheres of competence, called on Unesco to undertake the preparation of a code of conduct on the activities of transnational corporations in its fields of competence. This proposal was widely supported.

(95) Most delegates laid stress on the importance of co-operation among developing countries in Unesco's fields of competence. They noted the relevance of the programme activities planned in this area. Some pointed out that the concept of co-operation among developing countries was much wider than regional integration based on cultural factors, and consequently hoped that this concept would be gone into more deeply.

(96) The action proposed in respect of rural development and food self-sufficiency attracted attention from nearly all the delegates, who stated clearly that their governments had a prime interest in rural development and food self-sufficiency.

(97) Nearly all the speakers referred to the decline of agriculture in the developing countries in consequence of the inclusion of those countries' economies in the world market and of the application of certain agricultural technologies, thus making them dependent in terms of finance, technology and food alike. One speaker hoped that the programme action provided for in this area would not be confined to the attainment of food self-sufficiency. It should also be aimed at improving the quality of life of the rural population. Another speaker, while endorsing this programme, recommended that pilot projects be started in order to revitalize traditional preservation techniques, which tended to drop out of use in the developing countries. Another delegate asked for the findings of the two training seminars to be widely publicized in Member States.

(98) Some speakers felt that the activities in question were more properly matters for the FAO and should be dropped by Unesco. A large number of other delegates took the opposite view, pointing out that Unesco was studying the socio-cultural aspects of rural development and food self-sufficiency.

(99) Other speakers urged that this programme action should draw on the Lagos Plan for Africa (1980-2000) and on the recommendations of the summit conferences of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which brought together 130 Member States of Unesco.

(100) Several speakers hoped that the studies provided for under Subprogrammes VIII.1.1, VIII.1.2 and VIII.1.3 would be undertaken with due regard for the need to evaluate the failures of the previous development decades, and said that the real causes of those failures should be analysed with a view to proposing alternative solutions.

(101) With regard to the problem of the brain drain, one speaker suggested that local training facilities should be improved by upgrading institutions so that they could absorb nationals who had been trained abroad. Considering the seriousness of this problem, many other

speakers asked that it should be the subject of studies in depth.

(102) Speaking of the relationship between development, population, technological progress and the environment, one delegate was sorry that greater emphasis had not been laid on the problem of urbanization and the harmonization of man with the environment.

(103) Some speakers drew attention to the danger of a massive and uncontrolled transfer of technologies, pointing out the need for mastery of those technologies. They noted that advanced technologies presupposed substantial capital and sometimes reduced the use of local manpower.

Observations on the choice of certain world problems inadequately covered in 22 C/5

(104) Four delegates spoke of the importance of demographic problems in the general problem of development.

(105) Two delegates mentioned the importance of the problems of the environment and urbanization. Several speakers stressed the importance of public participation in development and asked for this aspect to be given greater prominence in the programme.

(106) Some speakers said that the part of the programme involving youth ought to be expanded. One speaker was of the opinion that participation by young people in development could not be restricted to volunteer work since that would limit the efficiency of their contribution. The representative of one NGO stressed the importance of implementing the programme in association with youth NGOs. Three delegations requested the inclusion, in the future, of a specific programme on youth.

(107) Several speakers turned their attention to the studies on unemployment among young people, welcoming the fact that the Organization had examined the problem. One speaker suggested, in that connection, that young experts in developing countries should be associated with the implementation of the activities set out in all major programmes. Another speaker stressed the importance of the role Unesco should play in studies on the marginalization of young people and suggested that specific guidance should be given about the studies to be carried out.

(108) Some speakers said that instead of speaking only about young people, they should also speak about the role of women in development and the role of other social categories, especially farmers, as regards rural development.

The cultural dimension of development

(109) Several speakers stressed the need, in seeking for a qualitative redefinition of development, to integrate the cultural and social dimensions (including the environment) in the goals of development. They said that the concept of development should be 'made plural and diversified' and should be 'popularized'.

(110) Three delegates said the recommendations of the World Conference on Cultural Policies (MONDIACULT) were not adequately reflected in Programme VIII.1. Fears were expressed at seeing too great a prominence accorded to economic theories and to mechanistic and quantitative views of development. Many delegations emphasized the ethical aspect of development. The originality of Unesco, it was said, lay in its cultural approach to the problems of development.

(111) One speaker, supported by many others, stressed the importance of a multi-faceted

approach to development and recommended adopting a wider view of the cultural dimension by promoting and enhancing all cultural values at the local level, in a process of decentralized, participatory development. He also wished to see certain MONDIACULT decisions better reflected in Major Programme VIII and a clearer interconnection between Major Programmes VIII, XI and I. Increased intersectoral co-ordination at those levels was highly important since the budget for the activities envisaged was limited. The same speaker recommended that Unesco should make an effort to 'influence international circles' in that direction and 'infuse' those new ideas and approaches into UNDP and other bodies concerned with co-operation and the financing of development.

(112) In a similar vein, certain speakers expressed their wish for the cultural and multi-disciplinary approach to be better reflected in Programme VIII.1, including Subprogramme VIII.1.1 on economic theories and the functioning of the world economy.

(113) Some speakers pointed out that the relations between the conceptual clarification provided for under Programme VIII.1 and the criteria for operational choices which govern Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3, expressed in the Medium-Term Plan should be more fully taken into account in all the activities under this major programme.

Suggestions which may be taken into consideration in the implementation of 22 C/5

(114) In the opinion of certain delegates, closer relations should be developed with the institutions responsible for development policies, so as to strengthen endogenous development capacities.

(115) One delegate asked the Secretariat to take account, when carrying out the programme, of the notion of the right to development, the relevant United Nations resolutions on the new international economic order, and the recommendations of panels of experts on the right to development.

(116) Several representatives proposed that specialists and research institutions in their countries should be involved in the carrying out of Programme VIII.1 and some of them offered their countries' hospitality for the meetings planned.

(117) Many delegates particularly commended the proposed activities for the training of national personnel and for the expansion of national training capacities. Some delegates, referring to the serious shortage of trained manpower in the area of planning methods - particularly in the least developed countries - suggested that priority should be given to activities of that kind. Activities concerning the training of women planners were also mentioned by one delegate. The need to adapt planning methods to the actual social and cultural situations in the various countries was underlined by other delegations. One speaker also drew attention to the need to include the problems of women and young people in planning.

(118) Several speakers spoke in favour of the activities for the expansion of Member States' capacities with regard to evaluation methods. One speaker recommended that unsuccessful as well as successful projects should be evaluated and that Member States should be helped to benefit more widely from the experience thus gained.

(119) Lastly, another delegate, after

commenting favourably on the actions proposed for development planning and evaluation, expressed the hope that a seminar or a training course might be held in one of the Pacific islands.

(120) One speaker hoped that the work of devising indicators and analytical instruments for development planning and evaluation, provided for under Subprogramme VIII.1.4, would be conducted in close conjunction with the studies planned under Subprogramme VIII.1.3.

(121) Certain delegates recommended that special attention should be devoted to comparative methods and to practical training activities.

(122) Certain delegates supported the idea of giving preference to the least developed countries in the carrying out of Programme VIII.1. Two speakers stressed the special characteristics of island countries, more particularly in the implementation of Subprogramme VIII.1.2, 'Development, population, environment and technological progress'.

(123) So far as procedures for action are concerned, several speakers recommended the holding of training seminars, the conduct of comparative studies of pilot programmes, and promotion of the subsequent pooling of experience. Another speaker, referring to the importance of the qualitative aspects of development, asked that anthropologists and sociologists might be increasingly associated with development studies.

Reply by the Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences

(124) In replying to the problems and question raised during the debate, the Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences, on behalf of the Director-General, thanked the large number of speakers who had, almost unanimously, supported the main lines of emphasis of the activities proposed under this programme. She underlined and welcomed the fact that many of the questions raised during the debate had been answered through the frank speech and deep thought that had been the hallmark of the discussion of Unit 13 and singled out for her reply the four salient points of the debate. Concerning the possible overlapping of the activities proposed under Programme VIII.1 with those of other United Nations organizations, she confirmed what several delegations had said to the effect that the proposed activities were in line with the second Medium-Term Plan adopted by Member States, and that the programming took the analysis of world problems as its starting-point. Although there might well be similar subjects of concern in various other organizations of the United Nations system, each one of them had well-defined fields of competence. As far as Unesco was concerned, its unique role was clear and unequivocal: Unesco's approach to world problems was through education, science (the life sciences as well as human sciences), culture and communication, and no other organization in the United Nations family had such a mandate. The social and human sciences should therefore be used to clarify the principles, methods and strategies of development. Activities under Programme VIII.1 were therefore to be undertaken from a disciplinary approach (with contributions from history, anthropology, geography, economics, psychology, etc.) and from a pluridisciplinary approach so as to highlight, in particular, the importance of socio-cultural factors in the development process. Rather than duplication, it would be more accurate to speak of a

complementarity of approach between Unesco's activities and the work of other United Nations organizations. Both the United Nations General Assembly and ECOSOC specially invited Unesco to make a more thorough study, from a scientific, educational and cultural angle, of problems which were dealt with by other organizations using different approaches. Several examples of co-operation and co-ordination could be quoted, particularly in the implementation of activities planned under Programme VIII.1.2.

(125) Outside the United Nations system, the fact should be mentioned that NGOs involved in the social sciences, including the International Social Science Council (ISSC), had all recognized the relevance of the activities provided for under Programme VIII.1.

(126) Concerning certain problems which could have been the subject of studies under Programme VIII.1, the representative of the Director-General assured the members of the Commission that the Secretariat took note of the comments made and would consider them, but she drew attention to two important points. First, the activities proposed in 1984-1985 were to be seen in the context of six-year planning, i.e. the period covered by the second Medium-Term Plan. Second, document 22 C/5 was to be considered as a whole, as a set of components that were interrelated in particular by their cross-sectoral and pluridisciplinary character.

(127) Some of the activities not included in Major Programme VIII were to be found in other major programmes. One example was the relationship between peace, disarmament and development, which was to be found under the activities provided for in Major Programme XIII. Activities concerning the role of men and women were provided for under Programme XIII.4, while environmental and urbanization problems came under Major Programme X.

The cultural dimension of development

(128) The representative of the Director-General stated that a cross-reading of the draft 22 C/5 document was needed in order to obtain an accurate picture of how far culture had been made an integral part of Major Programme VIII and more particularly Programme VIII.1. The cultural dimension was in fact implicit in each of the actions envisaged, including those relating to the impact of transnational corporations, rural development, food self-sufficiency, urbanization and human settlements. These activities were situated within the context of different cultures and civilizations.

(129) She assured all the delegates that a special effort had been made, with this in mind, to establish numerous links between Programme VIII.1 and Programme XI.4 entitled 'Cultural development and cultural policies', and more particularly Subprogramme XI.4.1 entitled 'The cultural dimension of development' (cf. para. 08102). Programme VIII.1 was prompted by the concern to encourage, in every society, integrated development policy-making that took all the facets of social, economic, political and cultural life into account, a special effort having been made, in the same spirit, to link Major Programme VIII with Major Programme XI.

(130) The central concern to renovate economic theories relating to development had been prompted precisely by the fact that such theories, being predicated upon an exclusively economic basis, seemed unlikely to provide an adequate response to the complexity of the world

economic situation. The hypothesis formulated in document 22 C/5 was that the renewal of theoretical thinking should, on the one hand, be based on interdependence and solidarity, and, on the other, be capable of grasping the development process in all its aspects - cultural, social, political and economic - and all its features, including its necessarily global, integrative and endogenous nature.

(131) In this connection, the Director-General's representative recalled the fact that the concept of endogenous development as used by Unesco did not mean autarky, and even less a cut-price development process. On the contrary, endogenous development implied that a given society could draw firstly from its own culture such resources as might enable it to assimilate the full wealth of external inputs - whether educational, scientific, technical, cultural or of any other kind - failing which, scientific, technical and cultural knowledge was unable to take root, and withered away, making it impossible for that society to produce further scientific, technical and cultural knowledge in its turn. It was with this in mind that she had taken note of the remarks made by a delegate regarding the need for technologies to be mastered by the populations concerned, instead of allowing large-scale, unregulated transfers of technologies that were not fully understood by the recipient populations.

(132) The representative of the Director-General thanked all the delegates for their suggestions and offers of co-operation. She assured them that these would be taken into account to the fullest possible extent in the implementation of document 22 C/5.

Recommendations concerning Programme VIII.1

(133) At the Chairman's invitation, the Commission proceeded to examine the draft resolutions on Unit 13.

(134) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.247 concerning Subprogramme VIII.1.4 was, in view of the 'Note by the Director-General', referred to Commission V.

(135) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.119 concerning proposed resolution 8.1 was the subject of a debate. One Member State submitted an amendment proposing deletion of the words 'and the positive effects of practical measures of disarmament' from the proposal contained in the 'Note by the Director-General' on DR.119. This amendment was rejected (20 votes in favour, 39 against, with 9 abstentions). A vote was then taken on draft resolution DR.119, as amended by the Director-General: it was adopted by 48 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

(136) Following these rectifications, paragraph 6 (a) (i) was modified as follows: after the words 'in the light of the functioning of the world economy' insert 'and having regard, more particularly, to the needs of the developing countries, the necessity for establishing a new international economic order and the positive effects of practical measures of disarmament, in conjunction with the study of the relationship between peace,

disarmament and development undertaken under Major Programme XIII'.

(137) The representative of the country submitting DR.176 expressed his agreement with all the proposals contained in the 'Note by the Director-General'. As regards Programme VIII.1 in particular, the result of that draft resolution was to modify paragraph 6 (a), subparagraph (iii), of proposed resolution 8.1 as follows:

insert the words 'the processes and' before the words 'the mechanisms likely to lead to...'; replace the words 'of certain social groups' by the words 'of specific social groups'.

(138) The representatives of the countries that had sponsored draft resolutions DR.139, DR.183 and DR.184, which concern the work plan for Programme VIII.1, having expressed their agreement with the 'Notes by the Director-General', did not insist that a vote be taken on those DRs, it being understood that the Secretariat would take note of their suggestions.

(139) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.255 also concerned proposed resolution 8.1. The sponsor of that draft having accepted the comments contained in the 'Note by the Director-General', it follows that, as regards Programme VIII.1 in particular, the proposed resolution is modified as follows:

insert (a) in paragraph 6 (a), subparagraph (i), after the words 'to promote co-operation among the developing countries', the words 'in the fields of competence of Unesco'; (b) in paragraph 6 (a), subparagraph (ii), after the words 'to continue', the words 'in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system'.

(140) The Commission then decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference adopt the part concerning Programme VIII.1 of resolution 8.1 proposed by the Director-General (para. 08002 of document 22 C/5) as amended (cf. 22 C/Resolution 8.1).

(141) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Programme VIII.1 appearing in document 22 C/5, paras. 08102-08180.

(142) The Commission then decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference approve an allocation of \$3,046,300, under the regular programme, for Programme VIII.1, para. 08101 of document 22 C/5.

(143) The delegates of Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Japan explained that their acceptance of the budget of Major Programme VIII should not be taken to prejudice their position as regards the budget ceiling.

(144) Concluding the work on Unit 13, the Chairman, after thanking the representative of the Director-General, noted with satisfaction the constructive nature of the Commission's discussions and invited the Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations (CPX) to introduce Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3 with a view to winding up the debate on development.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 14: PROGRAMMES VIII.2 AND VIII.3

CO-OPERATION WITH MEMBER STATES WITH A VIEW TO
IDENTIFYING PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT

(145) The Commission devoted its eighth and ninth meetings to consideration of Unit 14, comprising Programmes VIII.2, Co-operation with Member States with a view to identifying priority projects for development, and VIII.3, Implementation of action for development (paragraphs 08201 to 08354 of document 22 C/5), and of the draft resolutions submitted by Member States.

(146) In presenting the two programmes forming Unit 14, the Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations emphasized first of all four general features of Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3, as follows:

the two programmes were a part of Major Programme VIII, which constituted a whole where theoretical analyses and operational activities converged and clarified each other;

the Draft Programme and Budget (22 C/5) should be regarded as the first two-year part of the second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989) and as such constituted the preparatory phase of some activities to be subsequently developed;

those activities, which benefited from the experience previously gained were indicative of continuity of the Secretariat's past action; that continuity coexisted harmoniously with the introduction of numerous innovative elements.

(147) He also stressed the intersectoral and interdisciplinary aspect of the preparation of the two programmes, which would necessarily be a feature of their implementation.

(148) He then showed the operational importance of Subprogramme VIII.2.1 (Country profiles and studies), both, for the Member States and for the Secretariat of Unesco, and stressed the obvious need to maintain up to date at all times the information contained in the profiles and studies, which was indispensable for implementing Subprogramme VIII.2.2.

(149) Referring to Programme VIII.3, the representative of the Director-General stressed the importance and urgency of the actions envisaged under Subprogramme VIII.3.1 (Mobilization of financial resources) at a time when extra-budgetary financial resources from multilateral sources, and particularly from UNDP, were decreasing more and more. In that connection, the system of joint ventures should be encouraged, funds-in-trust programmes should be expanded and co-operation with the World Bank and regional development banks should be increased.

(150) In the opinion of the representative of the Director-General, the cardinal virtue of Subprogramme VIII.3.2 (Mobilization of human resources) lay in the fact that it continued traditional cadre training activities but developed them both quantitatively, by virtue of the objective of awarding 15,000 fellowships by the end of the second Medium-Term Plan, and qualitatively, as the Member States needed more and more specialization and refresher courses to reduce the dependence of the developing countries on foreign expertise.

(151) A particular feature of the Subprogramme was the decisive role it assigned to the participation of young people in development.

In that connection, Unesco would support the initiatives of Member States in the areas of literacy campaigns and programmes for rural and cultural development and for improved living conditions, and would call for voluntary action by young people to assist in implementing operational projects.

(152) In concluding his remarks, the Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector, drew attention to the criteria for selection appearing in document 22 C/5 and pointed out that the pilot projects envisaged would have two new features. On the one hand, they would be based on requests from Member States and, on the other, they would have a multiplier effect in relation to both resources and experience.

(153) The representatives of twenty-nine Member States and one Associate Member, of UNDP, of the Islamic Development Bank and of an international non-governmental organization took part in the debate on Unit 14.

(154) All the speakers expressed their agreement with the content of the two programmes. The majority were pleased to note that Major Programme VIII provided an ideal framework in which a symbiosis could be achieved harmoniously between theoretical analyses of the problems of development and the operational actions required for solving them. Several speakers expressed the hope that reflection and action would give priority to the least developed countries. Others were especially concerned that importance should be attached to any measures that would encourage co-operation among the developing countries. Such co-operation, one speaker noted, should constitute only one of the co-operation modalities in the relations that must be maintained between the North and the South.

(155) Several speakers made clear the position of their countries that any increase in the regular budget in real terms should be avoided. One speaker even stated that it would be desirable to make cuts in Programme VIII.1 for the benefit of Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3. By contrast, one speaker remarked - a view that was shared by many other speakers - that he failed to understand why the developing countries allowed the modest sums that they were requesting for their development to be called in question, when, in the recent past, countries had received substantial amounts for the purpose of reconstruction after the ravages of war. Moreover, he added, certain major powers refused to vote Unesco's budget, or abstained from doing so, while at the same time seeking to focus attention on themselves as mankind's hope for the future! The world would not survive for long if it remained divided between rich and poor. Peace was something visible.

(156) All speakers gave their full support to Subprogramme VIII.2.1. Some of them nevertheless warned against the risks of duplication that might arise from the country profiles to be established by Unesco and from those already established by such bodies as UNDP and the World Bank. However, two speakers emphasized - and their point of view was supported by many other

statements - that the data compiled by Unesco on each country would in any case concern first and foremost its own fields of competence; the risks of duplication would thereby be considerably reduced. Most speakers urged that the country profiles be drawn up on the basis of data compiled by the countries themselves, by their National Commissions and by their specialized institutions with a potentially important active role to play in that regard. One speaker taking this standpoint expressed the wish - echoed by many other speakers - that the country profiles also included information making for easier recourse to national experts. Another speaker warned against the danger of regarding the preparation of country profiles as an end in itself.

(157) One speaker voiced the wish that country profiles also be drawn up by region. He considered, moreover, that country and regional profiles should be widely circulated so as to help channel bilateral aid into suitable schemes.

(158) Another speaker drew attention to the particular importance of Subprogramme VIII.2.2, under which indicators were to be worked out that could be used in the identification and preparation of priority projects. The same delegate recalled the urgency of providing specific training for national personnel in the programming, preparation and evaluation of projects.

(159) The activities provided for under Subprogramme VIII.3.1 (Mobilization of financial resources) met with the approval of all speakers, several of whom expressed their disquiet about the situation created by the decline in the financial resources available to UNDP. Two speakers deplored the fact that, in addition, UNDP and other funding bodies frequently engaged directly in the execution of projects, thereby encroaching on the fields of competence of the Specialized Agencies, including Unesco.

(160) One speaker recalled the essentially tripartite nature of multilateral technical co-operation, stressing the need to enforce respect for that feature in all circumstances.

(161) Several speakers highlighted the necessity of securing new sources of funds in order to offset the reduction in the resources provided by UNDP. Most of these speakers emphasized the advantages to be gained from extending the multilateral and bilateral funds-in-trust programmes, and in particular the advantage - according to one delegate - of winning public approval in the donor countries. One of these speakers stressed, moreover, that the private sector could be one such new source; another added that those sections of the Secretariat responsible for mobilizing extra-budgetary resources should be strengthened for the purpose.

(162) The representative of the Islamic Development Bank, noting that the financial institution which he represented, unlike certain others, placed proper emphasis on the financing of projects aimed at developing human resources, drew attention to the need for national ministries of finance, and not only the 'recipient' ministries, to be involved from the outset when projects were being drawn up.

(163) One delegate observed that steps should be taken to try to ensure that the criteria adopted by sources of financing were made more flexible.

(164) The representative of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) stressed the role that non-governmental organizations could play in developing a greater public awareness of the need for international solidarity so that increased financial

resources were devoted to development activities.

(165) All the speakers stressed the fundamental importance of training for the mobilization of human resources (Subprogramme VIII.3.2), which was a key factor in development. For this reason they warmly welcomed the new shape of the fellowship programme - its quantitative expansion and qualitative 'transformation'.

(166) Some delegates felt that 2,000 fellowships for the coming biennium was an insufficient number in relation to the target of 15,000 envisaged in the second Medium-Term Plan and suggested that the appropriation for this purpose should be increased.

(167) However, the representative of one country warned against too rapid an increase in the number of fellowships, which could be detrimental to the quality of the programme, having regard to the procedures currently followed in the Secretariat. Another speaker also favoured a gradual increase.

(168) Referring to the difficulties encountered in placing Unesco fellowship-holders, some delegates proposed that the training facilities available to their countries should be used to cater for a larger number of fellowship-holders. Many delegates underlined the need to place an increasing number of fellowship-holders in developing countries, with the aim of promoting studies in the mother tongue and protecting cultural identity, while at the same time effecting savings that would make it possible to increase the number of fellowships awarded. Several delegates stressed the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the field of training and the need to provide assistance to national training institutions in the developing countries.

(169) Another speaker considered that the Organization did not take sufficient advantage of the experience of the training specialists to be found in all countries and suggested that Unesco should organize a meeting of the host countries to enable them to exchange experience with regard to training. Referring to training as an integral part of international co-operation for development, some speakers stressed the need to help countries to frame a coherent policy in this field.

(170) Several speakers called for greater participation by women in training activities and for the award of more fellowships to young people. One speaker suggested that non-governmental organizations could be more actively associated with these training activities.

(171) One delegate drew attention to the training activities provided for in the plan of action drawn up on the occasion of the summit conference of African countries (Lagos, 1976).

(172) The representative of one host country expressed satisfaction with the flexibility of management and the less costly forms of training envisaged in the new programme. In view of the insufficiency of extra-budgetary financial resources, another delegate suggested that part of the regular budget be specially set aside for basic training and fellowships with a multiplier effect, particularly for the training of senior staff and training in rural areas.

(173) Some of the speakers who supported an increase in the number of fellowships, felt that it would be important to develop an appropriate structure for the administration of fellowships at Headquarters, on account of the heavy work-load of the present Fellowships Division. They suggested that general management and co-ordination be done at Headquarters, while certain operational functions could be decentralized to the regional offices and to national

institutions. Two delegates stressed the urgency of making appointments as soon as possible to the currently vacant posts of Director and Assistant Director in the Fellowships Division.

(174) Contributions to the discussion on Subprogramme VIII.3.3 (Implementation of pilot projects) were favourable, most of them being concerned with expressing wishes and giving advice as to the ways in which the projects should be carried out. Thus one speaker suggested that so far as possible the pilot projects should test in field conditions the validity of ideas developed in Unesco-sponsored research projects or meetings. The same speaker emphasized that multidisciplinary, which would be one of the criteria for selecting pilot projects, should not be considered as an end in itself and that those who were to benefit from a project should be involved in its planning and implementation.

Reply by the Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations

(175) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations, after noting that all the speakers were in agreement with the proposals of the Director-General contained in Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3 remarked that the main purpose of the interventions had been to help the Secretariat the better to give practical effect to the proposed activities and he thanked the Commission accordingly.

(176) With regard to country profiles, he assured the Commission that the Secretariat also shared the concern expressed with regard to possible duplication of effort; document 22 C/5 explicitly provided for co-operation on that matter with other organizations of the United Nations system. On the other hand, although it had been provided for, the development of regional profiles could not be actually undertaken until the following biennium (1986-1987).

(177) The Secretariat agreed with the comments made on the risks inherent in direct project implementation by the sources of finance as well as the resultant encroachment on the fields of competence of the Specialized Agencies. A study on the issue was under way and the findings would be communicated to the Executive Board at its 119th session.

(178) The Acting Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations thanked the countries which had offered to receive Unesco fellowship-holders. He also stated that although the Organization was, of course, ready and anxious to grant a larger number of training fellowships to women, that aim was hampered by the small number of female candidatures submitted by Member States, although there had been a significant increase (19 per cent of the total in 1981, 27 per cent in 1982).

(179) The suggestion that a meeting be held of the representatives of countries which received fellowship-holders was fully in keeping with the Secretariat's concerns.

(180) The interventions and suggestions made concerning the pilot programmes were all in keeping with the intentions of the Director-General in respect of that subprogramme: it was particularly clear that in selecting pilot projects, the Director-General would ensure that they met as many of the criteria indicated in 22 C/5 as possible.

Recommendations concerning Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3

(181) Programme VIII.2 was not the subject of any draft resolution concerning the work plan. On the other hand, the Commission examined three draft resolutions concerning the work plan for Programme VIII.3.

DR.50 - The representatives of the Member States sponsoring this draft resolution accepted the Director-General's recommendation (not to amend document 22 C/5) and the Commission adopted that recommendation by consensus. It should be noted, however, that co-operation between Unesco and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences has been uninterrupted since 1956 and that reference to this community of interests is made in paragraphs 06430-06432 and 06434 of document 22 C/5.

DR.234 - The Commission accepted by consensus the Director-General's recommendation that the amendment proposed in this draft resolution should be set aside. At this stage, any assistance that the Organization might be able to provide to the Latin American Caribbean Youth Centre should be made available through the participation programme.

DR.242 - With regard to this draft resolution, the Commission decided by consensus to recommend the adoption of the following two amendments to the work plan:

paragraph 08307 - second line, after the words 'needs of Member States', add: 'and particularly those of the least developed countries';

paragraph 08315 - fourth line, after the words 'needs of the developing countries', add: 'and particularly those of the least developed countries'.

(182) DR.255 - The last part of this draft resolution concerns the deletion of the words 'without delay' in paragraph 6 (c) (ii). There were no objections to this deletion, and it was adopted.

(183) The Commission then decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference adopt the sections relating to Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3 in resolution 8.1 proposed by the Director-General (paragraph 08002 of document 22 C/5, as amended (22 C/Resolution 8.1)). The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3 (document 22 C/5, paragraphs 08201-08354) as amended.

(184) Lastly the Commission decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference approve an appropriation of \$5,342,800, under the regular programme for Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3 (paragraphs 08201 and 08301 of document 22 C/5), subject to any technical modifications which might arise.

Recommendations concerning Major Programme VIII

(185) After the representative of the Director-General had replied to delegates' comments on Discussion Unit 14, the Chairman invited the Commission to consider the draft resolutions concerning Major Programme VIII as a whole that had not yet been discussed.

(186) It should be mentioned that DR.176, which had already been the subject of an earlier discussion, also related to Major Programme VIII as a whole in so far as it included the following

amendment to the third preambular paragraph of proposed resolution 8.1 in document 22 C/5:

'Emphasizing the important role of education, science, culture and communication in the consolidation of the independence of each country, in particular the developing countries, and of independent foundations enabling each country to pursue its own development in a harmonious and balanced fashion'.

(187) DR.243 also relates to Major Programme VIII as a whole, amending the fifth preambular paragraph of the proposed resolution by the addition of the following phrase to the original text, after ... 'action for development': 'and in so doing to give special importance to meeting the needs of the least developed countries'. (22 C/Resolution 8.1).

(188) DR.255, which relates to Major Programme VIII as a whole, was adopted by consensus, bearing in mind the Note by the Director-General. It amends subparagraph (i)

of paragraph 6(a) of proposed resolution 8.1 in document 22 C/5 by adding, after the words 'to promote co-operation among the developing countries', the words 'in the fields of competence of Unesco'.

(189) DR.255 also introduces, in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph 6(a), after the words 'to continue', the words 'in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system'.

(190) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the whole of resolution 8.1 proposed by the Director-General in document 22 C/5, as modified by these different DRs. It also decided to recommend that the General Conference approve an appropriation of \$8,389,100 under the regular programme for Major Programme VIII as a whole (document 22 C/5, paragraph 08001), subject to any technical modifications which might be made.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 19 - IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATICS ON UNESCO'S PROGRAMMES: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(191) Commission I devoted its thirteenth meeting to the consideration of items 19 (Impact of the development of informatics on Unesco's programmes: Report by the Director-General) and 20 (Problems arising from migratory movements: Report by the Director-General).

(192) In his introductory statement, the Chairman of the Commission proposed that in view of the nature and object of the two documents (22 C/19 and 22 C/20) submitted to the Commission for consideration, the Commission should examine them successively and then recommend to the General Conference that it take note of them.

(193) The representative of the Director-General then introduced document 22 C/19, drawing attention to the fact that it had been prepared pursuant to 21 C/Resolution 15.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session. He pointed out that document 22 C/19 gave an overall picture of Unesco's activities in the field of informatics, presented in three sections dealing successively with: informatics as a scientific and technological discipline and hence as the subject of a programme aiming to promote its development; the applications of computer science in various parts of the Organization's programmes; and data processing as an instrument in the actual functioning of Unesco.

(194) The representative of the Director-General reminded the Commission that activities concerning informatics and its applications had already been examined and approved by other organs of the General Conference: Commission III for those coming under Major Programmes VI and X; Commission II for those which concerned Major Programme IV; Commission IV for those coming under Major Programmes III and VII; Commission V for those concerning Major Programme XI and the Administrative Commission for those connected with the execution of Unesco's programme and the functioning of the Organization.

(195) In his conclusion, the representative of the Director-General said that the purpose of document 22 C/19 was to enable the General Conference and all those in Member States and in international governmental and non-governmental organizations who kept abreast of Unesco's activities, to have a comprehensive view of those concerning informatics. The document placed the

information contained in documents 22 C/5, 22 C/11 and 22 C/3 in perspective and did not contain any programme proposals. The representative of the Director-General therefore suggested that after considering and discussing document 22 C/19, Commission I should recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the document.

(196) The delegates of five Member States stressed the growing importance of informatics and its applications in the development of scientific and technological research, in the management of economic activities and in various aspects of the life of societies. They considered that Unesco should develop a substantial programme in this vast field in order to meet the needs of Member States, especially those of the developing countries, and to strengthen regional and international co-operation. They reiterated their support for the measures adopted to that effect in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, particularly the setting up of an interim inter-governmental committee to consider the establishment of an intergovernmental programme. In that connection, two of the five delegates who spoke emphasized the need for complementarity between that future programme, the General Information Programme (PGI) and the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). Two delegates also stressed the need to develop and refine studies concerning the effects of the applications of informatics on the various societies, taking into account their social, economic and cultural context. One delegate referred to the need to make provision for programmes and data specific to countries which did not use the Roman alphabet. Co-operation between Unesco and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, dealing with informatics and its applications was considered an important component of the Organization's future activities in this field; one delegate stressed in particular the importance of such co-operation and exchanges of experience for more effective communication of information.

(197) In their statements the delegates expressed their satisfaction with the quality and usefulness of document 22 C/19, which one of them described as a 'convincing' document. One delegate expressed the hope that similar

documents would be prepared in order to give a clear picture of certain aspects of the Organization's activities which came under several programmes.

(198) After taking note of the delegates' support for Unesco's activities concerning informatics and its applications and thanking them for their offers to co-operate in such activities, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that study of the effects on the life of societies of the various applications of informatics was a major concern of Unesco and of the Director-General and that several programme actions were devoted to it, especially under Major Programmes VI and IX. Furthermore, the very favourable response to document 22 C/19 confirmed the

steps taken by the Director-General to endow the Organization with a coherent and substantial programme on informatics.

(199) The Chairman of Commission I welcomed the interest and support delegates had expressed for encouraging and strengthening the development of activities concerning informatics and its applications. The discussion had also confirmed the decisions taken on the subject of the programme by the competent commissions. Having noted that the information contained in document 22 C/19 and the conclusions of the document had been approved by the Commission, he proposed that it recommend to the General Conference that it take note of document 22 C/19. It was so decided.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 20 - PROBLEMS ARISING FROM MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS:
REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(200) Introducing document 22 C/20, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming recalled that it had been drawn up pursuant to 21 C/Resolution 15.21. The Director-General had sent the text of the resolution to Member States at the beginning of the triennium, on 13 March 1981. Contrary to what had mistakenly been said in document 22 C/20, seven replies had been received, four of which were simply to acknowledge receipt of the circular letter, while three expressed interest in principle in the question asked. Two corrections should therefore be made to the text of document 22 C/20. Firstly, the final sentence of paragraph 2 should read: 'Seven communications were received in response to this circular letter'. Secondly, the beginning of the final sentence of paragraph 59 was to be replaced by the following phrase: 'The fact that a small number of communications were received in reply to the circular letter ...'. The corrections did not alter the implications and conclusions of the report by the Director-General.

(201) Document 22 C/20 contained information of two kinds - on the past and on the future. The first two sections contained a brief account of the activities already carried out by the Organization in response to the concerns and needs resulting from migratory movements. These activities were of two kinds. There were those falling within the scope of the social sciences which concerned the study of migratory movements both within countries and across frontiers, including their causes and main features. The first section of the document described the work already done by Unesco and outlined the conclusions that could be drawn from it, as well as the trends which were emerging. The purpose of the other activities was to promote respect for the rights and cultural identity of migrants. They concerned the fields of education, culture and communication. With regard to future developments, the fourth and final part of document 22 C/20 gave a list of programme proposals for 1984-1985 concerning migratory movements and migrant workers, as contained in document 22 C/5. Those proposals, which were complementary, came under Major Programmes II (Education for all), IV (Education policies), VIII (Action for development), XI (Culture and the future) and XIII (Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples). In addition to the information provided in paragraph 66 of document 22 C/20, he thought it necessary to point out that provision had been made for an in-depth study on the brain drain

under Subprogramme VIII.1.2.

(202) The Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming explained that, since the questions raised in document 22 C/20 had already been examined by the competent commissions in connection with those major programmes, there was no need for Commission I to reopen the debate on those major programmes. In view also of the fact that the General Conference did not have before it any draft resolution on item 20 of its agenda, it would no doubt be sufficient for the Commission, having taken note of the Report by the Director-General and expressed its opinion thereon, to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of document 22 C/20.

(203) The delegates of ten Member States took part in the ensuing discussion and the representative of an intergovernmental organization also made some observations. The vast majority of speakers stressed the significance and quality of the Director-General's report; two of them dwelt more particularly on its usefulness as a summary of activities under the various major programmes. It was hoped that other documents providing an overview of action concerning a complex problem might be prepared in the future. A further advantage of the preparation of summaries of that kind was that it would enable the Office of Public Information to compile brochures and documentation which might help to create awareness among the public and to encourage action on the part of non-governmental organizations and Unesco Clubs, or as part of the Associated Schools Project.

(204) The members of the Commission who took the floor endorsed the policy lines set forth in document 22 C/20. Several of them stressed both Unesco's specific role in studying and solving the problems arising from migratory movements and the usefulness for Member States of any guidelines the Organization might lay down, particularly for the purposes of the bilateral co-operation which was essential in that field. Unesco should also continue to coordinate its activities with those of other organizations of the United Nations system and see that duplication of effort was avoided.

(205) One delegate requested that the report of the Commission should reflect the fact that support by Member States for the present and future activities described in the Director-General's report could not be taken for granted unless those activities were carried out in strict compliance with international law and the

national legislation of the host countries and the countries of origin. That was a point of fundamental importance for all countries which had immigration laws and in which only persons who entered the country legally should be able to benefit from the conditions which Unesco was endeavouring to foster. Another delegate observed that the considerable impact of migratory movements still needed to be studied in greater depth and said that his country was taking a very active part in the preparation of an international convention for the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families. In the context of that work, the representatives of his country had repeatedly stressed the need to protect migrant workers and their families, regardless of their position as migrants. Recalling that, at the MONDIACULT Conference, his country had sponsored two draft texts which had become recommendations Nos. 16 and 18, he expressed the hope that Unesco would participate in the drafting of the convention which was currently being prepared and which would lay the basis for a new relationship between States linked by migratory movements.

(206) Another member of the Commission, referring to paragraph 70 of document 22 C/30 and emphasizing that social and economic circumstances were not the only factors which could hinder the exercise of human rights, expressed the hope that the Organization would study, in co-operation with Member States, the laws, regulations and practices of host countries that were contrary to the principles of human rights.

(207) Several members of the Commission underlined the importance of bilateral co-operation between receiving and sending countries, especially where the education of migrant workers and their families was concerned. Two delegates referred in particular to the extremely fruitful collaboration that had been established between the National Commissions of their two countries, which had taken the form in the first instance of a general examination of the problems which arose and then of exchanges of teachers and experts. It was to be hoped that such experiments could be developed on a wide scale.

(208) Another speaker, having expressed the hope that Unesco would continue to pay due attention to the socio-economic aspects of the situation of migrants (particularly with regard to access to education and culture, to socio-cultural adaptation to the new environment, to the maintenance of relations with the country of origin, and to the causes of migratory movements), stressed the problems caused by the brain drain. Pointing out that the brain drain was encouraged by certain nations, he stressed its seriousness for the developing countries, since it deprived them of their intellectual resources and helped to maintain them in a situation of dependence. The country of the delegate concerned contributed actively to the training of key personnel from developing countries and hoped that Unesco would pursue in the period 1984-1985 its studies on the causes and consequences of the brain drain at the international and national levels.

(209) Several speakers emphasized the acute and urgent nature of the problems arising from the situation of migrants - which were human problems par excellence. A number of them stressed the importance of promoting appreciation of migrants' cultures of origin. It was also stated that host countries, far from viewing migrant workers simply as a source of labour, were doing their best to solve the problems that arose. Those problems had assumed new dimensions with the

appearance of what were known as second-generation migrants; one could perhaps even talk of a 'third generation' in connection with the descendants of certain communities who felt the need to rediscover their roots, giving rise to return migration.

(210) The importance, where such matters were concerned, of all questions relating to education and culture was stressed. One member of the Commission observed that the principal requirement was to enable migrants to make an entirely free choice, which meant that schools should facilitate both integration in the host country and reintegration in the country of origin. That called, inter alia, for specific action relating not only to educational methods but also to apprenticeship opportunities and vocational training. The same speaker pointed out that, under its educational policy with regard to migrants, the country he represented was currently making a particular effort to resolve the difficult questions of multiculturalism in large cities, with which teachers were having to cope. One delegate, referring to the situation in her country, where about 10 per cent of the population is of foreign origin at present, said that its national policy was based on three main principles: equality, freedom of choice and co-operation. Also co-operation with the countries of origin was becoming more emphasized. Research work had recently led to the framing of proposals, addressed to the government, on educational and cultural matters and, more generally, on the situation of adults. Her country was very willing to give others the benefit of its experience. It was important, in any case, that Unesco should continue to help Member States to ensure that children had the necessary security with regard to their own identity.

(211) A member of the Commission pointed out that immigration posed particular problems for countries with a very small population, which were not always able to pay migrants as much attention as was desirable; solutions adopted in one Member State were not always applicable elsewhere. He stated that his country, which had developed education programmes designed to familiarize migrants with local conditions, was also endeavouring to make its own citizens more aware of the specific characteristics attributable to the socio-cultural origins of migrants. He added that the populations of certain countries included minorities whose identity also needed to be preserved and promoted, which called for additional efforts on the part of those States. Finally, a delegate stressed the importance of educational action by Unesco to help combat the drift of populations towards towns, where they were often fated to lead an extremely precarious existence.

(212) The observer from an international organization reported on recent developments in its activities in the field of migratory movements. In its efforts to ensure freedom of movement of workers between its Member States, it had recently taken steps to eliminate all discrimination between the workers of those States in the matter of access to education, apprenticeship opportunities and vocational training. In addition, pilot measures had been undertaken on behalf of immigrants of all origins in those States. The total funds devoted to all such activities had risen to \$175 million between 1976 and 1982.

(213) Replying to the comments made

during the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming observed that the discussion had highlighted the importance of the problem of education and culture in all matters relating to the situation and the identity of migrant workers; the resolutions of MONDIACULT had been mentioned in that connection. Stress had also been placed on the brain drain and on questions relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms. The debate had brought out the universal character and the varied scope of a problem that was becoming increasingly complex with the diversification of migratory movements and the appearance of trends such as return migration. Reference had also been made to the situation of what one might call 'fixed migrants'. The Assistant Director-General assured the Commission that

future programmes would draw fully on the conclusions of a debate which had also highlighted a number of realities and constraints linked to the particular situation of the various countries. The Secretariat had also noted the comments made concerning the value of documents giving an overall view of related activities coming under different major programmes.

(214) The Chairman of the Commission expressed satisfaction at the most fruitful debate which had just taken place. It would doubtless constitute an important contribution to the study of the problem considered.

(215) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the Director-General's report contained in document 22 C/20.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 22: MAJOR PROGRAMME XIV

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

AND OF ITEM 17 - UNESCO'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS IMPROVING THE STATUS OF WOMEN: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(216) Commission I devoted its fourteenth and fifteenth meetings to Unit 22, relating to Major Programme XIV 'The status of women', and item 17 'Unesco's contribution towards improving the status of women: Report of the Director-General' (document 22 C/17).

(217) In his introductory statement, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that it was the first time that a Programme Commission had been called upon to carry out a comprehensive review of the Organization's action in regard to the status of women. The joint examination of the activities undertaken during the 1981-1983 triennium and of those proposed for the 1984-1985 biennium should make it possible, he added, to gain a clearer picture of the evolution, reflected in the transition from the first to the second Medium-Term Plan, in the manner in which Unesco intended to organize its action on behalf of women. Document 22 C/17 was in fact the third of a series of activity reports that already included documents 20 C/17 and 21 C/16, submitted to the General Conference at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions.

(218) These three reports, which give effect to the directives of 19 C/Resolution 16.1, 20 C/Resolution 13.1 and 2, and 21 C/Resolution 13.2, thus cover the entire period of the first Medium-Term Plan (1976-1983), which indeed corresponds largely to that of the United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985).

(219) In presenting document 22 C/17, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming stated that the report, like the two preceding reports, comprised three main sections corresponding to the three themes that underpinned Unesco's action under Objective 6.B of the first Medium-Term Plan and were also the three themes of the United Nations Decade for Women, namely Equality, Development and Peace. In order to provide as comprehensive as possible a view of the entire range of the Organization's action, three other sections had been added, the first covering international co-operative activities undertaken to assist in attaining the objectives of the Decade, whether with the agencies of the United Nations system, with National Commissions or with international non-governmental organizations, the second covering public information activities and the third covering the situation of

women in the Secretariat.

(220) With regard to co-operation within the United Nations system, the Assistant Director-General reported that it had been actively pursued, in particular in the preparation of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi, 1985). Unesco had for example been given the main responsibility in preparing the education and training section and the communication and the media section of the report to be presented to that Conference by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(221) The Assistant Director-General then briefly alluded to the lines of emphasis of the second Medium-Term Plan in respect of the status of women. Here the plan adopted a new approach based on the observation that matters relating to women covered all aspects of the life of societies and could not therefore be dealt with in isolation or apart from the other problems facing those societies. Matters relating to women had therefore been re-inserted into the various major programmes of the plan, that is to say, directly into the context of the global problems with which they were connected. With this end in view, a dual strategy of action had been defined, consisting, on the one hand, in implementing specific activities to combat the inequalities and discrimination to which women were subjected, and to promote their full participation in political, economic, social and cultural life, and, on the other, in laying down specific provisions that would make it possible to take into account, in each of the Organization's activities, the special situation of women, their needs, their interests and the role appropriate to them.

(222) Introducing Major Programme XIV, the Assistant Director-General reminded the meeting that it was a 'cross-sectional' major programme which brought together in a summary table, from all over document 22 C/5, activities which were specially devoted to women, together with the funds proposed for implementing those activities. He added that there were two facts that struck one on reading the table: the first was that in almost all the major programmes, provision had been made for

a number of activities specifically designed for women. That was the case with Major Programmes II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI and XIII. The second fact was that the budget for activities for women had been substantially increased by comparison with the appropriations for activities under Objective 6.B in document 21 C/5 Approved. He pointed out that Major Programme XIV did not in fact cover all the Organization's activities in that field, since it grouped together only activities which, being of specific interest to women, could be isolated and taken out of their context. In addition to those activities, many of the programmes in document 22 C/5 included provisions designed to take into account the situation and particular interests of women. Examples were to encourage women to participate in training activities, seminars, meetings, or to include women's problems among subjects for studies and research.

(223) Lastly, the representative of the Director-General thought that the purpose of the discussion was possibly not to discuss any particular activity under a particular programme, since this had already been done in the other Commissions, which had formulated their own recommendations to the General Conference. In his view the Commission's task was rather to make an overall appraisal of the strategy of action defined in the Medium-Term Plan, of the way in which it had been taken into account in the Draft Programme and Budget and of the manner of implementing it in the execution of the Programme. This consequently, called for thought which should also, in the light of the experience gained from the first Medium-Term Plan and the prospects opened up by the second Medium-Term Plan, shed light on the lines of emphasis which should serve as a guide for the future programming of Unesco's activities in that field - that is to say, the preparation of the next two programmes and budgets for 1986-1987 and 1988-1989.

Debate

(224) In the debate on the examination of Unit 22 and item 17 the representatives of 41 Member States, the Observer of the Holy See and the representative of 7 international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

(225) All the speakers expressed satisfaction at the increased efforts made by Unesco since 1977 to work for an improvement in the status of women - a goal that is now, as several speakers pointed out, one of the ongoing central concerns of Unesco's programmes. All those who commented on document 22 C/17 displayed their interest in a report that provides a clear, precise and full picture of the activities carried out during the 1981-1983 financial period. This was the kind of document that, in their view, was likely to facilitate communication between the Secretariat and the Member States.

(226) In addition, almost all the delegates gave their full support to the activities set forth under Major Programme XIV. All expressed satisfaction with the higher priority given to issues concerning women in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, and with the structure and content of Major Programme XIV, which represented, in the words of one speaker, an important innovation in the history of planning and programming at Unesco: it was the first time that a synoptic view of the activities in favour of women had been presented; it was also the first time that these activities had been fully incorporated into the Organization's programmes as a whole.

From this standpoint, Major Programme XIV was patently a 'fair' and 'faithful' application of the Medium-Term Plan, and - what is more - in perfect harmony with the guidelines laid down by the Copenhagen Programme of Action.

(227) Many delegates expressed the view that the proposed themes and activities taken together appropriately reflected the crucial issues concerning women and revealed the way the situation of women is linked to various features of social life. Most speakers expressed satisfaction with the intersectoral and interdisciplinary manner in which these activities had been conceived and the innovations they included. Some speakers felt that, precisely because of this intersectoral approach, the present debate should have taken place at the very start of the General Conference's deliberations so that the observations and suggestions made might have guided the discussions of the various commissions when each of the programmes concerning women was being examined in detail.

(228) Lastly, all expressed satisfaction that the funds allocated to these programmes had been increased, although a certain number felt that there was room for further improvement in the future: funds allocated to improving the status of women, as they observed, represent a mere 2 per cent of the total budget for the major programmes. In this connection, several speakers hoped that restrictions on the budget ceiling would not entail, in the application of document 22 C/5, any reduction in the activities for the benefit of women. Finally, all those who took the floor conveyed the intention of their governments, or of the organizations they represented, to take an active part in the execution of Major Programme XIV, many offering to assist in carrying out particular activities.

(229) The speeches brought out both the diversity and the highly complex nature of the issues concerning the situation of women: the diversity stemming from the fact that their situation varies greatly according to the economic, social and cultural setting; its complexity from the very fact that issues concerning women involve all aspects of human activity. Nevertheless, several participants stressed the gap which persists between increasingly acknowledged legal equality and a de facto situation which is still, in many cases, marked by injustice and inequality despite the considerable efforts that have been made at both the national and international levels. In this connection, many delegates reported on the action undertaken by their governments to eradicate discrimination based on sex, to increase the participation of women at all levels of education and decision-making or to set up research, training and information centres for women. Despite all these efforts, progress had been very slow, as was pointed out by a speaker who, referring to the report made by the Secretary-General at the Copenhagen Conference in 1980, declared that the goals laid down in the World Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Women were almost as far from attainment as they had been in 1975.

(230) Several speakers emphasized the fact that the economic difficulties afflicting a very large number of countries might well slow down this progress even further: some pointed out that an ever-increasing number of women are thereby condemned to unemployment or forced to take up unskilled work; other speakers

observed that the situation of women had, in many cases, worsened: still others mentioned the reduction in university teaching staff, which particularly affects women - the very women who are involved in research on women's questions. On the basis of this observation, several delegates felt that the time was ripe to undertake in-depth research, in order to throw light on the precise causes of these setbacks and to identify the factors influencing the status of women, which may either lead to further progress or hinder it.

(231) In this respect, a number of speakers mentioned the role played by socio-economic structures in maintaining inequality between men and women. They emphasized the correlations between improving woman's lot and instituting more equitable relationships, within nations as well as between nations. Some stressed the fact that the strengthening of peace and progress towards disarmament and international security, as well as the elimination of neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, constituted indispensable conditions - indeed prerequisites - for the promotion of the status of women. Many delegates also drew attention to the impact of the inequalities affecting women on the general development of societies: such inequalities neutralized a vast reserve of skills, energy and creativity now needed for the progress of societies. Thus the activities undertaken on behalf of women were in the interest not only of women but of the community as a whole.

(232) In addition, very many interventions underlined the influence of cultural factors in the persistence of discrimination and inequalities based on sex. The latter were rooted in stereotypes and prejudices that determined the hierarchy of roles and power relations between men and women. Much remained to be done to expose such stereotypes, which were embodied in language as well as in the representations of the collective imagination and in the behaviour of both women and men. Several speakers emphasized the need to use the results of research carried out in this field with a view to taking vigorous action to arouse public awareness.

(233) Another key issue in the problem of women - stressed by practically all speakers - was the exclusion of women from positions of responsibility. The question of equality could not be considered without taking into account the question of access to decision-making in the various spheres of human activity. Development strategies that made provision for the role of women, their needs and their capacities could hardly be defined as long as women themselves did not participate in both the implementation of development plans and programmes, and their conception. This was an indispensable stage, as several speakers pointed out, in the search for a new international economic order. In this respect, several delegates expressed their interest in the activities proposed under Programme VIII.1, designed to provide a conceptual and methodological framework that would facilitate the incorporation of problems relating to women in national development plans. This, said one participant, was an essential line of action that deserved deeper and more detailed consideration if the needs of women, their expectations and their specific interests were genuinely to be regarded as factors essential to the development of each society.

(234) In the last resort - and there was general agreement on this point - the main problem seemed to consist in bringing about a re-definition of the role of women which, while guaranteeing equality of rights and opportunities with men, still allowed them to make their specific

contribution to the life of society. Several speakers recalled that being equal did not mean being identical, that the point was not to insert women into a universe entirely conceived by men, but to create conditions of equality that would enable women to define and play the part they wished to play in society, given their own aspirations and viewpoints. Providing women with an opportunity to express themselves - an opportunity which for many of them was neither a right nor a custom, according to one woman participant - encouraging women to develop a new perception of themselves and to regard themselves as the subjects of their own history, was one of the fundamental tasks to which Unesco, among all organizations of the United Nations system, could make a significant contribution.

(235) As regards the action to be taken, a number of delegates emphasized the importance of the legal, legislative and normative aspect of the struggle against discrimination based on sex. They welcomed the activities proposed for evaluating the implementation of international instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In this regard, it was hoped that every effort would be made to promote the widest possible dissemination of the Convention and to publicize its practical effects. One speaker also hoped that the activities envisaged in paragraph 13408, concerning a study of the impact of legislation on the status of women, would be extended to include the influence of policies, social traditions and institutions. Another speaker stressed the effective implementation of the fundamental rights of women, in particular the economic, social, political and legal measures that should guarantee women the possibility of combining an active role in social life with their role as mothers.

(236) Several delegates showed an interest in the activities concerned with the struggle against assaults on the dignity of women, including forced prostitution, procuring and sexual violence. Unesco's activities, in this regard, as one speaker remarked, contribute directly to the implementation of Article 8 of the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The same speaker hoped that the Organization would extend these concerns in the future to cover female delinquents and women in jail, with a view to ascertaining what measures are needed to promote the eventual reintegration of these women into social and professional life.

(237) The Commission was unanimous in considering women's access to education as the mainstay of any strategy aimed at ensuring social, economic, cultural and political equality between the sexes. It is the key to improving the condition of women and a necessary condition for their participation in all aspects of the life of the society they live in. Furthermore, education can play a decisive role in changing traditional attitudes to women.

(238) In this context the participants expressed satisfaction with the activities that aim to eliminate from educational materials stereotypes and prejudices relating to the roles of men and women in society. Very many delegates hoped that these activities would entail revision of the content not only of school textbooks, but also of books and materials used in literacy work. They added that such difficulties could be overcome only with the complete support and understanding of teachers; it was therefore considered essential that future programmes should

strive to devise non-sexist teaching systems and appropriate methods for the training of teachers.

(239) Some speakers were of the opinion that activities aimed at determining the economic, social and cultural obstacles to the equality of men and women in education were of fundamental importance. In this connection, the international meeting that is to be organized in the coming biennium on the implementation of the right of women to education and employment was considered of particular interest by several speakers; one of them hoped that the meeting would be based on equitable geographical representation.

(240) It was recalled that over half the illiterates in the world were women and that there was a danger that the difference between the illiteracy rates for men and women would further increase in the years ahead. For that reason, literacy work with women and the sending of girls to school were still major areas of concern, which required increased effort and attention. Very many speakers emphasized the gravity and urgency of the dropout problem in primary and secondary schools. Several speakers stressed that dropouts were due to socio-cultural causes (early marriage and pregnancy or difficulties in establishing an understanding between parents and children) and to the inadequacy of the school infrastructure (lack of adequate facilities, overcrowding, distance from home and difficulties with transport) or to the way the school itself functions (unsuitability of curricula or teaching methods, inadequacy of counselling arrangements, etc.). In that connection, some delegates hoped to see an increase in exchanges of experience and information in such matters as enhancing family awareness of the issues, developing short-term training schemes enabling girls to enter working life quickly, establishing continuous education for deprived social strata, or developing non-formal education, which is a powerful factor in the liberation of women. Several speakers expressed interest in the training seminars for literacy personnel that are to be organized on a regional basis; one of them hoped that efforts would be made in future to organize national seminars of the same kind.

(241) There is one domain which is being made increasingly important by the evolution of contemporary societies: the access of women to scientific, technical and vocational studies. Several delegates welcomed the activities proposed for promoting the participation of girls in technical and vocational education at secondary level. Several delegates insisted on the need to ensure openings for women in learning how to use the new types of technology since, according to whether or not they can participate in it, the technological revolution may be an occasion for women to achieve decisive progress or to be pushed further on to the sidelines. One speaker remarked in that respect that the very small number of women teachers in scientific, technical and vocational institutions constituted an important obstacle: with no examples to look up to, girls were not greatly attracted to a world that seemed to them to be excessively masculine. A delegate therefore expressed the wish in this connection that efforts should aim first and foremost at opening existing technical and vocational schools to women, and at ensuring that such establishments were mixed.

(242) In order to 'decompartmentalize' training and careers that had hitherto been a traditional preserve of men, several speakers considered it essential that women should have much broader access to higher education, research,

educational planning, administration and management. Consequently the international survey to be carried out to discover how many women participated in such activities was referred to by several delegates. The survey should make it possible, in their view, to pinpoint the origin of the difficulties experienced by women in acceding to such higher positions. It might be that these difficulties were purely subjective, but it was possible that there were always objective obstacles resulting from recruitment methods, the type of training received and the difficulties inherent in the very nature of the life of women, who were obliged to look after their children and were too often housebound out of domestic habit. Thus one speaker pointed out that in his country, while roughly as many women as men undertook scientific studies, very few women took up university careers in science; it seemed as though the total commitment required for an academic career in science was out of reach for the majority of women, whose time was always limited; as though women deliberately opted for applied rather than fundamental research or for the social and life sciences rather than the physical sciences. Women, the same speaker pointed out, had always shown an interest in Unesco's interdisciplinary work: for example MAB programmes had benefited from the active collaboration of women to a much greater extent than other inter-governmental scientific programmes.

(243) Another field of activity referred to in many statements was the strengthening of women's access to and participation in communication. One of the major difficulties experienced by women in becoming aware of themselves and their aspirations stemmed from the often stereotyped and sometimes degrading image that the mass media gave of women and their role in society. Several speakers pointed out that the activities proposed for analysing certain aspects of the image of women presented by the media, particularly those running counter to their dignity and rights, reflected the constant requests made by women's organizations and movements throughout the world. Moreover all those who addressed this issue expressed full support for the proposals aimed at developing the training employment and promotion of women in the communication professions, and at encouraging their recruitment to high-level posts in media organizations. It was considered that this strategy should eventually induce the media to portray women in a way that was much more realistic and in keeping with their rights and interests.

(244) Several speakers stressed the fact that this more accurate realization of their problems by women today implied the preparation of new theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches for conducting research on women, the great importance of which was emphasized in a large number of statements. As one participant pointed out, the aim was to bring to light the underlying assumptions on which the social and human sciences had hitherto drawn in their approach to the various aspects of the problem of women, and particularly in studying the role played by women in society. In this context, the activities proposed for promoting a renewal of the study of the role played by women in history was referred to by several delegates. One speaker said that stereotyped images of female behaviour were largely related to a failure to perceive the role of women in history; he hoped that the social sciences as a whole would be reappraised from this critical viewpoint. In

the same way, pseudo-scientific attempts at a biological explanation of the social and cultural differences between the sexes should be subjected to a critical examination, which Unesco should undertake in the years to come.

(245) Several statements also referred to studies of the impact of social change on the status of women and the effects of change on society. One speaker welcomed the fact that special attention had been given, in this context, to changes in the status of women in rural areas. The drift to the towns, which affected societies in many developing countries, led to far-reaching changes in family structures and the emergence of new economic strategies within families, which required investigation.

(246) Several delegates expressed their interest in studies of the changing roles of men and women in private and public life. One of them expressed the wish that all due allowances would be made, in devising these studies, for the differences between socio-economic systems throughout the world.

(247) The participants expressed their support for the efforts aimed at introducing courses on the status of women into the university syllabus. One of them was of the opinion, however, that such studies should not be given marginal status by being confined to a particular field - that of 'women's studies' - but should, on the contrary, be incorporated into human rights teaching, of which they form an essential aspect.

(248) All speakers also expressed satisfaction at the measures foreseen to strengthen co-operation with the national, regional and international institutions for research on women, the appropriate organizations in the United Nations system and women's associations and movements.

(249) Several speakers stressed the importance of the development of documentation centres designed to facilitate the collection, processing and dissemination of information concerning women. One speaker emphasized the need to continue the collection of statistical data and the preparation of socio-economic indicators which would help to evaluate the status of women and assess the real nature of their contribution to the life of society, particularly economic life.

(250) Many delegates noted with satisfaction the special emphasis placed in the 22 C/5 on the role played by women in the processes of change. It was pointed out that it was one of the stereotyped views of women to see them only as the guardians of tradition, whereas in fact they are also one of the main forces for the renewal of society. In that connection, several participants showed great interest in the activities to promote the role of women in the adaptation and assimilation of technological innovation and, more generally, in reconciling the values of permanence with those of change. Thus, one delegate considered that it was in the light of the principles defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that an examination should be made of the delicate and complex problems which are sometimes raised when the values of permanence come into conflict with the values of change or when there may be a contradiction between social traditions and practices and the fundamental rights of the individual.

(251) Several speakers pointed out that, among those fundamental rights, the right to culture was of central importance. They went on to stress the value of the inquiries which are to be carried out to define women's view of their present participation in cultural life and the measures to be taken to enable them to play their

full part as both agents and beneficiaries of cultural development. The mere fact that those participatory surveys would be entrusted to women's associations should help women to become the agents of their own development, said one speaker, who also thought that such activities should cover a wide area and should be given more substantial financial resources.

(252) In more general terms, the activities aiming to strengthen the participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their society received unanimous support from the Commission. Several speakers mentioned the importance of the multidisciplinary studies which are planned with a view to highlighting the real nature of women's contribution to economic life. The fact that a large part of women's work is 'invisible work', which is not susceptible of evaluation, explains and reinforces the low esteem in which so-called 'female' activities are held and, in the opinion of one participant, prevents women from gaining access to positions of responsibility.

(253) The activities proposed with a view to promoting the participation of women in decision-making in the various fields of public life, particularly political life - whether they take the form of pilot projects, studies or the international meeting of experts which it is planned to hold on this subject - drew the attention of the vast majority of the participants, who expressed satisfaction that the results of this research would be communicated to the Nairobi Conference.⁽¹⁾ One speaker expressed the wish that, in that connection, the experience acquired by the socialist countries should be taken into account; another, that particular attention should be accorded to the Africa region in the studies on the participation of women in political life.

(254) Finally, a number of delegates emphasized the importance of the role of women in international life, particularly the role which they play on behalf of international peace, disarmament, security and understanding. They would have wished this important aspect of the status of women to have been expressed in clearer and more specific terms in the activities of Major Programme XIV.

(255) With regard to methods of programme execution, the Commission noted with satisfaction the constant references made in Major Programme XIV to co-operation with women's organizations, in particular non-governmental organizations. The latter, it was affirmed, had amply proved their ability to carry out a great variety of practical activities in the field on behalf of women. The representatives of those organizations reaffirmed their readiness to collaborate in the most active possible manner in the implementation of Major Programme XIV, in particular with a view to the preparation of the Nairobi Conference. For her part, the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions urged that trade union organizations be closely associated in the activities proposed under Major Programme XIV. Finally, several delegates expressed the wish that the implementation of the major programme should afford an opportunity for the Organization to contribute to the strengthening of the activities of the various women's movements and associations.

(1) World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

(256) As several speakers recalled, the intersectoral nature of Major Programme XIV, which groups together a wide range of activities coming under different major programmes and different sectors, called for the establishment of a focal point capable of performing a stimulatory and co-ordinating function, since it will be necessary not only to co-ordinate the execution of the programmes recapitulated under Major Programme XIV but also to ensure that the 'feminine dimension' is effectively integrated into all the 22 C/5 programmes.

(257) Finally, many speakers invited the Director-General to continue and intensify his efforts to improve the situation of women within the Organization. The progress which had been achieved, in regard both to women's representation in posts in the Professional category and above in the Secretariat and to the participation of women in the various activities organized or administered by the Organization, was noted with satisfaction. This was seen as a positive, albeit slow, trend that mirrored the world situation. Thus one speaker pointed out that women had accounted for 13 per cent of the total number of delegates, alternates, experts and consultants attending the 1978 General Conference; in 1983, the percentage was 18; in 1978, 8 per cent of the delegates taking part in the general policy debate had been women; this year, the figure was 9 per cent. In the light of those observations, the speaker presented 22 C/DR.112, which was addressed both to Member States and to the Director-General, and whose purpose was on the one hand to increase the consideration taken of women's interests and needs in the Organization's activities and programmes and, on the other, to increase the proportion of women taking part in the formulation and execution of those programmes and activities.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(258) In his reply to the discussion, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming first thanked the delegates for the general and warm support which they had given to Major Programme XIV. This 'cross-sectional' major programme, which afforded an overview of Unesco's activities in regard to the status of women and highlighted their intersectoral and multidisciplinary nature, had been perceived as a balanced whole which accurately reflected women's problems in all their complexity and variety.

(259) The Assistant Director-General noted that many delegates had confirmed their support for the twofold strategy defined in the second Medium-Term Plan, namely, on the one hand to carry out specific activities and, on the other, to take account of the situation of women in all the programmes. Replying to the suggestions that the second aspect of the strategy had not been given sufficient prominence in the 22 C/5 document, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that it had not been possible in Major Programme XIV to recapitulate all the provisions relating to the situation of women which had been incorporated in various programmes, and which could not be distinguished individually or isolated from their context. In that connection, he quoted as an example the prominence which would be given to women's training in relation to development planning and administration (Major Programme VIII) and to the environment and human settlements (Major Programme X); the issue of women's participation in the production process in rural areas (Major Programme VI), or again the contribution of women

to peace, implicit in the research activities relating to peace and disarmament (Major Programme XIII). He emphasized that the manner of execution of the second aspect of the strategy, sometimes difficult to discern at the programming stage, could be better appreciated when the time came to evaluate the programmes.

(260) Referring to the substance of the discussion, the Assistant Director-General observed that it revealed the convergence between the analysis of problems affecting women, as presented by many delegates, and the themes dealt with in the Draft Programme and Budget. In addition to the continuing serious concern caused by the situation of women in the least privileged sectors of society in many countries, such women making up the majority of illiterates in the world - a situation which, in the view of many delegates, cannot be improved without radical economic and social changes affecting society as a whole - he felt that the discussion had highlighted two vital points: the problem of attitudes towards women, still conditioned by stereotypes, and the problem of access to positions of responsibility in the various spheres of social life. He noted that these problems corresponded to activities proposed in the various parts of the programme: the eradication of stereotypes was the aim of activities both in the field of education and in the field of the media; activities concerning broader access for women to positions of managerial and executive responsibility were proposed in both fields; as regards the access of women to positions of political and economic responsibility, this was dealt with in Major Programme XIII. The Assistant Director-General also noted with interest the strong body of opinion in favour of the need to promote increased participation by women in scientific and technical careers. Referring to the comments made on the subject of studies and research on women, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that their aim was to re-think the actual context of research on women; women's problems had up to now been studied, to a large extent, in the light of subjects, assumptions or concepts created by men; there was thus a need to develop research structures and to devise conceptual frameworks enabling women themselves to define their situation and problems and to contribute thereby to a re-evaluation of male and female roles. By their nature, these studies involved many disciplines such as history, anthropology, sociology, psychology and political science. This need for an interdisciplinary approach should make it possible to avoid the risk of 'marginalization' mentioned by one woman delegate. As regards the planned activities in the field of culture, these took the role of women into consideration, not only in the safeguarding of cultural values, but also in their renewal, that is to say an on-going process of change. This line of emphasis had been widely approved.

(261) As regards the implementation of these programmes, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that co-operation with non-governmental organizations, which had made numerous and substantial contributions to the discussion, would be continued and strengthened; he added that Unesco maintained regular contact with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); that Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (Nairobi, 1985) would

be substantial, and that this would be one of the main responsibilities of the co-ordinating official, who would shortly enter on her functions.

(262) Coming to the situation of women within the Secretariat, the Assistant Director-General pointed out the efforts made by the Director-General to increase the number of women in posts in the Professional category and above; he added that the Executive Board, at its 116th session, had recommended that the rules concerning the employment of spouses should be made more flexible. He emphasized an increase in the number of women employed by Unesco called for standing co-operation between Member States and the Secretariat.

(263) In conclusion, the Assistant Director-General said that he took note of the observation made by several delegates who had drawn attention to the possible advantages of examining Major Programme XIV before the commissions examining their content in detail started work, so that the main lines of emphasis guiding their work might be made clear in advance. He pointed out that this possibility would be considered when the calendar for the twenty-third session of the General Conference was prepared.

Recommendations concerning Major Programme XIV

(264) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.145 was submitted by the delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic. On the Assistant Director-General's assurance that the ideas expressed in the draft resolution would be taken into consideration when the international meeting of experts mentioned in paragraph 13421 of document 22 C/5 was being organized, the draft resolution was withdrawn.

(265) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.354, which included Yugoslavia's offer to host the international meeting of experts (category VI) planned in paragraph 13421 of document 22 C/5, was withdrawn in view of the assurance given by the representative of the Director-General that this offer would be attentively examined when the programme was being carried out.

(266) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.112 was submitted by the delegate of Norway on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, supported by Indonesia, Guyana, Nigeria, India, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Colombia, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania. The delegate of Norway, on the Chairman's suggestion, agreed to modify the wording of operative paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of that resolution, which will now read as follows: 'To contemplate, as far as possible, in the preparation of the next biennial programme and budget, increasing further the financial and personnel resources for programmes specifically designed for women'. Thus amended, draft resolution 22 C/DR.112 was adopted by consensus. (22 C/Resolution 14.2)

(267) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.39 was submitted by the delegate of the USSR. In respect of the first part of that draft resolution, which sought to amend paragraph 4 of resolution 14.1 proposed by the Director-General, the delegate

of the USSR indicated that he accepted the wording proposed in paragraph 2 of the Note by the Director-General. In the light of the observations made by the Director-General in his Note, the second part of draft resolution 22 C/DR.39, which aimed at amending paragraph 6 of resolution 14.1 proposed by the Director-General, was withdrawn. The delegate of the USSR was assured that the concerns expressed in that draft resolution would be taken into account when the programme was being carried out. As amended, draft resolution 22 C/DR.39 was adopted by consensus. (22 C/Resolution 14.1)

(268) Draft resolution 22 C/DR.312 was submitted by the delegate of France. In view of the Note by the Director-General, the first amendment proposed in this draft resolution, which aimed to add, at the end of paragraph 2 of resolution 14.1 proposed by the Director-General, the following phrase: '... and also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, more especially Article 1 thereof, which states that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"', was withdrawn. As regards the second amendment proposed in the draft resolution, the delegate of France stated that he accepted the wording proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 3 of his Note. With reference to the third amendment proposed in the draft resolution, the delegate of France agreed to change the wording, in the light of the Note by the Director-General. The amendment thus consisted in adding, to subparagraph (c) of paragraph 7 of resolution 14.1 proposed by the Director-General, the phrase 'and the competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional intergovernmental organizations'. Draft resolution 22 C/DR.312, as amended orally, was adopted by consensus (22 C/Resolution 14.1).

(269) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 14.1 proposed by the Director-General (paragraph 14002 of document 22 C/5), as amended by DR.39 and DR.312, the definitive text of paragraph 4 of resolution 14.1 thus reading as follows: 'Reaffirming that the improvement of the status of women, their full participation in political, economic, social and cultural life, and their effective access to positions of responsibility in the field of development - both at the planning stage and the stage of execution - and to the ensuing benefits must be a major concern of the Organization'. (22 C/Resolution 14.1)

(270) The Commission also decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference take note of the budgetary indications given in paragraph 14001 of document 22 C/5.

Recommendation concerning item 17

(271) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the report of the Director-General on Unesco's contribution towards improving the status of women contained in document 22 C/17.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 25: PART II.B, CHAPTER 3

CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Introduction

(272) The Commission devoted its 10th meeting and part of the 11th to Discussion Unit 25, which deals with Part II.B, Chapter 3 (Co-operation for development and external relations). The delegates of 36 Member States and one Associate Member participated in the debate, as well as the UNDP representative and the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Non-Governmental Organizations.

(273) Presenting this discussion unit, the Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations observed first of all that, like the chapters that compose Part I of document 22 C/5, the chapter under discussion does not feature a proposed resolution covering all its constituent parts; on the contrary, document 22 C/5 presents, for specific reasons, draft resolutions concerning respectively the National Commissions and the international non-governmental organizations.

(274) He then pointed out that a large part of the work programme to be implemented by the CPX Sector and described in Chapter 3 of Part II.B had been presented and discussed in the context of the discussion unit devoted to Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3.

(275) As the first section of this chapter indicates, the country approach principle will continue to guide Unesco's action, and the Unesco representatives to Member States - who now number only 25 and of whom only 12 are full time - have an essential role to play in this area. The regional approach will also be pursued, and a study of this approach is being carried out to ascertain under which conditions Unesco could best co-operate with the Regional Economic Commission of the United Nations.

(276) The Acting Assistant Director-General drew the attention of the Commission to document 22 C/101, which concerns Unesco's contribution to European co-operation and constitutes a report that was requested of the Director-General by the General Conference at its twenty-first session.

(277) As regards Section II, devoted to relations with intergovernmental organizations, particular attention was drawn to the need for - and at the same time to the complexity of - the co-ordinating machinery in which Unesco must take part within the context of the United Nations system.

(278) The most notable feature of co-operation with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which is the subject of Section III, is the constant increase in the number of NGOs that maintain official relations with Unesco: the number has grown from 456 at the time of the General Conference in Belgrade to 502 at present. The plan concerning co-operation with NGOs during the coming biennium features innovations to which the attention of the Commission was drawn: a study of participation in organizations, the establishment of a data bank, exploration of the possibility of publishing a yearbook of NGOs and efforts to find the most effective means of helping NGOs to extend their geographical coverage.

(279) Co-operation with National Commissions for Unesco (Section IV) - of which there are now 148 with the recent establishment of National

Commissions by Botswana and the Gambia - will be continued and strengthened, both in respect of training activities for their staff and support for the various consultation and joint-action meetings organized by them. Special emphasis will be placed on ways of helping the National Commissions to make an increasingly effective contribution to operational projects carried out in their countries within the Organization's spheres of competence.

(280) Operational support services (Section V) consist of the Co-ordination of Funding Sources Division (CPX/CSF), the Training of Fellowships Division (CPX/FEL), the Field Equipment and Subcontracting Division (CPX/PEC) and the Reports and Documentation Division (CPX/REP). It was pointed out that these four divisions would be involved in the implementation of Programmes VIII.2 and VIII.3. The Acting Assistant Director-General gave figures to indicate the scope of the work carried out by CPX/PEC (equipment worth \$23 million has been supplied annually during the current financial period, as compared with an average of \$18 million during the 1979-1980 period) and by CPX/REP, which gathers and processes a most abundant and valuable body of documents that will serve as material for the theoretical work of analysis and synthesis performed under Programme VIII.1.

General debate

(281) One speaker regretted the composite nature of this discussion unit, which made a coherent approach to the questions under consideration difficult, and went on to advocate a zero growth rate for the activities listed, unless, in view of their importance, the necessary cuts could be made elsewhere in document 22 C/5.

(282) Several speakers supported the policy of decentralization. Some of them nevertheless regretted that the beneficial effects of this policy were not always felt in countries that were geographically remote from Regional Offices. One speaker took the view that proposals for more effective and widespread decentralization were required.

(283) Some delegates drew attention to the importance of the duties carried out by the CPX Sector, particularly with regard to the co-ordination of operational activities. During the general debate on Chapter 3, some speakers raised matters relating to co-operation between the Secretariat of Unesco and Member States. In this context the particular importance of close co-operation between the Unesco Secretariat and the permanent delegates was underlined. Some speakers pointed out that in addition to the Director-General's meetings with the permanent delegates, similar meetings between the Assistant Directors-General and permanent delegates as sectoral meetings would be desirable.

Country approach - regional approach

(284) While acknowledging the importance of the role of the Unesco representatives, several speakers expressed regret at the fact that their countries were not visited often enough by the representative assigned to them. Two delegates considered that the Offices covering their region had insufficient staff and resources to serve all

the countries to which their responsibilities extended.

(285) One speaker, referring to the country approach, emphasized that one of the offices for regional co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean, namely, the Office for Culture, should also be provided with suitable resources enabling it to carry through its activities.

(286) Another speaker expressed the need for having more representatives of the Organization in Member States a long way from Headquarters, particularly in the least advanced countries. Offices of Unesco representatives were necessary in order to increase the effectiveness of the assistance provided to those countries.

(287) The UNDP representative made a brief statement underlining the excellent relations between Unesco and UNDP at all levels. Referring to the country-approach concept, he expressed the hope that Unesco's efforts to identify national development problems with greater precision would be conducted in close collaboration with governments and UNDP Resident Representatives. He also pointed out that his Organization's resources should represent a 'critical mass' in the complex arrangements for mustering resources within the United Nations system. The pledging conference to be held in New York at the beginning of November would be a test of the real support of governments for the concept of multilateral assistance. He welcomed the concern expressed by the Executive Board at its most recent session with regard to the decline in funds available to UNDP; he also welcomed the appeal made by the Board to Member States for an increase in contributions to it.

(288) Several statements were made on the regional approach, most of them expressing the wish that Regional Offices be strengthened. One speaker inquired about the criteria governing the geographical coverage of a Regional Office.

(289) The subject of co-operation among Member States of the Europe region was raised by several speakers, who congratulated the Director-General on the excellent report submitted to the General Conference on European co-operation as a whole within Unesco.

(290) One speaker expressed the opinion that European co-operation had not been given its rightful place in the Organization's programme. He also suggested that the implementation of all Unesco's decisions pertaining to co-operation in Europe should be reviewed.

(291) Some speakers considered that the machinery installed by Unesco for European co-operation was operating fairly well and that it would be better to refrain from setting up new mechanisms. One speaker recognized the importance of regional ministerial conferences in Europe and expressed the hope that increased attention would be given to their preparation.

(292) One member of the Commission mentioned the efforts of the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities to promote European co-operation, and also referred to the Cultural Forum to be organized by his country in the context of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

(293) During the debate a draft resolution was submitted (22 C/DR.56), together with a written proposal referred to the Chairman of the Commission, and entrusted for consideration, on the suggestion of the Chairman, to a working group composed of France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, the USSR, the

United States of America and Yugoslavia.

(294) During the discussions of this working group a number of delegations expressed the wish that, in Unesco's publications, arrangements be made to include articles concerning the tenth anniversary, in 1985, of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Relations with inter-governmental organizations

(295) Three delegates raised matters relating to co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system. The first emphasized the need to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort, although he recognized that a flexible approach had to be made to certain activities in which overlapping sometimes seemed inevitable. In that connection he regretted that the present Draft Programme and Budget had no specific draft resolution to propose on the subject, unlike 21 C/5, which had included in particular the invitation extended to the Secretariat to strengthen co-operation within the system. A second speaker recommended that the Secretariat should continue its action for the Third United Nations Development Decade in conjunction with the other organizations of the system. A third speaker welcomed Unesco's active co-operation in the efforts at co-ordination undertaken within the United Nations system in the field of science and technology.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

(296) Several delegates stressed the importance of developing co-operation between Unesco and international non-governmental organizations. They pointed out that non-governmental organizations had a great capacity for mobilizing public opinion in favour of Unesco's ideals, and also had at their disposal a vast network of experts in the various fields of the Organization's competence.

(297) One delegate stated that in some cases non-governmental organizations were in a better position than official national bodies to implement programmes requiring the active participation of the public.

(298) Another delegate took the view that the establishment of a data bank on the various capabilities of the NGOs (22 C/5, para. 15340) would be in keeping with the expectations of the National Commissions for the purpose of their co-operation with those organizations.

(299) One delegate asked whether the publication of a yearbook of NGOs co-operating with Unesco would not duplicate the yearbook issued by the United Nations.

(300) The representative of the World Union of Catholic Teachers expressed the hope that the report of the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by NGOs would also reflect work done on a voluntary basis.

(301) After thanking the Director-General for everything the Secretariat had done to facilitate the participation of NGOs in the present session of the General Conference, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of NGOs maintaining information and consultative relations with Unesco in categories A and B showed great interest in the study provided for in document 22 C/5, paragraph 15339. Such a study could throw light on the diversity of associative practices in the various regions of the world and the procedures whereby they might be integrated into Unesco's

programme. Subscribing, on behalf of all NGOs, to the view already expressed that the Septennial Report should take the voluntary contributions of NGOs to Unesco's activity more fully into account, she reaffirmed the resolve of the NGOs to strive loyally and effectively, in the years ahead, to achieve the ideals of the Organization.

(302) Several delegations emphasized the importance of the role of National Commissions for Unesco within Unesco and referred to their possibilities and resources. The National Commissions for Unesco have an important part to play as information and liaison agencies. They have a further task of particular importance, namely, to participate fully in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of Unesco's programmes and plans. One speaker therefore urged that as Unesco's programme and activities expand, Unesco's support to be given to the National Commission should supplement and complement the increased support and assistance given to the National Commissions by the respective member countries.

(303) Several speakers expressed the view that not all governments are fully aware of the valuable contributions National Commissions can make. In this context, three speakers drew attention to the recommendations of the fourth interregional meeting of Secretaries-General of National Commissions, held in Havana in July 1983, and two of them particularly to the invitation addressed to the Director-General to envisage a study on the implementation of the Charter of National Commissions.

(304) Most speakers on this item endorsed the expansion and diversification of training activities. One delegate, supported by several others, put forward the idea of decentralizing certain joint consultations to Regional Offices. Other speakers, in contrast, emphasized the value of holding consultations at Headquarters, where participants could draw upon the services of the Secretariat as a whole.

(305) It was requested that joint consultations be distinguished more clearly from training courses. Two proposals were made to this effect: the first, that some consultations be held away from Headquarters; the second, that they be the occasion for interregional reflection on specific issues.

(306) With regard to the participation programme most speakers expressed the hope that more facilities would be granted for subregional and regional training activities, for the participation of National Commissions in the activities of the Regional Offices and for the strengthening of regional and subregional co-operation between National Commissions.

(307) Reference was repeatedly made to the usefulness of co-operation between National Commissions and international non-governmental organizations.

Reply by the Acting Assistant
Director-General for Co-operation
for Development and External Relations

(308) In reply to the questions about the inclusion of certain countries in the areas covered by the Regional Offices and representatives of Unesco, the Acting Assistant Director-General provided information and explanations concerning each individual case; he further pointed out that document 22 C/101 illustrated the importance attached by Unesco to European co-operation.

(309) Although the Draft Programme and

Budget for 1984-1985 did not include any specific resolution on co-ordination within the United Nations system, the Unesco Secretariat continued to be guided by the resolutions already adopted by the General Conference. Thus, during the triennium now coming to a close, Unesco had taken part in 65 inter-agency meetings, to which should be added a large number of other meetings organized on the occasion of international conferences or specific studies ordered by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(310) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations requested the Chairman of the Standing Committee of NGOs to be kind enough to convey to all the NGOs his thanks for the efforts they had made, along with the National Commissions and Member States of the Organization, to contribute to the life of Unesco.

(311) In reply to the question raised about the desirability of publishing a yearbook of NGOs and possible duplication with a similar document published by the United Nations, the Acting Assistant Director-General stated that to his knowledge the United Nations published only an official list of organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as Unesco already did for the organizations co-operating with it. In proposing that a data bank should be gradually built up and that the possibility of publishing a yearbook of NGOs maintaining official relations with Unesco should be explored, the Director-General intended to promote the collection and dissemination of information in order to enable Member States, National Commissions, the Unesco Secretariat and other bodies to become better acquainted with the qualifications of the NGOs and their capacity to contribute to the preparation and implementation of the Organization's specific programmes in its various fields of competence.

(312) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations replied to points raised about the National Commissions, reaffirming the importance which the Director-General attaches to their role. He explained that the collective consultations, which were of an intersectoral nature, had up to the present been held at Headquarters because they afforded an opportunity for the exchange of views and experience between the Secretaries of the National Commissions and all sectors of the Secretariat. Nevertheless, he announced his agreement in principle for collective consultations to be held in the regions. The reason why that had not been possible hitherto was that it was difficult for the Secretariat to create, away from Headquarters, the various conditions that were met at Headquarters, in particular the possibility of contact with all units of the Secretariat.

(313) He encouraged the National Commissions to formulate requests under the participation programme for the publication of national and regional bulletins. In that connection he stated that 70 National Commissions already published bulletins, 50 of which have received financial assistance during the last triennium.

(314) He pointed out that, in addition to the training activities provided for in 22 C/5, other information meetings could be organized at the national, regional and subregional level with the assistance of the Organization. To that end the Secretariat would consult the National Commissions of each region with a view to improving the organization of such meetings. Lastly, he emphasized that the Secretariat had always

encouraged the establishment of National Commissions by Associate Members.

Recommendation for Part II.B
Chapter 3

(315) Draft resolution 256 submitted by the German Democratic Republic and DR.295 submitted by Switzerland were referred to a working group established by the Chairman to draw up a new text that could be approved by consensus. The working group recommended the Commission to invite the General Conference to adopt draft resolution 22 C/COM I/DR.1 (22 C/Resolution 15.4).

(316) The Commission recommended without discussion that the General Conference should adopt the draft resolution on co-operation with international non-governmental organizations set forth in document 22 C/5, paragraph 15336 (22 C/Resolution 15.6).

(317) After a brief discussion the Commission recommended by consensus that the General Conference should adopt the resolution on co-operation with National Commissions (document 22 C/5, para. 15347) (22 C/Resolution 15.7) with the amendment to subparagraph 3 (c) submitted by France and the addition of the phrase proposed by the Director-General (22 C/DR.216):

'(c) to extend the activities of National Commissions to enable them to undertake effective

action nationally, regionally and interregionally, in those fields where Unesco has a special responsibility and particularly those where it has an ethical role to play'.

(318) The Commission took note of DR.257, considering that the representative of India had accepted the arguments submitted in the note by the Director-General in support of his recommendation against the adoption of the draft resolution.

(319) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Chapter 3 (from para. 15302 to para. 15335, from para. 15337 to para. 15346 and from para. 15348 to para. 15384 of document 22 C/5).

(320) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the appropriation of \$15,576,500 under the regular programme for Chapter 3 of Part II.B (CPX) (para. 15301 of 22 C/5), on the understanding that this appropriation is expressed in constant dollars and will be subsequently adjusted to take account of inflation during the three-year period 1981-1983, and that this amount may also be readjusted to take account of modifications made at the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the Programme Commissions.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 26: PART II.B, CHAPTER 4

PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME

(321) Presenting this section, the Acting Assistant Director-General, Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector, recalled that the participation programme is a means of implementing the Organization's programme which enables Member States to benefit from Unesco's co-operation in activities which they undertake on their own initiative in the fields defined by the General Conference. He stated that the co-operation which was available to all Member States and Associate Members, as well as to international organizations, was a means of responding to certain specific needs in the developing countries, particularly the most disadvantaged among them. He invited the Commission to examine the revised procedure for the participation programme and drew attention to resolution 15.5 proposed in paragraph 15402 of the 22 C/5. He pointed out that, in comparison with the 21 C/5 Approved, the 22 C/5 provided for a 5.2 per cent increase in funds under the participation programme. He stressed that it would be advisable for Member States to limit to 20 the number of requests which they submitted under this programme. Referring to the new edition of the Practical Guide to the Participation Programme he emphasized that requests in category I should be submitted before 31 October 1983 or during the General Conference, so that they might be approved as from January 1984. In conclusion, he recalled that Member States which received a financial contribution undertook to submit to the Director-General a financial report indicating that the funds had in fact been used for the purposes envisaged. He quoted paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 7/14 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, which stipulated that 'no Member State or body may receive a financial contribution unless it has

submitted all the financial reports in respect of contributions previously approved by the Director-General and whose funds were obligated prior to 31 December of the first year of the previous budgetary period'.

(322) During the ensuing debate, all the delegates who spoke expressed their satisfaction with the programme proposed by the Director-General. Several congratulated the Secretariat on its management of the participation programme funds.

(323) One speaker, supported by several others, considered that the budget for the participation programme remained insufficient, despite the 5.2 per cent increase allocated to it.

(324) With regard to paragraph 6 of proposed resolution 15.5 (22 C/5, para. 15402), two speakers considered that the ceiling of \$25,000 authorized for each project was insufficient.

(325) One speaker expressed the hope that the Director-General would inform Member States of the decisions taken on all requests submitted during each budgetary period.

(326) Another speaker expressed great satisfaction that the participation programme applied not only to activities in developing countries but also to those in the industrialized countries. The same speaker criticized the procedure for submission of regional and interregional requests which must always be supported by two other Member States. He found that procedure long and complex.

(327) Referring to the Participation Programme Guide, several speakers congratulated the Director-General on the publication of the new edition, which took the points of view of Member States into account. One speaker only thought the guide was difficult to understand.

(328) One delegate asked that the text of

the chapter devoted to the participation programme be revised to make explicit mention of the fact that Associate Members were eligible under the participation programme.

(329) One speaker was critical of the delays that occurred in the payment procedure. He asked whether the Secretariat could take into account the monetary zones to which Member States belonged.

(330) Discussing the administrative changes to the participation programme procedure, some speakers said they were afraid the introduction of two categories of request would mean that approval would take longer, and one of them wondered whether it would be preferable to withdraw that measure.

(331) Recalling circular letter CL/2875, the Acting Assistant Director-General, Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector, emphasized that it was essential for Member States to limit the total number of requests submitted under the participation programme in order to lighten the task of the Secretariat. He also stressed the need for each Member State to indicate the order of priority of requests submitted.

(332) On the subject of the new Participation Programme Guide, he stated that the new edition had been prepared in consultation with the Member States and that delegates could obtain additional information on how the programme worked at the intersectoral meetings which they would be attending during the General Conference.

(333) He added that in some cases requests that had not been approved would subsequently be reconsidered as soon as savings became available. Others were submitted to extra-budgetary sources of funding. However, he recalled that, as

stated in the new guide, Member States would now be informed of the Director-General's decisions on all the requests they submitted.

(334) The Acting Assistant Director-General, Co-operation for Development and External Relations Sector, felt that it was not necessary to make any amendment to the text devoted to the participation programme, since Associate Members were eligible under the programme on the same basis as Member States.

(335) Acknowledging the validity of criticism concerning the delays that sometimes occurred in the payment procedure, he informed the Commission that the Secretariat would take all appropriate measures to expedite that procedure.

(336) Lastly, he emphasized that Member States could help the Secretariat more effectively by cutting down on the number of requests submitted, submitting them in good time, and clearly indicating the order of priority.

Recommendations on Discussion
Unit 26: Participation programme

(337) After hearing the reply given by the Director-General's representative to delegates' questions on Unit 26, the Commission considered the Director-General's proposed resolution set out in paragraph 15402 of document 22 C/5 and decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt it (22 C/Resolution 15.8).

(338) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Part II.B, Chapter 4, paragraphs 15404 to 15406 of document 22 C/5.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 30 - SEPTENNIAL REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CONTRIBUTION MADE TO UNESCO'S ACTIVITIES BY INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CATEGORIES A AND B

(339) Mr P.K. Seddoh, Chairman of the Executive Board's Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations, introduced the septennial report by the Executive Board to the General Conference on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by international non-governmental organizations in categories A and B (document 22 C/30).

(340) He said that the constitutional basis for the system of relationships existing between Unesco and the non-governmental organizations was Article XI, paragraph 4, of the Constitution. The Directives adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session and modified at its fourteenth session, laid down the conditions which international non-governmental organizations had to satisfy in order to be admitted to the different categories of relationship provided for, the obligations incumbent on, and advantages granted to, such organizations, the ways in which subventions could be granted to them and the possibilities for the conclusion of contracts enabling them to be associated with the implementation of the Organization's programme.

(341) The Chairman of the Executive Board's NGOs Committee also referred to Section VIII.3 of the Directives which states that:

'The General Conference shall receive, every six years, a report by the Executive Board on the contribution made to Unesco's activities by organizations in the categories of consultative and associate relationship (category A)

and information and consultative relationship (category B). The report shall include an evaluation of the results obtained through subventions to organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Section VI of the present Directives'.

(342) He then went on to say that the report submitted to the General Conference at the present session covered the period from 1976 to 1982 inclusive, which was seven years instead of six in order to allow for the change in the Organization's budgetary cycle.

(343) He said that, in accordance with 114 EX/Decision 7.4, document 22 C/30 was in four parts:

part one examined the main general questions involved in Unesco's co-operation with non-governmental organizations in categories A and B, i.e. individual and collective consultations, mutual participation in meetings, geographical coverage, subventions and contracts, aid under the participation programme, co-operation between the NGOs and the National Commissions for Unesco and the implementation of resolutions relating to NGOs maintaining relationships with Unesco and having members in the Republic of South Africa or Chinese Taiwan;

part two examined the contribution made to Unesco's activities by all the NGOs admitted to categories A and B. This was an overall assessment, by sector, of the programme activities with which NGOs in categories A and B had been associated;

part three evaluated the results obtained through subventions, providing, in an annex, an individual notice on each of the thirty-five NGOs that had received a subvention between 1976 and 1982, together with all the information necessary for the assessment of the results in question.

(344) In introducing the draft resolution in part four of document 22 C/30, Mr Patrick K. Seddoh, pointed out that it not only expressed appreciation of the efficacy with which the NGOs had used the subventions and carried out the contracts concluded with them, but also thanked the many international non-governmental organizations which, although they had received no financial aid from Unesco, had nevertheless contributed, through their own resources, to

making known the ideals and helping to attain the objectives of the Organization.

(345) The delegates who spoke in the debate following Mr P.K. Seddoh's statement, thanked the Executive Board for the quality of the report submitted to the General Conference and very much welcomed the encouraging review of co-operation between Unesco and the international non-governmental organizations during the seven years in question. They expressed the hope that that co-operation could be further intensified in the future.

(346) At the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in Part IV of document 22 C/30 (22 C/Resolution 15.5).

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 31 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(347) Introducing the report by the Director-General on changes in classification of international non-governmental organizations (document 22 C/31), the Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations recalled the terms of Section VIII.2 of the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations, which stipulates that: 'at each regular session of the General Conference, the Director-General shall present a concise report on any changes which have taken place, by decision of the Executive Board, in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco. This report will also contain the list of organizations which have submitted requests for admission to the different kinds of relations and whose requests have not been accepted'.

(348) He also referred to the provisions of Sections II.2, II.3 and II.5 of the Directives, which give the Executive Board the power to decide as to the admission of organizations to categories A and B, while the Director-General is empowered to admit organizations to category C.

(349) At the conclusion of the 116th session of the Executive Board, the position of NGOs maintaining official relations with Unesco was as follows, according to the three categories of relations provided for in the Directives: there

were 40 organizations admitted to category A (consultative and associate relations); 226 to category B (information and consultative relations) and 236 to category C (mutual information relationship) i.e. a total of 502 organizations.

(350) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations pointed out that through certain organizations in categories A and B which are federative councils grouping a number of international associations, Unesco maintains relations with over 700 international non-governmental organizations.

(351) He drew the Commission's attention to the annexes to document 22 C/31, containing an updated list of international non-governmental organizations admitted to categories A, B and C, and a list of organizations not admitted by the Executive Board to category A and category B at its 112th, 114th and 116th sessions, and of those not admitted by the Director-General to category C since the twenty-first session of the General Conference.

(352) The Chairman thanked the representative of the Director-General for the information he had provided on this point.

(353) The Commission decided, without a debate, to recommend that the General Conference take note of the information contained in documents 22 C/31 and 22 C/31 Corr.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 32 - DEFINITION OF REGIONS WITH A VIEW TO THE EXECUTION OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(354) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations introduced documents 22 C/32 and 22 C/32 Add. concerning the definition of regions with a view to the execution of regional activities: Report by the Director-General, in pursuance of 19 C/Resolution 37.1, 20 C/Resolution 37.1 and 21 C/Resolution 39.2.

(355) The Acting Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations read out the list of Member States and

Associate Member which had wished to participate in regional activities, and indicated the regions to which they wished to be attached for that purpose.

(356) The Commission noted the report of the Director-General contained in documents 22 C/32 and 22 C/32 Add., and recommended that the General Conference decide that the Member States whose names appear in paragraph 9 of document 22 C/32 Add. participate in the Organization's regional activities (22 C/Resolution 46).

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 33 - STUDY ON THE OPERATING CONDITIONS OF THE
EXECUTIVE BOARD AND ON THE PROSPECTS OF ITS POSSIBLE
ENLARGEMENT IN THE FUTURE

(357) The representative of the Director-General introduced documents 22 C/33 and 22 C/33 Add. relating to the study which the Director-General and the Executive Board are submitting to the General Conference in conformity with paragraph 4 of resolution 18.1 which the Conference adopted at its twenty-first session.

(358) On behalf of the Bureau of the Commission, the Commission Chairman, in consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Secretariat, submitted a draft resolution on action to be taken on this study. This draft was approved without discussion after further details had been given in reply to a question from one speaker.

(359) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the draft resolution (22 C/Resolution 45).

B. Report of Commission II

Introduction

Examination of item 11 - Discussion Unit 2 (Programmes II.1 and II.2) and of item 65

Programme II.1: Promotion of general access to education: Development and renewal of primary education and intensification of the struggle against illiteracy and item 65: Adoption of Draft Statutes of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Programme II.2: Democratization of education.

Examination of item 11 - Discussion Unit 3 (Programmes II.3 to II.6)

Programme II.3: Adult education;

Programme II.4: Equality of educational opportunity for girls and women;

Programme II.5: Extension and improvement of education in rural areas;

Programme II.6: Promotion of the right to education of particular groups.

Examination of item 11 - Discussion Unit 5 (Programme IV.1)

Programme IV.1: Contribution to the formulation and application of education policies and strengthening of national capacities with regard to educational planning, management, administration and economics.

Examination of item 11 - Discussion Unit 6 (Programmes IV.2 to IV.4) and of item 24

Programme IV.2: The educational sciences and their application to the renewal of the educational process;

Programme IV.3: Policies and methods for the training of educational personnel and item 24: Third report of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation Concerning the Status of Teachers;

Programme IV.4: Means and infrastructures - information systems, educational facilities and educational industries.

Examination of item 11 - Discussion Unit 7 (Programmes V.1, V.3 and V.4) and of item 25

Programme V.1: Education, culture and communication;

Programme V.3: Education and the world of work and item 25: Report on the technical and legal aspects of a possible convention on technical and vocational education;

Programme V.4: Promotion of physical education and sport.

Examination of item 11 - Discussion Unit 8 (Programmes V.2, V.5 and V.6)

Programme V.2: Teaching of science and technology;

Programme V.5: Higher education, training and research;

Programme V.6: Action with a view to better integration of training and research activities.

INTRODUCTION

(1) Commission II, in which all Member States and Associate Members could be represented, was formed in accordance with a decision taken by the General Conference on the basis of recommendations made by the Executive Board.

(2) The following items on the Conference agenda were referred to the Commission for consideration:

Item 11: Consideration of the following parts of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985: Major Programme II (Education for all); Major Programme IV (The formulation and application of education policies); Major Programme V (Education, training and society);

Item 24: Third report of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers;

Item 25: Report on the technical and legal aspects of a possible convention on technical and vocational education;

Item 65: Adoption of the Draft Statutes of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Bureau

(3) At its first meeting, the Commission elected Mr Chavdor Kiuranov (Bulgaria) as its Chairman by acclamation. At its second meeting, the following officers were also elected by acclamation: four Vice-Chairmen - Mr Peter Rwodzi (Zimbabwe), Mr Walter Burke (Barbados), Mr Saleh Abdullah Bawazeer (Saudi Arabia) and Miss Helena Benitez (Philippines), and a Rapporteur, Mrs Isabelle Deble (France).

Working methods

(4) The Commission held twenty-three meetings between 26 October and 24 November 1983. The discussions under item 11 of the agenda on Major Programmes II, IV and V were organized on the basis of a thematic separation into six discussion units. In addition to the draft programme and budget, the Commission considered a number of relevant documents as well as draft resolutions proposed by Member States. Agenda items 24, 25 and 65 and their associated documents were considered under Discussion Units 6, 7 and 2 respectively.

(5) The Commission adopted its report at its 22nd meeting, held on 15 November 1983.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 2 AND OF ITEM 65

Preliminary remarks

(6) The Assistant Director-General for Education, representing the Director-General, outlined the activities set forth in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 under Major Programmes II, IV and V.

(7) He pointed out that the activities listed under Major Programmes II, IV and V and under Programme X.9: 'Environmental education and information' and Programme XIII.3: 'Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples' were closely linked to those scheduled under other major programmes and programmes of document 22 C/5, which had been drawn up on interdisciplinary and intersectoral lines.

(8) He drew the Commission's attention to the new components and features to be found in those major programmes. An initial, general innovation was the new structure of the three major programmes and their linkage with the other major programmes and among themselves. A second innovation was the fact that some programmes and subprogrammes were entirely new, even though certain parts of them had given rise to ad hoc action under earlier programmes and budgets. This was true of Programmes II.2, IV.2, V.1, V.3 and V.6 in addition to II.1. Thirdly, the content of several subprogrammes was entirely or largely new.

(9) The Assistant Director-General for Education went on to point out that numerous programmes and activities reflected the desire for continuity expressed by the General Conference in 21 C/Resolution 100. That continuity was particularly evident in Major Programme IV, but was also noticeable in certain programmes under Major Programmes II and V. At the same time, these programmes themselves, which were often structured in a novel way, frequently incorporated

new directions, emphases and features, or took on subjects that had not been broached hitherto. An effort to innovate while preserving continuity had thus been the keynote of the preparation of the major programmes and programmes on education.

(10) Turning to the question of the proposed methods of action, he stressed the fact that the Director-General had sought to give additional weight to the practical implications of the Draft Programme for 1984-1985, in two ways: by placing greater emphasis on certain practical methods of action, and by underscoring this practical approach to activities and their objectives involving analytical discussion and international co-operation.

(11) He pointed out that a large proportion of the proposed activities should help to strengthen various features and components of national education systems. Appropriations for a variety of training activities, which had increased by 23 per cent in document 21 C/5 as compared with 20 C/5, had further risen by 27.6 per cent in document 22 C/5 within the framework of the Draft Programme for 1984-1985, under Major Programmes II, IV and V, which made provision for 547 fellowships under the regular programme, as compared with 289 spread over two years in document 21 C/5. In addition, 1,885 fellowships were planned under the various extra-budgetary programmes, while greater prominence was given to experimental projects to facilitate research and the implementation by Member States of solutions tailored to their needs. The Assistant Director-General for Education also indicated that, at the same time, the number of meetings in various categories, which had totalled fifty-four for two years of the previous period, had fallen to forty in document 22 C/5, including four training seminars. Most of the studies planned had a practical purpose: to clarify and prepare for the action

that would be developed in future biennia. The studies as a whole formed part of the task of intellectual co-operation assigned to the Organization by its Constitution. As far as publications were concerned, the effort previously made to increase the proportion of Spanish-language versions in relation to overall output had also been made in document 22 C/5 for Arabic and Russian.

(12) Turning to the question of decentralization, he observed that the considerable effort made in the past had been continued, since the percentage of resources for decentralized activities, which had amounted to 32.9 per cent in 1982-1983, had risen to 35.3 per cent, while the proportion of staff members away from Headquarters had risen from 45.7 to 46.9 per cent over the same period. That effort should be seen in conjunction with the arrangements made to entrust the implementation of a growing number of activities to National Commissions for Unesco or to national institutions.

(13) The Assistant Director-General for Education went on to give some information about the use and distribution of the resources allocated to education, which was receiving more than 34 per cent of the appropriations under Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget, and more than 38 per cent of the total amount for all the major programmes.

(14) He said that, having regard to the wish expressed by Member States, the Director-General proposed to increase the appropriations for the programme for disabled persons by 27 per cent, and those for the programme activities relating to technical and vocational education by 23 per cent.

(15) The Assistant Director-General remarked that the discrepancy between the growth rate of staff costs and the overall growth rate of the resources allocated to the education programme as a whole had continued to increase; while the growth rate for resources between the 20 C/5 and the 21 C/5 documents had been 4.5 per cent, and between 21 C/5 and 22 C/5, 4.8 per cent, the corresponding growth rates for staff costs had been 2.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively. The percentage of staff costs to the total appropriations available for education had thus continued to fall: from 61.4 per cent in the 19 C/5 document to 56.8 per cent in 22 C/5; all of which showed that the Director-General had made a point of devoting the bulk of the increase in appropriations to programme activities.

(16) The Assistant Director-General for Education devoted the fourth part of his remarks to operational activities: he pointed out that the estimated budget for operational activities in education financed from extra-budgetary sources, amounting to \$88,100,000, represented 58 per cent of the total appropriations provided for the Organization's work in this field. Those amounts were likely to increase by 8.6 per cent over those for the preceding financial period, i.e. 2.7 per cent for the resources of the United Nations system and 19 per cent for other funding sources.

(17) The Assistant Director-General for Education emphasized the constant interaction between the operational programme and the regular programme, in accordance with 20 C/Resolution 7.1. He also spoke of the effort made in recent years to decentralize operational activities and their management and evaluation, with the object of improving both the rate of execution and the quality of the services provided, and also the establishment of a computerized management system for those activities.

(18) Lastly, he pointed out that, owing to the very considerable reduction in the resources derived from UNDP, the major funding source for technical co-operation, the Organization had strengthened its relations with other funding institutions and was developing funds in trust.

(19) The Assistant Director-General for Education then gave a brief introduction to Discussion Unit 2, which covered two very important and far-reaching programmes: Programme II.1 'Promotion of general access to education: Development and renewal of primary education and intensification of the struggle against illiteracy', which dealt with a problem unanimously recognized by the international community as having high priority; and Programme II.2 'Democratization of education', which dealt with the various aspects of the problem of giving practical effect to the right to education for all.

(20) He also introduced document 22 C/103, 'Draft Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Major Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean', and 22 C/106, 'Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa', which the Commission had before it in connection with this discussion unit.

Programme II.1 - Promotion of general access to education: Development and renewal of primary education and intensification of the struggle against illiteracy

and

Item 65 - Adoption of Draft Statutes of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean

(21) Programme II.1, 'Promotion of general access to education: Development and renewal of primary education and intensification of the struggle against illiteracy', was analysed and commented on under Unit 2 by seventy speakers. The great majority of them expressed unreserved approval either for the entire programme, or for one, but in most cases several, of the subprogrammes proposed to Member States. The adoption of a global approach to the promotion of general access to education, linking the development and renewal of primary education with the intensification of the struggle against illiteracy, was a new and greatly appreciated move. The interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach was often considered very appropriate.

(22) Realistic, practical and reasonable were the epithets applied by two speakers to be programme submitted to them; several others remarked that it met their countries' needs and the major thrusts of their governments' policies and reflected their main concerns and basic interests.

(23) A large number of speakers also clearly expressed their countries' wish to play an active part in, or to benefit from, the activities proposed in the Work Plan. Some of them made particular mention of their interest in specific subprogrammes which matched their own priorities in the struggle against illiteracy.

(24) Many other delegates said that their countries were anxious, within the framework of Unesco, to make the experience they had acquired in the field of literacy and post-literacy work available for the purposes of international co-operation, for example by communicating relevant information about activities completed or in progress, and by sending out specialists,

particularly when the results were satisfactory.

(25) Although the total eradication of illiteracy in the world was a common goal, it remained for some delegates associated with undeniable difficulties. Several delegates wished to go step by step on the basis of plans that would guarantee sure progress. One delegate, presenting a draft resolution, proposed that special attention should be given to certain priority age-groups. Others wished to see the year 2000 laid down as the time-limit. Many delegates, mainly from the developing countries, faced with the scourge of illiteracy, expressed concern at the inadequacy of their human, financial and material resources, particularly given the present international situation. Several delegates thus suggested that available resources should be organized more actively and managed in such a way as to ensure their optimum use. One delegate proposed the mobilization of all areas of economic activity. Several delegates favoured massive participation by the international community while others said that the eradication of illiteracy was essentially the responsibility of the governments of the countries concerned. One of them said that he was in favour of an international literacy crusade. Many delegates said that it would be advisable to associate non-governmental organizations with the execution of national literacy programmes.

(26) While welcoming the increase in the budget allocated to the fight against illiteracy, several delegates thought that, given the magnitude of the task, the funds allocated to that programme were insufficient and were not commensurate with the needs of the developing countries. One delegate recommended a greater concentration of funds and the transfer of resources available under other programmes to priority literacy activities, mainly in regions where the need to combat illiteracy was the most acute.

(27) During their examination of the four subprogrammes submitted for their approval, the great majority of delegates expressed considerable satisfaction with the subprogrammes' consistency and relevance. They expressed their unreserved approval for the following themes: a better knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon of illiteracy, the linking of the different forms of educational action - formal, extra-curricular and informal, the priority given to staff training and the production of educational materials designed and made nationally and locally, and the special attention devoted to the problem of relapse into illiteracy and the integration of young school-leavers into active life.

(28) It should be pointed out, however, that three speakers asked for the studies on the causes and consequences of illiteracy to be deleted and proposed that the corresponding intellectual and financial resources should be used to improve operational activities. One of them considered that millions of dollars were going to be wasted on those studies which were described as theoretical and philosophical, and wondered whether any benefit had been derived from the studies that had been carried out previously. One delegate asked whether the activities involving study and reflection on illiteracy and the democratization of education were in compliance with document 4 XC/4 Approved. The same delegate said that document 22 C/5 revealed a choice on the part of the Director-General between the different courses of action of the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989.

(29) On the other hand, very many

delegates, particularly from the developing countries, adopted an opposite standpoint and expressed their support for Subprogramme II.1.1. Most of them thought that those studies were essential for diagnosing and describing the problems of each individual situation in different national and local contexts, and felt that they were a necessary preliminary for any realistic planning and the pre-condition for effective practical action. One speaker made particular mention of the study of the economic aspects of education and proposed, in that connection, the establishment of a regional centre for training specialists in that field.

(30) Three other delegates also thought that those studies should be regarded as a preparation for practical activities. Another speaker hoped that there would be constant interaction between reflection and action.

(31) Four speakers thought that the expression 'struggle against illiteracy' did not, perhaps, express in a satisfactory way the need not only to combat illiteracy but also and above all to promote the development of literacy in all its forms. In their opinion, actions should be stated in positive terms. One should struggle for and not against; learn to succeed and not to fail.

(32) The importance of making people more aware of the problem of literacy was often mentioned. Several delegates expressed support for the continued award of international literacy prizes. Others also hoped for a greater mobilization of international public opinion in support of the efforts of Member States to achieve literacy. One of them spoke of the need to use the mass media in that connection.

(33) One delegate spoke of the importance of reliable statistics for a better identification of illiterates (individuals and groups).

(34) Many speakers hoped that there would be a better distribution of the findings of studies and research projects. Widening the distribution of publications to include higher education institutions was also requested.

(35) Very frequent mention was made of decentralization through the expansion of the Regional Offices wherever they were. Great stress was frequently laid on the effective assistance provided by them and the hope was expressed that their role would continue to increase. Many delegates also spoke about co-operation with the other international organizations such as UNICEF, FAO, WHO and many others, not only in connection with this aspect of the Organization's activities but also in connection with all Programme activities.

(36) Co-operation with the International Bureau of Education, the International Institute for Educational Planning and the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg, the activities carried out as part of the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, the preparation of the Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa, and the literacy programmes of other organizations were all considered to be extremely fruitful.

(37) One delegate said that some people occasionally exhibited a degree of indifference to the problems of illiteracy. Some speakers said that the problems of illiteracy in the big cities were not being given sufficient consideration.

(38) The activities proposed in Subprogramme II.1.2 in order to assist in the framing and implementation of national, regional and international strategies for the promotion of general access to primary education and its renewal and

for the eradication of illiteracy were very favourably received. Several speakers welcomed the Organization's determination to help Member States reinforce their ability to plan and manage this work at the national level.

(39) The approach that consists in linking and co-ordinating as two sides of the same action the promotion of general access to primary education and literacy work with young people and adults was widely commented on and supported by many speakers; one described it as a remarkable advance: primary education was a weapon against illiteracy; a battle had at last been won and a new line of international action marked out.

(40) Several delegates emphasized both the need to maintain the quality of this integration work and its relevance to the needs of the individual and society.

(41) However, referring to the situation in his own country, one delegate remarked that it is often difficult to achieve a rapid increase in the number of school enrolments without lowering the quality of the education imparted. The gravity of the problem of wastage, repetition of grades and dropping out was adverted to by many speakers, who considered too short a period of education to be dangerous and suggested extending the period of primary schooling. One delegate made the point that the high level of wastage and its effect on the cost of education constitute an obstacle to the promotion of general access to education.

(42) Several speakers laid emphasis on active participation by the population in the process of developing education. Another delegate brought up the question of participation by communities, parents, pupils and students in the common task. One speaker said that effective literacy work must take into account the specific features of the environment and that campaigns would succeed only if they respected the characters of the different regions and their particular socio-cultural make-up. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the use of national languages and mother tongues, especially for minority groups, in order to preserve their cultural identity.

(43) Several speakers underlined the need to develop the endogenous production of school equipment and teaching materials to meet the specific needs of national strategies for promoting general access to primary education and literacy work with adults.

(44) On this subject, many delegates placed renewed emphasis on horizontal co-operation between Member States, particularly at the regional level, and welcomed the Organization's activities and the work done by the Regional Offices.

(45) The Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean was supported by a large number of speakers. One delegate, expressing his government's full support for the Major Project, said that any administrative difficulty that might be encountered in carrying it out should be overcome, and urged that, while the Project was the responsibility of the countries concerned, Unesco should not confine its role to co-ordination but should undertake direct activities. The same speaker, referring more specifically to item 65 of the agenda on the 'Draft Statutes of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean', expressed their unreserved support for the Director-General's proposals as submitted in document 22 C/103. In view of the great importance attached by its country to the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, the delegation of

Mexico offered the hospitality of its country for the first session of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee to be held in 1985-1986.

(46) The Director-General's proposal to implement a Regional Programme for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Africa presented in document 22 C/106 met with complete approval. One delegate requested that a specific reference be made in the Work Plan to the funds allocated to the regional programme. Another delegate from the Africa region requested the setting-up of a Subregional Office for Education at Harare. Three delegates expressed the wish that the same machinery for co-operation be employed in Asia and that some of the available resources be devoted to a regional programme in that region in view of the considerable number of illiterates living there. However, one delegate from the region spoke of the difficulty of promoting regional strategies and said that a policy of co-operation at that level could be applied only to matters such as the training of personnel.

(47) Some delegates spoke of the value of functional literacy for development; others emphasized the interaction between education, employment and productive work. Some speakers considered it essential to link the struggle against illiteracy and realization of the right to education with education for international understanding, co-operation and peace.

(48) The need to improve the training of teachers and of supervisory and administrative personnel was stressed by many delegates, who wholeheartedly supported the activities proposed in Programme II.1.3 on the training of literacy personnel. Some of them emphasized its multiplier role. Some delegates dwelt more specifically on the training of personnel who would be able both to teach children and to run literacy programmes for young people and adults. All the activities geared to the training, retraining or improvement of the qualifications of teachers of all levels - primary, secondary and adult - were considered to have a flexibility making for greater efficiency.

(49) One delegate, however, spoke of the need to upgrade the social status of teachers and to improve their material conditions in order that their commitment to their work might be more resolute. Two speakers adverted to the need for a training strategy; one of them proposed that modern means of communication be used to that end. Two others also advocated the employment of voluntary personnel.

(50) Several speakers were glad of the special attention devoted in the programme to literacy work for women and to the education of girls and country-dwellers, and one emphasized the paramount importance to pre-school education of making women literate.

(51) Some delegates expressed their satisfaction with the Organization's intention of making co-operation with other United Nations institutions and bodies more extensive and hoped it would also be made more intensive. One of them stressed the need for systematic inclusion of the 'literacy' element in health and nutrition programmes.

(52) Some developing countries voiced the hope that they would benefit from the operational seminars and fellowship programmes. A delegate from the Asia region asked for a strengthening of co-operation with SEAMEO in the area of training educational planners for rural development.

(53) The delegates unanimously commended Subprogramme II.1.4 concerning the struggle against the relapse into illiteracy and helping

school-leavers into employment. These two problems are of serious concern and are found in developing and industrialized countries alike.

(54) The importance of post-literacy programmes was stressed, and three delegates said that such activities were more difficult than initial literacy training. Another delegate mentioned the need for the newly literate to be able to use their recently acquired knowledge on a daily basis. In that connection, most participants pressed for the intensification of the production and distribution of reading materials, the development of the rural press and libraries, and for the implementation of further measures of cultural promotion capable of fostering the development of the habits of reading and writing. The opinion was also voiced by some delegates that the concept of lifelong education, about which some spoke at length, should serve as a guiding light for post-literacy programmes. One speaker asked Unesco to contribute to the publication of a practical handbook on the implementation of post-literacy strategies.

(55) Delegates from the industrialized countries spoke of the relevance of studies on the new forms of illiteracy which they termed 'functional' or 'technological'. Semi-literacy was a new phenomenon in both the rich and the less developed countries - although its causes may differ - and was developing at an alarming rate. Some speakers expressed the view that it was caused by the development of the mass media, which tended to discourage reading and reduce regular use of written communication, and that the growing use of modern technologies was giving rise to a new form of discrimination towards the illiterate. One delegate pointed out that the participation by the industrialized countries in the activities proposed for the struggle against illiteracy in all of its forms could strengthen the active solidarity of the international community in its work towards the solution of a problem now shared by all Member States.

(56) Some speakers expressed the hope that the study on the causes of the relapse into illiteracy in the industrialized countries, proposed under Subprogramme II.1.4, would be extended to include the developing countries. One of the speakers suggested that those research activities should be linked to the activities provided for under Subprogrammes IV.2.1 and V.5.2, which envisage calling on the assistance of the International Bureau of Education, the International Institute for Educational Planning and the Unesco Institute of Education in Hamburg.

(57) It is planned to organize operational seminars to produce materials to promote the spread of new knowledge and to add to what has been learned in school or in literacy programmes. Other similar seminars will be organized to prepare pilot projects to train young people who have completed their primary education or have dropped out of school early. The organization of such seminars was welcomed with satisfaction. Several speakers expressed the hope that their countries would be associated with those activities, either within the framework of their own national strategies, or at the regional level. A few, however, noted the limited budgetary resources allotted to that theme having regard to its importance. One speaker indicated a clear preference for the training activities proposed under that subprogramme, as opposed to the international investigation and study envisaged.

(58) One speaker said that the activities to enable young people to find employment had no credibility as the right to work was not

mentioned. Other speakers said that the actions of the subprogramme should not be dissociated from the socio-economic and cultural context.

Programme II.2 - Democratization of education

(59) Programme II.2, 'Democratization of education', was the most generally commended, with unreserved support from most of the fifty-five delegates who spoke on it, emphasizing its judicious place in the Major Programme on 'Education for all', since it ensured continuity with the previous programme while being innovative in structure. Commenting on their support for the programme, many delegates stated that its objectives and activities matched the needs, concerns and aspirations of their countries where democratization of education was concerned.

(60) It should nevertheless be noted that one delegate called for the deletion of Subprogramme II.2.2, 'Study of the various aspects of the democratization of education', and that criticisms were levelled by some speakers against the studies proposed and the activities intended to achieve better liaison between formal and non-formal education and greater continuity among the various components of the education system.

(61) They accordingly submitted fresh breakdowns of funds among the various subprogrammes and for other activities. The proposed changes were submitted with reference to document 22 C/11, regarding which the question was raised whether the evaluation effected prior to the drafting of the document had, on the whole been taken into account.

(62) On the other hand, most speakers expressed keen interest in the studies planned on the factors encouraging or hindering the democratization of education, and stated that their countries wished to take part in such studies. One speaker proposed the continuation in a new form of research undertaken on democratization a few years previously; another said that an establishment in his country would be concerning itself with the same subject. Two delegates nevertheless considered that the studies on the various aspects of democratization should not go ahead and that the resources earmarked for the purpose should be used instead for operation activities, particularly training activities to ensure that those completing their general education could find employment. One delegate stated in that connection that there had been a geographical imbalance in the distribution of studies of that kind during the previous financial period.

(63) Two speakers considered that the concept of democratization of education should be amplified. One said that his country wished to contribute through its studies to a clearer definition of the various aspects of the democratization of education. Others held that democratization made for greater equality of access to education and better opportunities for everyone.

(64) Several delegates stated that the democratization of education implied not only quantitative expansion but also qualitative improvement. Some of them spoke of their concern about the high rates of drop-outs and repeats, which were symptomatic of a flaw in education systems. The representative of one country considered that greater attention should be paid to assessment and examination methods, where there was room for improvement. Some delegates spoke of the need to raise the social status of teachers and increase the national capacity of developing countries to produce their own educational

facilities and teaching materials and to train and retrain teachers.

(65) Some speakers mentioned the need to forge a stronger link between education and peace, and highlighted the relationship between Programme II.2 and Programme XIII.3, 'Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples'. They stated that the democratization of education also presupposed the incorporation in the subjects taught, of material concerning peace and the struggle against racism, apartheid and Fascism, which should be tied in with the results of the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a view to Developing a Climate of Opinion Favourable to the Strengthening of Security and Disarmament (April 1983), and with the provisions of the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

(66) Several speakers observed that the democratization of education required substantial resources and that the links between the preservation of peace and the development of education should therefore be emphasized. The halting of the arms race and disarmament would release resources that could further the objective in view. One delegate drew attention to the cost of imported teaching materials and the level of school fees, which were an impediment to the democratization of education.

(67) Many speakers agreed to the need to make every effort to eliminate all forms of discrimination in education. Some of them explained the legal or financial measures introduced in their countries to facilitate access to education and to ensure equality of opportunity, while one delegate stressed his country's interest in the fourth consultation on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.

(68) In this connection, many delegates voiced the wish of their countries to take part in the implementation of the activities proposed in the Work Plan, in particular by making available to Unesco the experience they had acquired in the democratization of education and the skills of their qualified personnel.

(69) Some delegates pointed out that democratization of education was inseparable from the cultural needs of individuals and society as a whole. Referring to the problem of the wider use of mother tongues or national languages in education, two of them said it was an essential precondition for the democratization of education. Concern for the protection and promotion of the right to education of ethnic and cultural minorities was voiced by several speakers, one of whom proposed that activities on behalf of minority groups should be expressly included in the Work Plan.

(70) The concept of lifelong education was referred to on several occasions as a fundamental component in the process of the democratization of education, on which, in the words of one delegate, the lines of emphasis and principles of action of Major Programmes II, IV and V concerning education should be based. Some speakers laid stress on the need for active participation by the populations concerned and by local communities in solving educational problems.

(71) Several representatives of Member States reported on the reforms introduced in their

countries to make their education systems more flexible, and to bring about greater continuity between the various levels and types of education in order to facilitate wider access by different population groups as well as greater mobility.

(72) One speaker referred to the role of young people in achieving the democratization of education.

(73) Sixteen delegates expressed agreement on the continuity and interrelationship between formal and non-formal education - key instruments for the democratization of education. One of them called for the support of the international community in the task undertaken by his country of drawing up a methodology for achieving closer co-ordination between formal and non-formal education. On the other hand, while supporting such complementarity and co-ordination, one delegate was sceptical about the results and effects of the proposed programme actions.

(74) One speaker stressed the need for an in-depth study of the role of the mass media in extending non-formal educational activities while two delegates drew attention to the use made in their countries of distance education methods that could reach the most isolated groups.

(75) A very large number of speakers gave unconditional support to Subprogramme II.2.4: 'Promotion of early childhood education' and demonstrated a keen interest in the activities thereunder. Some of them proposed that components of early childhood education should be incorporated in literacy and post-literacy projects for women, nutrition education programmes and community development activities. Several advocated improved training for early childhood education personnel, and one proposed the establishment of a teacher-training centre that would also be responsible for designing teaching materials. One delegate took the view that this type of education had not so far received all the attention it deserved and urgently required. Another stressed the inadequacy of the resources earmarked for this purpose. The role of early childhood education in eradicating illiteracy was made clear and two speakers underscored the link between this type of education and cultural and economic development. The importance of links between family, society and school in the promotion of pre-school education was emphasized by several delegates, although it was also pointed out that early childhood education should not be restricted to affluent social groups but should be developed in the most disadvantaged town and country areas. One delegate proposed the organization, in collaboration with UNICEF and interested non-governmental organizations, of a symposium of experts on the role of early childhood education in the development process, particularly in disadvantaged areas. Two speakers stated that their countries could host the seminars foreseen in the Work Plan, while several others expressed the intention of their governments to co-operate actively in implementing the planned activities; quite a few offered to share their national experience in the sphere of early childhood education.

(76) Lastly, one delegate expressed the view that the activities proposed in paragraphs 02220 and 02222 were similar, although the latter were more action-oriented. He therefore proposed that the allocations should be reversed in favour of paragraph 02222.

Reply by the representative
of the Director-General

(77) At the end of the discussion on the

unit, the Assistant Director-General for Education remarked on the high standard of the debate, which had produced a wealth of ideas and information on needs and experiences, and thanked all speakers, delegates and observers alike, for their practical and constructive suggestions, and for their countries' offers of co-operation in executing the numerous programme activities, offers of which he took due note.

(78) He noted with satisfaction the support of virtually all delegates for the programmes submitted under Unit 2 and the relevant budgetary estimates, as well as for all of Major Programmes II, IV and V. He noted that several speakers, in stressing that the lines of emphasis of their national policies coincided with those of the draft programme, had substantiated the analysis of Member States' needs and wishes which the Director-General had used as the basis for the preparation of the draft programme.

(79) The Assistant Director-General for Education then commented on what some speakers had said about the method of preparation of the 22 C/5. To the delegate of the United States of America, who had asked whether account had been taken, in the preparation of the draft programme of the evaluation carried out for the drawing up of document 22 C/11, he replied that full account had been taken of the analyses carried out and the information gathered in that connection. Since the delegate of Denmark had expressed the view that the 22 C/5 showed the Director-General to have made a choice between different lines of emphasis contained in the C/4 document, the Assistant Director-General stressed that the Director-General complied with all the lines of emphasis in the C/4, without singling out any of them, but had to stagger the activities over a period of time.

(80) The Assistant Director-General for Education made some observations on the balance between action and reflection: he noted with satisfaction that the majority of speakers had commented favourably on the innovative character of Programmes II.1 and II.2 and the practical nature of many of the activities. As regards the studies which the delegate of the United States of America, supporting DR.118 submitted by Denmark, had regarded as being among those activities which were a repetition of previous activities, casting doubt on the utility of the earlier studies, the Assistant Director-General recalled that the above-mentioned studies had served as the basis for Unesco's practical activities, its operational action and its technical support to Member States. He added that it was through those studies and the effort of reflection and joint intellectual endeavour which they encouraged that Unesco had been able to propose innovative approaches and new lines of emphasis for the programme. He cited examples of such new lines of emphasis born of reflection and consultation with Member States.

(81) The Assistant Director-General for Education mentioned the comments made on DR.118 by the Director-General, who had observed, in that connection, that to draw a line between practical action and reflection and to abandon the latter would be to divert the Organization from its true mission, and that Unesco could not base its action on uncritically accepted practices and methods originating from the ideas and experience of some societies and not others, thereby imposing on other societies approaches and models alien to their own characters.

(82) Replying to the delegates of the

Ukrainian SSR, the United Kingdom and Congo, who had voiced the opinion that there were gaps in the programmes under discussion, he pointed out that there were close links between the various components of the 22 C/5, which could not be appreciated in isolation, since they were mutually supportive and made up an integral whole.

(83) Replying to a question by the delegate of the Philippines, he indicated that studies and research undertaken for Programmes II.1 and II.2 represented only 3.7 per cent of the appropriations foreseen for those programmes.

(84) As regards the regret expressed by one speaker at not finding an overall conception of lifelong education in the programmes under consideration, the Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that many references were made to lifelong education in the Draft Programme and Budget, and that, given the fact that the democratization of education was now inseparable from lifelong education, and in many respects merged with it, all activities proposed for the democratization of education concerned the implementation of lifelong education. He stressed that the Organization had progressed from a stage of reflection on the concept of lifelong education, to a stage at which the various components of the educational process were dealt with and implemented from the point of view of lifelong education.

(85) As regards the importance of participation as a factor in democratization emphasized by the delegate of Denmark, the Assistant Director-General for Education expressed his agreement on this point and stressed that it was amply taken into account both in the resolutions and in the proposed activities.

(86) He also expressed his agreement with the speakers who underlined the seriousness of the problem of the relapse into illiteracy, and drew attention to the activities proposed in this area, pointing out that they concerned developing and industrialized countries alike.

(87) The Assistant Director-General then replied to remarks concerning regional co-operation.

(88) He first noted with satisfaction the favourable assessments made of the activities of Unesco Regional Offices for Education, as well as the very broad measure of support given to the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to the Regional Programme for the Elimination of Illiteracy in Africa. As regards the Major Project in Latin America and the Caribbean, in reply to the delegate from Ecuador, who had expressed the opinion that Unesco's action had run into administrative problems, and that the Organization should not play the role of a 'spectator', he stated that he was not aware of any difficulties due to the Secretariat, and that Unesco, far from being an 'observer' had organized many activities within the framework of this Project, including fourteen meetings and numerous missions, devoting thereto 80 per cent of the decentralized resources of the Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(89) Replying to the delegate of India, who wished to see a project similar to the said Major Project or the programme for the elimination of illiteracy in Africa carried out in Asia, he stated that such a project could not be undertaken without having been carefully prepared in advance, or without a collective commitment on the part of the Member States of the region, as had been the case for the other two regions mentioned. He

went on to say that if the forthcoming Conference of Ministers of Education in the Member States of Asia and the Pacific recommended the launching of a regional or subregional programme, the Director-General could undertake preparatory missions within the framework of the approved Work Plan, with the agreement of the Member States concerned.

(90) In his answer to the delegate of Zimbabwe, who had asked that a subregional office be established in Harare, he pointed out that a subregional adviser was already stationed there, and was in the process of negotiating with the competent authorities a Headquarters agreement for the office covering the southern Africa subregion. The Assistant Director-General indicated for the benefit of the delegate of Malaysia, who had requested improved co-operation with SEAMEO in the field of the training of planners of education for rural development, that Unesco, within the framework of the activities of the Regional Office in Bangkok, maintained close relations with SEAMEO and its regional centres.

Draft resolutions and other decisions

(91) The Commission then examined paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of proposed resolution 2.1 together with the relevant draft resolutions, the Work Plans relating to Programmes II.1 and II.2, a draft resolution proposing a new resolution, and the resolutions proposed in paragraph 9 of document 22 C/103 and paragraph 79 of document 22 C/106.

(92) The sponsor of draft resolution 22 C/DR.118 (Denmark) withdrew the parts of his draft concerning paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of proposed resolution 2.1 and accepted the version proposed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the 'Note by the Director-General'. Similarly, in the light of paragraphs 6-11 inclusive of the 'Note by the Director-General', the sponsor of draft resolution 22 C/DR.118 withdrew the proposals to modify paragraphs 02113-02116 inclusive and 02212 of the Work Plan. The sponsor of that draft resolution also withdrew the amendments proposed to paragraphs 02111 and 02112 of the Work Plan, but requested that his observations on those paragraphs should appear in the Commission's report.

(93) In the light of the relevant paragraphs of the 'Note by the Director-General', the sponsor of draft resolution 22 C/DR.206 (India) withdrew the proposals, firstly, to amend subparagraph 8 (a) (ii) of proposed resolution 2.1, and secondly, to introduce a new paragraph after paragraph 02116 of the Work Plan. After hearing the explanation by the representative of the Director-General, who pointed out that the activities planned to implement the measure formulated in subparagraph 8 (a) (ii) offered the Member States broad possibilities of attaining the objective of the amendment proposed for subparagraph 8 (a) (iv), the delegate of India also withdrew this part of draft resolution 22 C/DR.206,

on the understanding that his point of view would be reflected in the report.

(94) While requesting that the Commission's report indicate that, in the view of his government, literacy training should be primarily directed towards the age-group 12-40, the delegate of China withdrew the proposal in draft resolution 22 C/DR.178 to amend subparagraph 8 (a) (ii) of proposed resolution 2.1.

(95) The delegate of the German Democratic Republic withdrew draft resolution 22 C/DR.213, which proposed the introduction of a new subparagraph after paragraphs 8 (a) (iii) of proposed resolution 2.1, on the understanding that the Commission's report would reflect his government's point of view.

(96) Draft resolutions 22 C/DR.133 (Morocco), 81 (Syrian Arab Republic), 117 (United Republic of Cameroon) and 6 (Argentina), which proposed amendments to various paragraphs of the Work Plans relating to Programmes II.1 and II.2, were withdrawn by their sponsors after they had examined and accepted the contents of the corresponding 'Notes by the Director-General'.

(97) In the case of draft resolution 22 C/DR.209 (Turkey), the Commission agreed to accept the request by the representative of the Director-General to entrust the Secretariat with finding a suitable paragraph to take into account the change in the Work Plan proposed in that draft resolution.

(98) After the delegate of the German Democratic Republic and the representative of the Director-General had expressed their agreement with a proposal by the delegate of France to include in draft resolution 22 C/DR.106 a reference to Programme XII.1, the Commission took note of this agreement between the sponsors and the Director-General.

(99) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference take note of the Work Plans relating to Programmes II.1 and II.2, on the understanding that the Director-General would take into account, in the final text of those plans, the intentions expressed in draft resolution 22 C/DR.209 and in draft resolution 22 C/DR.106 as amplified by the delegate of France. It also recommended that the General Conference take note of the budget summaries for Programmes II.1 and II.2, which appear in paragraphs 02101 and 02201 respectively of document 22 C/5.

(100) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 22 C/DR.230 (Guatemala, Brazil, Panama, Colombia, Paraguay, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Chile and Dominican Republic). (22 C/Resolution 2.5)

(101) Lastly, the Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolutions proposed in paragraph 9 of document 22 C/103 and paragraph 79 of document 22 C/106. (22 C/Resolutions 2.2 and 2.3)

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 3

(102) The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced Unit 3, covering Programmes II.3, II.4, II.5 and II.6 under Major Programme II. The common purpose of these programmes was to stimulate and support efforts on behalf of specific population groups or sectors.

(103) Among the prominent features of Programme II.3, 'Adult education', he mentioned the organization in 1985 of the fourth International

Conference on Adult Education. He also drew attention to the stress placed on the new roles of adult education in the areas of employment problems, the exercise of civic rights and responsibilities, awareness of contemporary problems, use of leisure time, and education for the elderly.

(104) With respect to Programme II.4, 'Equality of educational opportunity for girls and women', he pointed out that two Subprogrammes, II.4.1

and II.4.4, were designed to yield greater understanding of these questions, while Subprogrammes II.4.2 and II.4.3 were oriented more towards operational activities. He emphasized the attention that was to be devoted to the category of girls who had left school prematurely, and the new focus on activities designed to encourage parents to learn about the problems of educating children and to ensure that women were better represented in responsible posts in education.

(105) The Assistant Director-General for Education drew the Commission's attention to the new importance assigned, in Programme II.5, 'Extension and improvement of education in rural areas', to the provision of more relevant education in rural areas and activities to strengthen the role of schools in community development, and to the development of higher agricultural education in rural areas.

(106) Lastly, the Assistant Director-General for Education introduced Programme II.6, 'Promotion of the right to education of particular groups', including disabled persons, refugees and members of national liberation movements, and migrant workers. Speaking of disabled persons, he stated that the proposed activities were intended as a more explicit response to the special needs that had been highlighted during the United Nations International Year for Disabled Persons and at the World Conference held in Torremolinos (1981).

(107) Regarding the subprogramme entitled 'Action on behalf of refugees and national liberation movements', he spoke of the efforts that would be made to achieve greater public awareness throughout the world of the educational problems specific to these groups.

(108) A similar concern to promote greater awareness was discernible in Subprogramme II.6.3, concerning 'Action on behalf of migrant workers and their families', and particular attention was to be devoted to the problem of second-generation migrants, to new activities designed to encourage exchanges of students between host countries and countries of origin, and to the adoption of measures aimed at improving the chances of success of migrants' children and enhancing participation by women in the life of society in the host countries.

Programme II.3 - Adult education

(109) Sixty-nine delegates referred to this programme, many of them supporting it in its entirety. Several speakers noted with satisfaction that the activities planned continued to draw inspiration from the Recommendation on the Development of Adult Education, adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session (Nairobi, 1976).

(110) Welcoming the prominence that Major Programme II gave to adult education, many speakers pointed out that it was a decisive factor in solving the problems of the modern world. Two of them expressed appreciation for the way in which the various activities were dovetailed, while another approved of their realistic approach; several speakers observed that the adult education programme could not be dissociated from activities planned under other programmes, especially Major Programmes II, V and XIII, a state of affairs which they welcomed.

(111) A great many speakers made the point that the development of adult education was both a prerequisite for, and an expression of, the application of the concept of lifelong education,

and that it took on greater importance in that context.

(112) Others drew attention to the connection between adult education and the democratization of education, and the way in which adult education helped to ensure that each individual exercised his or her right to education. One speaker said that it paved the way for democracy and was a guarantee of human dignity. Another said that adult education stemming from literacy training, had given fresh impetus to education as a whole by generating methods, structures and opportunities geared to the dynamics of contemporary society.

(113) Several speakers hoped that planning would take account of particular problems concerning adult education in rural areas, or in connection with women and young adults, when strategies were devised and activities implemented. Several speakers said that they were in favour of establishing closer links between formal and non-formal education, two of them expressing the desire that adult education might be an integral part of education systems generally. One delegate drew attention to the specialized nature of training educators of adults, and requested that activities take this into account.

(114) Another speaker, referring to the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations in adult education, wished to see their participation more strongly highlighted in the programme. Another speaker took the view that, where government action was concerned, responsibility for adult education activities should not be confined to Ministries of Education but should devolve on all the departments concerned; one speaker said that it should mobilize all the resources of society.

(115) Two delegates spoke of the importance of adult education in the development of community life, while another laid emphasis on the inclusion of health and family planning questions.

(116) Thirty-two delegations expressed satisfaction with the intention to organize in 1985, the fourth International Conference on Adult Education, which was, they stressed, both important and timely. They felt that the meeting should take stock of world trends in adult education since the third conference on the same subject held in Tokyo in 1972, and they expressed their conviction that it would help to guide policies in the years to come, with lifelong education being the ultimate aim.

(117) Two delegations hoped that the central theme of the conference would be the role that adult education could and should play in the development of society, considered from the economic, social and cultural angles.

(118) Another proposed that the conference concern itself with new trends in adult education, stemming from literacy training, and the prospects for its development. Two other delegates endorsed that view.

(119) Several speakers considered that the conference should not confine itself to theoretical questions, but should be action-oriented. The subjects to be covered should therefore be clearly defined, and the discussions should, as far as possible, be of a technical nature. Topics such as the use of audio-visual media and data processing were cited as examples.

(120) Several delegations offered assistance in preparing for the conference and also expressed the hope that the results of consultations held in the various regions between 1981 and 1983 would be taken into account.

(121) Nine delegations considered that, for reasons of economy and convenience, the fourth International Conference on Adult Education should be held at Unesco Headquarters, while three delegations requested that it be organized in a developing country.

(122) The many speakers who referred to Subprogramme II.3.1, 'Adult education and work', welcomed the activities for which it provided. Several made a point of mentioning in this connection that the right to education and the right to work were associated and that the world of work and adult education interacted. The need to develop the general and technological culture of workers, and the study on the educational careers of adults at work were also mentioned.

(123) Several speakers hoped that one of the priority concerns in the carrying out of Unesco's programme would be the question of fitting young adults into the working world. Others stressed the need to support continuing training for technicians and supervising staff and to promote occupational upgrading.

(124) Two delegates asked for proper attention to be given to activities designed to improve vocational training methods for adults, and for support to be provided for the establishment of experimental centres, research and the use of new techniques in this field.

(125) Two speakers referred to the programme of travel grants for those responsible for workers' education, welcoming it and expressing their desire to benefit from it.

(126) Subprogramme II.3.2, 'Adult education and the exercise of civic rights and responsibilities', was favourably received as a whole by the fifteen speakers who commented on it. Two delegations pointed out, among other things, that the subprogramme was in entire conformity with the ideas underlying the second Medium-Term Plan.

(127) Others emphasized that it would be highly desirable to have more adult education activities aimed at improving knowledge of the major problems of the contemporary world and their impact on the lives of societies, communities and individuals. One delegate referred to the role of adult education in the training of citizens, and another to the part it played in developing awareness among workers.

(128) Attention was also drawn to the fact that the content of this programme had a bearing on the possibility of increasing effective participation by the population in economic and social development. One delegation referred to the importance of the mass communication media in this respect.

(129) Two speakers mentioned the need for the developing countries to provide appropriate training for public administrators at all levels.

(130) In commenting on Subprogramme II.3.3, 'Adult education, leisure time and culture', many speakers warmly praised its innovative nature, laying particular emphasis on the activities aimed at broadening adults' cultural background. Several stressed its importance for the full development of the personality. Some mentioned the need to improve the provision of information about the opportunities available for scientific and artistic education and so to stimulate creativity in those fields.

(131) One delegate, referring to a draft resolution submitted by another delegation, considered that, in the interests of concentrating the programme, the activities proposed in paragraph 02317 should be cut out. Another delegate, on the other hand, supported by two others,

regretted that the activities proposed in that paragraph fell short of the advances recorded in other programmes and hoped that, in the future, the Organization would pay greater attention to the relations between adult education, leisure time and culture. In the same context it was stressed that adult education should not be reduced to its utilitarian aspects.

(132) Several speakers noted with satisfaction the activities concerning the dissemination by Unesco of information on the development of adult education, particularly by means of the newsletter Adult Education - Information Notes. One delegate regretted that the resources earmarked for documentation activities appeared to have been reduced. One speaker hoped that support would be provided for the translation of publications on adult education into languages other than those used in Unesco.

(133) Two speakers referred to the fruitful co-operation established between Unesco and the European Centre for Leisure and Education in Prague.

(134) Many delegations referred to Subprogramme II.3.4 (Education and later life), expressing satisfaction that initiatives had been taken in that area. On the one hand, the need to enable the elderly to remain in the social environment to which they belonged, and, on the other, the role that elderly people could play in the education of younger generations, as well as in social and cultural life, were given particular emphasis.

(135) One delegation was at pains to remind the meeting that issues relating to the aging of individuals and populations as a whole were interdisciplinary in character, and that questions of an educational nature were also relevant in this context.

(136) Three delegations called for a stepping up of educational activities connected with retirement and with the preparation of individuals for this important stage in their lives.

(137) Several speakers noted that the growing influence of modern technology in daily life posed serious problems for the elderly in particular. These problems could be solved at least in part by activities of an educational nature.

(138) One delegate complained of inadequate follow-up in Unesco programmes to the International Plan of Action adopted in 1982 by the World Assembly on Aging. Another delegate called for use of the media to strengthen campaigns designed to promote broad public awareness of the problems of this age-group.

(139) One speaker, who had submitted a draft resolution requesting a substantial increase in the resources allocated to the adult education programme, while renouncing its budgetary implications, hoped that his proposal for considerable strengthening and expansion of the activities planned in the field of adult education might be mentioned in future Unesco programmes and budgets. His request was endorsed by several other delegates.

Programme II.4 - Equality of educational opportunity for girls and women

(140) Fifty-four of the eighty-one speakers who took part in Unit 3 expressed great interest in Programme II.4 'Equality of educational opportunity for girls and women'. All of them felt that an educational programme should be devised specifically for women and girls, and one delegate

observed that this field was of concern to all educators, pointing out that 'the victims of discrimination are invisible'.

(141) The four subprogrammes were designed, firstly, to identify obstacles to educational equality between men and women, and to define the role of women in society; secondly, to promote action to give girls and women broader access to education generally, and to science subjects and technical and vocational education, at all levels, in particular.

(142) As regards Subprogramme II.4.1, several delegates noted that social, economic and religious factors continued to impede girls' access to education. One of them commented that the apparent balance in school attendance figures between boys and girls was often misleading, as it concealed real disparities. He drew attention to the seriousness of the problem of educational wastage, and several delegates observed that the number of female students fell dramatically when the transition was made from secondary to higher education. Several speakers referred to the social causes underlying this wastage, but another speaker noted that curricula were apparently not always geared to the needs of girls and women.

(143) Attitudes and stereotypes in the classification of employment indirectly influenced the subjects of study chosen by girls and women, according to one speaker. One delegate therefore expressed the wish that Unesco examine certain texts pertaining to labour legislation, in order to detect any prejudice or inequality in this area. Others spoke of measures which had been taken in their own countries with a view to preventing educational wastage, but some admitted their inability to pinpoint the reasons for which girls abandoned their education.

(144) Several participants said that their countries had already undertaken studies to determine those reasons; one delegate felt that such studies would be broader in scope than the pilot projects envisaged in this programme. Another speaker, however, voiced the opinion that the Organization should commit itself to action and channel the funds earmarked for such studies into practical activities to promote girls' access to education.

(145) Many speakers expressed the opposite view, and supported the activities described in the Work Plan, whose purpose was to identify the obstacles to equal access to education for women, claiming that these activities would reveal areas in which specific action was necessary.

(146) Three speakers expressed interest in the handbook for the identification and elimination of stereotypes in school textbooks. All three said that they would be willing to co-operate in future with Unesco in that field, in particular by taking part in other studies and research projects.

(147) In fact, many delegates felt that the major problem with regard to the education of women and girls was illiteracy, which fully justified Subprogramme II.4.2. One of them observed that the number of illiterate women had increased, being as high as 60-80 per cent of women in some countries. He added that the struggle against illiteracy was inseparable from the struggle against poverty and starvation. Another pointed out that two out of every three illiterates in the world were women. Many others mentioned that illiteracy mainly affected women living in rural areas.

(148) Two speakers expressed the view that this problem could not be solved by school education alone and that out-of-school education therefore needed to be reinforced. Literacy, as

one delegate remarked, was not, however, simply a matter of being able to read, write and count; it also enabled the individual to develop his personality and to take an active part in community life. Another pointed out that the promotion of literacy was a part of the efforts being made to democratize education.

(149) In view of the scale and extent of the problem of illiteracy among women, the question of the resources allocated to combating this evil was raised. One delegate expressed satisfaction at the increase in budgetary resources for this purpose and voiced the hope that this trend would be maintained during the next biennium. Another suggested that the sum that it was proposed to allocate to activities explicitly designed to improve the status of women should be increased by \$600,000; 40 per cent of that sum, or \$240,000, would be added to the budget for Programme II.4, for the particular purpose of extending literacy training activities for women in rural areas. Two delegates said that their countries would be glad to provide accommodation for the operational training seminars for literacy personnel provided for in the Work Plan.

(150) The twofold strategy of linking the promotion of literacy with the general provision of primary education was being put into practice in this subprogramme and a number of delegates reported that their countries were interested in the goals of the pilot projects to enrol girls in school, provided for in the Work Plan. The usefulness of the proposed work for the benefit of girls who had left school prematurely was mentioned by three delegates.

(151) The relevance of Subprogramme II.4.3 was widely emphasized; one speaker referred to the research undertaken in his country, which had shown that few women were as yet interested in scientific or technical studies. Another observed that, although in his country there was no prejudice against girls and women with regard to employment they seldom took up scientific or technical careers; he therefore considered that a new strategy needed to be devised to encourage women, including women in rural areas, to take up technical and technological studies and careers. Many delegates therefore welcomed the activities provided for in the Work Plan with a view to promoting the access of women and girls to technical and vocational education. A few hoped that the pilot projects would also be open to young men. One delegate reported that a polytechnic institute for women had been set up in his country. Another asked for intellectual support from the Organization for the building of a girls' technical high school in his country. Several speakers expressed interest in the activities designed to improve national educational and vocational guidance services and wished to take part in them. One delegate issued a warning with regard to the frustration that girls and women who embarked on scientific and technical studies might experience when they failed to find jobs at the end of their training.

(152) The activities proposed under the fourth subprogramme also attracted the attention of many delegates.

(153) Several highlighted the part played by women in productive activity benefiting the whole society, which was often overlooked. They pointed out that the programme would help to create the necessary conditions for them to be able to take part in educational activities, thereby increasing their contribution to economic and social development.

(154) All speakers reported that there were

comparatively few girls and women at the university level and expressed their support for the proposed activities. One delegate, however, said that data about the representation of women in higher education, research, and educational management and planning were already available in usable form and that the proposed survey to collect them was consequently unnecessary; he therefore hoped that the appropriations provided for it would be allocated to activities concerned with the working out of programmes to prepare parents better for their role as educators.

(155) Several delegates expressed approval of the activities proposed for promoting the training of more women in educational planning, administration and management, in particular under the programme of IIEP. One of them reported that a university for women, which had been in existence in his country for sixty-five years, was ready to co-operate with Unesco and to share the results of its long experience. Another observed that the increase in the number of women in secondary and higher education had had favourable repercussions on the rising generation as a whole.

(156) In that connection, many speakers emphasized the importance of the part played by parents and parents' associations in children's education. They should be made aware of the need to see that girls were sent to school, and particular attention should be paid to the men and women responsible for educating the new generations. Several delegates dwelt particularly on women's role as mothers and educators.

Programme II.5 - Extension
and improvement of education
in rural areas

(157) Fifty-eight speakers made reference to Programme II.5 'Extension and improvement of education in rural areas', offering their support for the proposed activities. Many delegates linked the issue to the right of everyone to education and applauded the attention given in Unesco's programme to rural populations that were considered to be particularly disadvantaged.

(158) One delegate stressed the fact that quantitative balance had to be restored between rural and urban areas, while another drew attention to the need for the same quality of teaching in town and country.

(159) A further speaker considered that making education generally available in rural areas was one of the conditions for the establishment of a new international economic order; the convergence between the purposes of this programme and the needs and goals of the developing countries was underlined by another speaker.

(160) Two delegates drew attention to the case of certain outlying urban areas inhabited mainly by people of rural origin. In this connection, several speakers referred to the phenomenon of the drift from the countryside, one of them stating that if the objectives of this programme were attained, the problem of the movement to the towns would be largely resolved. One delegate expressed the view that specific strategies should be applied to rural populations, while cautioning against the danger of pushing them still further on to the fringes of society. He therefore suggested that the proposed projects should be reformulated in the context of an overall development policy. This integrated approach, in which education would play a fundamental role,

was supported by several other delegates. Another called for the launching of studies on the various models of integrated development.

(161) Twenty-six delegates wished to take part in the implementation of this programme; eighteen of them asked for the Organization's support for activities that their countries were planning to undertake; eight others offered to share their experience with any Member States that so desired. In this connection, one speaker considered that experiments conducted in a particular context were sometimes difficult to transpose to a different situation. Some delegates expressed the wish that Unesco would contribute to developing exchanges of information and experience, particularly at the regional level, and one of them emphasized the excellent opportunities available under the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(162) Several delegates supported the activities relating to the measures to be taken to provide universal primary education and develop literacy teaching for young people and adults in rural areas, which was the purpose of Subprogramme II.5.1.

(163) With reference to ascertaining the causes of educational underdevelopment in rural areas, some delegates expressed keen interest in the projected studies. One of them asked that stress should be placed on the causes of dropping out; another believed that those causes were already known and questioned the value of such studies. One speaker welcomed the preparation of a synopsis based on the findings of previous studies on educational needs in rural areas.

(164) To encourage the extension of education, some delegates considered that participation by communities, parents and students in the building and management of schools and the drawing up of curricula was of paramount importance. In this connection, two other delegates advocated the decentralization of educational responsibilities towards local communities. Two speakers called for the continuation of co-operation with Unesco in carrying out a study on the better use of local materials, one of them pointing out that it would be conducive to lowering the cost of education.

(165) Of the many delegates who took up the question of improving the quality of education in rural areas, several stressed the need to adapt its content to everyday life in the rural world, as well as to the requirements of the peoples concerned. One of them thought that any differentiation in curricula might widen the gap between town- and country-dwellers, to the disadvantage of the latter. Reporting on experience in their own countries, some delegates described schools in country areas as multi-purpose centres serving the community, one of them regarding such schools as focal points for education in the rural environment. Another delegate stressed the need for the school to remain in touch with the environment and the various age-groups, thus linking school and out-of-school education. The risk that the extension of education might be achieved at the cost of its improvement was also referred to by one speaker.

(166) Several delegates expressed interest in the introduction of science and technology adapted to rural areas in both school curricula and teacher training, most of them insisting on the practical aspects of such education for the purpose of rural development. One speaker pointed out that the close link between education and productive work and between theoretical

studies and practice was exemplified in his country in a new type of school that was 'half study, half work'.

(167) Among the innovative methods singled out by some delegates, mention should be made of distance teaching, the use of the mass media and self-instruction. Other speakers were concerned with the preparation and production of teaching materials and printed matter. One of them requested the Organization's support for the development of the rural press and libraries.

(168) The speakers who referred to Subprogramme II.5.2 elaborated on the different aspects of the training of educational personnel in rural areas, two of them laying special emphasis on the training of trainers. Some delegates pointed out that this training should be given in the environment where the teachers would eventually be employed. One of them stated that in no case should teachers be regarded as different or inferior because they worked in the country rather than the town, but that their teaching should be based on examples drawn from the immediate surroundings. He added that their task was further complicated by the fact that they had to acquire specific supplementary knowledge in order to teach in rural areas. Several delegates drew attention to the need to upgrade the status of teachers and to improve their living and working conditions.

(169) A number of delegates commended and supported the educational activities in Subprogramme II.5.3 designed to increase the contribution of education to the development of rural areas. One of them was of the opinion that education in rural areas should form part of a social process and an appropriate development policy. He added that for some particularly disadvantaged areas education should go hand in hand with an improvement in living conditions and the introduction of new agricultural techniques.

(170) Speaking on behalf of countries in his region that were similar to his own, one delegate, referring to activities relating to higher agricultural education, requested the Organization to pay particular attention to the specific problems of small island developing countries. Two others called for the implementation of a programme combining education with development in the Sahel subregion.

(171) Some delegates mentioned the technical education and agricultural vocational training institutions set up in their countries to meet the need for skilled rural development personnel. One of them recommended the establishment of higher agricultural education institutions in rural areas. Another underscored the need to diversify the branches of technical and vocational education so that they were better attuned to the needs of the environment. A few delegates reported on the use made in their countries of multi-media distance training methods for agricultural extension work.

(172) Two speakers hoped that co-operation with international organizations for the development of rural areas would be intensified.

(173) Two delegates pointed out the inadequacy of the appropriations earmarked for this programme, while two others asked Unesco to do its utmost to mobilize additional extra-budgetary resources.

Programme II.6 - Promotion of the right to education of particular groups

(174) Forty-six speakers referred to the activities of Programme II.6, stressing the import-

ance of the promotion of the right to education of particular groups. Most of them welcomed the main lines of emphasis and the attention accorded to the education of the least-favoured groups in the Organization's programme. Fifteen delegates gave general support to the activities proposed under this programme, while many others made more explicit reference to a series of specific activities for the education of persons suffering from a physical or mental disability or educational action on behalf of refugees and members of national liberation movements or of migrant workers and their families. Some delegates considered the access of those groups to education to be a priority; others were anxious to ensure conditions conducive to success throughout the educational process. One delegate expressed the opinion that the programme reflected Member States' concerns, and another that it was completely consistent with the features of the Medium-Term Plan to which priority had been assigned.

(175) A few speakers wished the programme to be extended to other groups for whom, because of their specific characteristics, access to education was difficult or only available under the most unfavourable conditions. Four delegates mentioned the right of certain minorities to receive appropriate education in their mother tongue that would help them to preserve their cultural identity. Another delegate, quoting his own country's experience, drew attention to the education provided for nomadic populations. Two speakers mentioned the problem of the education of delinquents, while two others asked for account to be taken of internal migrations of populations impelled to move temporarily because of particular economic circumstances, such as drought.

(176) Nineteen delegates stated explicitly that their countries would willingly participate in carrying out one or several of the proposed activities. Fourteen of them wished to be beneficiaries, while five others offered to put their own experience at Unesco's disposal. Three speakers expressed the wish that the Organization develop exchanges of information on experiments and pilot projects. A few other delegates considered it necessary to intensify co-operation with other international organizations, particularly in respect of activities on behalf of disabled persons and refugees.

(177) Twenty-eight speakers more specifically analysed Programme II.6.1 which was concerned with access to education by disabled children and adults. Several of them emphasized how important it was that the disabled should be integrated into educational structures and institutions open to all, and into their societies. Virtually all the speakers unreservedly supported the proposed activities. One delegate, however, regretted the excessively general nature of the subprogramme and hoped that during the second biennium the Organization would pay more specific attention to certain types of disability. Another, on the other hand, wished to see the activities cover a wider range of disabilities. The training of personnel for developing sports activities on behalf of disabled persons was also requested by one speaker.

(178) Two speakers drew attention to the modest nature of the budget appropriations for this subprogramme; one of them, speaking on behalf of thirteen countries, expressed the hope that the Organization would increase its efforts to seek extra-budgetary resources for the special education project in his region; in this connection

he thanked the donor country that had enabled the project to be carried out. The same speaker asked for Unesco's support for the endogenous production of Braille reading materials.

(179) Several delegates accorded priority to the training of educators, the technical and vocational training of disabled persons, the preparation, adaptation and production of equipment and teaching materials, and to activities by mobile teams for training educators and parents.

(180) Twenty-two speakers expressed support for the activities proposed under Subprogramme II.6.2 on behalf of refugees and national liberation movements, some laying emphasis more on the education of refugees and others on the educational activities of the national liberation movements. The great majority warmly supported Unesco's action in favour of the right to education of refugees and members of national liberation movements and organizations; some attached special priority to the education of the Palestinian people. One delegate pointed out that there were a great many refugees outside the Near East, while another spoke at greater length on the case of the Namibian refugees. One speaker remarked that the activities of this programme represented the very least that the international community could do. Another added that they were completely in accordance with Unesco's priorities and criteria and that they would contribute to better development of the cultural identity of the people concerned.

(181) Two delegates, however, expressed their countries' reservations regarding the activities proposed on behalf of national liberation movements, one delegate saying that she would vote against the budgetary appropriations set aside for that purpose. One of them supported Unesco's role in its co-operation with UNRWA, while the other disagreed with the project for the establishment of a Palestinian 'Open University' and the Organization's participation in the feasibility study with a view to the establishment of the 'University of Jerusalem for Palestinian Refugees', in accordance with Resolution 37/120 C adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, stating that the existing universities were open to everyone.

(182) Two delegates would have liked to see a more substantial increase in the appropriations earmarked for the education of refugees. Another delegate remarked on the imbalance between the budgetary allocations proposed for the extension of educational activities on behalf of national liberation movements, on the one hand, and, on the other, for carrying out educational programmes for refugees within the framework of the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. One speaker asked for publication of the report of the mission which the Director-General, in pursuance of resolution 14.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, had sent to the occupied Arab territories.

(183) Twenty-four speakers expressed their unqualified support for the action on behalf of migrant workers and their families, which was the subject of Programme II.6.3. Most delegates were particularly concerned with the second generation of migrant workers, and more particularly the education of the children of migrants. One of them wished to see them given genuine freedom of choice between integration into the host countries and return to their countries of origin. Five speakers urged that educational activities responding to adult needs should not be neglected

as a result. Supporting a draft resolution, one of them asked that the cultural characteristics of migrant workers and their families be taken into account in the education systems of the host countries, to enable them to preserve their cultural identity. Two delegates suggested that teachers in the host countries should acquire knowledge of the languages, cultures and civilizations of their migrant workers, through seminars organized in the countries of origin. One of them further suggested exchanges of teachers and the production, in the countries of origin, of appropriate teaching materials and aids. One delegate requested that during their training teachers in the countries of origin should be taught the languages of the host countries, so as better to ensure the integration of the children of migrant workers into the school system on their return.

(184) In the same spirit, two speakers referred to the difficulties facing the children of migrant workers in adjusting to schools on their return, particularly as regards learning the language. In this connection, one of them spoke of 'double migration' and suggested the implementation of pilot projects for familiarization courses and support services to facilitate not only their school life but their social integration.

(185) Two other delegates emphasized the importance of multi-cultural education, the only type of education which, in the view of one delegate was likely to arouse awareness of the problems facing migrants.

(186) One delegate informed the Commission that a meeting on the education of children of migrants was to be organized in his country in 1984.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(187) At the close of the debate on Unit 3, in the course of which eighty-one delegates took the floor, the Assistant Director-General noted the broad support that had been given once again to Major Programme II, and more particularly to the programmes grouped together in this unit and to certain subprogrammes or activities; observations had also been made on the fidelity of these programmes to the lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan, on the innovative and coherent form in which they were set out, and on the way in which the various components completed one another. He also noted the many offers to co-operate and participate in the implementation of the programme, and of the manifest concordance between policy trends in Member States and the proposed programme.

(188) He likewise took note of the fact that several delegations considered the funds set aside for certain activities to be insufficient.

(189) In reply to delegates who had expressed the wish that the Organization seek further extra-budgetary resources to meet the needs expressed by Member States, he gave the assurance that the Director-General would endeavour to find such resources if he received specific requests, and that Unesco could assist governments in selecting projects and formulating requests. He welcomed the satisfaction expressed by the Kenyan delegate, on behalf of the thirteen associated countries involved, at the special education project in East Africa and southern Africa. He seconded the Kenyan delegation's expression of gratitude to Sweden, and announced that the Organization would strive to find extra-budgetary funds for the development of this project.

(190) He then replied to comments on the various programmes in the unit.

(191) Regarding Programme II.3, he noted the considerable interest expressed by a great many delegates in this programme, and in the fourth International Conference on Adult Education in particular. He announced that, when preparing for that conference, the Secretariat would take due note of the suggestions and conclusions put forward by the various preparatory regional meetings that had already been organized, and that it would study attentively any suggestions made in the course of the present debate. He pointed out that responsibility for the preparations for the conference lay with the Director-General. In reply to the French delegate, who had expressed regret that Programme II.3 did not concern itself more with young adults, he remarked that the Work Plan for one activity was aimed specifically at young people who were looking for their first job, and that two other activities under this programme also catered for young adults, as did Subprogramme V.3.2. To the same delegate, who considered that the cultural content of Subprogramme II.3.3 was less substantial than its other aspects, he explained that this was only a beginning, and that it would be developed. He remarked with interest on the observation made by the delegates for the Byelorussian SSR and Switzerland to the effect that adult education should not be exclusively utilitarian but should contribute to the development of the personality, which, after all, was also in the interests of society. He assured the delegates for the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia that the long-established co-operation with the Leisure Centre in Prague would be continued.

(192) On Programme II.4, he answered the Tanzanian delegate, who had expressed the wish that the pilot projects for technical and vocational education for girls become coeducational projects; Unesco, he said, aimed to eliminate obstacles to girls' access to this type of education, and not to encourage the establishment of separate institutions. Replying to the Nigerian delegate, who had called for activities that would modify attitudes to girls and women, he said that the draft programme made provision for the drafting of a guide to the identification and elimination of stereotypes in school textbooks, and that assistance could be given to Member States wishing to revise textbooks in this way.

(193) Moving on to Programme II.5, he took note of the observation of the Brazilian delegate, who had underlined the importance of the role of the teacher in rural areas and the need to ensure that he or she had satisfactory status. He said that the programme made provision for measures concerning the social status, material circumstances and level of training of such teachers. To the United Kingdom delegate, who had expressed the wish that the Organization co-operate with two institutions in his country with regard to education in rural areas, he replied that such co-operation was already taking place and would continue.

(194) Replying to those who had spoken on Programme II.6, he drew the attention of the Kenyan delegate to the provisions of Subprogramme III.3.5, which entitled Member States to receive assistance for the production of books in Braille. For the benefit of the delegate of the United States of America, who had asked why the sum earmarked for co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees was so small in comparison to activities in support of national liberation movements, he said that the former amounted to token support for the Office of the High Commissioner, which had relatively large sums at its disposal, whereas any support for the educational projects of national liberation movements from the United Nations system was channelled entirely through Unesco. To the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who had hoped for publication of the report by the mission composed of members of the Secretariat sent by the Director-General to occupied Arab territories in the Spring of 1982, he said that the report in question had been drawn up for the Director-General, and that the Director-General submitted only his own reports to the governing bodies of the Organization. He added that, in his report on occupied Arab territories submitted to the Executive Board at its 116th session, the Director-General had already informed the Board of the conclusions and recommendations of that mission. He indicated that the report to the General Conference by the Director-General on educational and cultural institutions in those territories included his report to the Executive Board in the form of an annex. The Assistant Director-General for Education commented on observations by delegates from several Arab countries with regard to UNEDBAS: he emphasized that the Director-General had done his utmost to enable UNEDBAS to carry out its tasks in a satisfactory manner, and he noted that only part of the professional staff of UNEDBAS had been transferred, and not the Regional Office. In reply to the Netherlands delegate, who had asked for a more detailed explanation of the prominence given to participation as a factor in democratization, he stressed that a very large number of paragraphs referred to it and that there was general agreement on that point.

Draft resolutions and other decisions

(195) The Commission then considered subparagraphs 8 (c), (d), (e) and (f) of proposed resolution 2.1 and the draft resolutions relating thereto; proposed resolution 2.1 as a whole; the Work Plans for Programmes II.3 to II.6 inclusive and the draft resolutions relating thereto; drafts proposing new resolutions; the budget summaries concerning Programmes II.3 to II.6 inclusive and the draft resolutions relating thereto; and the budget for Major Programme II as a whole.

(196) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.118 (Denmark) introduced amendments relating to subparagraphs 8 (c) (iii) and 8 (e) (ii) of proposed resolution 2.1, and accepted the suggested wording of subparagraph 8 (c) (iii) contained in paragraph 4 of the Note by the Director-General. The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the amendment concerning that paragraph with the modification proposed by the Director-General, and the amendment proposed by Denmark to paragraph 8 (e). The sponsor of draft resolution DR.118, after explaining that the item in that draft resolution proposing deletion of the text and the appropriation provided for in paragraph 02317 of the Work Plan was prompted by a desire for greater concentration of the programme, withdrew the proposal for the sake of achieving a consensus.

(197) With regard to draft resolution DR.206 (India), the representative of the Director-General suggested three corrections to the text of the Note by the Director-General:

(198) Firstly, the Russian version of the wording proposed by the Director-General for subparagraph 8 (e) (ii) of resolution 2.1 should read to the following effect: 'and to study the importance of providing suitable motivation to the educational personnel engaged in rural areas'.

(199) Secondly, he pointed out that, in paragraph 6 of the Note by the Director-General, the subparagraph number '8 (d) (ii)' should read '8 (d) (iv)' in all language versions.

(200) Thirdly, at the end of paragraph 10 of the Note by the Director-General, the word 'éducationnel' should be replaced by the words 'de l'éducation' in the French version.

(201) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.206 said he agreed with the comments made by the Director-General in paragraphs 5 to 9 of his Note, withdrew the amendment proposed in draft resolution DR.206 to subparagraph 8 (d) (iii), and accepted the Director-General's suggestions concerning subparagraphs 8 (d) (i), 8 (d) (ii) and 8 (e) (ii) of the proposed resolution, together with the changes proposed by the representative of the Director-General.

(202) The Commission then decided unanimously to propose that the General Conference adopt those amendments to the proposed resolution. The sponsor stated that he was satisfied with the proposals made in paragraphs 11 to 13 inclusive of the Note by the Director-General, relating to the parts of the draft resolution concerning the Work Plan, and withdrew his amendments proposing the addition of two new paragraphs, on the understanding that account would be taken of the suggestions put forward when the Work Plan was finally revised.

(203) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.178 (China) introduced the part of the draft concerning subparagraph 8 (d) (v) of the proposed resolution and stated that he was withdrawing the amendment while hoping that, in its forthcoming programmes, Unesco would take account of his proposals.

(204) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.116 (United Republic of Cameroon) withdrew his proposal in the light of the Note by the Director-General, stating that his government intended to make a specific request under the regular programme.

(205) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.245 (Australia) withdrew his amendment in the light of the Note by the Director-General contained in document 22 C/DR.245 Add., while expressing the hope that the report on the work of the Commission would record his view that the problem of educational opportunities for indigenous minorities was not confined to the promotion of national languages.

(206) The Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the amendment to proposed resolution 2.1 submitted in draft resolution DR.160 (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic).

(207) The Commission then went on to consider proposed resolution 2.1 as a whole. The Chairman having recalled that the delegations of the United States of America and Israel had requested that a separate vote be taken on subparagraph 8 (f) of the proposed resolution, the delegate of the United States of America observed that the passage in subparagraph 8 (f) (ii) from 'and national liberation movements' to the end was not acceptable to her government. The proposal to delete that passage having been seconded by the delegation of Israel, it was put to the vote. It was rejected by 2 votes to 55, with 21 abstentions.

The delegate of the United States of America then requested that the report record her negative vote. The delegation of Norway, explaining its abstention on behalf of its own government and the Government of Iceland, stated that while it could not approve of direct assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), it supported continued co-operation with UNWRA and the planned educational support for national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

(208) The Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.1 as amended in the course of consideration of Discussion Units 2 and 3. (22 C/Resolution 2.1)

(209) The representative of the Director-General having stated in reply to a question from the sponsor of draft resolution DR.155 (Italy) that the Director-General was prepared, when drawing up the agenda of the fourth International Conference on Adult Education, to take into account the idea of the evolution and prospects for development of adult education in relation to literacy, and to have it reflected in the final text of the approved programme and budget, the sponsor withdrew his draft resolution.

(210) In the light of the explanations provided in the Notes by the Director-General, the sponsors of draft resolutions DR.68 (Ghana), 125 (Tunisia), 134 (Morocco), 159 (Austria, Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia), 205 (Morocco), 246 (Upper Volta) and 257 (India) withdrew their proposals. The delegate of Tunisia nevertheless requested that the point of view expressed in his draft resolution DR.125 be reflected in the wording of the Work Plan, to which the Commission agreed.

(211) After clarifications from the representative of the Director-General, draft resolution DR.80 was withdrawn by its sponsor (Syrian Arab Republic).

(212) Draft resolution DR.111 was withdrawn by its sponsor (Turkey), who explained that it had been his intention that the training of teachers from the countries of origin of migrant workers should be concerned with the languages and education systems of the countries of immigration. The representative of the Director-General stated that that explanation extended the field covered by the aforesaid draft resolution, but that it would be possible also to take account of that new factor when drawing up the relevant Work Plan in the approved programme and budget.

(213) The sponsor of 22 C/DR.151 (United Kingdom) having rejected the oral amendment of another delegate, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution. (22 C/Resolution 2.4)

(214) The Commission then decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the Work Plans for Programmes II.3 to II.6 inclusive, it being understood that the Director-General would, when the final text of the Work Plans was being drafted, take into account as far as possible the suggestions made in the draft resolutions it had just examined.

(215) In submitting 22 C/DR.9, the sponsor (Norway) said he was satisfied with the contents of the Note by the Director-General. The Chairman informed the Commission that the General Committee of the Conference had decided to allocate to Commission II \$207,000 from the Reserve Fund for draft resolutions submitted by Member States. He pointed out, however, that this sum

was less than the \$240,000 requested by 22 C/DR.9 for Programme II.4 and also drew attention to the fact that other draft resolutions requesting sums from that allocation might be submitted when the Commission examined the other discussion units on its agenda. He then asked if the sponsor of 22 C/DR.9 would agree to the Commission accepting the intention expressed in the draft resolution and postponing a decision on an exact amount until the conclusion of its work. As the delegate from Norway replied in the affirmative, the representative of the Director-General drew attention to the Note by the Director-General according to which the sum in question could imply raising the budget ceiling and requested the delegate from Norway to wait until the end of the debate on Major Programmes II, IV and V for a decision on the sum to be drawn from the Reserve Fund for Programme II.4. Six delegations then spoke to express their full agreement with the substance of the draft resolution, although two of them said that they could not support raising the budget ceiling. The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the parts of 22 C/DR.9 concerning Programme II.4, reserving the possibility to state at

the conclusion of its work the sum that it recommended could be drawn from the Reserve Fund. (22 C/Resolution 2.1)

(216) As one delegation asked if it would be possible to take note of the budget allocated to Major Programme II without specifying the amount, the Chairman replied that the very existence of the Reserve Fund for draft resolutions submitted by Member States permitted a certain amount of flexibility.

(217) The Commission then unanimously decided to recommend that the Conference approve for Major Programme II an appropriation of \$24,014,500 under the regular programme (paragraph 02001), it being understood that this budget figure was expressed in 'constant dollars' and would subsequently be adjusted to account for inflation during the triennium 1981-1983 and that the figure might also be adjusted to take into account any modifications which may be introduced either by Commission II when, at the conclusion of its work, it makes recommendations on the distribution of resources allotted to it from the reserve for draft resolutions or by the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 5

Programme IV.1 - Contribution to the formulation and application of education policies and strengthening of national capacities with regard to educational planning, management, administration and economics

Introduction

(218) The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced Major Programme IV, 'The formulation and application of education policies', which aims to develop and improve the means, instruments and infrastructures needed for the effective functioning of education systems, pointing out that this major programme broadly covers the activities of IBE and IIEP, as well as the contribution of the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, to the execution of the Organization's programmes. He stressed that, while ensuring continuity from the previous biennium in respect of most aspects of the programme, the Organization's action now extended to certain new approaches or fields, so that entirely new proposed activities could be reckoned to represent an estimated 26 per cent of the major programme and about 50 per cent of several of the subprogrammes. He stressed the Director-General's concern to present under this major programme a more coherent, concentrated and concrete set of activities than in previous budgetary periods.

(219) The Assistant Director-General for Education clarified some points concerning the problem of IIEP resources, to which the Director-General proposes to accord an additional \$603,000 over and above the \$2,816,000 provided for under the overall budget proposed for the Organization, on account of the situation resulting from the very substantial decrease in voluntary contributions. He said that the aim was to enable the Institute to implement activities relating to Major Programmes II, IV and V and to take advantage of its fund of methodological experience in contributing to realization of the objectives of Major

Programmes I, III, VIII and XI and to maintain IIEP's activities at a satisfactory level.

(220) The Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that the Director-General had done everything that could be done to increase the amount of IIEP's allocation within the proposed budget for the Organization's programme as a whole, with a growth rate of 9.2 per cent as opposed to a rate of 4.8 per cent for the education programme as a whole. He said that the Director-General could not propose a higher rate of growth for the Institute without comprising the balance in the distribution of resources among the various programmes, a balance which was necessary in order to ensure compliance with the lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan. He added that the additional resources proposed by the Director-General only partly offset the shortfall in voluntary contributions, and were needed to maintain the Institute's activities at a normal level.

(221) The Assistant Director-General for Education then introduced Discussion Unit 5 devoted to Programme IV.1, 'Contribution to the formulation and application of education policies and strengthening of national capacities with regard to educational planning, management, administration and economics'. He drew delegates' attention to some of the major programme activities. Under Subprogramme IV.1.1 provision is made for the organization of the 39th session of the International Conference on Education in 1984 for a technical meeting of senior officials responsible for educational planning and administration in the African Member States to review progress in the application of the recommendations of the fifth Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in African Member States held in Harare, an international seminar for educational planners and administrators in the least developed countries, the fifth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Asia and the

Pacific, and a meeting of experts on the follow-up to the recommendations of the third Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe region.

(222) The Assistant Director-General for Education drew attention to the new activities provided for under the subprogramme in question; they concern the strengthening of national capacities with regard to educational planning, management, administration and economics, with particular emphasis on management problems and certain priority areas, namely promotion of planned implementation of programmes to eradicate illiteracy, improvement of links between school and out-of-school education, increased participation by the various population groups in educational planning and administration, and encouragement of the preparation of intergrated national plans for the development of education and human resources. He also mentioned the interdisciplinary studies to be carried out to harmonize educational policies and policies concerning science and technology, culture and communication.

(223) The Assistant Director-General for Education also referred to the various activities planned by the Organization to facilitate the mobilization of internal and external resources, particularly with regard to the costs and methods of financing education, innovatory experiments in that respect and co-operation with the main external sources of financing, in the form of sectoral studies on education and pluridisciplinary project identification and preparation missions.

(224) The Chairman of the Council of the International Bureau of Education (IBE) presented the Report of Activities of IBE (22 C/70). He explained that IBE, while enjoying, according to its statutes, a large measure of intellectual and functional autonomy, was an integral part of Unesco. The IBE Council, together with the Bureau secretariat, had therefore prepared its proposed work plan for the biennium, within the context of the Medium-Term Plan of the Organization. IBE had also enjoyed, and would continue to maintain, a close working relationship with other units at Headquarters, the Regional Offices, IIEP and the Unesco Institute of Education at Hamburg.

(225) An overall evaluation of IBE activities had been undertaken, taking advantage of the longer, three-year, interval between the previous (38th) and the forthcoming (39th) sessions of the International Conference on Education (ICE). This exercise which the Council carried out had thus the character of an external evaluation. The results yielded were positive on the whole, and it was evident that the very process of evaluation itself had been a valuable experience for both the IBE Council and the IBE secretariat. The Council concluded from its evaluation that IBE was carrying out its work effectively, though there was room for improvement in a few areas. The Council would, for example, be looking again into the question of ensuring better distribution and use of IBE publications. The Chairman appealed to Member States to better avail themselves of the IBE facilities including its library and Exhibition on Education.

(226) The 38th session of ICE had been very successful. Its special theme on the 'Interaction between education and productive work', and the plenary topic on the 'Future development of education in the light of global needs and world problems' were of great interest to the participants. A total of 125 Member States attended the

Conference, together with other representatives and observers from non-Member States and the United Nations and other organizations. The continued growth in the number of participants, however, had limited the time available for in-depth discussion. The Council and the IBE secretariat were well aware of this problem, noted the Council Chairman, and continued efforts were being made to improve the organization of ICE, aimed specifically at assuring more dialogue and the possibility of small group meetings during the Conference.

(227) The Chairman of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) introduced the report on the Institute's activities (22 C/72). He said that in 1981-1983 the Institute had continued to develop, improve and diversify its training activities. The design and structure of the Annual Training Programme had moreover been appreciably modified: the first stage of the programme, lasting three months, now took place in the trainees' countries, using educational material specially prepared by the Institute, with former trainees supervising as necessary. The second stage of the programme, lasting five and a half months, took place at the Institute and ended with a two-week visit to the Unesco Regional Office serviced by the trainee's country. He reminded the Commission that the Institute was now in process of completing the research work corresponding to the Medium-Term Plan for 1979-1983. The reports on three research projects undertaken within that context were being prepared and would be published in 1984.

(228) The main lines of emphasis of the Institute's new Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989) were then presented. In the field of training, two new categories of courses or seminars would be introduced. However, the implementation of these new activities, which should provide a better response to demand from Member States, did not mean that less priority would be given to current forms of training. Special attention would continue to be given to renewing and improving the Annual Training Programme.

(229) The research work to be carried out in the framework of the new Medium-Term Plan was aimed mainly at improving the relevance and effectiveness of educational planning, and was addressed to three complementary themes. The first would concern the overall relations between educational planning and technological development; the second would deal with the diversification of the educational field; the third would examine the role of educational planning in decision-making and implementation.

(230) The Chairman described the nature of the direct links between the Institute's activities, the Governing Board and the work of the four task forces established from among its members to review the main themes of the Institute's research work during the period covered by its last Medium-Term Plan. He also stated that the Institute was facing a particularly difficult financial situation, in view of the reductions in the voluntary contributions of certain Member States and the resulting gradual reduction in the Institute's resources as a whole. He noted that the additional funds requested by the Director-General for the Institute in order to offset the drop in voluntary contributions was essential, not in order to increase but actually to maintain its activities. He thanked the nine industrialized countries which continued to make their financial contributions, as well as Iraq and Venezuela, which had assisted IIEP. He also thanked the French Government and

the French National Commission for Unesco for their support. Lastly he paid tribute to the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Education and the Division of Educational Policy and Planning for the wholehearted support which they had constantly given to the Institute.

Debate

(231) The representative of fifty-five Member States and of one Associate Member took part in the ensuing debate. All expressed satisfaction with Programme IV.1 as a whole and with the three subprogrammes of which it was composed. Many considered that it was a key programme for all Unesco's activities in the field of education. A large number of delegates stressed that it fully corresponded not only to the main lines of emphasis of the second Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989, but also to Member States' real needs.

(232) With regard to Subprogramme IV.1.1, 'Promotion of education policies', several speakers approved the targets, expected results and proposed action. Some speakers stressed the importance of the subprogramme in the design of national education policies, particularly as regards all aspects of the democratization and renewal of primary education, the elimination of illiteracy and the co-ordination of education policies with those concerning other sectors of society.

(233) Some delegates referred to the interdisciplinary studies mentioned in paragraph 04109, expressing approval of their theme and purpose, and emphasizing their relevance to stimulating reflection on economic and social development policies and new strategies for the development of education. A number of delegations expressed interest in this activity and said that they would like to be associated with its implementation.

(234) Several speakers welcomed the special theme of the next, 39th, session of ICE which would take place in October 1984: 'Universalization and renewal of primary education in the perspective of an appropriate introduction to science and technology'. Three delegates said that they would like the International Conference on Education to revert to being a professional meeting. One speaker pointed out the special importance of primary education as a fundamental element in educational policy, which must be pursued parallel to campaigns to eradicate adult illiteracy. Another requested that in the preparation of the conference documentation, the needs of national minorities be borne in mind. One delegation stated that it had submitted a draft resolution proposing that ICE be held at three-year intervals in the future, considering that the Regional Conference of Education Ministers could then be more closely linked with its discussions. It was pointed out by one speaker, however, that apart from the statutory provisions for an ICE 'at least once every two years', the conference originally having been held annually, there was a substantive need to be able to review current educational developments more often than every three years. Also, a three-year cycle would, every second round, overlap ICE with the General Conference, which would be unacceptable to many Member States.

(235) Several delegates spoke of the international role of IBE in relation to the Regional Offices and within the context of the global network of educational documentation. The proposed information seminar for national educational documentation officers was especially welcomed in this

respect. One delegation also emphasized the usefulness of the International Yearbook on Education. A review of the IBE studies programme to establish a long-term, conceptual rationale with a practical bias with adequate opportunity for the Third World participation was suggested.

(236) Many delegates underlined the importance of international and regional conferences of Ministers of Education. Referring to the proposed fifth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP V), they highlighted the contribution that such conferences could make to the exchange of experiences and the formulation of educational policies. One delegate suggested that the question of peace and international understanding be introduced among the topics of the Conference. The value of these conferences for regional co-operation was clearly brought out in the comments of another delegate who spoke of their importance for developing the regional nature of action. One speaker felt that, because of the urgent need for training of educational planners and administrators, the allocations foreseen for conferences might be better used for training purposes.

(237) Some delegates were pleased with the proposed meeting in 1985 (Major Programme II.1.2) of senior officials responsible for educational planning and administration in Member States of the Africa region as a follow-up to the fifth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those Responsible for Economic Planning in African Member States (Harare, 1982). Others referred with satisfaction to the proposed meeting in 1984 (Major Programme II.1.2) of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee for the Major Project on Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(238) Several delegations from Member States of the Europe region expressed their interest in the proposed meeting of experts, in 1985, to study the progress made in the application of the recommendations of the third Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe region (MINEDEUROPE III, Sofia, 1980), which was seen as an important step in the implementation of the recommendations of this Conference and as an occasion for valuable exchange of experiences. They wished to participate in the meeting. Some delegates questioned the necessity for this meeting, which they did not consider a priority; one was of the opinion that a questionnaire would be an adequate instrument to gather feedback on the implementation of the recommendations of MINEDEUROPE III. Savings resulting from this proposal could be used for scholarships for the least developed countries.

(239) The exchange of information on educational policies, planning and administration was positively referred to by many speakers. It was stated that such exchanges would help Member States develop more effective policies. International networks of information and the importance of regional activities were highlighted in the contributions on this topic. There was unanimous willingness to share experiences and some delegates would welcome studies on their experiences of reform. Appropriate dissemination of information was pointed out by some delegations as being most important. One delegation felt that Unesco assistance to develop national capacities for generating and disseminating information was a prerequisite for the successful functioning of international networks.

(240) Many delegates spoke approvingly of

the activities proposed under Subprogramme IV.1.2, 'Improvement of educational planning, administration and management'. Some said that they would like to see additional resources allocated for this subprogramme. Two others emphasized that the proposed activities in question were worthy of being ranked with the most important in Unesco's programme, in view of their practical nature and the concern for efficiency associated with their implementation.

(241) Many speakers expressed approval of the increased attention devoted to the problems of linking school and out-of-school education, and of community participation in educational administration. Several delegates mentioned the priority needs of Member States in respect of the planning and strengthening of national information systems. Two others emphasized the need for Member States to draw up educational policies and plans which above all took account of the actual situations obtaining in their countries. Several delegates welcomed the priority given by this subprogramme to the least developed countries.

(242) Several speakers were especially appreciative of the programme's new lines of emphasis, and particularly of the activities proposed under Subprogramme IV.1.2 aimed at encouraging the formulation and application of national integrated educational and training plans and at promoting the evaluation of the application of educational policies. They accordingly gave their full support to the activities outlined in paragraphs 04116 and 04117. Two speakers expressed the desire that research be undertaken on the decision-making process. Some highlighted the particular role of Unesco, working in conjunction with other agencies of the United Nations system, in promoting co-ordinated planning of education and human resources. One speaker urged that an evaluation be made of the results of the planning activities undertaken by Member States during recent decades.

(243) Very many delegates dwelt upon the proposed training activities, and encouraged Unesco to continue its efforts under the regular programme, but above all to seek extra-budgetary resources in view of the fact - emphasized by two speakers - that resources for training continued to fall short of the needs of Member States, and particularly of developing countries. The emphasis placed on training in new educational management techniques and technologies was warmly welcomed by a large number of delegates. One speaker highlighted the importance of teacher educator education, while several others stressed that of the preparation of handbooks on management and educational materials. One speaker raised the question of the balance to be established between training and research. Several delegates urged that the Programme should seek to increase the capacity of the different regions to train educational planners and administrators.

(244) Very many delegates made a point of stressing the important role that IIEP would be required to play in the execution of this subprogramme. Generally speaking, the tasks performed by the Institute were recognized as being of priority importance. A considerable number of speakers expressed appreciation for the relevance, quality and impact of the Institute's annual training programme, for its beneficial effects and the practical results achieved. Several speakers urged that the training potential of IIEP be expanded, in particular through an increase in the number of those benefiting from its programmes. Two delegations asked that a more

systematic training effort be made by the Institute on behalf of the Arab States, while another suggested that the Institute give greater priority to training in the least developed countries. In connection with these various suggestions, several speakers proposed that additional resources be earmarked for training schemes, in particular in the form of fellowships. One speaker thanked the Director-General for the special fellowships awarded to certain nationals from the least developed countries to enable them to take part in the Institute's annual training programme. A number of delegates referred to the changes that had just been introduced in the design and structure of the programme, and some speakers congratulated the Institute on that innovation. One delegate asked for further details concerning the results obtained. One delegation also inquired whether the Institute had carried out an evaluation of the impact of its training activities. However, all these speakers regarded the preparation of teaching materials for distance education for use by interns taking part in the Institute's annual course as a notable step forward. One delegate inquired whether these materials might be made available to the universities of different countries with a view to their subsequent adaptation to the national context. A few delegations recalled with satisfaction that they had invited interns taking part in the annual training programme to visit their countries on study tours, and mentioned the positive assessments and detailed reports prepared by the participants on such occasions. They all renewed their invitations for the future. One delegation indicated that his country would host visits from interns from the Institute for the first time in 1984.

(245) Several speakers congratulated IIEP on the research that it had undertaken, one of them stressing that the Institute was in the forefront as regards both theoretical and practical work, and that it had succeeded in maintaining an extremely satisfactory balance between research and training. Two delegates expressed satisfaction concerning research undertaken in conjunction with IIEP, pointing out that this had led to the preparation of joint publications; they would like to see this form of co-operation developed still further in future. Finally, a number of speakers discussed IIEP's contribution to the activities directly organized by the Secretariat. One delegate asked what form the Institute's participation in the international conference on educational planning envisaged for 1988 would take. Another speaker inquired about the way in which the Institute had participated in Unesco's other major programmes in the Organization's other sectors and about the preliminary results of such participation.

(246) The Institute's problems regarding resources were referred to by many speakers, who deplored the reductions in voluntary contributions. Some, while in favour of the increase in Unesco's contribution proposed in the 22 C/5 document, considered that it should be effected within the scope of the total budget proposed. Others supported the proposed allocation of an additional \$603,000 to the Institute. Three speakers expressed the wish that the Institute be able to count on adequate financing within Unesco's programmes and budgets to enable it to undertake all its activities without having to depend upon voluntary contributions.

(247) A large number of delegations welcomed the continuation of activities relating to technical co-operation with and among Member

States with a view to educational development and reform, provided for in paragraph 04123. Several delegates of developing countries referred to the interest taken by their countries in such activities and expressed the wish that they be intensified.

(248) During the debate, several speakers stated that their governments intended to co-operate actively in the implementation of Sub-programme IV.1.2. Specific offers and requests were made in a variety of fields, particularly in respect of training in the use of modern management techniques and technologies, the organization of national technical meetings for the planners and users of human resources and those responsible for educational planning, and the training of educational planners and administrators at the regional and local levels.

(249) As regards Subprogramme IV.1.3, 'Resources for education', a number of delegates considered that it occupied an essential place in Programme IV and concerned matters of paramount importance for the development of education. One of the speakers felt that the issues dealt with constituted, especially for the developing countries but also for all Member States, the 'crux of the problem' of educational development.

(250) Several speakers emphasized the importance they assigned to the studies envisaged concerning the improvement of knowledge regarding the costs and financing of education; one of them expressed particular interest in those studies relating to the least developed countries. Another speaker considered the inventory of the innovatory experiments of Member States in respect of the management of financial resources to be highly relevant.

(251) Several delegates spoke of their interest in the studies on the availability of new resources for educational development. One of them pointed out that the term 'resources' should not be understood solely in its financial sense but that other types of resources should also be taken into consideration. In that connection, he offered to let the international community share his country's experience in respect of the use of local resources for educational development, and welcomed the research to be carried out on possible alternatives to schools with boarding facilities, which were very costly. As regards the mustering of external resources for educational development, three delegates stressed the importance of the studies on this question and of the inventory of external sources for financing education that would be made available to Member States.

(252) A few speakers laid emphasis on the development of co-operation with other United Nations agencies and bodies, particularly, ILO, FAO, UNICEF, the World Food Programme and the World Bank. They stressed the need for such co-operation to be continued for the benefit of the least developed countries. One of them particularly welcomed the sectoral studies of education systems and expressed the hope that there would be a larger number of them, particularly with a view to identifying and preparing educational projects that might be financed from external sources.

(253) During the debate on Unit 2, one delegate drew the Commission's attention to the content of a draft resolution submitted by her country on Major Programmes II, IV and V. She felt that a realistic approach had not been adopted in preparing these three major programmes and thought they should be drawn up in

the context of a lifelong education system designed as an 'educational ecosystem'. She noted in addition that programme concentration and co-ordination as well as possible linkages between the various sectors should result in educational projects in constant interaction with one another and in which the interdisciplinary approach would spring from an overall perception of problems and projects. She invited Unesco to launch a few projects of this type on an experimental basis. One delegate stated that his country supported her proposals.

(254) The Director of the International Bureau of Education thanked the many delegates who had expressed words of welcome on his recent appointment to the post. He noted that many delegates expressed agreement with the points raised in the recent evaluation study, reported by the Chairman of the IBE Council and detailed in 22 C/70. He agreed with comments suggesting the need for a long-term plan of studies, in co-operation with other Unesco Headquarters and Field units; the need to continuously improve the various IBE publications and to better promote the publications and other IBE services; the need to discuss with the IBE Council ways to improve the structure and methods of work at the International Conference on Education; and the need to work with Member States in developing research and dissemination networks, linked with the IBE services. He underlined that IBE was a small organization which acted in concert with many of the objectives of the Unesco programme, and that it would by necessity have to seek extra-budgetary resources in the future in order to be fully effective, much as it had sought and received such resources for special projects and programmes in the past. He welcomed the many offers by delegates to collaborate with IBE and the continued dialogue over the next biennium with the educators and educational institutions of Member States in the conduct of the IBE programme.

(255) In his reply, the Director of the International Institute for Educational Planning thanked the delegations that had congratulated IIEP on its achievements. In reply to a question, he agreed that the number of participants from the Arab States in IIEP's annual course was inadequate, owing both to language difficulties and to lack of fellowships. He indicated, however, that intensive courses in Arabic had already been organized by the Institute in various countries and that he intended to continue that effort in co-operation with the Unesco Regional Office for the Arab States. He nevertheless recalled that it was essential to make better provision for the financing of fellowships for the participants in the annual course. The changes that had occurred in the annual training programme, particularly the preliminary phase of distance training, would be the subject of a thorough-going evaluation; during that period, every effort would be made to help and guide the participants, particularly by calling on former interns of IIEP. The teaching materials prepared for that purpose could be made available to university institutions, particularly those concerned with training and research in educational planning and administration. The Institute attached great importance to evaluating the results of its training activities; it would soon be undertaking a 'follow-up study' in order to ascertain from former participants in the annual and intensive courses whether, and how, the training provided by the Institute had affected their subsequent work and careers. In its

research IIEP would assign increasing importance to planning both at the local level and at the level of institutions and to problems of implementation.

Reply by the representative
of the Director-General

(256) The Assistant Director-General for Education replied to the speakers who had taken part in the discussion on Unit 5, noting the general support, frequently expressed in appreciative terms, for Programme IV.1, and in some cases for Major Programme IV as a whole, which was considered to be consistent, dynamic, realistic and in conformity with the needs of Member States, acting as a focal point in Unesco's activities in the field of education. With regard to Programme IV.1, the delegates underlined its importance, some of them considering it to be the key to the activities as a whole. The statements made, based on experience, provided valuable lessons at the conceptual level.

(257) The Assistant Director-General for Education noted with satisfaction the support expressed by many delegates for the activities of IIEP and IBE, as well as the interest shown in intergovernmental conferences on education, and he took note of the numerous offers of co-operation and participation in the implementation of the programme. With regard to the International Conference on Education, he stated his agreement with the delegate of the United Kingdom on the value of developing a dialogue, without sharing his criticism of the proceedings of the Conference. In this connection, he pointed out on the one hand, as a sign of interest on the part of Member States, to the growing number of delegates and personalities of ministerial rank who participated, and on the other he noted that the Conference was intergovernmental in nature. In reply to the delegate of Ethiopia who had expressed the hope that IBE would co-ordinate the Conference with regional conferences of ministers of education, he stated that co-ordination did already exist, both in the fixing of dates and in the choice of subjects of the conferences.

(258) Referring to the meeting of experts to study the progress made in the application of the recommendations of the third Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe Region, he noted the interest shown therein by several delegates. As the delegate of France had for his part expressed the view that this meeting could be deleted and that the circulation of a questionnaire to Member States would allow the same results to be attained, he pointed out that such meetings between two conferences furthered not only the implementation of recommendations, but also, regional co-operation in education and preparations for the next conference, and that a questionnaire could not replace discussions among experts nor the suggestions which they could make as a body to the Director-General.

(259) For the benefit of the delegate of Czechoslovakia, who had raised the question of the links between Programme IV and education for international understanding, co-operation and peace, he emphasized that the Work Plan of Discussion Unit 5 was in keeping with the main lines of emphasis of document 22 C/4, and that resolution 4.1 referred explicitly to the 1974 recommendation. He said that the introductory paragraph of the Work Plan of the next discussion

unit highlighted the links between this programme and Programme XIII.3.

(260) With regard to the role of IIEP, the Assistant Director-General for Education assured the delegate of Canada that IIEP would take an active part in the preparations for the international congress on the formulation and application of educational development plans.

(261) Thanking all those who had supported the provisions designed to allocate additional resources to IIEP, the Assistant Director-General for Education reminded the Commission that these resources were required to maintain the Institute's normal level of activities.

(262) As the delegate of Iraq had expressed the hope that UNEDBAS might undertake training activities concerned with educational planning, the Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that UNDP funding was not available to Unesco for the organization of such courses at Regional Offices as in the recent past. He was of the view that support should be given to Member States in the region for the organization of such courses and that extra-budgetary funds should be sought to finance them. He also assured the delegate of Iraq that Unesco was co-operating with ALECSO.

(263) In response to the statement by the delegate of Italy, who had expanded the ideas expressed in draft resolution DR.154, he stated that the educational programme was based on an overall concept which was clearly defined in the Medium-Term Plan and translated into specific action in the draft programme. The Assistant Director-General for Education took the view that the ideas expressed in draft resolution DR.154 were interesting but should be examined in greater depth with the assistance of experts and without prejudice to the conclusions those experts might reach.

(264) In response to questions raised about co-operation by Unesco with external funding and loan agencies, the Director-General for Education said that Unesco was co-operating with Member States, at their request, in order to study the relationships between educational problems and economic and social development, mainly through sectoral or subsectoral analyses in the field of education and to identify and prepare projects.

(265) In his reply to the delegate of Colombia who had requested that the role of CRESALC should be reviewed, he stated that the issue would be examined under Discussion Unit 8.

Draft resolutions and other decisions

(266) The Commission then examined the draft resolutions proposed by Member States, resolution 4.3 on the International Institute for Educational Planning proposed by the Director-General (paragraph 04602 of the 22 C/5) and the Work Plans for Programme IV.1.

(267) The Commission accepted the addition to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 4.1 proposed in draft resolution DR.177 (China) and recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt paragraph 8 (a) (ii) as amended. It did not accept subparagraph 5 (c) of draft resolution DR.257 (India) on the subjects discussed under Unit 5. The Commission did not formally accept the amendment to paragraph 8 (a) (i) of resolution 4.1 and the addition to the corresponding Work Plan proposed in draft resolution DR.231 (Congo), but noted the intention of the Director-General to take them into account in the final draft of the Work Plan.

(268) Draft resolution DR.48 (Jordan) was withdrawn following the explanations given by the Director-General. Draft resolution DR.241 (United States of America) was also withdrawn. However, the delegate of the United States of America regretted that the Director-General had not been in favour of examining the advantages and disadvantages of scheduling the International Conference on Education at three-year instead of two-year intervals. She said that the purpose of the resolution was to make the Conference more effective and that her country would continue its efforts to that end. The delegate of Denmark said that she would have supported the draft resolution, whose purpose her country shared, had it not been withdrawn.

(269) The Commission examined draft resolution DR.154 (Italy) on Major Programmes II, IV and V. Following the explanations given by the representative of the Director-General, the delegate of Italy withdrew draft resolution DR.154, on the understanding that the ideas in it would be taken into consideration in the framework of certain planned activities and that this would be reflected in the final text of the Work Plan. Before DR.154 was withdrawn, the representative of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, expressed his support for it. He said he would be prepared to vote for it if it were put to the vote but he accepted its withdrawal, if such was the wish of its sponsors.

(270) The Commission then examined resolution 4.3 proposed by the Director-General (paragraph 04602 of the 22 C/5) concerning the International Institute for Educational Planning. The delegate of Sweden speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, and the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, while expressing their satisfaction with the work accomplished by the Institute and hoping that more substantial funds would be allocated to it for the execution of the activities proposed, believed that any additional funds should come from within the overall budget proposed by the Director-General. They expressed disagreement with the proposal made in paragraph 6 of resolution 4.3 to grant IIEP an additional sum of \$603,000. The

delegate of France said that if the proposed additional allocation were not adopted, an additional amount, equal to one-half of the proposed sum, could be approved, in order to ensure, in the light of the explanations provided by the representative of the Director-General, that the activities of the International Institute for Educational Planning could simply be maintained, without contemplating any extension of its activities in the immediate future or the cancellation of other activities included in 22 C/5. At the request of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, it was decided to put first to the vote of the Commission paragraph 6 of the proposed resolution, providing for the allocation of an additional sum of \$603,000 to IIEP over and above the sum of \$2,816,000 (constant) provided in paragraph 4 of proposed resolution 4.3, the additional sum being added to the overall budget proposed by the Director-General for 1984-1985. Forty-one delegations voted for maintaining this paragraph as proposed by the Director-General; twelve delegations voted against and four abstained. The Commission then decided by 49 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt resolution 4.3 proposed in paragraph 04602 of the 22 C/5 in its entirety. (22 C/Resolution 4.3)

(271) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the Work Plan for Programme IV.1, on the understanding that the Director-General would take into consideration in the final text of the plan the ideas contained in draft resolutions DR.154 and DR.231. It also recommended that the General Conference take note of the budget summary for Programme IV.1 given in paragraph 04101 of document 22 C/5. The delegate of the United States of America stated that her delegation would only take note of the budget estimates and that since the decision on the budgetary ceiling would be taken by the General Conference in plenary, her country, which insisted on the need for zero growth in the overall budget, reserved the right to declare its final position during the plenary debate which would be devoted to the subject.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 6
AND OF ITEM 24 - THIRD REPORT OF THE JOINT ILO/UNESCO COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING
THE STATUS OF TEACHERS (22 C/77 AND ADD.)

Introduction

(272) The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced Discussion Unit 6, which encompassed Programmes IV.2, IV.3 and IV.4, and item 24 of the agenda.

(273) He began by drawing the delegates' attention to the new components of Programme IV.2, on the development of the educational sciences and their application to the renewal of the educational process, which accounted for almost half the activities proposed. Some activities represented the first phase of a long-term plan of action designed to encourage educational research policies and make them more systematic. Other activities were intended to solve problems which impeded the application of research findings. He drew attention to the fact that, under Subprogramme IV.2.1, the review

Prospects would begin to appear in the six working languages of the Organization.

(274) He indicated that the second subprogramme, which contained some specific interdisciplinary components concerning nutrition education, population education and preventive education on problems related to the use of licit and illicit drugs, provided a methodological framework for the general content proposed under other programmes. He pointed out the link between improvement of content and improvement of educational methods, a question examined in the next subprogramme, which combined activities related to the renewal of methods already in use, and other activities on the use of communication technology in education, as well as the application of data processing and the use of computers in education, research, and the administration of education systems.

(275) As regards Programme IV.3 on the improvement of policies and methods for the training of educational personnel, he said that he was converting the three lines of emphasis of the second Medium-Term Plan in this area into practical action: integrated planning and carefully interlinked pre-service and in-service training activities; harmonization of the types of training given to the various categories of educational personnel; improvement of the status of teachers and other educational personnel, in particular through application of the 1966 Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.

(276) In his introduction to the last programme under Major Programme IV, designed to support the efforts of Member States to acquire the means and infrastructures essential to all education systems, in the form of information systems, educational facilities and education industries, he pointed out that the factor common to all these activities was the desire to meet the requirements of expanding systems, to reduce costs, and to use local resources as much as possible, thereby answering the specific needs of the countries concerned more effectively.

(277) Within the framework of Discussion Unit 6, he submitted the two documents that had been placed before the Commission. He first introduced document 22 C/73, 'Report on the possible amendment of the status of the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg', drawn up in pursuance of 21 C/Resolution 1/15. He drew attention to one of the conclusions of the Director-General, namely, that the Institute operates efficiently with its current status, and to his proposals with a view to associating the Institute more closely with the implementation of a number of Unesco's activities; he also mentioned the Director-General's proposal to amend draft resolution 4.4 proposed in document 22 C/5, if his conclusions were approved by the General Conference.

(278) The Assistant Director-General for Education then submitted the third report of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (22 C/77), supplemented by document 22 C/77 Add., and documents CEART/IV/1982/12 and CEART/SP/79/7. He drew the Commission's attention to paragraphs 6, 8 and 9 of the draft resolution submitted to the General Conference, concerning which the Commission was called upon to reach a decision.

(279) The Chairman then invited the representative of ILO to make a statement on item 24 of the agenda. After thanking Unesco for according her the privilege of addressing the General Conference, she informed the Commission that the report of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers had been submitted to the February-March 1983 session of the Governing Body of ILO, which had taken note of the report, authorized the Director-General of ILO to circulate it, and once more invited Member States to see that the Recommendation was applied. It had also referred the report to the Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

(280) The Joint Committee had made recommendations designed to increase the effectiveness of the Recommendation, which bore on activities to be conducted jointly by ILO and Unesco for publicizing the Recommendation. Other recommendations of the Joint Committee concerned the

treatment of allegations regarding the application of the Recommendation when they were not within the competence of any existing machinery. The Governing Body of ILO and the Executive Board of Unesco had on that point arrived at convergent conclusions.

(281) Two other recommendations of the Joint Committee concerned possible future standard-setting activities. The first related to the updating or revision of the Recommendation. Provision had been made for a survey among Member States to identify points which might need to be expanded or revised. The Governing Body of ILO would be required, at its November 1983 session, to decide on a proposal that, among other things, the Director-General should ensure that ILO was closely associated with the conduct of the survey, that the questionnaire to be distributed was sent out to all ILO Member States, and that a report was submitted to the Governing Body in due course. ILO was fully aware of the need to ensure that the impact of the Recommendation was not lessened. Where international labour standards were concerned, the rule, when a revision was undertaken, was that the standard of protection provided should be improved.

(282) The second recommendation of the Joint Committee concerned the possible adoption of a convention embodying certain fundamental principles in the fields covered by the Recommendation. In the Governing Body of ILO and at the International Labour Conference, several speakers had advocated the adoption of an ILO instrument with which Unesco would be closely associated. Since it seemed premature to take any decision on the advisability of adopting a Convention so long as its possible content had not been clarified, the Governing Body of ILO would be required, at its November 1983 session, to decide on a proposal that the Joint Committee be requested to continue its consideration of the question so that the Governing Body might examine it at one of its future sessions.

(283) In conclusion, the representative of ILO said how pleased her Organisation was at the excellent spirit of co-operation which had always existed and would certainly continue to exist between the two Secretariats.

Debate

(284) Forty delegates and three observers from non-governmental organizations took part in the debate on Unit 6. In general, the three programmes under consideration - IV.2, IV.3 and IV.4 - met with their approval and support. One delegate pointed out that, together, they constituted an ambitious but soundly based plan of activities of a very high professional standard, despite the limited means available for carrying it out; the novelty of the proposals was warmly commended.

Programme IV.2 - The educational sciences and their application to the renewal of the educational process

(285) Thirty-one delegates expressed their satisfaction with Programme IV.2, 'The educational sciences and their application to the renewal of the educational process'. Several stressed the importance of there being such a programme, which provided a link between planning and management, on the one hand, and teachers, means and infrastructures, on the other, so that, by associating theory with practice, it was possible to

base action on reflection. One delegate hoped that Programme IV.2 would be viewed in conjunction with Programmes VI.4 and VI.5, relating to the social and human sciences, while others spoke of its paramount importance for the developing countries, with particular reference to the institution of reforms designed to adapt education to the particular socio-cultural and economic conditions prevailing in those countries.

(286) Consideration of the subprogrammes led one delegation, supported by three others, to express doubts about a number of activities, essentially concerned with research and studies, and to call for the concentration of resources on a smaller number of programmes, preferably of a practical and action-oriented nature. In support of this position, reference was made to document 22 C/11, 'Statement of major impacts, achievements, difficulties and shortfalls for each continuing programme activity in 1981-1983', with respect to the difficulty of obtaining information from Member States for general surveys or securing their agreement to take part in the financing of certain projects. A draft amendment had been submitted, calling for the deletion of some activities and the reallocation of the budgetary provision made for them. Agreement in principle was, however, expressed with the Director-General's view that 'Unesco cannot base its action on practices and methods that are accepted without critical examination'. One speaker considered that the share of studies in that programme could not be reduced; another pointed out that the programme contributed to the objectives of the Major Project in the field of education in Latin America and the Caribbean, but hoped that it would generate practical solutions and not merely concepts.

(287) The majority of speakers, particularly those addressing themselves to Subprogramme IV.2.1, 'Promotion of studies and research in the educational sciences and of educational innovations', approved of its basic approach, one of them pointing out that the strengthening of the relationship between research and action was an important prerequisite for improving the quality of education. One delegate considered, *inter alia*, that this subprogramme, through its research activities, would help in meeting the new educational needs 'of the young and not-so-young' arising out of social and cultural development and technical and scientific progress. He went on to ask that research should be tackled in a forward-looking way. New approaches should take the place of old ones and should not, in his opinion, lead to increased costs. Unesco had to be selective, adopting only those approaches which could be transposed from one country to another. Several delegates recommended that innovations and research findings should be critically reviewed before they were publicized, while a further speaker regarded the educational sciences as a means of gaining a better understanding of the purpose of educational innovations. One delegate recommended co-operation between research workers and practitioners during the research process. A large number of speakers stated that their governments would like to take part in the projected research on failure at school and dropping out; one delegate said that research and surveys on that subject should also cover the problems raised by students, at various levels, who failed to benefit from their education. One speaker asked that the community environment should also be taken into consideration. One speaker drew

the Commission's attention to the fact that, even in the industrialized countries, a number of young people left school without being able to read, write or count.

(288) One delegate called for a wider variety of subject-matter and suggested that topics such as access to science and technology, the typology of innovation, and appropriate technology should also be taken up. Several delegates from different regions stated that their countries would be glad to take part in the regional consultations referred to in paragraph 04211. One delegation considered that those activities should be carried out by APEID in the Asia and the Pacific region, while another hoped that activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region would be tied in with the Major Project.

(289) The activities planned for helping Member States to solve the problems raised by the development of national research institutions were endorsed by many delegates, who hoped that advisory services would be made available to their countries. Several speakers reported on the joint studies undertaken in the field of education and carried out by National Commissions in the Europe region and, while welcoming the support that had already been provided by the Secretariat, wished to see this joint studies programme referred to specifically in 22 C/5.

(290) One delegate considered that it was inappropriate for an intergovernmental organization to identify and circulate a list of priority research themes on its own initiative or, more generally, to attempt to lay down the law with regard to educational research. Another emphasized the usefulness of the publication, provided for in paragraph 04213, of an analytical list of research projects undertaken or supported by Unesco. Several delegates commented favourably on the strengthening of UIE's links with IIEP and IBE. Ten delegates praised the work of the Unesco Institute for Education at Hamburg and especially its publications, as well as research-based orientation seminars being conducted by it. One delegate, whilst mentioning the useful work done by UIE in the field of lifelong education and its implications for educational content, emphasized that this work merited a better and wider recognition, and further reinforcement. In this context, several delegates expressed their satisfaction with the steps that the Director-General desires to take as indicated in document 22 C/73 and stressed the importance of associating the Institute more closely with the Organization's programme activities in research and training in the field of educational content and learning strategies in the context of lifelong education.

(291) The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany greatly appreciated the work being done by UIE and stated that his government and the National Commission were prepared to continue their support to the budget of the Institute. He also mentioned that his government would do its best to make some additional voluntary contribution to UIE. In this connection, he announced that the Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to provide extra-budgetary support to UIE for organizing a seminar on post-literacy and lifelong education for the Latin American region in 1984, as was done for the African and Asian regions in the past. One delegate expressed to the Federal Republic of Germany and the City of Hamburg his appreciation for the very significant contribution they make to the Institute.

(292) Many delegates expressed interest in the activities planned for the circulation of

research findings, and several countries offered to organize the regional seminars envisaged for the purpose in paragraph 04214. One speaker asked for clarification on the place it was intended to give to ergonomics in the subprogramme, with a view to improving the pace of learning in school and pupils' and teachers' living and working conditions.

(293) The collection of studies that IBE was devoting to the educational sciences was highly appreciated. One delegate requested that IBE should widen its choice of authors; he noted with satisfaction that studies had been undertaken involving specialists from his country. Another delegate suggested that IBE's study programme should be examined with a view to ensuring that it better reflects the needs of developing countries.

(294) All the speakers who remarked on the activities planned in the programme in support of the regional and subregional co-operative programmes for educational innovation for development in Asia, Africa, the Arab States, the Caribbean and south-east Europe, confirmed the satisfaction already expressed by many delegates during discussion of the preceding units. Several speakers expressed appreciation of the activities carried out in those networks, and some delegates offered to act as host for many of the activities planned under that subprogramme. One speaker regretted the fact that APEID had not been mentioned in the English text of document 22 C/5. Another considered that the role of CARNEID as an instrument in carrying out the Major Project in the Caribbean should be more clearly stated in the programme.

(295) *Prospects*, the quarterly review of education, was praised by all who referred to it; they emphasized its high intellectual quality, the continuous renewal of its content and its usefulness for research workers and teachers. Three speakers stated that the review was used as a working tool in universities in their countries. One delegate informed the Commission that his government intended to publish 'Prospects' in unabridged form in the national language as from 1984, and requested that the project be given the same support as that enjoyed by the existing versions in other languages. Two delegations indicated that their respective countries had translated and published in their national languages selections of articles from 'Prospects' and that they had been very successful. They informed the Commission of their intention to continue publication of such selections during the next biennium. Finally, one delegate urged all Member States to take appropriate steps to ensure that 'Prospects' be given the circulation it deserved.

(296) Twenty-two delegates stressed the importance they attached to Subprogramme IV.2.2, 'Improvement of the content of education'. Several of them emphasized the need to integrate interdisciplinary elements relating to international understanding and peace into the content of formal and non-formal education. They said that they were prepared to participate in the preparation of the methodological guide envisaged in paragraph 04229 to facilitate the application in drawing up school curricula of the standard-setting principles adopted by Unesco and the United Nations. One delegate supported the idea of the guide, but also wished similar measures to be taken for the application of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport.

(297) Several delegates reported on the experience their countries had acquired in

promoting the interdisciplinarity of educational content, and offered to participate in the studies and to organize the symposium on 'Interdisciplinarity in general education'. One speaker described his country's systematic efforts to prepare and experiment with interdisciplinary school curricula in the sciences, art education and civic and ethical education, that were as closely in line as possible, and to devise and produce modern technical means of making those curricula more effective. Other delegates saw research on interdisciplinarity as an effective way of bringing school and out-of-school education closer together and linking education with development problems. One delegate suggested that the programme should provide for training workshops instead of studies for a symposium.

(298) The activities aimed at making primary-school education more relevant and establishing a common core of knowledge were referred to by many delegates. Some of them, recalling Major Programme II, 'Education for all', stressed the crucial importance of primary-school curricula for general access to primary education. One speaker expressed the wish that these contents should also take into account the needs of the individuals in a rapidly changing society. A number of delegates reported on their countries' experiments and results in environmental education. One of them offered his government's co-operation in producing teaching materials for that purpose, while another suggested that an international seminar on 'Ecological education for schoolchildren' should be organized in his country.

(299) Eleven delegates referred to the promotion of the integration in school and out-of-school curricula of interdisciplinary content relating to certain specific problems. One of them expressed the wish that literacy instruction be provided in the context of programmes concerning nutrition and population education. Several delegates approved more specifically the education programmes on the use of licit and illicit drugs and requested the Organization to ensure that preventive action be integrated into the educational process in order better to guard against the use of narcotics. Five delegates laid emphasis on the importance of population education for their countries. One delegate expressed his thanks for the financial assistance of UNFPA and for the Organization's co-operation in the implementation of population education projects.

(300) Seven delegates dealt with the subject of foreign languages and laid emphasis on the importance of the teaching of such languages, particularly in intercultural and multilingual contexts and as a means of international communication. One delegate expressed the wish that a project be launched in his country similar to that carried out in another country of the same region with the assistance of NORAD. Another asked that the support for operational projects in this sphere, provided for in paragraph 04232, also include the launching of pilot projects and the provision of language laboratories. Another felt that the activities provided for in paragraph 04321 concerning languages less widely used or taught in Europe were too modest in view of the extent of the problem and that that programme deserved to be strengthened.

(301) Of the twenty delegates who spoke on Subprogramme IV.2.3, 'Improvement of educational methods', fourteen stressed the relevance of activities concerning the applications of data processing in education. Several considered that the new information technologies were an essential

factor for the renewal of education policies and one delegate expressed his conviction that 'inter-active technologies' were bound ultimately to revolutionize the approach to education. These new technologies, it was noted by one speaker, owing to their economic, social and cultural implications, should be regarded as a key factor in the implementation of Major Programme IV, in regard to the formulation of education policies, the training of personnel and the mass production of materials, as well as in respect of methods and contents. Other delegates, while being in agreement with the view that these new developments were important, pointed out that they needed to be brought into line with the specific conditions in each country and that caution should be shown in the introduction of technological innovations.

(302) Several delegates reported on the progress of the joint study carried out by the National Commissions of the Europe region on the implications of the use of new communication and information technologies in education and noted with satisfaction that the programme proposed a contribution to its publication. One delegate voiced the wish that the Organization co-operate with other intergovernmental agencies engaged in similar work.

(303) One delegation offered to explore the possibility of organizing the international symposium provided for in paragraph 04242 in its country. Several delegates thanked the Organization for the support that had already been given to their countries for the computerized management of their education systems and requested that advisory services be made available to them in that field. One of them considered that Unesco had a decisive role in the dissemination of information concerning the application of the new information technologies in education.

(304) Several delegates emphasized the educational value of communication technologies, particularly radio and television. One of them hoped that the activities provided for would be able to include the use of satellites for educational ends. Another requested that measures be taken to compile a European catalogue of educational and cultural films for formal and non-formal education. One speaker noted that further language versions of the glossary of educational technology terms were desirable, while another delegate considered it highly useful to prepare a list of the Organization's available documentary resources in respect of educational content, methods, techniques and materials.

(305) Several delegates commented upon the proposed action for the improvement and renewal of teaching methods in educational establishments and stated that their governments were anxious to participate in the case-studies provided for in paragraph 04239. Some felt that, in those studies, emphasis should be placed on the problems of large classes and on the lack of school materials rather than on the problems of one-teacher schools and multicultural classes. Another delegate felt for his part that the question of one-teacher schools was very important in rural areas and mentioned his country's interest in the problems of multicultural classes. Another expressed the wish that these studies be directed towards the solution of practical problems.

Programme IV.3 - Policies and methods
for the training of educational personnel

(306) In the framework of Discussion Unit 6, item 24, which relates to specific aspects of

Subprogramme IV.3.1, was examined in conjunction with Programme IV.3, 'Policies and methods for the training of educational personnel'. Thirty-nine delegates took part in the discussion. Most of them gave unqualified support to the proposed activities; and several commented on specific points.

(307) A number of delegates stressed the importance of the training of educational personnel, which, for their countries, was one of the prerequisites for improvement of the educational system. Many speakers observed that the quality of education depended, to a large extent, on the quality of teachers. Some of them mentioned the educational reforms carried out in their countries, often with the help of Unesco, and emphasized the decisive role that educational personnel had to play in that regard. One delegate cited important technological innovations made in secondary education in his country where half the budget for these changes was devoted to the training of teachers. Another stressed the importance of primary education as a factor of development, and the increasing complexity of secondary education owing to the influence of the mass communication media, students' social contacts and precocious participation in adult life. There was therefore, he felt, a need to establish new ways of training teachers. The whole process should be reviewed, beginning with the selection of candidates.

(308) Some delegates emphasized the need to introduce into teacher-training programmes, whether pre-service or in-service, elements that could contribute to international understanding, peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(309) One speaker observed that the resources devoted to the programme were insufficient. He suggested that they be increased by transfers of funds from other programmes. Another said that the limited resources available to the developing countries made it all the more important that appropriate training programmes be developed.

(310) The emphasis placed on the formulation of integrated training policies and plans was warmly welcomed. One speaker expressed his satisfaction with 'the determination clearly expressed in Subprogramme IV.3.1, to encourage all those concerned to develop coherent policies in this area'. He said that in his own country, and probably in many other States, teachers were trained in several types of universal primary education and the probable future generalization of secondary education, greater co-ordination of training seemed increasingly necessary.

(311) Two speakers mentioned other forms of integration: on the one hand integration of research that is geared towards the promotion of interdisciplinarity with improvement of educational methods and training, and on the other hand integration of initial training with the in-service training of teachers. One of them told how his country was organizing a new system for the teaching of children between the ages of 4 and 12, based on ideas and approaches in keeping with those of Major Programme IV. Creativity and a positive attitude among the teachers were essential for this project.

(312) There had been considerable interest in the action proposed (paragraph 04310) for identifying training needs felt by Member States in respect of the various categories of educational personnel. Seven delegates acknowledged the importance of those activities and said that their countries would like to be associated with them.

One of them voiced concern at the shortage of teachers in his country; another emphasized the importance of motivation in ensuring greater efficiency among teachers, especially in deprived areas; a third hoped that the Arab States would be among the sixteen countries where the Regional Offices would carry out studies of the teacher shortage and motivation of teachers.

(313) These same questions had often been raised during the discussion of previous units. Many speakers had already described the difficult living and working conditions of teachers in rural areas and had stressed the need to make special efforts to overcome the obstacles facing them.

(314) Four delegations announced their intention to participate in the interregional symposium (paragraph 04311) to examine various aspects of integrated training. One of them suggested that the symposium should examine an additional theme: improvement of pre-service and in-service training of teachers of all levels and types of education in order better to prepare them to educate different population groups, having regard to the requirements of respect for peace, human rights and the rights of peoples.

(315) Questions relating to the status of teachers, to the 1966 Recommendation on this subject and to the activities of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the application of this Recommendation were covered by three paragraphs (04312, 04313 and 04314) of Subprogramme IV.3.1, by two Conference documents (22 C/77 and 22 C/77 Add.) and by two reports of the Joint Committee (CEART/SP/79/7 and CEART/IV/1982/12). The delegates of fourteen Member States and the representatives of two international non-governmental organizations for the teaching profession addressed themselves to these topics taken together. Several of them congratulated the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the quality of the work accomplished.

(316) Most speakers expressed support for the programme proposed by the Director-General to promote more widespread application of the Recommendation. Two speakers expressed the hope that a larger number of Member States would reply to the next questionnaire on the application of the Recommendation. Other delegates observed that the latter was not sufficiently well known, that it should be translated and published in a greater number of languages, and that it should also be more widely circulated. Two delegations announced their countries' intention to translate the Recommendation into their respective national languages, and one of them requested Unesco's assistance for the purpose.

(317) One speaker felt that it was necessary to give more prominence to matters of professional ethics in teaching. The status of teachers should be examined with close reference to the society in which they worked and to the child's right to receive the kind of education that acknowledged him as a person in his own right. The same delegate held that, while union rights and administrative status were undoubtedly important, greater attention should be paid to the professionalization of the teacher's role, which should be based on scientific knowledge and pedagogical skills. Another delegate emphasized the twofold function of the Recommendation, both as an instrument to protect the 'teacher-worker' and as a means of improving the relationship between the teacher and the education system.

(318) On the subject of the revision and updating of the Recommendation, three delegates felt that such steps were desirable. One of them

stressed that revision should take account of the diversity and distinctiveness of education systems in Member States, and should also attempt to meet the ever-growing demands made upon teachers by the search for solutions to the vital problems of mankind. Two delegates, however, expressed reservations as to the desirability of a revision. One of them reminded the Commission that the Executive Board, at its 116th session, had considered that great caution should be exercised in this matter, lest the teachers' rights already recognized by the Recommendation be adversely affected or called in question; he considered that, in the present circumstances, it was more important to ensure that the Recommendation was widely applied than to try to alter it. The other delegate pointed out that the right to strike did not apply to teachers in the civil service in his country, who were, moreover, covered by the necessary compensatory measures.

(319) Five delegates expressed their views on the Joint Committee's proposal to draw up a Convention on the status of teachers. One of them considered that this step would be useful in strengthening the impact of the Recommendation; the other four disagreed. One delegate voiced his country's opposition as a matter of principle to altering the Recommendation by giving it the legal status of a Convention. Another remarked that a Convention might, in some cases, represent a legal constraint preventing the diversity and specific characteristics of national education systems from being taken into account; he also said that the small number of Member States which reported to the Organization on the implementation of the conventions and recommendations in force suggested that certain States had difficulty in applying those instruments. One speaker argued that another convention would not necessarily constitute a more effective means of enforcing the measures advocated concerning the status of teachers.

(320) One speaker also opposed the suggestion that standard-setting action might be considered for the benefit of teachers in higher education.

(321) The representative of an international non-governmental organization for the teaching profession expressed doubts as to the effectiveness of the means used to determine how far the Member States applied the Recommendation. In particular, he stressed the near-total absence of comments by national teachers' organizations from the replies sent in by Member States, and suggested that these organizations be associated in action to ensure that a greater number of replies was received. This speaker opposed the revision of the 1966 Recommendation; on the other hand, he thought that both Unesco and ILO would be well advised to add two new international conventions to this Recommendation. The Convention that might be prepared by Unesco should incorporate all the recommendations adopted since 1966 concerning the goals of education, the structures and financing of education and the training, rights and duties of teachers.

(322) The representative of another international non-governmental organization of the teaching profession pointed out that the living and working conditions of teachers have changed considerably since 1966. None the less, his organization opposes any revision of the Recommendation and prefers the inclusion of a supplementary section to the Recommendation bringing together all of the important features that have emerged since 1966. In any event, the application

of the Recommendation must continue to be promoted and, in particular, Member States should be invited to urge their teachers' associations to help promote it. Finally, he expressed the concern of his organization in the face of numerous violations of the Recommendation, such as the torture, disappearance and imprisonment of teachers, and expressed the opinion that the creation of international regulatory instruments might be an effective remedy. With this in mind, the drafting of a Convention, for which the co-operation of Unesco and ILO was indispensable, should be undertaken with no further delay. The speaker concluded his remarks by declaring that his organization was prepared to make its contribution, as it had previously, in the preparation of the 1966 Recommendation.

(323) As regards Subprogramme IV.3.2, 'Improvement of the pre-service and in-service training of educational personnel', the speakers generally appreciated the practical nature of the actions proposed to improve the training of teachers and other educational personnel who exert a multiplier effect. One delegate commended the Organization for the programme activities designed to translate the changes resulting from certain educational innovations into operational training objectives and recommended that research and training be even more closely connected.

(324) Eleven delegates expressed the desire of their countries to participate in the education seminars and workshops through which the Organization intends to assist in the improvement of pre-service and in-service training of educational personnel, particularly by introducing innovations into educational practice, by in-service training for personnel who exert a multiplier effect and by the training of interdisciplinary educational teams. Some delegates offered to host these activities in their countries.

(325) Three delegates mentioned their countries' interest in questions pertaining to university teaching and their desire to participate in the in-service training courses for teachers in universities or other higher education establishments who are responsible for the general and professional training of teachers. Two other delegates gave unconditional support to the training activities calculated to introduce teachers to the use of new technologies in teaching, particularly those based on the achievements of computer technology.

(326) Three speakers recommended that, within the framework of decentralization, the Regional Offices be responsible for the execution of some of these training activities.

Programme IV.4 - Means and infrastructures - information systems, educational facilities and educational industries

(327) Most speakers participating in the discussion of Unit 6 on Programme IV.4 stressed its novelty and on the whole approved of the activities proposed therein. However, one delegate thought that part of the funds allotted to it should be transferred to Programme IV.3.

(328) Subprogramme IV.4.1 'Development of exchanges on information on education', which would be executed by IBE, had already been examined in the discussion of activities covered by Unit 5. In Unit 6, the discussion centred on the international role of IBE with respect to information on education, and many delegates were pleased with the services provided by the information network created (INED), confirming the

participation of their countries in this type of activity. One delegate hoped that further efforts would be made to ensure that the information reaches those who are truly in need of it. Several speakers expressed their desire that closer co-ordination be established with the documentation services of the Regional Offices for Education. Another speaker requested that INED action be strengthened.

(329) The use of modern techniques for the processing and distribution of information relating to education was of interest to many delegates, who hoped to be able to make use of the advisory services announced in paragraph 04408. One of them described a project to create a national documentation centre for education in his country and hoped to receive Unesco's assistance in establishing it. Several speakers expressed their approval of the preparation by IBE of systematically arranged information notes on subject of priority interest for the development of education and asked to be allowed to participate in the preliminary survey that will determine the subjects to be covered. One delegate wondered why there was a reference to Major Programme XIII in paragraph 04409. Another delegate wanted to see documents drafted in such a way as to be more easily understood by the majority of teachers and administrators, who are not specialists in the education sciences.

(330) As regards Subprogramme IV.4.2 'Design and establishment of educational infrastructure and facilities' many delegates declared their interest in and support for actions proposed under this subprogramme. In their view this subprogramme answers the felt need for the improvement of their education infrastructures and the better use of available resources. Several delegates stressed the importance and relevance of the programme as one geared towards the expansion and development of their educational systems.

(331) Two delegates pointed out that actions proposed under this subprogramme are worthy of commendation and called for strengthening technical co-operation in the design and construction of school buildings using local resources. This, they stressed, is of crucial importance in view of the fact that the bulk of educational budgets goes to personnel emoluments, thus causing serious limitations on resources for school construction and maintenance. One delegate declared that the activities foreseen will lead to a better ratio of cost-effectiveness. The mobilization of local human and material resources, he pointed out, will contribute to the solution of problems created by the shortage of 'foreign exchange, needed for construction using imported materials. One delegate, in expressing interest in the activities related to the development of prototypes using local materials and appropriate technologies, called for special attention to be given to improving the performance of local materials to render them durable. In this respect one delegate called for assistance for the implementation of the consultancy study already undertaken by the Organization.

(332) Several delegates, in their support of this subprogramme, expressed the special interest of their countries in participating in the implementation of the activities proposed, particularly the training of educational building specialists, and in sharing their national experiences in this area with other Member States. One delegate expressed the interest of his country in participating in activities related to buildings for

tertiary education. Three delegates declared that their countries would be pleased to host meetings and seminars proposed under this subprogramme.

(333) Seventeen delegates referred to Subprogramme IV.4.3, 'Development of educational industries'; by and large they endorsed its activities, which they considered to be of great interest to developing countries. Nevertheless, while approving the proposed strategy, one delegate recommended that serious consideration be given to staggering the activities foreseen in paragraphs 04421 and 04422. In the interests of concentration, two others proposed the elimination of the studies proposed in paragraph 04422 and of the activities in paragraph 04423 for fostering the creation of infrastructures for the large-scale production and distribution of educational materials and equipment. On the other hand, many speakers expressed their countries' interest in establishing such infrastructures, which met real needs, and stated that they would like to take part in the projected activities. Several delegates accorded high priority to the production and distribution of school textbooks and expressed interest in the publication of a methodological guidebook on measures to be taken to reduce their cost. In this connection, several speakers requested that better use be made of existing resources and that local resources be called upon more frequently. One delegation recommended that an international school textbook exhibition should be mounted.

(334) One delegate stated that its country intended to make available to other Member States prototype material and equipment it had developed with a view to international co-operation for their large-scale production. In the view of this delegation, Unesco should encourage such ventures and act as a clearing-house for information on new prototype materials. One delegate asked for an increase in the resources allocated to the launching of pilot projects and for the training of production and maintenance technicians as well as administrators. Another proposed the launching of a pilot project for the large-scale production of software through collaboration between educators, industrialists and publishers. Several delegates expressed interest in the pilot further training course for those responsible for national services dealing with educational materials and equipment, proposed in paragraph 04424.

Reply by the representative
of the Director-General

(335) The Assistant Director-General for Education thanked the speakers, including the observers, who had taken the floor during the debate on Discussion Unit 6. As in the case of the previous units, most speakers had expressed support for the programmes as a whole, for the subprogrammes or for specific activities, and many had made known their intention to take part in implementing them or to host certain meetings. He assured the delegates that their offers of co-operation and their suggestions would be taken into account to the greatest possible extent. The Secretariat would contact the delegations concerned to examine the offers to host meetings.

(336) The Assistant Director-General for Education then commented on a number of statements in connection with specific issues. He noted with satisfaction the interest shown by several delegations in the joint studies conducted by the National Commissions of the Europe region. Austria had expressed regret that the Work Plan

did not mention all these studies. The Assistant Director-General for Education, pointing out that these studies came under various major programmes and subprogrammes, stated that they might be mentioned in a paragraph of the Work Plan, without having any budgetary implications. In reply to the delegate of the USSR, he added that the question of disseminating the findings of ongoing studies would be examined when the next draft programme was being prepared. In answer to the delegate of Iceland, who had expressed the view that the reference to the identification of the research themes planned as part of the activities of the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, was of a prescriptive nature, he said that this was only a question of identification and there was no intention of imposing norms. In reply to comments by the observers from IFFTU and WCOTP concerning the possible revision of the 1966 Recommendation, he said that the advisability of such a revision was being studied and that the point of view of the teachers' organizations would be taken into consideration in the examination of this question. He stated that Unesco's action regarding the revision of school textbooks, which the delegate of the USSR had wished to see continued, came under Programme XIII.3. Commenting on the suggestion by the delegate of the Ukrainian SSR that a European catalogue of educational documentary films should be compiled, he replied that such activities were dealt with in co-operation with the specialized non-governmental organizations through the AVINTER machinery for the exchange of information and audio-visual educational programmes between the Member States of Central Europe and Southern Europe. The Assistant Director-General for Education explained the reference to Major Programme XIII in Programme IV.4, in reply to the delegate of the United States, by the fact that Programme XIII.3 concerned education, in particular curricula and educational materials and methods, and covered the relevant experience of the Associated Schools.

(337) The Assistant Director-General for Education commented on the request that a series of research and study activities in the educational sciences planned under Programme IV.4 should be deleted, as proposed by Denmark, supported by Iceland, Italy and the United States. He noted, in this connection, the interest quite clearly shown in these activities by many delegations, which was not surprising since these activities had been proposed in the draft Medium-Term Plan, on the basis of information supplied by Member States through various bodies and by the non-governmental organizations. He reiterated the reasons that lay behind the wishes expressed in this connection by the Member States: firstly, the widely observed inadequacy of research in education compared with other fields; next, the fact that research often concerned themes with a low priority status in relation to practical needs; the lack of consultation and co-ordination, even on high-priority issues, between education researchers, officials and staff, and the poor use made of research findings; lastly, the inadequate dissemination research findings among those concerned. The Director-General could not agree, in view of these highly practical considerations, that the proposed activities were of a purely theoretical character. Furthermore, Unesco would not undertake research itself, but would seek to encourage it, make it more relevant, and promote the dissemination and application of its findings. The attitude expressed in draft resolution DR.104 submitted by Denmark raised a twofold question

of principle for the Director-General: first, because the deletion of these activities would represent a serious deviation from the lines of emphasis of the 22 C/4 document which had been closely followed; secondly, because the Director-General held that such activities were in keeping with the Organization's true purpose.

Draft resolutions and other decisions

(338) The Commission then considered paragraphs 8 (a), 8 (b), 8 (c) and 8 (d) of proposed resolution 4.1, together with the draft resolutions relating thereto, the Work Plans corresponding to Programmes IV.2, IV.3 and IV.4 and the draft resolutions relating to those Work Plans.

(339) In the light of the Note by the Director-General, the sponsor of draft resolution DR.104 (Denmark) withdrew his draft concerning both resolution 4.1, paragraph 04002, subparagraph (i) 8 (b), and the Work Plans proposed under Subprogramme IV.2.1, actions 1 and 2, Subprogramme IV.4.2, action 1, and Subprogramme IV.4.3, action 1 (in part) and action 2.

(340) In the light of the Note by the Director-General, the Commission decided not to proceed with draft resolution DR.126 (Cameroon).

(341) The same decision was taken in the case of draft resolution DR.231 (Congo) concerning paragraph 04002.

(342) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.146 (Cameroon) withdrew his draft in the light of the Note by the Director-General.

(343) In the light of the Note by the Director-General, one of the co-sponsors of draft resolution DR.235 (United States of America, Botswana, Portugal, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) withdrew the draft and agreed to the original version being maintained, on the understanding that the substance of draft resolution DR.235 would be taken into account in the final version of the Work Plan for Programme II.1.

(344) The Commission, taking note of the agreement expressed by the sponsor of draft resolution DR.65 (Bangladesh) in view of the Note by the Director-General, decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the amendment relating to subparagraph 8 (d) (i) of proposed resolution 4.2 in paragraph 04002.

(345) The Commission also decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the amendment to subparagraph (iii) of paragraph 8 (d) proposed in draft resolution DR.207 (India) in the form amended by the sponsor of the draft regarding his first proposal (removal of the additional word 'low-cost' in line 2 and its maintenance in line 6), with no change regarding his second proposal (addition of a passage at the end of the same paragraph). Furthermore, the Commission decided to take note of the withdrawal of the provisions in the draft resolution modifying paragraphs 04105 and 04135, on the understanding that account would be taken of the proposed modification in an appropriate form in the final version of the Work Plan in paragraph 04105.

(346) With regard to draft resolution DR.177 (China), the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the two amendments proposed to paragraphs 8 (a) (ii) and 8 (d) (iv).

(347) As to draft resolution DR.173 (Mongolian People's Republic), the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the proposal to add a new paragraph 5, with the addition proposed by the Director-General in proposed resolution 4.1.

(348) Draft resolution DR.108 (German Democratic Republic) proposed the insertion in paragraph 6 of a reference to a category II inter-governmental conference after the title of the 1974 Recommendation. A number of delegates expressed reservations concerning this addition. The amendment was put to the vote. By 29 votes to 22, with 12 abstentions, the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the proposed amendment.

(349) With regard to draft resolution DR.163 (Ukrainian SSR), the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the proposed amendment to the end of paragraph 6 of proposed resolution 4.1. In view of the adoption of the previous amendment, the end of paragraph 6 would read: 'and the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers and the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education'.

(350) The Commission then recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.1 as amended. (22 C/Resolution 4.1)

(351) The Commission subsequently considered the draft resolutions affecting the text of the Work Plan.

(352) As to the draft resolution DR.237 (France) concerning paragraphs 04210 and 04211, the sponsor agreeing to the Note by the Director-General, withdrew his draft on the understanding that the proposal would be taken into consideration in the final version of the Work Plan.

(353) The Commission considered paragraph 5 (e) of draft resolution DR.257 (India). It noted the withdrawal of the draft by its sponsor, who accepted the conclusions in paragraph 8 of the Note by the Director-General.

(354) In the light of the Note by the Director-General, the Commission decided not to proceed with draft resolution DR.158 (Morocco) concerning paragraph 04220.

(355) The same decision was taken in the case of draft resolution DR.231 (Congo) relating to paragraph 04104.

(356) In the light of the Note by the Director-General, the sponsor of draft resolution DR.52 (Argentina) withdrew his proposal concerning paragraph 04236 corresponding to the Work Plan for Subprogramme IV.2.2, on the understanding that the penultimate sentence of paragraph 04236 would be altered in the manner proposed by the Director-General.

(357) Draft resolution DR.110 (German Democratic Republic) proposed changes to paragraphs 04304, 04311 and 04312. In the light of the Note by the Director-General, which stated that the Director-General was prepared to take the amendments proposed to paragraphs 04304 and 04311 into consideration, and to accept the amendment proposed to 04312 when finalizing the Work Plan, the sponsor withdrew his draft. One delegate requested that his reservations about the justifications of the amendment to paragraph 04311 be included in the report.

(358) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference take note, on the one hand, of the Work Plans for Programmes IV.2, IV.3 and IV.4, on the understanding that the Director-General would when finalizing those plans take account of the intentions expressed in draft resolutions DR.207, DR.52, DR.237 and DR.110 and, on the other, of the budget summaries concerning Programmes IV.2, IV.3 and IV.4 contained respectively in paragraphs 04201, 04301 and 04401 of document 22 C/5.

(359) With regard to the budget total for Major Programme IV, several delegates expressed reservations on the advisability of making a recommendation on this subject and on the total amount; in particular, the delegate of the United States of America stated that her delegation simply took note of the budget proposals and that, since the decision on the budget ceiling would be taken by the General Conference in plenary meeting, her country, which was pressing the need for zero growth in the overall budget, reserved the possibility of stating its final position during the debate on the subject in plenary; the delegate of Canada, for her part, was against the Commission's making any recommendations concerning the budget, since budgetary decisions were taken in plenary; the proposed budget was then put to the vote. By 49 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve for Major Programme IV an appropriation of \$27,186,100 under the regular programme (paragraph 04001), it being understood that this budget figure is expressed in 'constant dollars' and will subsequently be adjusted to account for inflation during the triennium 1981-1983 and that the figure might also be adjusted to take into account any modifications which may be introduced either by Commission II when, at the conclusion of its work, it makes recommendations on the distributions of resources allocated to it from the reserve for draft resolutions or by the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions.

(360) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt

proposed resolution 4.2 (22 C/Resolution 4.2) concerning the International Bureau of Education and take note of the IBE budget and Work Plan contained in paragraphs 04504 to 04515.

(361) With regard to the Unesco Institute for Education, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution in paragraph 48 of document 22 C/73: 'Report on the possible amendment of the status of the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg', thus modifying proposed resolution 4.4 of document 22 C/5 (22 C/Resolution 4.4); and that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan concerning this Institute in paragraphs 04702 to 04709.

(362) With regard to the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board to the General Conference in document 22 C/77: 'Third report of the Joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers', the Commission agreed to consider the amendment to paragraph 3 (d) submitted during the meeting by the delegation of Italy. Accordingly, the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution in paragraph 5 of document 22 C/77, with paragraph 3 (d) amended to read as follows: '(d) promoting, in the training of teachers, their remuneration and their social benefits, the application of the principle for non-discrimination, taking into account the definition of the term "discrimination" in Article 1 of the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session'. (22 C/Resolution 4.5)

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 7
AND OF ITEM 25 - REPORT ON THE TECHNICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS
OF A POSSIBLE CONVENTION ON TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Introduction

(363) The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced Major Programme V, whose six programmes all aimed to increase the contribution of education to the progress of society and to the solution of major contemporary problems, as well as to individual self-fulfilment and the smooth integration of the individual into society. Owing to the vastness of the field in question, Major Programme V comprised those aspects of the interaction between education and other sectors of social activity which were uppermost among the present concerns of Member States, as voiced at the General Conference and the various inter-governmental meetings organized by Unesco. The contribution of education to overcoming specific major problems was, he added, dealt with in Programmes X.9 and XIII.3 and in Subprogramme XII.2.2. Major Programme V was perhaps the one which included the most new material, as exemplified by Programme V.1 concerning the use in education of the contribution of culture and the communication media.

(364) The Assistant Director-General for Education then introduced Discussion Unit 7 covering Programmes V.1, V.3 and V.4.

(365) In Programme V.1, he emphasized the fundamental importance of drawing on the cultural heritage to increase the relevance of education, and on the values of that heritage that held promise for the future in order to develop a

modern humanism. That importance was reflected in the activities of Subprogramme V.1.1 relating to education, culture and languages of instruction and covering activities concerned with aesthetic education, ethical education and the teaching of national languages and mother tongues. He described the various angles of approach to Subprogramme V.1.2, which aimed to study the possibilities for harmonizing the programming of messages put out by the communication media and education; to increase knowledge of the implications of such messages for the subject-matter of education; and to promote the use of communication technologies for improving and extending educational services.

(366) The Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that Programme V.3 'Education and the world of work', broadly reflected the ideas put forward by the 38th session of the International Conference on Education, Recommendation No. 73 adopted by that Conference, and the conclusions of the Regional Conferences of Ministers of Education. He briefly described the three subprogrammes devoted respectively to supporting efforts to integrate productive work into the education process and promoting stronger links between the world of education and the world of work; to improving the contribution of education to preparation for employment with a view to the mutual adjustment of both; and to promoting the expansion and improvement of technical and vocational education. The subprogramme

-serving the latter objective was, he observed, of fresh significance on account of its link with the two previous subprogrammes.

(367) Introducing Programme V.4 on the promotion of physical education and sport, he drew attention to the two documents placed before the Commission for information under that programme viz: the Report by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (1981-1983) (22 C/68) and the Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (22 C/69). After pointing out the new emphasis in Subprogramme V.4.2 on activities concerning young people and their participation in promoting physical education and sport and in traditional dancing and sport, he drew attention to the measures for supporting the sport-for-all project provided for in Subprogramme V.4.3.

(368) The Assistant Director-General for Education briefly introduced document 22 C/25, 'Report on the technical and legal aspects of a possible convention on technical and vocational education', which had been placed before the Commission under item 25 of the agenda and to which was appended the preliminary study requested of the Director-General in resolution 1/02.IV adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session. He outlined its contents and drew the attention of the Commission to the conclusion of the preliminary study in section 5 of Annex I which concerned a possible convention, and to Annex II containing that section of the report of the Executive Board's Programme and External Relations Commission which related to the study, together with the decision adopted by the Executive Board on the matter at its 116th session.

(369) The Chairman of the Commission then invited the Vice-Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, Mr Raudol Ruiz Aguilera, to introduce the report on the Committee's activities for the period 1981-1983 (22 C/68).

(370) The Vice-Chairman expressed his best wishes for the recovery of the absent Chairman before going on to describe the main activities of the Committee. After recalling the two sessions held during the period and the formation of two special subcommittees to study specific problems, he made special mention of the activities of the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport, examined by the second subcommittee.

Discussion on Unit 7

(371) Fifty-seven speakers representing fifty-six delegations and one non-governmental organization took part in the discussion on Unit 7, and most of them expressed their support for the whole of Major Programme V. Many of them drew attention to its consistency and innovative character which revealed the links between social, cultural and economic development and education. They considered the emphasis in each particular field covered to be by and large satisfactory.

(372) Several delegates referred to the growing disharmony between technology, communications and scientific research on the one hand, the development of which was marked by extremely rapid progress, and education and culture on the other, which changed much more slowly. That was having repercussions on the relevance of education, the learning process, the

formation and development of character in young people, and on the participation of individuals in the life of society. Major Programme V was recognized as an appropriate framework for initiating deliberation and undertaking studies and research on the different subjects mentioned.

(373) Some delegates drew the Commission's attention to the vital link between Major Programme V and other parts of the draft programme and budget, in particular, Major Programme XII, 'The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid' and Major Programme XIII, 'Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples'.

(374) Certain programmes were particularly commended, with many delegates expressing their countries' readiness to participate in their execution by lending support or making direct contributions. Several delegations offered, on behalf of their governments, to host international or regional meetings. The wish to pool experience with other countries was also expressed by a number of delegates.

Programme V.1 - Education, culture and communication

(375) The majority of speakers welcomed the fact that emphasis had been placed on the interaction between education, culture and communication.

Subprogramme V.1.1 - Education, culture and languages of instruction

(376) Thirty-six delegates commented on the activities proposed in paragraphs 5109 to 5113 of Subprogramme V.1.1, 'Education, culture and languages of instruction'. They expressed great satisfaction with the high priority placed on culture both as an influence on the content of educational activities and as an essential factor in endogenous development. The need for close links between culture and education, emphasized at the World Conference on Cultural Policies (MONDIACULT, Mexico City, 1982) was there, given practical expression.

(377) Several delegates drew attention to the importance of integrating the many different forms taken by the cultural heritage into the subject-matter of formal and non-formal education.

(378) One of them referred to his country's policy regarding contacts between the school environment and culture which were brought about by collaboration between educational establishments and cultural institutions. He spoke particularly about projects for educational activities based on co-operation between educational establishments and cultural, socio-cultural, scientific and technical bodies. Another speaker emphasized the attention that should be given, in both formal and non-formal education, to the international, interdisciplinary and intersectoral context when carrying out educational experiments relating to the world cultural heritage.

(379) One speaker considered that aesthetic and ethical education, which were traditional subjects, were taking on a fresh significance nowadays in the context of rapid scientific progress, interdependence and the development of communication. Several speakers considered the promotion of aesthetic education and its linkage with ethical education to be a constructive factor in the development of the personality, creativity and the gift of self-expression. One delegate referred to the activities connected with aesthetic

education and the development of artistic creativity among children, which had been conducted in her country at two international 'Banner of Peace' events. She hoped that Unesco would continue to support such activities.

(380) Ten delegates commended the proposed activities connected with the examination of school curricula, textbooks and materials from the standpoint of their cultural relevance. Several expressed interest in the study of themes relating to the oral tradition. One speaker regretted that the educational value of stories was neglected, even in the industrialized countries, and hoped that they would be given the place they deserved in education.

(381) Action to promote, through education, ethical values which would foster the full development of a modern humanism were touched upon in twelve statements. One delegate hoped that one of the European studies, to be co-ordinated by Finland, would help to attain that goal. Another, while commending that new objective, emphasized the need for some degree of caution in its implementation. The importance of a modern humanism, given the development of science and technology, was strongly emphasized by one of the speakers.

(382) One delegate suggested eliminating the activities relating to the promotion of ethical values, in paragraph 05111, and diverting the funds earmarked for that purpose to the activities proposed in paragraphs 05109 and 05110, pointing out that, since ethical values varied widely and were formed and propagated outside school, they were not suitable for action at the international level. The need for dialogue on this matter was mentioned by another delegate.

(383) Twenty-two speakers referred to the activities proposed in paragraphs 05112 and 05113 of Subprogramme V.1.1 on the 'Promotion of national languages and mother tongues in teaching and culture'. They noted that those activities were in line with the needs of their countries, which offered to co-operate in carrying them into effect or expressed the hope that they might benefit from them. A number of speakers stressed the link between the use of mother tongues or national languages and the reinstatement of the cultural heritage.

(384) One delegate observed that major activities relating to national languages were also envisaged under Subprogramme XI.2.1, 'Knowledge of cultures and promotion of cultural identities', and expressed the hope that Subprogrammes V.1.1 and XI.2.1 would reinforce each other. Another considered that one aim of such activities was to maintain balance among each country's policies on education, culture and language. One speaker said that to teach national languages and mother tongues was desirable as a means of strengthening individuals' sense of belonging to their country. Two delegates referred to the importance of developing local languages, alongside studies of national languages, in improving communication within a given country.

(385) One delegate mentioned the activities of a national language research institute in his country, and requested the Organization's assistance in surmounting the difficulties of preparing and disseminating glossaries of terms. Another described the special status of the national language in his country's education policy as a subject and instrument of instruction, and also advocated paying special attention to the training of researchers in that field, at national and regional levels. Submitting a draft resolution prepared by his delegation, one delegate called for

more vigorous action in the field of languages, and in particular for Unesco's assistance in carrying out an international study, with the help of a non-governmental organization, on methods of teaching national languages and mother tongues.

(386) One speaker noted that primary education in his country was conducted in one of the most widely spoken languages, while fifteen other mother tongues were being used in literacy campaigns; he, too, hoped that Unesco would maintain the assistance that it was already providing. One delegate described the situation with regard to the teaching of national languages in his country at all levels, from pre-school to university, but deplored the inadequacy of foreign language instruction. Another speaker noted that the use of mother tongues and national languages should go hand in hand with foreign language instruction.

(387) One delegation suggested that the interregional symposium (Africa and Asia) proposed for 1985 in paragraph 05112 be deferred to a later biennium, and that the funds allocated for that purpose be used to promote mother tongues. Another considered that Unesco should assist the translation of major literary works into national languages and in having them distributed to schools. Another delegate also sought Unesco's assistance in promoting his country's national language among those of his compatriots who had emigrated.

Subprogramme V.1.2 - Education and communication

(388) Twenty-four delegates made particular mention of Subprogramme V.1.2, 'Education and communication'. Most of them agree with the proposed activities. Two stressed the importance of the interrelationship between education and communication in the context of lifelong education.

(389) The place occupied by the mass media in everyday life, and their effects upon individuals and society, were emphasized by several delegates. One of them remarked that not enough was known about the effects they had on children, and in general, on the young. He hoped that sociologists would be associated with the carrying out of that subprogramme, so that better use might be made of research findings in the sociology of communication.

(390) One speaker was glad that the programme included activities to encourage a more active and critical attitude towards communication media and the messages they conveyed. He was also convinced that judicious use of those media in education could produce favourable results, provided that a satisfactory balance between their messages and the learning process was established. One delegate made the point that educational institutions and mass media were inevitably complementary to one another, and that an opportunity was thereby provided to democratize and enrich education.

(391) One delegate reported on an innovative project carried out in his country, designed to improve the relationship between education and communication by setting up a centre for liaison between educators and communicators, which enabled close co-operation to be established between schools, cultural institutions and organs of communication.

(392) One delegate asked for the deletion of paragraph 05116 concerning messages but stressed the advantages of using communication media to extend educational services.

(393) Several delegates emphasized the important part that communication media could play in extending education to the remotest places, particularly in rural areas. Others reported on the experience acquired in their countries in using radio and television to provide greater access to education in regions where the educational infrastructures were lacking. They offered to make that experience available to the international community. One delegate suggested that rural newspapers should be used to inform parents, pupils and teachers. A third referred to the importance of communication media in the education of young people for peace, international understanding and disarmament.

(394) One delegate felt that the developing countries had a duty to improve and increase their production of television programmes and films, in order to stem the invasion of cheap commercial productions which were liable to undermine a country's cultural identity and to compromise the educational role of the media.

(395) One delegate, mentioning the possible danger of using communication technologies which were not suited to the socio-cultural and economic environment, hoped that the regional studies provided for in paragraph 05118 might enable Member States to devise appropriate strategies for using the communication media for educational purposes. Advance studies should be made of the financial technological and socio-cultural implications of the application of those technologies and, in particular, television, in order to avoid setbacks.

(396) Several speakers mentioned the importance of the use of computer systems and micro-computers in education.

(397) One delegate asked for regional co-operation to be strengthened by means of seminars, workshops and meetings, in order to improve the training of staff who would be able to help in applying communication technology more effectively in education.

(398) Lastly, several delegates said that their countries wished to be associated in the carrying out of the activities provided for in this subprogramme.

Programme V.3 - Education and the world of work

(399) Forty-eight of the fifty-six speakers who addressed the meeting in the course of the discussion of Unit 7 commented on Programme V.3, 'Education and the world of work'. The great majority of them unreservedly supported the proposed activities, emphasizing their importance for ensuring that educational objectives were relevant to the requirements of countries' socio-economic and cultural development and the complete self-fulfilment and improved integration of the individual. Many delegates, in explaining why they supported the programme, pointed out that its objectives were in line with the needs, concerns and aspirations of their countries in respect of education and training, and showed a keen interest in co-operation in those fields.

(400) Several delegates stressed that the subjects discussed were of worldwide interest, since all countries, regardless of their level or type of social and economic development, were anxious to know more about the complex relations between education and the world of work - which, as one delegate remarked, were the two halves of a whole - and to understand them better. Better

knowledge of that sort should lead to the development of innovative approaches.

(401) The interdependence and interdisciplinary nature of the various subprogrammes under Programme V.3 attracted comment from a number of delegates, who also emphasized the close connection between the subprogramme and Major Programme IV, 'The formulation and application of education policies'. In that connection, one delegate said that the interconnection of education and the world of work was one of the key components of his country's new educational policy, based on the philosophy of self-reliance. Another delegate felt that the connection necessitated constant adaptation of educational structures, and drew attention to the growing integration of educational and training activities.

Subprogramme V.3.1 - Promotion of interaction between education and productive work

(402) Several delegates, in their remarks on Subprogramme V.3.1, 'Promotion of interaction between education and productive work', viewed the introduction of productive work into educational programmes as a means of combining theory and practice, schooling and life, and of preparing young people for employment. One of them felt that productive work at all levels of education, both formal and non-formal, constituted an innovation.

(403) Some delegates reported on their countries' experience in this field. One provided information about the establishment of production units in all the educational institutions of his country. Several others laid stress on the importance of productive work in agriculture, in which it was necessary to arouse the interest of young people. One delegate mentioned that, in the primary schools in his country, farming and livestock raising represented an important part of the practical guidance provided towards productive work. Another delegate spoke of several projects being carried out in his country: by way of introduction to vocational training, for example, secondary-school students were invited to spend one day a week in public or private production units. One delegate drew special attention to the educational implications of the practice of productive work at school and to the systematic study on that subject undertaken in his country, with particular reference to the training of teachers.

(404) One delegate mentioned the advisability of making people aware of the need for links between education and the world of work, within firms.

(405) One speaker felt that public opinion in his country was not ready to accept the introduction of productive work into school curricula. Another considered that it would be interesting, in the light of the studies proposed in paragraph 05310, to determine how far it would be possible for schools to become bases for productive work. One delegate mentioned the reservations made by his country with respect to the use of the term 'productive work' at the third Conference of Ministers of Education of the Europe Region, held in Sofia (Bulgaria) in 1980, and at the 38th session of the International Conference on Education, held in Geneva in 1981. On those occasions, and also during the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference, his country had pointed out that productive work should not be imposed in violation of the national

and international instruments relating to the use of children's and young people's labour.

(406) One delegate said that the notion of productive work should not be confined to industrial activities but should also include service activities. One suggested going more deeply into the concept of productive work, and another advocated expanding it to socially useful activities. One delegate expressed definite interest in the research, analysis and documentation work to be carried out on the social, economic and educational implications of the introduction of work into education; he also hoped that such studies would be carried out on the early stages of technological and polytechnical education, considered as a means of providing organic links between general education and productive work, and in that connection cited the successful work that had been going on in his country for several years past.

(407) A number of delegates said they would like their countries to be associated with the proposed activities and to benefit from advisory services. One made an offer, on behalf of his government, to accommodate the subregional symposium to be held in 1986 as provided in paragraph 05312. Many delegates supported the round table proposed in paragraph 05313, to be organized in 1985 on the occasion of International Youth Year.

Subprogramme V.3.2 - Relations between education and employment

(408) Several delegates recorded their agreement with the activities proposed in this subprogramme concerning the relations between education and employment, recognized as representing a key aspect of the role of education in society which might ease the transition from education to working life.

(409) A number of speakers emphasized that, so long as education was considered mainly in terms of its economic function, its prestige would continue to decline, since unemployment among young graduates was an intolerable waste of human and social resources. One of them mentioned the urgent need to base education policies on a longer term view, education being considered as a means of establishing a more satisfactory society and of preserving the cultural values through which work contributed to the dignity of the human being. In that context, the representative of a non-governmental organization voiced fears about the growing tendency of the education system to respond closely to short-term economic demand, which could lead to its subordination to production. A long-term view of the relationship between education and the world of work was consequently needed, which would allow for inclusion of the technological environment.

(410) One delegate, referring to the situation of many young people today who, despite this training were having difficulty in finding their place in society, expressed concern at the possibility of seeing a generation lost. There was accordingly a need for the application of a long-term policy to increase the employment opportunities for young people, by way of self-employment *inter alia*, to which the education system should contribute. In another speaker's view, young people's participation in the debate on how to link up educational planning and employment planning should not be neglected. Yet another speaker added that the linking of the two

could provide a motive force in the development process.

(411) Some delegates went on to suggest that educational planning efforts should be concentrated on the following items: (i) reduction of the discrepancy between the qualifications of school-leavers and graduates and the qualifications required for the jobs to be filled; (ii) more effective response by the education system to the developing needs of the labour market and society. On the latter point, one delegate observed that there were no adequate indicators to evaluate the overall relevance of education to the conditions and needs of society. Several delegates stressed the fact that the evolution of employment opportunities and real social needs should be carefully examined by reference to the distinctive characteristics of each society. In some countries, therefore, education should take more account of the employment opportunities in the services sector, which was coming to occupy an ever-larger place.

(412) One delegate noted the significant part that informal education could play in preparing for employment young people who had dropped out of school and often found themselves unemployed. Another delegate put forward the idea that, in a lifelong education context, new schemes of education such as alternating study with periods of work should take in the various aspects of preparation for employment and supply the necessary tools for continuous learning.

(413) Where the proposed studies were concerned, one delegation suggested that they should focus particularly on forecasting changes that would affect the production process and the demand for manpower since such changes had important implications for both educational and employment planning. Another delegate believed that higher education should play a part in carrying out those studies, as was provided for under Subprogramme V.5.1, 'Adaptation and contribution of systems and institutions of higher education to the advancement of society' (paragraph 05509). Another delegate also said that the studies should take into consideration the potential contribution of employers and professional associations, particularly in the preparation of the curriculum.

(414) While admitting the value of legislative measures to facilitate interaction between education and the world of work, one delegate expressed reservations about the need for additional studies on the co-ordination of educational and employment planning and thus suggested that the corresponding resources should be used to institutionalize study leave for young workers.

(415) Many delegates thought that the collection and exchange of information on the interaction between education and employment should be extended to the following fields: the labour market, the alternation of periods of work and training, study leave and youth employment, and that the information should be distributed to educational establishments. Two speakers thought that greater attention should be devoted to the exchange of information on effective experiments in the co-ordination of educational and employment policies and the integration of young people into the labour market. The hope was expressed that Unesco would co-operate with the International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance in order to reinforce that action.

(416) Some speakers said that development needed new approaches which would lead to the strengthening of ties between education and

employment not being based exclusively on economic indicators but being integrated into the context of lifelong education, taking into account social values, cultural realities, the dynamics and transfer of technological progress and the mobilization of endogenous technologies.

(417) Several delegates hoped that there would be more studies and exchanges of information relating to the search for greater coordination between the plans and policies for introducing, on the one hand, scientific and technological knowledge into the whole education system in order to establish a technological culture and, on the other hand, for developing technical and vocational education proper.

(418) One speaker felt that in many developing countries, education focused too much on the relatively limited modern sector of the economy while most of the population was, and would be for a long time, employed in the rural and traditional sector. In that connection, some delegates, mostly from the developing countries, stressed the need for multiple approaches that would involve both non-formal education and training as well as formal education. That would make for a more effective preparation for employment and socially useful work, particularly in conditions of urban and rural poverty. The link between teaching/training and work should thus not be limited to the modern sector but should take account of the situations of dual societies where there was a large informal rural sector and where the village community was the essential agent of development. Other delegates said that there was a reserve of innovations able to make the reforms of general education more relevant, but that insufficient use was being made of it. One speaker said that it would be useful to establish a procedure for informing the different levels of the education system about successful learning experiments aiming at interaction.

Subprogramme V.3.3 - Expansion and improvement of technical and vocational education

(419) Fifty-six speakers took part in the discussion on this subprogramme. Almost all of them emphasized the importance of technical and vocational education in economic and social development as well as its growing role in the education system, and they supported this subprogramme.

(420) One delegate proposed that this form of education should be significantly expanded in the next biennium.

(421) Another hoped that technical and vocational education would be the subject of a major programme in the next Medium-Term Plan.

(422) Several speakers likewise considered that the budget allotted to Subprogramme V.3.3 was insufficient and did not reflect the relative importance of technical and vocational education in all the Sector's activities. One of them stated that his country would continue to make a voluntary contribution to the financing of activities connected with technical and vocational education.

(423) One delegate felt that this subprogramme should include activities to facilitate the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education.

(424) A considerable number of delegates emphasized the fundamental importance in technical and vocational education of curricula development and the adaptation of curricula to the

requirements of individuals, society and technological change. In that connection, several speakers told of reforms recently carried out in their respective countries, the aim of which was to make secondary education vocational and to accord the same status to technical and vocational education as to general education. Some speakers expressed their concern at the sketchy general culture provided in technical and vocational schools. They considered it insufficient and wanted it to be improved and supplemented with courses on art, the environment, international understanding, peace and respect for human rights. Emphasis was also placed on the need for a balance between theoretical and practical lessons, both in general education and in technical and vocational education.

(425) One delegate said that the subject-matter of education should reflect developments in the production sector and should provide a solid foundation of general information that would make it possible not only to learn a particular profession but also to adapt to possible changes arising from the speed of technical progress. All too often, training satisfied only narrowly specialized needs. Several speakers emphasized the need for general education to be better integrated with technical and vocational education in the education system.

(426) Several speakers also mentioned the need for changes in the organizational framework of technical and vocational education in the context of lifelong education. Most of them held that the system should be made more flexible by introducing curricula that alternated study with work. Similarly, several delegates wanted school and out-of-school technical and vocational education to be brought closer together.

(427) Mention was frequently made of the difficulties encountered in developing technical and vocational education because of the lack of human and material resources. The importance of the training of teachers and teacher educators was also very frequently mentioned. Some delegates referred to the encouraging results obtained by some of Unesco's operational projects.

(428) Paragraph 05330, which deals with the development of national infrastructures for technical and vocational education, met with the particular approval of several speakers. The establishment of production units was described by one delegate and exchange of information on this matter is to be developed.

(429) Speakers often referred to the need to improve the flow of information on technical and vocational education. In this field, the research work, studies and accounts of experiments carried out in the different Member States would be of great use, and their circulation was regarded as essential. Several delegates offered to contribute to those exchanges of information and to share the experience of their own countries with other Member States. The value of the Unesco information bulletin on technical and vocational education was stressed.

(430) The Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education, adopted by the General Conference in 1974, was acknowledged by a number of delegates to be very useful. Several of them expressed the wish to see a system of reports on the application of that Recommendation established. One of them proposed the preparation and widespread distribution of a summary report based on replies to the questionnaire sent out in that connection.

(431) Several speakers suggested that an

international conference on technical and vocational education should be organized, and one of them recommended that it should be raised to the level of a world conference. Another announced that an international conference on technical and vocational education for developing countries was to take place in 1985 and hoped that Unesco would help in its preparation and give active support to its proceedings.

(432) Specific needs expressed included the following: (i) development of technical and vocational education in rural areas; (ii) an increase in the number of vocational guidance activities; (iii) development of educational materials, particularly for the training of teachers; (iv) computerized administration of the curricula of technical and vocational education; (v) initiation of detailed studies on equivalences and standards for qualifications, and the development of a worldwide programme for the standardization of curricula; (vi) training of specialists in educational and vocational guidance; (vii) improvement of regional training activities (several Member States expressed the wish to participate in those activities); (viii) improved access to technical and vocational education for girls and women; (ix) the use of manpower estimates as a basis for the development of technical and vocational education.

(433) A number of delegates took part in the discussion concerning the examination of the Director-General's report on the technical and legal aspects of a possible convention on technical and vocational education (22 C/25).

(434) Several speakers said that they would be in favour of preparing a convention on technical and vocational education, taking the view that it could help to bring about a substantial quantitative and qualitative improvement in that branch of education, and could contribute considerably to the achievement of the new world economic order if it takes into account the varying needs and level of development of the Member States. One delegate felt that such a convention could be instrumental in ensuring that technical and vocational education enjoyed the same status as general education, and could facilitate the improvement of national education systems by establishing international standards. Another speaker pointed out that the convention should also be concerned with setting standards for qualifications and curricula. One delegate recommended that it be sufficiently flexible and dynamic to be used to effect in the various existing systems of technical and vocational education, while ensuring that the principles of life-long education were upheld.

(435) Nevertheless, several delegates expressed reservations as to the usefulness of such a convention. One of them observed that the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education had been well received by many countries and that there was, consequently, no need for a convention on the same subject. One delegate explained that his country could not support the proposed convention because of the difficulty of applying international standard-setting instruments in a country where the administration of education was decentralized. Another delegate pointed out that a convention that would be acceptable to all Member States would necessarily be confined to general remarks without any immediate, practical application, since education systems were many and various and it would accordingly seem difficult, in the immediate future, to arrive at a text that was sufficiently

concrete and detailed and would also command the necessary unanimity.

(436) One speaker pointed out that, while failing to see what would be served by a convention for its own sake, his country would not oppose its preparation if it proved useful to other countries, and particularly to the developing countries.

(437) The discussion resumed with the examination of draft resolution 22 C/COM II/DR.1, and ended with an agreement to recommend that the General Conference invite the Director-General to conduct an in-depth study in 1984-1985 on the guidelines and principles that might be included in a possible convention, and to report on that study to the General Conference at its twenty-third session.

Programme V.4 - Promotion of physical education and sport

(438) Thirty-four delegates spoke in the debate on Programme V.4, 'Promotion of physical education and sport'. Most of them emphasized the importance of physical education and sport in life-long education.

(439) Four delegates expressed the view that physical education and sport were conducive to peace, international co-operation, mutual respect among peoples and individuals, and the development of international understanding. Another speaker had some reservations on that score.

(440) Two delegates felt that Programme V.4 should focus on physical education and sport for all and give prominence to their educational aspects.

(441) Fourteen speakers took the floor in the debate on Subprogramme V.4.1, 'Development of physical education and sport under the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport'.

(442) Eight of them expressed satisfaction with the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport. Referring to the report of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (1981-1983) (22 C/68), one delegate suggested that the next session of the Committee be held in the Autumn of 1984 instead of 1985, so that the Director-General could take its recommendations into account when the Draft Programme and Budget for 1986-1987 (23 C/5) was prepared. Three other delegates expressed their countries' desire to co-operate more closely with the Committee and with other Member States.

(443) Two speakers suggested that Unesco organize a second Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport. One of them expressed keen interest in the possibility of holding such a conference in Asia at an early date. Two delegates advocated wider dissemination and implementation of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport.

(444) Referring to the teaching of the Olympic ideal, as advocated by the International Olympic Committee, which had been the subject of a specific recommendation by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, one delegate wondered about the ability of the International Olympic Committee to defend that ideal. In his view, Unesco would be well advised to avoid associating itself with what might be looked upon as a mere international public relations campaign. One delegate proposed considering ways of co-ordinating the Olympic

Solidarity Fund and the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport, so that the need for trained manpower in the sphere of physical education and sport in developing countries might be met more efficiently.

(445) With regard to the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport, the delegate of the Republic of Korea informed participants that his country, which had contributed US \$10,000 in the current year, intended to renew that contribution every year. The Japanese delegate referred to the offer made by his country in 1982 to provide training courses for nationals of Asian countries, and confirmed that offer for 1984. Two other delegates announced that their countries were offering study grants and were placing their specialists in physical education and sport at the disposal of developing countries.

(446) Eight delegates mentioned the two sub-regional training seminars, proposed in paragraph 05412, to be organized in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific. Several of them suggested that priority be given in those seminars to the training of physical education monitors and instructors. One, however, felt that it was preferable to give priority to the training of referees, and another to the training of sports instructors for the handicapped. Three other delegates requested that their countries might take part in the proposed training seminar in Africa and take advantage of the advisory services and study grants envisaged in paragraph 05412. One delegate suggested, however, that the study mentioned in that paragraph be eliminated.

(447) Referring to a recommendation adopted at the Regional Meeting of Experts on Physical Education and Sport held in Asia in 1982, one speaker proposed the establishment of a regional documentation centre for Asia and the Pacific.

(448) One delegate noted that his country had hosted the last World University Games; he also described the steps taken in his country to place physical education and sport on the curriculum of all educational establishments at school and university level.

(449) One delegate said that his country was to host the Olympic Games in 1988. Another speaker announced that the African Games were to be held in his country in 1986.

(450) Nineteen delegates commented on Sub-programme V.4.2, 'Encouragement for youth movements'. Most of them stressed its dynamic and cultural aspects, while some drew attention to the relevance of the approach involving the participation of youth in the development of physical education and sport. Others welcomed the opportunity afforded for this purpose by International Youth Year. One delegate proposed that the words 'youth movements' in paragraph 05002 should be replaced by 'youth organizations' in conformity with the terminology in use at the United Nations.

(451) Five delegates expressed their satisfaction with the special attention given to the cultural components of sport through the promotion of traditional games and sports, pointing out that this would make a significant contribution to the educational value of sport. One delegate, after pointing out that traditional games and sports were not the exclusive preserve of young people but involved the entire population, expressed her surprise at seeing such activities proposed under a subprogramme devoted to youth movements. She nevertheless welcomed their inclusion since games and sports should not be

restricted to those recognized for Olympic purposes; they were related to national culture and had an obvious educational value. Sport, in her view, should be freed from its colonial past.

(452) One delegate referred to the lack of sports infrastructures, particularly in rural areas, and stressed the need to remedy that shortcoming.

(453) Three delegates suggested that the provisions earmarked for consultation of youth movements (paragraph 05415) should be transferred to the activities set forth in paragraph 05416.

(454) One delegate gave voice to the worry and anxiety felt by a large number of young people in her country over youth unemployment and welcomed the opportunities offered in this subprogramme for promoting broad participation by young people in socially useful activities.

(455) Eight delegates took the floor on the subject of Subprogramme V.4.3, 'Development of sport for all'.

(456) One delegate proposed that the words 'physical education' should be added to the headings and Work Plan of this subprogramme, making the title read as follows: 'Development of physical education and sport for all'. This would have the effect of concentrating activities on individual physical fitness rather than sport.

(457) Three delegates referred to the organization in 1985, as part of International Youth Year, of a first Week of Physical Fitness and Sport. One of them asked for details on the technical and methodological help referred to in paragraph 05419 and on the ways in which this Week would be financed.

(458) Two delegates stressed the importance of the international symposium on the relationship between the media, the development of sport for all, international understanding and education for democracy, mentioned in paragraph 05421. One delegate voiced his country's opposition to the holding of this symposium and suggested that the provisions earmarked for it should be reallocated to other programme activities relating to physical education.

(459) One delegate confirmed his country's interest in the activities set forth in paragraph 05420 concerning the promotion of the practice of sport by girls and women.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(460) The Assistant Director-General for Education said that he had noted once again the broad support given during the debate on Discussion Unit 7 to Major Programme V as a whole, as well as to Programmes V.3, V.5 and V.6, apart from a few reservations expressed by certain delegations concerning specific activities, particularly in Programme V.6. The approach taken in the formulation of the programme had been regarded as relevant and realistic, one delegate finding Major Programme V of particular interest. The delegates could rest assured that the suggestions and opinions formulated would be studied carefully, and he thanked the delegations which had offered to participate in certain activities and to host meetings, or had expressed their willingness to take part in the execution of the programme as a whole. He thanked the representative of the Netherlands for her statement, which dealt with the concerns of young people in many countries, while at the same time pointing out the importance of a number of programmes

proposed, including Subprogramme V.1.1 and Programmes V.3 and V.4, examined in Discussion Unit 7.

(461) He welcomed the broad support for Subprogramme V.1.1, and particularly for those activities designed to promote the use of national languages and mother tongues. The delegate from Canada could rest assured that, in accordance with Unesco's practice, full account would be taken of national policies in the implementation of those activities.

(462) He assured the delegate from the United States that the Secretariat was fully aware of the complexity of the subject-matter of Subprogramme V.1.2, 'Education and communication', and that it would be taken into account when that subprogramme was being implemented.

(463) In his reply to another question from the United States delegation, which had asked for mention of ethical education to be removed from both the resolution and Subprogramme V.1.1, he pointed out that the Director-General had acted in pursuance of 4 XC/Resolution 2/05, paragraph 2.1, subparagraph (a) (i), and of paragraph 5048 of document 4 XC/4 Approved.

(464) He referred to the numerous comments made on Programme V.3, a programme new in conception and in a number of respects which had drawn its inspiration from the recommendations of many intergovernmental conferences on education; he noted the unanimous approval that many parts of that programme had received.

(465) In regard to the uneasiness expressed by the delegates of Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland, concerning the undesirable effects they felt the introduction of productive work into education might have, he drew attention to the provisions of Recommendation No. 73 adopted by the International Conference on Education, which provided all the assurances necessary in that respect. The subprogramme reflected the wish to prepare students for the real world, to unite theory and practice, to develop certain personal qualities, and to familiarize students with a major aspect of the life of societies. He observed that the measures taken to that end varied from one country to the next, and some countries based themselves on the concept of socially useful work taken up in Recommendation No. 73, pointing out that productive work was not seen as being confined to industrial activities alone. The whole of Programme V.3 aimed at bringing education and the world of work closer together and fostering an interchange between those two sectors of activity, such as the delegate from Denmark had urged.

(466) The Assistant Director-General for Education noted that nearly all speakers had referred to technical and vocational education, the importance of which was considerable and still growing. He drew attention to the efforts made by the Director-General to strengthen activities in that field: document 20 C/5 registered an increase in resources of 14.1 per cent as against document 19 C/5, a further increase of 20.1 per cent was reflected in document 21 C/5, and the rate of increase in funds earmarked for programme activities in that field stood at 23 per cent in document 22 C/5. Stating that the effort would be continued, he noted the suggestion by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that a major programme on technical and vocational education be included in the third Medium-Term Plan. He had noted the interesting observations made on the objectives and nature of technical education and on its place in a broad general culture. He

pointed out for the benefit of the delegate of Finland, who wished it to take in environmental education, art education and education for international peace and understanding, that those activities were covered by other programmes concerning all levels and types of education. He informed the delegate of Australia, who had found no mention in Subprogramme V.3.3 of women's access to technical and vocational education, that the subprogramme was intended for both sexes, and that the question of the access of girls and women to technical and vocational education was dealt with in other subprogrammes.

(467) In reply to the delegates of Nigeria, Ireland and the United States of America, who had suggested that the funds earmarked for the consultation of youth movements provided for in paragraph 05415 be transferred to another activity, he reminded them that the consultation represented the continuation of Unesco's annual collective consultation of youth organizations established since 1975, which had proved its worth; he pointed out that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 36/17 concerning International Youth Year, had congratulated Unesco on that initiative. He also stated that the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport had recommended that all organizations likely to contribute to the success of the World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport for All, to be celebrated for the first time in 1985, be associated in its preparation. For the benefit of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he said that the idea of a world week of physical fitness and sport had been put forward by the Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for Physical Education and Sport, and subsequently by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, with a view to mobilizing, motivating and attracting the greatest possible numbers of people to practise sport for pleasure, health and recreation. The week could, he added, provide an opportunity to strengthen international co-operation in that field and encourage the industrialized countries to support the efforts of the developing countries regarding physical education and sport.

Draft resolution

(468) The Commission went on to examine, first, the draft resolutions submitted by Member States concerning proposed resolution 5.1, paragraph 05002; then the new resolutions; and, lastly, the draft resolutions concerning the Work Plan.

(469) Five draft resolutions submitted by Member States proposed amendments to paragraphs 11 (a), 11 (c) or 11 (d) of resolution 5.1.

(470) In the case of draft resolution DR.310 (United States of America), the Commission accepted the amendment to paragraph 11 (a) (ii) of resolution 5.1. The amendments contained in the same draft resolution, DR.310, proposing the deletion of words 'and ethical education' from subparagraph 11 (a) (i), and changes in the wording of subparagraphs 11 (c) (iii) and 11 (d) (ii), were withdrawn by their sponsor who nevertheless desired that mention be made of them in the Commission's report.

(471) The amendment to paragraph 05002, proposed in draft resolution DR.208 (India), was withdrawn by the sponsor. The same draft resolution proposed two amendments to the Work Plan concerning paragraphs 05203 and 05207; they were also withdrawn, in view of the Note by the

Director-General in which it was proposed to take account of them in the final version of the Work Plan.

(472) The Commission examined draft resolution DR.105 (Denmark), the first part of which, concerning paragraph 11 (c) (ii), was withdrawn, in view of the explanations given by the Director-General. The Commission accepted the addition proposed by the Director-General concerning the second part of the draft and unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt subparagraph 11 (d) (ii), as amended.

(473) Draft resolution DR.258 (German Democratic Republic) was withdrawn, in view of the Note by the Director-General, who was prepared to take it into account in drawing up the final Work Plan.

(474) The Commission then examined seven draft resolutions submitted in the form of new resolutions.

(475) Draft resolution DR.152 (Italy) was withdrawn in view of the Note by the Director-General, who proposed to take it into account in the drafting of the final text of the Work Plan. The sponsor was anxious to stress once more the need for interdisciplinary and intersectoral curricula for the different types of education. Another draft resolution submitted by Italy, DR.153, was withdrawn in view of the explanations given by the Director-General, who was prepared to bear in mind the proposed forms of action when the final text of the Work Plan was drawn up. Draft resolution DR.252 Rev. (Bulgaria) was also withdrawn by its sponsor after the representative of the Director-General had given him an assurance that the wishes expressed would be taken into account in the execution of the programme.

(476) Draft resolution DR.253 (Austria, United Kingdom and Ireland) was withdrawn, although one of the sponsors stated that the Member States were already able to provide the information required by the Director-General.

(477) Draft resolution DR.150 (United Kingdom) was withdrawn following the Director-General's explanation.

(478) The Commission considered draft resolution COM II/DR.1 (German Democratic Republic),

which had been finalized by an ad hoc drafting group consisting of the following delegations: German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, United States of America, France, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Guinea and Japan. The Commission unanimously recommended that the amended text be adopted by the General Conference. (22 C/Resolution 5.2)

(479) Draft resolution DR.256 Rev. (Uganda) was accepted by the Commission, which unanimously recommended its adoption by the General Conference. (22 C/Resolution 5.5)

(480) The following eight draft resolutions related only to the Work Plan.

(481) Draft resolution DR.220 (Turkey) was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Note by the Director-General. Draft resolutions DR.166 (Byelorussian SSR), DR.181 (Argentina) and DR.161 (Ukrainian SSR and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) were withdrawn, on the understanding that the Director-General have their substance reflected in the final version of the Work Plan.

(482) Two draft resolutions, DR.135 (Morocco) and DR.83 (Syrian Arab Republic), discussed in the absence of their sponsors, were not accepted by the Commission in the light of the Notes by the Director-General.

(483) Draft resolution DR.291 (Sudan) was withdrawn in the light of the Note by the Director-General.

(484) With regard to draft resolution DR.157 (United Republic of Cameroon), the proposed amendment to paragraph 05416 was withdrawn in the light of the Note by the Director-General.

(485) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Programmes V.1, V.3 and V.4, on the understanding that the Director-General take into consideration, in the final version of the plan, the ideas contained in draft resolutions DR.258, 152, 153, 252 Rev., COM II/DR.1, DRs.208, 166, 181 and 161. It further recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary provision for Programmes V.1, V.3 and V.4 contained in paragraphs 05101, 05301 and 05401, respectively, of document 22 C/5.

EXAMINATION OF ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 8

Introduction

(486) The Assistant Director-General for Education presented Discussion Unit 8, which comprises Programmes V.2, V.5 and V.6. He emphasized the wide-ranging social implications of the subject of Programme V.2, 'Teaching of science and technology'.

(487) He drew attention to a number of new elements in the first subprogramme concerning the development of school and out-of-school teaching of science and technology: the setting up of an international information network on the teaching of science and technology, in liaison with that of IBE and the networks for educational innovation, publications on innovations, pilot projects and support activities concerning access of women to careers in the teaching of science and technology, and the planned creation of a Regional Committee to give advice on the preparation of a programme

to renew the teaching of science and technology in Africa.

(488) The Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that particular emphasis would be placed, in the second subprogramme concerning the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge to the public at large and the promotion of out-of-school scientific activities for young people, on the training of the staff required for those purposes. He recalled that the Member States, in particular at the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference, had stressed the importance of Programme V.5, devoted to higher education and training and research at that level, pointing out that the growth rate for the programme activities concerned was of the order of 11.5 per cent. He emphasized the importance given in the first subprogramme, concerning the development and improvement of higher education for the advancement of society,

to regional co-operative activities, especially under the aegis of the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) and the Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC), and to those entrusted to the Regional Offices for Education in the other regions, in co-operation with the regional associations of universities. He also drew attention to the activities in support of regional or subregional institutions, of the continuation of initiatives with a view to setting up an Association of Universities of Asia and the Pacific, and of the co-operative networks for innovation in that region.

(489) In connection with co-operative activities, the Assistant Director-General for Education mentioned those that it is proposed to pursue as part of Unesco's responsibilities towards the United Nations University, whose activities are dealt with in a report communicated to the General Conference (22 C/71). He also pointed out that it was planned to continue co-operative activities with the international non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Association of Universities and the Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française. He emphasized that Subprogramme V.5.2 was new and inspired by the wish expressed by the Member States to involve higher education in the renewal of the whole education system, in particular by contributing to the development of the educational sciences, by training researchers in that field and by providing teacher training for teachers in higher education.

(490) Finally, the Assistant Director-General for Education introduced Programme V.6, entirely new in its conception, which represented the initial phase of long-term action with a view to the gradual harmonization and rationalization of training and research activities. He stressed the essentially interdisciplinary character of this programme, whose first subprogramme proposed activities designed to yield better knowledge of the problem, and whose second subprogramme proposed pilot projects and a methodological study of the best ways of setting up such projects in order to promote and to improve the co-ordination of interdisciplinary training and research activities in Unesco's fields of competence.

(491) He stated that it was in the framework of the third subprogramme, on the promotion of integrated training and research policies, that Unesco would continue to act to encourage the mobility of teachers, specialists, students and researchers, in particular by drawing up conventions. He drew the attention of the Commission to document 22 C/75, 'Report of the Director-General on the work of the International Conference of States ... [which adopted, in 1981,] ... the Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees and other Academic Qualifications in Higher Education in the African States', a similar conference having been planned for Asia and the Pacific in December 1983, to complete the series of conferences organized for the various regions with a view to the adoption of such conventions. Lastly, he mentioned the two studies on the brain drain for which provision was also made in the draft programme.

(492) During the debate on Discussion Unit 8, forty delegates and four observers spoke, giving their overall approval to the draft programme presented, and to the activities scheduled under Programmes V.2, V.5 and V.6, with some reservations expressed concerning specific activities, especially under Programme V.6.

Debate

Programme V.2 - Teaching of science and technology

(493) Thirty-four delegates and two observers spoke in the course of the debate and, on the whole, expressed support for the programme. Many commended it for being firmly practical and action-oriented. Several speakers stressed the wide-ranging social impact of the teaching of science and technology, and many emphasized its importance in national development, especially through the training of the researchers needed to strengthen national capacities for science and technology. Numerous speakers from developing countries recalled how great were their needs for training in this area, which called for regional as well as international co-operation. Others stressed the importance of pooling information on the teaching of science and technology. At the same time, one delegate observed that the quality of the information circulated should be checked to ensure that it was not out of date and that it accurately reflected advances in knowledge. Many delegates spoke of their own countries' experience in the field of science and technology and offered to place that experience at the disposal of other Member States; many expressed their intention to participate in certain proposed activities, or to benefit from them, and others, on behalf of their governments, offered to host some of the meetings planned.

(494) One delegate commended science teaching for its character-forming potential.

(495) Most interventions focused on Subprogrammes V.2.1, 'Development of school and out-of-school teaching of science and technology' and V.2.2, 'Dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge'. Twelve delegates expressed their firm support for the activities proposed in connection with the exchange of ideas and information in the field of science and technology education. Many speakers expressed their approval of the proposed international information network. One delegate had reservations, however, and suggested that the establishment of the network be postponed until the next biennial period. Another drew attention to the danger of the proliferation of such information networks, and wondered about the respective roles of the various Unesco centres and services - particularly those operating in conjunction with IBE. Three speakers mentioned the importance of the international symposium which is to examine subjects pertaining to the teaching of technology in the context of general education. One delegate wondered how the word 'technology' was understood in this instance, and suggested that it be taught in close connection with the basic and engineering sciences.

(496) The importance of experimental and research projects in the teaching of science and technology was stressed by thirteen delegates. One of them discussed the advantage of associating science education specialists and basic science research personnel in drawing up educational curricula that would at the same time introduce students to scientific forecasting methods. Four of the delegates referred to the new pilot project concerning the use of calculators and computers in the teaching of science and mathematics, and suggested that their countries would readily participate in it. Three others pointed out the value of this project for preparing innovative curricula, using the media, to train and retrain science teachers.

(497) One delegate transmitted his government's offer to host a regional seminar on this topic.

(498) Two speakers supported the measures taken for an international survey on the place occupied by science and technology education in school timetables and curricula. One speaker questioned the usefulness of this survey, declaring that the study of the appropriateness of science and technology curricula for development purposes, envisaged as a second phase, should be launched in the 1984-1985 financial year.

(499) Eleven speakers expressed their support for those parts of the activities relating to content, methods and materials for the various scientific subjects, as well as for interdisciplinary approaches. Two delegates and an observer urged that adequate attention be given in curricula to education on health, nutrition and home and social economics. One speaker called for the teaching of science and the teaching of technology to be closely linked.

(500) Many delegates expressed their satisfaction with Unesco publications in these various fields, from the standpoint both of quality and usefulness. Some of these delegates stressed the importance of documents published in the series The teaching of basic sciences ('New Trends'), and welcomed the forthcoming publications of the work New trends in biology teaching. Some praised the series Studies in mathematics education, in which new volumes are scheduled to appear soon. The publication of handbooks on the teaching of nutrition and on out-of-school science and technology programmes is similarly awaited with interest. One delegate suggested that in the light of the usefulness of the New Unesco source book for science teaching, its updating and revision should be envisaged. Another speaker invited Unesco to give greater attention to the science programme for young children, and to the need for the translation of some useful existing texts into official Unesco languages in order to ensure their wider dissemination.

(501) Activities pertaining to teacher training and the development of science education equipment were given unconditional support by fifteen delegates. The two components of these activities (the training of teachers and the local production of low-cost equipment) were examined at the same time. Several speakers noted that they must be well co-ordinated if optimum results were to be achieved. Some delegates felt that a study on means of keeping science and mathematics teachers in the profession would be very useful. One of them declared that Unesco's actions in the field of scientific school equipment should be more practical and effective.

(502) One delegate referred to the lack of laboratory technicians and the need not only to train them but to assure them of an income and a satisfactory status.

(503) Five speakers made explicit reference to the activities proposed for the strengthening of national infrastructures and co-operation with Member States and said they would welcome Unesco's assistance in the field of science and technology education.

(504) Two delegates mentioned the International Conference on Science and Technology Education and Future Human Needs, to be held in Bangalore (India) in 1985 under the auspices of the Committee on Teaching of Science of the International Council of Scientific Unions, and expressed the hope that Unesco would play a part in its organization. Several delegates expressed

their approval of the choice of themes for the 39th session of the International Conference on Education of the International Bureau of Education, to be held in 1984, at which special attention would be given to the teaching of science and technology at the primary level.

(505) Eleven speakers stressed the importance of the proposed programme for out-of-school activities for young people. Four of them expressed interest in the new activities proposed for the implementation of nutrition, health, literacy and adult education programmes. Some speakers hoped that the positive achievements that would result from those activities would be reflected in school curricula.

(506) Six delegates made explicit reference to the importance of training the personnel required to run out-of-school scientific activities and science and technology extension programmes, and to co-operation between Unesco and Member States. Regional and subregional workshops and travel grants for study tours were considered to be appropriate means of achieving the objective pursued.

Programme V.5 - Higher education, training and research

(507) Forty delegates, one observer from an intergovernmental organization and two observers from non-governmental organizations took part in the debate on Programme V.5 'Higher education, training and research'. Most of them stressed its importance and their comments were, on the whole, favourable.

(508) The proposed activities were well received. Some delegates expressed approval of the interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach underlying the programme as a whole and noted the complementarity between its activities and those proposed in other programmes, for instance Major Programme VI, 'The sciences and their application to development'.

(509) Some delegates, referring to legislation on higher education recently adopted in their countries and to innovations introduced at that level, said that they had been guided by principles similar to those proposed in Programme V.5.

(510) A large number of statements dealt with the themes and activities set out in Subprogramme V.5.1, 'Development and improvement of higher education for the advancement of society'.

(511) Many speakers approved its overall design and activities. Several drew attention to the role of universities in national development, especially in the developing countries, and to the work they had to do, particularly in connection with the training of qualified personnel in those countries and participation in community development. One delegate considered that community colleges of the kind existing in her own country would be of use in developing countries. While expressing interest in the proposed activities, some delegates said that the planning of higher education needed to be improved, especially at times of economic crisis, which led to graduate unemployment. Some of them felt that a balance should be struck between the professional ambitions of young people and the limited openings for them in some branches of education, for instance the humanities. One speaker asked Unesco to study the development of new branches of training having regard to continually recurring needs. In the same context, one delegate described an experiment in his country with a view

to preventing youth unemployment by assigning young people to activities of a socially useful nature.

(512) By contrast, one delegate said that in his view, the proposed studies on the connection between the planning of higher education and economic development policies would be of little use because many studies had already been made of the subject.

(513) With regard to the pilot project for the establishment of networks of institutions among countries of Africa or Latin America and the Caribbean, one speaker referred to the difficulties which some developing countries could encounter during the implementation of such projects, owing to shortage of funds.

(514) The theme of the democratization of higher education was mentioned by various delegates. Two speakers urged Unesco to explore the concept more thoroughly in the light of the diversification of post-secondary structures and curricula. They also referred to the need to couple quantity with quality. One of them, while agreeing with the objectives of democratization, noted that the idea was still somewhat ambiguous and called for further clarification. He also said that the democratization of higher education depended on the democratization of the entire education system, which was linked in turn to the democratization of society.

(515) One speaker said that the approach adopted to bring about the democratization of higher education should be determined having regard to the various situations existing in relation to enrolment rates and the level of economic development attained. He made the point that because of the high cost of the democratization of higher education and the lack of job opportunities in some developing countries, such democratization led to a situation of imbalance where there was not only unemployment among graduates but also a high illiteracy rate. On the question of the training of teachers in the various branches of science and technology, one delegate mentioned the difficulties facing his country in the democratization of higher education in those subjects and requested Unesco's assistance in that field.

(516) One delegate emphasized the value of measures and activities that could combine the introduction of vocational training and the democratization of higher education. Another speaker, considering that the university's main task was to train higher-echelon personnel, thought it necessary for theoretical research to go hand in hand with practical application so that higher education could fulfil its role.

(517) One delegate noted with satisfaction that provision had been made in the draft programme for an updated version of the world directory of non-traditional post-secondary institutions and programmes.

(518) Several delegates and the observer from one non-governmental organization, stressing the significant role that women were called upon to play in society, welcomed the importance given to greater real participation by women in higher education, and supported the activities proposed to that end. One delegate expressed the wish of the countries in his region to see those activities lead to practical action. Another speaker expressed regret that the activities provided for were not sufficiently well planned to ensure that the place of women in higher education, both in administration and research, was given the priority it deserved.

(519) Referring to the study on the

participation of young people in development, two delegates stressed the importance of enlisting the young to serve the development process, following a policy of integrating education into the economic life of the least developed countries.

(520) A large number of delegates said that they were convinced of the increasing importance of international and regional co-operation in higher education. Some speakers mentioned in that connection the role which, in a context of decentralization, the Regional Offices for Education and the regional centres for higher education had to play, considering them as ideal intermediaries for Unesco's co-operation with Member States. Many speakers expressed the wish to see the programmes for regional, subregional and international co-operation promote better use of Member States' human and material resources. Several delegates emphasized the need for co-operation among post-secondary teaching establishments. They stressed that inter-university co-operation was likely to encourage mutual understanding.

(521) Virtually all the delegates of the Member States of the Europe region expressed their interest in the activities of the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) and undertook to strengthen their countries' co-operation with it. One of them asked whether an evaluation study of the activities of CEPES had been undertaken and, if so, whether it would be continued.

(522) One speaker mentioned the different forms that Member States' participation in the activities of CEPES could take, including help with the organization of seminars. Several delegates highlighted the potential of CEPES; one delegate considered the Centre's promises to be more interesting than its programme. He asked that the Centre should fully carry out its role as secretariat for the Regional Committee for Application of the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region and collect comprehensive documentation on those problems. Given the small budget allocated to CEPES, one speaker expressed the wish that the Centre's activities be brought to an increasing degree to the attention of universities and that governments should be encouraged to provide the Centre with financial support in the form of voluntary contributions. Various delegates referred to the activities that CEPES was to undertake and hoped that they would result in action-oriented programmes. One delegate asked for the Centre's technical facilities to be improved; another suggested that its Advisory Committee should meet only every two years.

(523) One speaker recalled that the recommendation made at the second Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States (Bucharest, 1973), calling for the establishment of an association of European rectors, had not been implemented. He considered the lack of such an association to be prejudicial to inter-university co-operation in the region and said that without such an association, CEPES would have to play a greater role regarding co-operation.

(524) One delegate expressed his gratitude to Unesco for the support it was giving to the project to establish a Simón Bolívar University planned within the framework of the activities of the Regional Centre for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC) and stated that his country wished to participate in that venture.

(525) Another delegate considered that the

terms of reference of CRESALC should be revised.

(526) One delegate asked for the Organization's support for a training course for the staff of the two universities which his government had just established, the purpose of one of them being to train teachers for all levels.

(527) Several delegates expressed their satisfaction with the proposed activities to strengthen inter-university co-operation in Africa and requested that the support given by Unesco to the Association of African Universities be increased. Some of them stated that their governments were willing to participate in the activities planned. One such speaker approved in particular of the training activities to be organized in Africa, both for teachers in higher education and for administrators and managers. Five delegates spoke of the importance they attached to the founding of an Association of Universities for Asia and Oceania, in accordance with a recommendation by the fourth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and Oceania (Colombo, 1978). One of them told the Commission of the progress made by the working group responsible for drawing up the Charter of that Association. One delegate requested an increase in Unesco's assistance for the activities carried out in South-East Asia by the Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (RIHED). One speaker mentioned the interest taken by his government in the activities provided for as part of Unesco's co-operation with the Association of Arab Universities.

(528) Several delegates welcomed Unesco's activities in the field of international co-operation. Referring in particular to the activities planned in connection with the Organization's co-operation with the United Nations University (UNU), one speaker observed that the role played by UNU in the development of international co-operation in the academic field was an important one, and that contributions to the Endowment Fund would have to be larger and more numerous. Several speakers mentioned Unesco's co-operation with non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Association of Universities (IAU), and with the Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF). One delegate reminded the Commission that his country had just held a symposium on the role of universities in environmental education, under the joint Unesco-IAU programme, the main stages of which had been outlined by the IAU observer.

(529) Many delegates expressed their interest in Subprogramme V.5.2, concerning research and training with a view to the development of education. One of them observed that this subprogramme and Programme IV.2 on the educational sciences were complementary. Two speakers mentioned the need to provide suitable training for teachers in institutions of higher education.

(530) Two others spoke of their special interest in the activities provided for regarding training and in-service training activities for educational research workers and higher education personnel. One delegate said that his country was willing to host one of the regional workshops planned with a view to training teachers to undertake research in the educational sciences and to use the results of such research to improve the education process. That programme was of great interest to the developing countries, several speakers stated. On the other hand, two

delegates expressed reservations about some of the activities proposed, such as the international survey on courses of instruction in the educational sciences and activities concerning documentation and the exchange of information, which they considered to be vague.

(531) Various speakers welcomed the proposed co-operation with Member States, in the form of the advisory services for which provision had been made. One delegate requested Unesco's assistance in establishing a documentation centre on training and in-service training in education, which should assist the development of research in the educational sciences.

(532) Lastly, one delegate, while expressing his satisfaction at the increase in funds for the higher education programme, said that, despite the present constraints, increased resources should be allocated to Programme V.5.5.

Programme V.6 - Action with a view to better integration of training and research activities

(533) Programme V.6, 'Action with a view to better integration of training and research activities' was referred to by twenty-six speakers. The majority supported the programme as a whole or the various activities proposed in it. Three speakers nevertheless expressed criticisms or reservations, one on the programme as a whole and the other two on specific parts of it.

(534) The novelty of the programme was highly appreciated by one delegate, who stated that it had aroused interest in his country. Its design seemed to him to guarantee its success. The integration of training and research appeared to be in line with a basically important trend and to reflect a satisfactory balance between the various practical activities involved.

(535) One speaker considered it both necessary and urgent to carry out such activities; another stated that the programme met the aspirations of Member States and particularly of the developing countries, which should be helped to make up for time lost due to unfavourable historical circumstances. One delegate saw the programme as a means of helping to relate education better to the various socio-economic sectors and of strengthening national capacities in design, research, performance and management at a time when his country was instituting an overall system of educational reform and planning. One speaker considered that the proposed activities would enable his country to consolidate its research and training structures, in accordance with its national priorities. Several delegates stressed the advantages of the programme for the development of higher education and the strengthening of its contribution to the progress of society. It should facilitate the implementation of concerted, integrated, endogenous activities, leading subsequently to effective planning in the sphere of higher education. One speaker considered the programme extremely promising in that it sought to promote the integration of two essential university functions: training and research. Another hoped that the activities involved would be defined in such a way as to avoid duplication, particularly with the work of the United Nations University.

(536) One delegate, on the other hand, considered that Programme V.6 was the least significant and least productive of the education programmes, being vague and more in the nature of a process than a programme. She asked that

almost all the proposed resources should be assigned to practical literacy work under Subprogramme II.1.3.

(537) Another speaker, endorsing the intentions underlying Programme V.6, nevertheless found it vague and inexact as a whole and said that his country would be prepared to revise its opinion if activities were focused to a greater extent on studies and research that could effectively help Member States to establish policies in line with their national priorities and to solve their development problems.

(538) One delegate considered that the meagre budget assigned to Programme V.6 was no doubt due to its being complementary to the proposed action under Programme V.5 'Higher education, training and research', and Major Programmes IX 'Science, technology and society' and X 'The human environment and terrestrial and marine resources'.

(539) A number of delegates said that their governments wished to take part in the carrying out of Programme V.6.

(540) Several speakers supported Subprogramme V.6.1 'Analysis of data on needs, trends and available resources in the field of training and research' as a whole, and said they wished to take part in carrying out the proposed activities. Another stated that his country wanted to participate in the execution of Subprogramme V.6.1.

(541) One speaker commended Unesco's proposed co-operation with Member States for the development of national capacities to collect and analyse data concerning research and training needs and resources.

(542) Two delegates stressed the importance of the exchange of information and data on research and training needs and resources, particularly for developing countries. Another, referring jointly to Subprogrammes V.6.1 and V.6.2 'Promotion of interdisciplinary training and research in Unesco's fields of competence', stated that his country was prepared to organize a workshop on the production and practical use of audio-visual aids in higher education for participants from developing countries and in association with the activities provided for under Subprogrammes VII.1.1 and VII.1.2, to organize a course on methodology and practice in establishing national infrastructures in the field of scientific and technical information as a means of contributing to the development of national capacities in that area.

(543) On the other hand, one delegate found it difficult to endorse Subprogramme V.6.1, as he found that the descriptions and definitions were by no means clear and the two proposed actions were abstract in nature. He suggested that they be postponed until the next biennium.

(544) One speaker, referring to both Subprogramme V.6.2 and Subprogramme V.6.3 'Promotion of integrated training and research policies', said he was relying heavily on their implementation for the strengthening of national capacities.

(545) Two speakers approved of the activities provided for under Subprogramme V.6.3, which should promote better use of human resources. Four speakers had comments to make on the activities relating to the promotion of the mobility of lecturers, specialists, students and researchers. One of them expressed satisfaction with them and stated that his country would take part in carrying out some of those activities. One delegate said that his country would support the establishment of intergovernmental machinery for

the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education and would take the necessary steps to contribute to the effective application of the Convention covering the Member States of the Europe region. Another speaker, referring to the proposed study on the brain drain in Asia and the Pacific, felt it to be important to avoid creating obstacles to the mobility of persons, which contributed not only to development but to international understanding.

(546) Referring to the proposed study to be made with a view to the preparation of an International Convention on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees, one delegate opposed it on the grounds that only a Recommendation could provide a solution to that problem. She hoped that Subprogramme V.6.2 would include more practical guides to assist in the interpretation of university degrees, comparable with the 'World Guide to Higher Education'.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(547) The Assistant Director-General for Education noted that, once again, almost all the speakers had supported the programmes submitted which came under Discussion Unit 8. Some of them supported particular activities, while others had expressed reservations or had doubts concerning certain activities, especially under Programme V.6. He expressed satisfaction at the quality of the debate, which had provided information and stimulating and fruitful observations, even when the comments were critical.

(548) The offers made by many delegations to participate in activities or to host meetings had been duly noted.

(549) He was pleased to note the general satisfaction with which Programme V.2 had been received, and he replied to a number of questions on this subject. In answer to the delegate of the United Kingdom, who had asked how the term 'teaching of technology' was to be interpreted, he said that while technology might be defined, in a very general sense, as the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, he did not propose to give a definition of the term. As recent Unesco studies had shown, activities in this field were not the same in every country. Examples of the forms such teaching took were introductory studies in technology and poly-technical education. He pointed out that the pilot project and the international symposium referred to in document 22 C/5 would provide an opportunity for further thought on the matter.

(550) Replying to the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, who had expressed reservations concerning the establishment of an information network on the teaching of science and technology, and to the delegate of Canada, who had voiced concern at the proliferation of information networks, the Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that the idea was not to set up new structures, but to use existing machinery and to link their activities within the framework of overall action co-ordinated by IBE, in order to facilitate the flow of information on education among national institutions, specialists and the organizations concerned.

(551) With regard to the inquiry on the place occupied by science and technology in school curricula envisaged in Programme V.2, which was to be followed by a study on the appropriateness of these curricula in the light of the development of these disciplines and of the

needs of society, the Assistant Director-General for Education, replying to a question from the delegate of Ireland, emphasized the need to collect data on a situation which varied greatly from country to country, before undertaking this study. In answer to the delegate of Pakistan, who, while he supported Programme V.2, had expressed some doubts as to the impact of the training activities and activities to develop equipment for the teaching of science and technology, the Assistant Director-General for Education observed that these activities had the highly practical goal of training personnel and supporting national activities.

(552) In reply to the delegates of the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, he said that Unesco was already co-operating in the preparations for the international conference on science education and future human needs, which was to be organized by ICSU in Bangalore in 1985, and would continue to do so.

(553) The Assistant Director-General for Education was gratified by the lively interest aroused by Programme V.5.

(554) Replying to the delegates of Brazil and Argentina, who had urged that the democratization of higher education should not affect its quality, and that Unesco should devote the necessary attention to the diversification of higher education, he said that the Organization had long regarded the democratization of higher education not simply as expansion, but as including qualitative aspects; he pointed out that Unesco had carried out several studies on the diversification of higher education.

(555) Replying to the delegate of Canada, the Assistant Director-General said that the available studies on the planning of higher education in relation to socio-economic development covered only a few countries, and that very little had been done on the subject of the links between the planning of higher education and the various aspects of economic and social development.

(556) Noting that various speakers had expressed satisfaction at the strengthening of regional co-operation in the field of higher education, he pointed out that the importance of co-operation at that level in no way detracted from that of international co-operation, which reflected Unesco's universal responsibilities.

(557) Replying to the questions raised by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, among others, concerning the resources available to CEPES, the Assistant Director-General for Education said that all the posts needed by the Centre to improve its technical infrastructure had now been filled. He assured the delegate of France that the Secretariat would do its best to make the activities of CEPES better known, in order to strengthen it through increased collaboration with universities and institutions of higher education. He also assured the representative of the United Kingdom that the evaluation of the Centre's activities called for by the Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe Region, held in Sofia in 1980, had been begun and would be continued. Replying to the wish expressed by the delegation of Venezuela, which hoped that Unesco would support certain training programmes of its country's national pedagogical university, he stated that appropriate instructions had been given to the Director of CRESALC and expressed the Director-General's gratitude for the generous support furnished by Venezuela to the Centre. In response to the opinion expressed by the delegate of Colombia

that the terms of reference of CRESALC should be reviewed, the Assistant Director-General for Education said that its present terms of reference were quite adequate and that the only problem arising in connection with the Centre's activities related to its resources. He reminded the Commission of the commitments entered into by Member States with regard to its financing when the Centre was set up and pointed out that only Haiti had added its contribution to the generous support provided by the host country. Referring to the delegate of Thailand's query concerning the continuation of Unesco's support for the Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development (RIHED), the Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that the Institute had been set up under a joint Unesco/IAU programme and that Unesco was co-operating with the Institute, the Director-General being an *ex officio* member of its Governing Board.

(558) The Assistant Director-General for Education noted that many delegates had expressed interest in and support for Programme V.6, while some had voiced certain comments or had asked questions. He referred in particular to the remarks of the delegate of Canada, who had expressed support for the general aim of the programme but felt that the proposed activities were vague and unconvincing. Commenting on the proposal by the delegate of the United States that a large proportion of the activities should be eliminated and the funds used for literacy education, and on the reservations expressed by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he said that for some years Member States had on many occasions expressed concern at the fact that in many cases little was known about the real situation with regard to research and training and that co-ordination of activities was not always satisfactory, even within one and the same field. He also noted that although inter-disciplinarity was generally seen as desirable, an effort was necessary to bring about co-operation between specialists in the various traditional and new disciplines.

(559) As the programme was an entirely new one the question asked and the criticisms voiced were in his view only natural and even stimulating. He gave an assurance that all the comments would be considered most seriously.

(560) The Assistant Director-General for Education said that it had emerged clearly in various bodies, including the Conference of Ministers of African Member States held in Harare in 1982, that the needs of developing countries were just as great in higher education as in literacy education and in primary education, and he pointed out that the activities proposed under Programme V.6 could also prove useful to industrialized countries.

(561) Replying to the delegate of the United States, who had said she was opposed to the preparation of an International Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education, the Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that a decision had been taken on that subject by the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

Draft resolutions and other decisions

(562) The Commission examined proposed resolution 5.1, as well as the draft resolutions relating to it, the Work Plans for Programmes V.2, V 5 and V.6 and the relevant draft

amendments, as well as the overall budget summaries for Programmes V.2, V.5 and V.6 and the budget for the whole of Major Programme V. It also examined two separate draft resolutions.

(563) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.114 (German Democratic Republic) relating to paragraph 11 (f) (ii) of proposed resolution 5.1, agreed to the suggestion in the 'Note by the Director-General' that the word 'experiences' should replace the word 'experiments' in the English version. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference should adopt paragraph 11 (f) (ii) with the word 'experiences' replacing the word 'experiments' in the English version.

(564) The sponsor of draft amendment DR.157 (United Republic of Cameroon) withdrew the draft in the light of the observations contained in the 'Note by the Director-General'.

(565) During the examination of draft resolution DR.109 (German Democratic Republic), an ad hoc group composed of representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Angola, Guinea, Japan, German Democratic Republic and the United States of America, submitted a new text of the amendment to paragraph 2 of proposed resolution 5.1, and asked the Commission to accept the version given in the 'Note by the Director-General' as the wording of paragraph 5 of the proposed resolution. Paragraph 2, as amended, reads as follows:

'2. Reaffirming that education does much to determine the development towards peace and fundamental freedoms and the future of society and mankind and can, to varying degrees, assist in solving its problems'.

(566) The Commission unanimously recommended that paragraphs 2 and 5, as modified, of resolution 5.1 be adopted by the General Conference. (22 C/Resolution 5.1)

(567) In respect of draft resolution DR.310 (United States of America), the sponsor: accepted the new wording proposed in paragraph 1 of the 'Note by the Director-General' for paragraph 3 of proposed resolution 5.1. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt paragraph 3 with the above-mentioned amendment;

in the light of the explanation given in the 'Note by the Director-General', withdrew the second text of draft resolution DR.310 which had sought to delete paragraphs 5 and 6 of proposed resolution 5.1. He asked, however, for that proposal to be mentioned in the report.

(568) The sponsor of draft resolution DR.164 (Byelorussian SSR) which contained amendments to paragraphs 7 and 8 of proposed resolution 5.1, accepted the wording contained in the 'Note by the Director-General' regarding the modification of paragraph 8. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the amendment proposed for paragraph 7, as well as the wording of paragraph 8 as proposed by the Director-General.

(569) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution DR.324 (submitted by Japan, Indonesia, Peru, India, Egypt, Netherlands and United Kingdom) inviting Member States to contribute to the United Nations University Endowment Fund. (22 C/Resolution 5.4)

(570) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution DR.329 (Suriname). (22 C/Resolution 2.6)

(571) In the light of the 'Note by the

Director-General', draft amendment DR.158 (Morocco) was withdrawn by its sponsor on the understanding that the idea contained in that draft would be reflected in the relevant paragraph when the final text of the corresponding Work Plan was being prepared.

(572) In connection with the two draft resolutions with budgetary implications, DR.4 (Argentina) and DR.9 (Norway), the Chairman informed the Commission that \$200,000 from the reserve for draft resolutions had been allocated to draft resolutions relating to Major Programmes II, IV and V. After a discussion, the Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that the sum be distributed as follows: under draft resolution DR.9 (Norway), \$190,000 for projects for literacy and education in civics for women, particularly in rural areas (Programme II.4); under draft resolution DR.4 (Argentina) \$10,000 for the publication in Spanish of a work on innovations in science and technology teaching. The Swedish delegate, in the light of the withdrawn Swedish resolution on increased resources for adult education, again stressed the importance of adult education and in particular women in adult education, and was pleased to note the amount of money allocated to literacy projects for women. The Commission then unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Programmes V.2, V.5 and V.6, on the understanding that the Director-General take into consideration, in the final version of that plan, draft resolutions DR.4 (Argentina), DR.9 (Norway) and the ideas contained in DR.158 (Morocco). It also recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary provision for Programmes V.2, V.5 and V.6 contained in paragraphs 05201, 05501 and 05601, respectively, of document 22 C/5.

(573) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.1, as amended. (22 C/Resolution 5.1)

(574) Eight delegates explained their position with regard to the budget for Major Programme V. The delegate of the United States of America asked that the Commission confine itself to taking note of the proposed total and stated that she could not commit herself to recommending a specific sum, recalling the position of her government in favour of zero budget growth. The delegate of Canada stated that she could not approve the proposed total, but that she had taken note of it. The delegate of the United Kingdom stated that, if a vote were taken on the budget, he would have to abstain, in view of the well-known position of his government. The delegates of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany adopted the same position as the delegate of the United Kingdom. Speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, the delegate of Denmark also stated that he would have to abstain, without being against the proposed programme or budget as such, since he considered that the Commission should take note of it and leave the decision to the plenary. The delegate of Tunisia saw a contradiction between the support given to the programmes and the reservations expressed regarding the resources needed to carry them out. He said that the Commission could not avoid making a recommendation upon completion of its work, even if the decision rested with the plenary.

(575) The Chairman then explained the various procedures available. In the light of the statements made by the above-mentioned

delegations, and since no delegation had come out in favour of a recommendation by consensus, the amount proposed under the regular programme for Major Programme V was put to the vote. By 47 votes in favour to 1 against, with 17 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve for Major Programme V an appropriation of \$13,236,700 under the regular programme (para. 05001), it being understood that this budget figure was expressed in 'constant dollars' and will subsequently be adjusted to account for inflation during the triennium 1981-1983 and that the figure might also be adjusted to take into account any modifications which may be introduced as a result of the recommendations of the joint meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions.

(576) The delegate of Hungary then stated

that he would have preferred not to have a vote taken, but had voted in favour of the proposed total to indicate his support for the programme, without prejudice to the position of his delegation when a vote was taken on the budget in plenary.

(577) At the end of the meeting, the delegate of Gambia presented a motion congratulating the Director-General on the quality of the proposed programmes, which took the needs of Member States into account and included many innovations conducive to the renewal, democratization and relevance of education; and inviting all Member States to play an active part in the carrying out of those programmes. The majority of delegates supported that motion.

(578) The Commission likewise congratulated its Chairman for the efficiency with which he had conducted the debate.

C. Report of Commission III

Introduction

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 9

Major Programme VI: Programmes VI. 1, VI. 2, VI. 3

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 10

Major Programme VI (cont.): Programmes VI. 4, VI. 5

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 15

Major Programme IX: Programmes IX. 1, IX. 2

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 16

Major Programme X: Programmes X. 1, X. 2, X. 3, X. 4

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 17

Major Programme X (cont.): Programmes X. 5, X. 6, X. 7, X. 8, X. 9

INTRODUCTION

Election of officers and adoption of the timetable

(1) At its first meeting, on 26 October 1983, Commission III elected Mr Erdal İnönü (Turkey) Chairman by acclamation.

(2) At its second meeting, on 7 November 1983, it unanimously elected its other officers, namely: Vice-Chairmen - Mr Muhammad Abdur Raqib (Bangladesh), Mr Siegfried Dyck (German Democratic Republic), Mr Salem T. Bader (Jordan), Mr Frederick J. Wangati (Kenya); Rapporteur: Mr Eduardo Aldana Valdès (Colombia).¹

(3) The Commission then adopted its timetable of work (22 C/COM III/1 Rev.).

Organization and methods of work

(4) Commission III was established in pursuance of the decisions taken by the General Conference on the basis of the recommendations of the Executive Board at its 116th session (document 22 C/2). Under item 11, the Commission was responsible for examining the following parts of document 22 C/5:

Major Programme VI (The sciences and their application to development);
Major Programme IX (Science, technology and society);

Major Programme X (The human environment and terrestrial and marine resources).

(5) Between 7 November and 19 November the Commission devoted 19 meetings to consideration of agenda item 11.2. The discussion on the three Major Programmes VI, IX and X covered by that item was organized on the basis of 5 discussion units (Units 9, 10, 15, 16 and 17). Part of meetings 8, 12 and 20 were spent in considering resolutions 6.1, 9.1 and 10.1 of Major Programmes VI, IX and X, respectively, and the budget provision of the three Major Programmes.

(6) Each discussion unit was in four main parts: introduction of the Major Programme, or part of the Major Programme covered by the unit, by the representative of the Director-General; statements by delegates; reply by the representative of the Director-General; recommendations of the Commission on the proposed draft resolutions, on the relevant part of the proposed resolution in document 22 C/5, on the work plan and on the budget corresponding to the Major Programme or part of the Major Programme in question.

(7) The Commission's report consists of a narrative summary of the discussions held on the discussion units and the recommendations concerning each unit, and of the discussion on the proposed resolutions 6.1, 9.1 and 10.1 (in document 22 C/5).

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 9

MAJOR PROGRAMME VI - THE SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

Programmes VI.1, VI.2 and VI.3

(8) Commission III devoted its second, third, fourth, fifth and (in part) sixth meetings to consideration of Discussion Unit 9, which covers Programmes VI.1 (Research, training and international co-operation in the natural sciences), VI.2 (Research, training and international co-operation in technology and the engineering sciences), and VI.3 (Research, training and international co-operation in key areas in science and technology) within Major Programme VI (The sciences and their application to development). The corresponding sections of document 22 C/5 (paragraphs 06101 and 06357) and the corresponding part of the proposed resolution (paragraph 06002) relating to these three programmes were considered, together with 22 C/DRs 40, 47, 60, 61, 62, 78, 95, 96, 132, 136, 143, 147, 149, 179, 227, 271, 319 and 321.

(9) The representative of the Director-General in his introduction pointed out that Major Programme VI brings together natural sciences, engineering and social sciences and constitutes evidence of the interdisciplinary approach which characterizes the Proposed Programme and Budget. He stressed that the three programmes

considered under Unit 9 aim both to develop international scientific and technical co-operation and to support national research and training efforts, including the strengthening of related infrastructures in the developing countries. Programme VI.1 would particularly contribute to the strengthening of national research potential and the improvement of infrastructures in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, concentrating on selected priority fields within each group. It also aims to assist scientific institutions in developing countries to develop their full potential based on local resources and requirements, with emphasis on the improvement of laboratory teaching. Programme VI.1 would also pay special attention to the strengthening of regional and interregional co-operation, and to collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions and its bodies.

1. At the start of meeting 9 on 10 November 1983 the Chairman reported that, owing to pressing reasons, Mr Aldana was returning to his home country before the scheduled end of Commission III. Mr Dourimar Nunes de Moura (Brazil) was unanimously elected to take his place, and he served as Rapporteur for Discussion Units 15, 16 and 17.

Support would also be provided to regional centres in various disciplines and regions, for training and research.

(10) Programme VI.2, which deals with technology and the engineering sciences, responds to the situation of industrialized and developing countries alike concerning the many approaches available for mastering technology within the framework of the societal development goals defined by the country concerned. The training of engineers, technicians and other specialists, which is the key to progress, and the strengthening of national infrastructures for research and technological adaptation form the core of Programme VI. 2.

(11) Programme VI.3 deals with informatics, applied microbiology and biotechnology, and renewable energies. These areas have been selected because of their rapid development and their implications for all Member States. In particular, the Director-General has proposed, in the coming biennium, an interim intergovernmental committee, which would consider all aspects of the establishment of an intergovernmental programme on informatics. Close contacts would be maintained with all organizations concerned. The subprogramme for applied microbiology and biotechnology was conceived as a development of ongoing activities which have received strong support. The subprogramme on renewable energy constitutes the main follow-up by Unesco to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi in 1981. Stress would be placed on the rational utilization of various sources of energy, especially for rural and dispersed populations.

(12) Sixty-four delegates and representatives of four intergovernmental and four non-governmental international organizations spoke during the debate. Delegates expressed their overall approval for the activities proposed under Programmes VI. 1, VI. 2 and VI. 3. They felt in general that these activities were well suited to meet the proposed objectives of promoting the advancement of science and technology through international co-operation and of reinforcing the capacities of developing countries in research and training in the basic sciences and in the engineering sciences. A number of delegates stressed the fundamental role of science and technology in the process of development. They noted that at the national level this process should not be imposed by existing technologies and that it was important therefore to strengthen endogenous scientific and technical means to develop or adapt technologies suitable to the country's own social and cultural activities.

(13) In addition to specific comments on the activities proposed, some general observations were made. Many delegates stressed the need for problem-oriented approaches to be implemented through pilot projects. Speakers from developing countries referred to the brain drain and stated that the activities proposed, particularly those aiming at the development of co-operative networks and at reinforcement of national infrastructures, help scientists and

engineers to pursue their scientific and professional activities in their home countries.

(14) Several delegates advocated that the greatest possible emphasis be placed on co-operation among developing countries themselves and stressed that for many problems similar conditions existed in various parts of the developing world, which called for such co-operation. Related to this point was the overall support given throughout the debate to the development of polycentric research, training and information networks in various fields which would enhance co-operation among all countries participating in them, whether they be developed or developing.

(15) The value of regional approaches was also underlined by several delegates and some of them observed that even a subregional approach was preferable in certain cases, particularly where a number of neighbouring countries were affected by a particular problem. Complimentary remarks were made on the work of the Regional Offices for Science and Technology. In this connection, several European delegations stressed the importance of co-operative research programmes in the European and North American region, and mentioned the role to be played by the Scientific Co-operation Bureau for this region in a number of scientific and technological fields.

(16) While considering the general approach taken for the proposed activities in science and technology, a number of delegations expressed the view that an appropriate balance had been struck between those emphasizing international co-operation and global aspects and those focusing on support to regional co-operation and national research and training facilities. Some delegations expressed the view, however, that an even greater effort should have been made to concentrate the programme further, with the deletion of obsolete or small projects. They gave Programme VI. 3 and the selection of three key areas as an example of the approach they favoured.

(17) Several delegations considered that the magnitude of the programme presented was very far from what it should be to meet the considerable needs which were felt for international scientific and technical co-operation and even more for reinforcement of the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries. One delegate observed that little information was given on extra-budgetary resources so that the total picture of Unesco's effort could not be fully appreciated. Another delegate called for a major expansion of the Unesco Coupon Scheme which was most valuable to solve certain currency exchange problems.

(18) A number of delegates welcomed the intention of ensuring greater involvement of women in scientific and engineering careers and called for continued efforts in this direction. Some delegates however felt that a flexible approach should be adopted and that the introduction of rigid quotas in training programmes should be avoided.

(19) Many delegates emphasized the need for close co-operation with non-governmental scientific and technological organizations and the importance of maintaining the highest quality standards

in the implementation of the programme. One delegate also stressed the necessity of co-ordination with the United Nations in the follow-up process of the Vienna Action Plan, and several delegates referred to co-operation with regional organizations such as OAU, OAS, ASEAN and ALECSO.

(20) Finally, many delegates made specific offers for support and co-operation in the implementation of the programme, including offers for hosting meetings and organizing seminars and training courses.

Programme VI.1 - Research, training and international co-operation in the natural sciences

(21) A number of delegates stressed the importance of basic sciences as the prerequisite for technological progress and the need for all countries to take part in their advancement in order to ensure a proper foundation for endogenous development. At the same time, several delegations observed that developing countries could utilize existing basic knowledge through reinforcement of the effectiveness and relevance of their efforts in research and development. While the need for interdisciplinary and problem-oriented approaches was emphasized by the Commission, the delegates welcomed the activities devoted to the advancement of the basic disciplines, underlining that within each discipline preference should be given to new and promising research topics. One delegate recalled that geology was also a basic science which should not be forgotten in the overall implementation of Programme VI.1, while recognizing that activities concerning geology and earth sciences were naturally dealt with essentially under Programme X.1. The importance of the subject of remote sensing, which finds its main applications in Major Programme X, was also underlined. Many delegations stressed the importance of activities in the field of mathematics and spoke in favour of a reinforcement of the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM). Co-operation with the Centro Latinoamericano de Matematicas e Informatica (CLAMI) and the International Centre for Mechanical Sciences (ICMS) and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) was also advocated. Several delegates suggested that activities in mathematics be oriented further towards systems analysis, applied mathematics and modelling.

(22) In the field of physics, several delegates expressed support for the proposed research activities in experimental and applied physics related to solar energy conversion, microelectronics and automatic control.

(23) A number of delegates strongly supported the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste (ICTP), and some referred favourably to activities sponsored by ICTP in developing countries such as the Summer School in Pakistan and the Latin American School in Chile. One delegate expressed satisfaction with the extension of the activities of the Trieste

Centre to such fields as geophysics. The need to continue support to the Latin American Centre for Physics (CLAF) and the Physics Centre in Bogotá (ACIF) was also mentioned and the wish expressed that a network for experimental and applied physics in Latin America be developed on this basis.

(24) In the field of chemistry, a number of delegates referred to the important role played by the International Organization for Chemical Sciences for Development (IOCD) and considered that its activities should be strongly supported, both for organic and inorganic chemistry. Programmes in the chemistry of natural products, including medicinal plants were referred to with favour by several delegates, particularly as a basis for development of local industries. Some delegates called for a stronger involvement of Unesco in the problems of chemical pollution and toxic waste disposal which are of growing concern to all countries.

(25) Many delegates stressed the increasing importance of the biological sciences and welcomed the activities proposed in this domain, while relating them to activities in microbiology and biotechnology proposed under Programme VI.3. The importance of research in tropical biology and in the biological control of pests and diseases was stressed in the debate, as was training in the fields of biological taxonomy and genetics. One delegate welcomed the support given to the activities of the Centro Latinoamericano de Biologia (CLAB). Several delegates stressed the need for continued co-operation with the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO) and the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) and referred to the value of advanced training activities undertaken under their aegis. Favourable reference was made to the proposed co-operation with the Johns Hopkins University in biology related to public health, but one delegate stressed that this should be done in full co-ordination with WHO.

(26) Several delegates expressed reservations about the proposed International Institute for Space Sciences and Electronics (INISSE), and the wisdom of linking the two subjects. Others indicated their interest in the Institute and in the construction of a Giant Equatorial Radio Telescope (GERT).

(27) Many delegates referred to postgraduate training and felt that activities related to the international network of Postgraduate Training and Research Courses in the Basic Sciences was responding to important needs of their countries for qualified scientific manpower. They supported the fields chosen for this training and research, and suggested that all fields be systematically covered. Several delegates made offers for the establishment of new courses in additional subject areas.

(28) A number of delegates commented favourably on the activities devoted to university training, and particularly on the emphasis placed on low-cost laboratory teaching materials and equipment which could eventually be produced locally. The need for an overall approach to the staffing of science faculties was stressed, including

the importance to be attached to adequate training of laboratory technicians and other supporting staff. In this respect the wish was expressed that the travelling demonstration workshops foreseen in Asia would eventually be extended to other continents.

(29) Many delegates noted that it was essential to continue working closely with ICSU which was in a unique position to carry out co-operative programmes with Unesco, act as its main scientific adviser and help mobilize the scientific community to assist in fulfilling its objectives. In this respect, favourable reference was made to several joint undertakings including the International Biosciences Network and the distinguished fellowships scheme, while in the latter case it was hoped that more fellowships could be awarded in the future. The Commission was informed of joint activities that Unesco has recently initiated with ICSU and its Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED). Reference was also made to the co-operation with ICSU in the preparation of monographs on trends in scientific research and the suggestion was made that ICSU should assist even further in the implementation of Major Programme I.

Programme VI. 2 - Research, training and international co-operation in technology and the engineering sciences

(30) A number of speakers noted the importance of the engineering sciences for developing countries and welcomed the emphasis placed in the programme on the development of technological infrastructures and services as well as on engineering education. Several delegates referred to the development of appropriate technologies, particularly in the domain of integrated rural development, where technological innovation had to go hand in hand with ecological and agricultural research.

(31) Many speakers expressed strong support for the efforts made in the proposed programmes towards linking technological education and research at universities with the productive sector. It was considered that success in this direction would constitute a major step forward in most countries where 'users' were not sufficiently associated with engineering schools and faculties, particularly at a time of rapid technological change.

(32) A number of delegates felt that Unesco could best be involved in those technological research fields which are closely linked with training institutions. In this respect support was expressed for the proposed activities in metrology, standardization and quality control. The co-operation with non-governmental engineering organizations such as the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) and the Union of International Technical Associations (UITA) was advocated in this respect.

(33) Some delegates referred to technological research concerning low-cost housing construction in urban and rural areas and offered to provide their technical experience in this field.

The necessary link with activities foreseen under Programme X. 7 as well as with HABITAT was mentioned in this connection. The need for an interdisciplinary approach in technological research and adaptation was also stressed.

(34) Many African delegates stated their support for the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) which had already taken a good start and expressed the wish that it be strengthened through regular programme and extra-budgetary resources. The need for establishing a similar network in the Caribbean area was expressed. The possibilities offered by the Simón Bolívar International Centre for Scientific Co-operation were mentioned. Some delegates from South-East Asia referred to the results achieved by the major regional project as an example of co-operation among developing countries, and the important role being played by the Association for Engineering Education in South-East Asia (AESEEA) was also mentioned.

(35) During the debate, many delegates supported the programmes for the training of engineers and technicians. The need in most countries for engineers, skilled technicians, technical teachers and craftsmen was strongly emphasized. Several delegates stated that the activities to be carried out under this programme would contribute towards meeting these needs by developing and updating education and training of technical personnel.

(36) The development of postgraduate courses and continuing education in the engineering and technological fields was supported by several delegates.

(37) Several delegates referred to the introduction of modern concepts in engineering education. One delegate suggested that geological processes should be introduced into engineering education as a basis, *inter alia*, for the design of earthquake-resistant buildings in relation with Programme X. 2.

(38) Several speakers felt that the resources allotted to the education and training of engineers and technicians for national and regional development were not commensurate with the needs in this vast field. Many speakers placed particular emphasis on the crucial need of the developing countries for properly trained technicians in the engineering fields.

Programme VI. 3 - Research, training and international co-operation in key areas in science and technology

(39) Most delegates expressed their appreciation of the selection of the three key areas covered by Programme VI. 3 and considered that they represented domains undergoing very rapid evolution and having major implications for all countries. Full agreement was expressed with the general orientation of the proposed activities. Some delegations gave their views on the relative importance of the three areas for developing countries. Applied microbiology and biotechnology in some cases, and new and renewable energy sources in others, were considered the most

relevant. A major part of the debate was devoted to informatics. The establishment of an inter-governmental programme was generally supported. The 'supplementary proposal' concerning the possible participation of Unesco in the SPIN II Conference, and the alternative proposal of a strengthening of the Unesco informatics programme were extensively discussed.

(40) A common feature in the discussion of the three subjects was the importance, in the view of delegates, of the social and cultural implications of the introduction of new technologies and the need for an interdisciplinary approach which, in the United Nations system, Unesco was in a privileged position to promote. A number of delegates suggested that the interdisciplinarity of the proposed activities could be improved.

(41) The growing and far-reaching development of informatics was unanimously recognized, and the need for Unesco to take an active role in it was stressed by almost all speakers. The importance of the social and cultural implications of informatics and information technology was particularly stressed and suggestions were made for introducing certain activities of an interdisciplinary character. A proposal for studying the interactions between informatics and youth and education received broad support.

(42) Many delegates spoke in favour of the proposals concerning informatics contained in paragraphs 06309 to 06318 of the Proposed Programme and Budget, and there was considerable support for the establishment of an interim inter-governmental committee as a necessary step towards the possible establishment of an inter-governmental programme. One delegate considered that, since informatics was not really related to geographic factors, as for example ecology, it would not be dealt with appropriately through a true intergovernmental programme. Three other delegates were not fully convinced about the need for an intergovernmental approach, and felt that all options should be left open until the interim committee had met. Some delegates stressed that close links should be developed between the activities in informatics and those of the General Information Programme under Major Programme VII. One delegate wondered whether a new intergovernmental programme was needed, since this could lead to an overlap with the activities of the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI). Several delegates felt that in any case close co-operation with IBI should be ensured.

(43) Many delegates expressed their wish to see their country elected to the interim committee.

(44) When considering the 'supplementary proposals' concerning informatics described in paragraphs 06349 to 06357, a number of delegates expressed doubts or opposition to the participation of Unesco in a second Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics (SPIN II), if held in the coming biennium. Some felt that there was no need for such a Conference and some that the agenda proposed for it was not acceptable. Three delegates spoke in favour of holding the Conference, and several considered that this should be considered as a serious

possibility after the interim intergovernmental committee and the twenty-third session of the General Conference had examined Unesco's role in it.

(45) The representative of IBI made a statement recalling that his organization had been established under Unesco auspices and was anxious to co-operate with Unesco in all possible ways, including the organization of a SPIN II Conference at an appropriate date.

(46) Many delegates expressed their full support for the activities proposed in applied microbiology and biotechnology. A number of delegates considered that the vast array of techniques being developed in these subjects was of the utmost importance for developing countries and contributed particularly to the promotion of endogenous and appropriate technologies. Several felt in consequence that the resources devoted to this very promising area were not sufficient.

(47) Several delegates acknowledged the success of the initial work carried out for the establishment of microbiological resources centres (MIRCENs). Reference was made to the important work done by the World Data Centre on Microorganisms at Brisbane, which however needed support from its users for proper continuation. Two delegates expressed the wish that additional MIRCENs be established in their countries. The importance of the proposed long-term regional postgraduate training courses was emphasized. Several offers to organize similar courses were made. A number of delegates drew attention to the results achieved in their countries on various aspects of applied microbiology, fermentation technology, biogas production, nitrogen fixation, etc., and offered to share their experience through the exchange of information and personnel. One delegate asked whether the new journal devoted to applied microbiology and biotechnology was really necessary.

(48) The value of co-operation between developing countries in these areas was emphasized, and the setting up of demonstration pilot projects was strongly advocated.

(49) Some delegates drew attention to initiatives in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology by UNIDO and the United Nations University, and asked that Unesco ensure that there be close co-operation with such organizations. Similarly reference was made to the need for further developing co-operation with non-governmental organizations active in various aspects of applied microbiology and biotechnology.

(50) The subject area of renewable energies received similar support from many delegates, who referred to its multiple dimensions in the developing world. In this connection several references were made to the problem of desertification, which is considered under Programme X, 6, and which is due to a large extent to the increasing use of fuelwood in many countries of Africa and Asia. Increased utilization of solar energy and other renewable sources of energy was considered by a number of delegates as one of the best approaches to combat desertification. The conversion of biomass was mentioned by a number

of delegates as a very useful device for many developing countries and offers were made to exchange information and experience in this domain.

(51) Large support was expressed on the proposed interdisciplinary activities encompassing the four key elements of the renewable energies subprogramme, i. e. the action-oriented pilot and demonstration projects, the increased regional co-operation which stresses networking and linkages of centres of excellence, the continued training efforts and the exchange of information on new and renewable energies.

(52) Support for the energy information networks proposed in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 was expressed by all the delegates who referred to this point. The proposed networking approach, based on national structures, was considered to contribute to national and regional self-reliance.

(53) One delegate drew attention to the existence of an energy information system based at the Caribbean Development Bank. Other delegates suggested that co-operation should be sought between existing activities in the energy information areas in various regions, in co-operation with such organizations as the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Commonwealth Regional Renewable Energy Resources Information System (CRRERIS) and the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).

(54) Two delegates stressed the value of training for policy-making in the energy field.

(55) Finally, two delegates felt that in view of the importance of the subject of new and renewable sources of energy, an intergovernmental programme could have been proposed in this field. Other delegates considered that many organizations were already deeply involved, and that Unesco should clearly define its role and concentrate on an interdisciplinary approach, particularly in relation to the needs of rural and dispersed populations, based on training, pilot projects and information exchange.

Conclusion of the debate on Programmes VI. 1, VI. 2 and VI. 3

(56) In his reply, the representative of the Director-General stated that the Director-General was grateful for the unanimous support shown by the Commission to Programmes VI. 1, VI. 2 and VI. 3. The debate was so rich that it was not possible to comment on all points raised, but every suggestion would be carefully taken into consideration by the Director-General in the final drawing-up of the work plan and in the implementation of the programmes. He thanked the delegates who had made generous offers of help in the implementation of the programme and stated that contacts would be maintained with their countries for follow-up action. He considered that a satisfactory conclusion had been reached in the debate on informatics, which could give Unesco an appropriate role in this field. Attention would also be given to the other key

areas of applied microbiology and renewable energies. Environmental chemical pollution would be considered as appropriate, in relation to the work of other organizations, and co-operation with WHO, UNIDO, UNEP and other United Nations bodies would be pursued and developed. Training opportunities for women scientists and engineers would be increased while avoiding any rigid criteria. The wish of delegates for an increase in the resources allocated to science and technology in Unesco was acknowledged, and the strong support given to the proposals discussed under Unit 9 was bound to help towards achieving this goal.

Recommendations relating to Programmes VI. 1, VI. 2 and VI. 3.

(57) The Commission examined resolution 6.1 proposed by the Director-General (22 C/5, paragraph 06002), and eighteen draft resolutions submitted by Member States for the three Programmes VI. 1, VI. 2 and VI. 3.

(a) Draft resolutions pertaining to preambular and operative paragraphs 6 (a), 6 (b), 6 (c), 7 and 8 of proposed resolution 6. 1

(58) The Commission approved preambular and operative paragraphs 6 (a), 6 (b), 6 (c), 7 and 8 of proposed resolution 6. 1, as amended by DR. 149 and DR. 319, with the modifications suggested in the Note by the Director-General.

(b) Draft resolutions approved by the Commission

(59) The Commission approved the proposals contained in documents DR. 179 (22 C/Resolution 6. 2) and DR. 321 (22 C/Resolution 6. 3).

(c) Draft resolutions which concern the work plan

(60) The Commission subsequently considered and took note of draft resolutions DR. 40, DR. 60, DR. 61, DR. 62, DR. 78, DR. 95, DR. 96 and DR. 271, on the understanding that the Director-General will take them into account when preparing the final version of the work plan and in its implementation. As concerns those parts of DR. 319 which pertain to the work plan, the Commission recommended that the work plan be amended as agreed by the Director-General.

(61) As for DR. 136, the Commission accepted that the Director-General take note of the invitation of the United Republic of Cameroon to hold a symposium in 1986.

(62) DR. 147 submitted under Major Programme IX: Science, technology and society, pertained rather to Subprogramme VI. 3. 1 and therefore was considered under Discussion Unit 9. It suggested that a study be conducted on the topic 'Children in the computer age'. The Commission accepted the suggestion of the Director-General to include reference to such a study in paragraph 06312, which could be financed if the

supplementary budgetary resources proposed in paragraph 06355 were to be approved by the General Conference.

(d) Draft resolutions withdrawn

(63) DR. 47 was withdrawn by its sponsor on the understanding that the action suggested by the Director-General in his comments will be implemented.

(64) DR. 132 and DR. 143 were withdrawn by their sponsor, in the light of the Director-General's notes.

(65) DR. 227 was withdrawn by its sponsor, on the understanding that efforts will be continued to seek further extra-budgetary funds for the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI).

(66) In conclusion, the Commission took note of paragraphs 06102 to 06151, 06202 to 06235, and 06302 to 06347 of the work plan as amended and of the budget provisions for Programmes VI.1, VI.2, and VI.3 found in paragraphs 06101, 06201 and 06301.

(67) Considering paragraphs 06349 to 06357 of the work plan containing the 'Supplementary proposals', the Chairman stated that he felt there to exist a consensus in the Commission for deferring the question of organization of the SPIN II Conference, in order that it might be considered more fully by all concerned, especially by the intergovernmental committee. The Chairman proposed, and the Commission accepted, that the decision on the possible participation of Unesco in the SPIN II Conference be deferred until the next session of the General Conference. He then asked the Commission to take a decision on the alternative supplementary proposal contained in paragraphs 06354 to 06357.

(68) The representative of the Director-General, at the request of the Commission, confirmed that the supplementary proposals were

now included within the overall budget ceiling and he gave assurance that the Secretariat would be in a position to implement the activities mentioned in the paragraphs under consideration. He also indicated that IBI and other appropriate international organizations would be invited to the sessions of the interim committee as was done for all sessions of intergovernmental councils.

(69) In the ensuing debate, some delegations expressed the view that the supplementary proposals constituted too rapid an increase for activities in informatics, which were not presented in great enough detail. Three delegations considered that they were not acceptable on budgetary grounds. The delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whilst giving general support for Unesco's activities in informatics, expressed his reservations on the alternative supplementary proposal. Other delegations felt that in view of the importance of the subject, and of the magnitude of the research investments which were devoted to it, the proposed increase appeared quite reasonable. The delegate of the United States of America stated that they would vote against the alternative supplementary proposal by the Director-General.

(70) Closure of the debate was proposed and seconded. After two delegations had spoken against the closure motion, it was carried by 74 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions.

(71) The Commission then voted to recommend to the General Conference that it approve the supplementary proposal contained in paragraphs 06354 to 06357, by 69 votes to 4, with 21 abstentions. The delegates of seven Member States then took the floor to explain their votes.

(72) The Commission finally noted the work plan in paragraphs 06354 to 06357 and the corresponding budgetary provision, on the understanding that the final decision would be taken by the plenary.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 10

MAJOR PROGRAMME VI - THE SCIENCES AND
THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

Programmes VI.4 and VI.5

(73) Commission III devoted its sixth (in part), seventh and eighth sessions to the examination of Discussion Unit 10 concerning Major Programme VI - Programmes VI.4 (Research, training and international co-operation in the social and human sciences) and VI.5 (Research, training and regional and international co-operation in some key areas in the social and human sciences) of the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985. The corresponding sections of document 22 C/5 (paragraphs 06401 to 06533) and the corresponding part of the proposed resolution (paragraph 06002) relating to these two programmes were considered, together with 22 C/DRs 42, 94, 211, 229, 234, 264, 297, 319 and 338.

(74) In her introduction, the representative

of the Director-General began by recalling that Major Programme VI was presented by the Director-General in the context of the third task defined in the approved Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989) which particularly concerns 'the production of knowledge and know-how more relevant to the needs of individuals and societies establishing closer links between the findings of science and technology and the given facts of socio-cultural development, and enabling progress to be made in elucidating social and human phenomena'. As the Director-General also indicated in his speech to the plenary session of the General Conference, Major Programme VI brings together, for the first time in the history of Unesco, the two fields of the natural sciences and the social sciences. This association of the two fields of endeavour within a single major programme should not be

interpreted as a way of establishing a hierarchy whereby social and human sciences would follow the same epistemological 'model' of natural sciences. Moreover, she emphasized the fact that there is a preliminary and essential condition for achieving interdisciplinarity, namely the development of each discipline. Different disciplines in the field of social and human sciences should first be developed as autonomous disciplines with sound, scientific concepts, theories and hypotheses. Only then could they individually and collectively have an authentic contribution to make in the interdisciplinary co-operation among social and human sciences on one hand and between the latter and the natural sciences on the other hand. That disciplinary approach as basis for interdisciplinarity had been underlined more than ever. An illustration could be found in Programme VI. 5.

(75) The representative of the Director-General stressed the fact that programmes of social and human sciences and philosophy to be implemented by the Sector of Social Sciences are not limited to Programmes VI.4 and VI.5, although the latter constitute the foundations for fundamental research, without which different societies are not in a position to produce their proper scientific concepts, theories and hypotheses based on their own scientific socio-economic and cultural realities. While Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5 deal mainly with teaching, research and access to specialized information in social and human sciences and philosophy, Programmes VIII. 1, X. 7, XII and XIII deal more directly with applied and oriented research in relation to world problems with the objective of contributing to the solution of major problems, notably those related to development (VIII), environment (X), prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid (XII), peace, human rights and rights of peoples (XIII).

(76) Another major innovation introduced in Unesco's programme of social and human sciences is the organization for the first time of regional intergovernmental conferences on the development of social and human sciences as disciplines (training, research and information) and their capacity to elucidate world problems of our time.

(77) The representative of the Director-General then proceeded to introduce and describe, in their order, the two Programmes VI. 4 and VI.5 of the unit, and their various subprogrammes. In so doing, she highlighted aspects in which the programme goes beyond that of the preceding budgetary exercise, particularly as regards the strengthening of national capabilities and reinforcement of subregional and regional co-operation. She noted that in so far as modes of implementation are concerned, the Director-General intends to develop the policy of decentralization, entrusting an increasingly active and important role to the regional advisers for the social sciences in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and in the Latin American and Caribbean region. At the same time, at the level of interregional co-operation an important place is also attributed to action in collaboration with the International Social Sciences Council, the International

Committee for Social Sciences Information and Documentation and the International Council for Philosophy and the Humanistic Sciences, with a continuing effort to extend membership and participation in these organizations among developing countries.

(78) Fifty delegates and the representatives of one non-governmental and one intergovernmental organization took the floor during the discussion of this item. Most of the speakers expressed praise and support for the activities included in the Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5. They commended in particular the steps taken in bringing together the natural sciences and the social sciences under a single major programme; they all voiced agreement with this structural innovation. Some delegates noted, however, that despite the grouping, interpenetration of the activities in these two fields remained rather limited. Moreover, some speakers, while applauding the progress made in developing the programme, believed that it had not yet reached a satisfactory level of direction and concentration.

(79) A few delegates made specific reference to the earlier debate under Unit 9, particularly on informatics, observing that the social consequences of new technologies provide a terrain in which the expertise of the social sciences is as necessary as that of the information scientist. One speaker discussed in some detail the circumstances in which interdisciplinary activity is feasible. He argued that it is above all in the application of scientific knowledge to problems of action in the world that the possibilities for a multidisciplinary approach arise, and suggested that on the level of scientific theory, interdisciplinary work is rather limited and when it does happen it gives rise to a new discipline. For these reasons, he noted that the occasions for interdisciplinary collaboration between the natural and social sciences in the context of Major Programme VI ought to be limited, although they might be more frequent in the application of these sciences in the context of other major programmes.

(80) Most delegates felt that despite the increase in budget accorded to Programmes VI. 4 and VI.5 the financial resources of the overall programme of social and human sciences remain very small in comparison with the magnitude of the tasks facing the world in the development of these disciplines and the training of professionals. Five delegates believed that even the limited range of projects presented in the programme is over-ambitious, both in the wording of their presentation and in the range of the activities envisaged, given the budgetary resources assigned to them. These delegates urged a sharper focus in limiting or selecting projects so as to avoid a scattering of effort. On the other hand, some delegates called for the expansion or addition of activities, particularly those related to training in developing countries; history of food and nutrition in the light of different socio-cultural contexts; the attribution of fellowships and data collection and exchange of experience.

(81) Commenting in general terms on the targets defined in the subprogrammes of the Unit,

most speakers welcomed the conformity of these targets with the goals set forth in the second Medium-Term Plan.

(82) Many speakers supported collaboration with the international non-governmental organizations (Subprogramme VI.4.3), giving as reasons that these organizations assist the development of the social and human sciences throughout the world, and that they constitute a link between Unesco and the international scientific communities. Two delegates favoured strengthening support and collaboration, especially along the lines of Unesco's relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), but at the same time one of these two considered it essential to study further Unesco's relations with NGOs in category 'A', which receive Unesco grants on behalf of the international scientific community. One speaker raised a question concerning Unesco's subventions to these NGOs, stating that since these subventions are quite considerable, they should be treated as 'investments' whose returns to Unesco and to Member States should be assessed. One delegate requested further information on the uses to which the International Social Science Council and other NGOs put the funds received from Unesco, and the mechanisms of control that exist. One delegate, while supporting the subprogramme, raised the question of geographical representation within those NGOs, particularly the International Social Science Council, and proposed its improvement so that it may better represent the whole of the international scientific community.

(83) The great majority of speakers expressed support for the subprogramme on regional and subregional co-operation. Four speakers cited the need to correct imbalances in the development of the social and human sciences between developed and developing countries as their reason for supporting this activity and others agreed that co-operation is needed in order to elevate the status of the social and human sciences in the Member States of each region. Several speakers expressed satisfaction that regional and subregional centres or organizations, such as AASSREC, ARCSS, CERDAS, FLACSO and CLACSO, and the Vienna Centre, will be fully involved in such co-operation, stating that these organizations have been doing excellent work for the regions. The Vienna Centre, in particular, having been mentioned several times as considerably benefiting the developed countries of both East and West Europe, shows the way for the newer Centres in the developing countries. One delegate further justified its support by citing the possibility of drawing the attention of scientific communities everywhere to major problems, thus mobilizing the potential of the scientific community in the solution of these problems by means of networks. This was echoed by speakers who stressed the need to establish research projects through co-operation for problem-solving. The Pan-African project for a socio-economic analysis of the problem of hunger and self-sufficiency, in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action, was cited as one such example. Several delegates

spoke of the importance of training courses to reduce their 'cultural dependency' and to produce the trained cadres needed for development and problem-solving.

(84) While one delegate insisted on the need to preserve a 'universal approach' to regional problems, which he said was the 'leitmotiv' of regional conferences all over the world, four speakers, including the representative of the ISSC, emphasized the particularity or specificity of each region, requiring the endogenous development of the social and human sciences in each case. The ISSC representatives, in particular, asserted that indigenous development of these sciences enables them to better address the problems of Member States. The theme of indigenous development of the human and social sciences was further reflected in the support given by eight delegates to the pilot project to produce textbooks, manuals, and other teaching materials, emphasizing the importance or replacing imported materials with them, and making use of research, insight and the knowledge of 'local realities' already possessed by scholars of the regions; some delegations proposed that several pilot projects be established to cover subregions within a region. Three speakers, however, requested that such projects be carried out through national institutions that are sponsored by governments, in order to ensure that governments be consulted on the matter of textbooks for adoption by Member States.

(85) Five delegates supported the proposal for regional and subregional co-operative programmes in postgraduate teaching and research, although one other delegate was sceptical about their establishment because they would require 'much greater financial assistance' than is now allocated to them. Several speakers supported the holding of intergovernmental conferences in each region, with one delegate expressing a wish for their immediate implementation, and another delegate cautioning that such a conference should first be preceded by two subregional meetings to prepare for it. Two delegates stressed the need for such a conference to establish 'policy' for the development of social and human sciences.

(86) Several delegates stressed the importance of establishing documentation and information networks in order to exchange data and information within and between regions, and to enable every state to have access to data from other countries. However, one delegate questioned the importance given to data collection projects, arguing that in the view of the social scientists of his country, such inventories are costly, always incomplete, and usually out of date. This delegate suggested that some of the funds spent on inventories could be better spent on newsletters for professional social scientists. Several delegates on the other hand strongly supported that activity, stressing the need for developing countries to be better informed about their own expertise and experts in the social and human sciences.

(87) Among delegates who supported the granting of fellowships, two were of the opinion that the number provided for in the subprogramme

were too few in number to cover a region adequately and should be increased. One delegate spoke out in favour of greater participation of women social scientists in the activities relating to regional and subregional co-operation, because it is they 'who can best apply the social and human sciences to such problems as nutritional deficiencies, etc.'.

(88) Several speakers expressed the hope that their countries would be involved, or be invited to participate, in the activities envisaged in the subprogramme dealing with regional and subregional co-operation.

(89) Almost all speakers who touched upon the introduction of a selection of human sciences into the programme supported the principle of such selection. Only one speaker expressed doubt as to how the addition could make a significant contribution either to the disciplines themselves or to meeting world problems. Despite this near unanimity on the principle, there were countries who raised questions concerning the criteria which had led to the selection of the five particular disciplines retained in the 22 C/5 and the way in which they were integrated into the programme: that is the choice of history, anthropology, geography, linguistics and administrative and management sciences. Others drew attention to specific human sciences which they felt deserved to be included, notably behavioural sciences, social psychology, sociology, economics, archaeology and ethics of science. One speaker queried the relationship between the project on history in this Unit and those being carried out under Major Programme XI. On the other hand, many speakers emphasized the importance of the interdisciplinary project on nutrition, involving history, anthropology and geography, announced in Subprogramme VI.5.1. One delegate emphasized the striking disproportion between the scope of the activities planned for the five disciplines in the human sciences and the very limited funds allocated to them.

(90) Several delegates approved the choice of key areas in Subprogrammes VI.5.2 and VI.5.3, with the majority of the delegates expressing satisfaction that the status of women was one of these areas. One delegate suggested that the history of participation of women in the social and human sciences also be enlarged to cover their participation in all scientific fields. The emphasis put on women in rural areas was appreciated by several delegates, while one speaker favoured the area of management, work and leisure as deserving particular attention.

(91) Two delegates felt that the research in key areas should be undertaken in conjunction with Major Programmes I, VIII and XIII. One delegate raised the question whether the areas mentioned in the two subprogrammes 'will meet the needs of all participating countries', since areas chosen 'should have an impact on development' and development requires concentration on social and economic issues which are not properly reflected in these areas; for this reason, these areas should be more carefully identified. A similar reservation was expressed by some

delegates, who had submitted a draft resolution (DR. 264) proposing more careful selection of key areas. In this connection, concrete suggestions were made by them in relation to three specific key areas.

(92) Several delegates strongly supported the project in which results of work in neuro-physiology, the behavioural neurosciences, and cognitive psychology will be compared and examined in order to deepen understanding of the nature of man and the interrelationships between the human and life sciences. One speaker pointed out, however, that the use of the term 'comparative intercultural approaches' to describe this activity in the draft 22 C/5 is inappropriate to the greater part of scientific work in this area, which is of a systematic and experimental nature and leaves cultural factors out of account.

(93) These studies on the unity of mankind both as a subject for scientific investigation and as a value in itself were welcomed by many delegates and note was taken of the observation made by one delegate emphasizing that the historical and normative studies of this project (cultural approach) should not be confused with the scientific and speculative studies of the project on the neurosciences, and warned that the title of the action as a whole could invite misunderstanding in this respect.

(94) One speaker welcomed the activity bearing on the Encyclopedia of Diderot and d'Alembert, to coincide with the bicentenary of the death of Diderot. One speaker suggested, however, that this activity belonged more to the sphere of cultural history than to that of the social sciences, and would be better placed under Major Programme XI.

(95) One speaker, while recognizing the inclusion of philosophical activities in the 22 C/5, suggested that the various activities in the sphere of philosophy, in Programmes VI.4, VI.5 and elsewhere, should be grouped together in a recapitulatory list as was done in the 21 C/5.

(96) In addition to those already mentioned in earlier parts of this report, several delegates made suggestions and offered concrete co-operation on specific aspects of Programmes VI.4 and VI.5.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(97) In her reply, the representative of the Director-General thanked all those who had taken part in the discussion, and expressed her appreciation of the stimulating and constructive nature of the debate. She acknowledged with appreciation comments that highlighted the harmony between the draft 22 C/5 and the second Medium-Term Plan. She assured the delegates that the Director-General would take careful note of the various points of view, suggestions of detail, and offers of collaboration, participation and hosting made in connection with Programmes VI.4 and VI.5. From among the many areas raised, there were three on which she particularly wished to comment because they called for some clarifications

pertaining to questions of principle as well as substantive questions:

(I) the methods used to prepare the budget particularly in relation to the most innovative programme activities;

(II) the allocations earmarked for different activities in the social and human sciences and philosophy and comments of the Director-General on draft resolutions submitted by Member States;

(III) co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

(98) (I) Concern about the effective implementation of the 22 C/5 particularly in relation to intersectorality and interdisciplinarity was expressed on several occasions. Two delegates regretted that the chief innovation, announced in the Medium-Term Plan, of merging natural sciences with social and human sciences had not materialized in the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985. Responding to this concern, the representative of the Director-General recalled the discussion held during the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference in the programme commission which discussed Major Programme VI. It had been recognized that intersectorality as well as interdisciplinarity should be seen as a long process, implying several obstacles to be overcome including psychological difficulties arising in daily work between specialists working in the natural sciences and those working in the field of social and human sciences. While presenting an ideal of international intellectual co-operation, Unesco was, however, rooted in the real world. Indeed, with the exception of some pioneer research centres all over the world, including universities, teaching and research were conducted within departments and faculties structured by discipline. In promoting an interscience approach, Unesco had taken a modest step which might prove fruitful only in the future.

(99) The delegates of several countries had sought further explanation concerning the criteria for the selection of the five disciplines to which subprogrammes were devoted. These were history, anthropology, geography, linguistics, and administrative and management sciences. Taking into account substantive comments made earlier by two delegates, the representative of the Director-General confirmed that these disciplines had been selected after consultations held with Member States and NGOs. Those disciplines, mostly in the human sciences, were considered to be relevant to the analysis of world problems particularly since they could provide alternative solutions to world problems, thus fulfilling the fifth task in the second Medium-Term Plan, calling for the renewal of values in particular, and that of culture in general.

(100) In replying to some delegates who had regretted that some 'traditional' social sciences had not been singled out as key disciplines, the representative of the Director-General also pointed out that disciplines such as economics, sociology and political science were already present implicitly in Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5 and were also dealt with in Major Programmes

VIII, XII and XIII. The discipline of archaeology, mentioned by one delegate during the debate, was included by Unesco among the historical sciences. The discipline of philosophy, also mentioned by one delegate, was not listed among the five new disciplines.

(101) Note was taken of the suggestion of one delegate to assemble the activities of the Philosophy Division into a recapitulative list, as was the case in the 21 C/5. The representative of the Director-General recalled that philosophy was not only symbolically mentioned within the 22 C/5 but that it also had a concrete role in the implementation of several activities. In that context, it occupied an important place in Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5 as well as in Major Programmes I, VIII, XII and XIII of the Sector of Social and Human Sciences. As for the key areas, while some delegates welcomed the projects which are outlined in Subprogrammes VI. 5. 2 and VI. 5. 3, a few others hoped that other projects could be similarly identified and one delegate expressed his fear that the key areas would overlap with the activities envisaged under Major Programmes VIII, XII and XIII. The representative of the Director-General recalled that the projects identified in Subprogrammes VI. 5. 2 and VI. 5. 3 were indicative and did not constitute an exhaustive list, nor were they presented in any order of priority. She further indicated that it would be during the regional consultations that decisions would be reached as to the projects that are considered to be of priority importance to Member States as far as regional co-operation is concerned.

(102) (II) A number of delegates commented on the level of funds allocated to activities in the social and human sciences which were found insufficient in comparison with funds allocated to programmes in the field of education, natural sciences, etc.

(103) One delegate, however, noted that there was a growth of 9.7 per cent which was not justified. In this connection, the representative of the Director-General recalled that although the regular budget for Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5 is higher than for 1982-1983 one should consider the total funds allocated to the activities in the social sciences spread through Major Programmes VIII, X, XII and XIII. When one considers the overall budget for the social and human sciences, the increase is 3.5 per cent which is close to the general rate of 4-6 per cent decided upon as a working hypothesis by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session.

(104) Following the observation made by a delegate that 'the approved Medium-Term Plan should not be used to prevent Member States from improving the quality of the 22 C/5', the representative of the Director-General replied that the Director-General's notes on draft resolutions were generally favourably received by delegations. She reminded the Commission that in principle it was the duty of the Director-General to remind Member States to avoid finding themselves in contradiction with agreement already reached by consensus during the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference. Indeed, in approving

the second Medium-Term Plan, the General Conference had given specific guidelines to the Director-General to elaborate the programme budget according to the same structure as that of the Approved C/4, that is by major programmes, programmes and subprogrammes. It was therefore the duty of the Director-General to follow those guidelines scrupulously.

(105) (III) In reply to questions from delegates concerning the monitoring of Unesco's collaboration with NGOs such as ISSC, the representative of the Director-General recalled that close supervision was exercised through various monitoring procedures such as letters of subvention, specific contracts, annual reports, and the septennial report on the activities of the NGOs that are submitted to the Executive Board. The document 22 C/30 is at the disposal of delegates for further clarification of these questions.

(106) Replying to another delegate who had questioned 'the international' character of NGOs in category A, such as ISSC, the representative of the Director-General recalled that in the view of the Director-General NGOs are indispensable partners of Unesco. An illustration of this can be found in the European Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences, which constitutes a 'model' of such co-operation. This Centre was indeed created by the ISSC. The intention of the Director-General in asking for the reinforcement of co-operation with NGOs, notably ISSC, was in fact to extend the experience acquired in industrialized countries to developing countries.

(107) In that context, the representative of the Director-General noted with appreciation efforts being made by ISSC, notably its President, Professor Candido Mendes, to achieve balanced geographical representation in its decision-making organs and to promote within ISSC North-South co-operation as well as South-South co-operation, being guided by the experience of ICSU.

(108) In conclusion, the representative of the Director-General thanked all the delegates for the frankness and high quality of their observations and assured them that these remarks would be most useful to the Director-General and the Secretariat during the implementation of the 22 C/5 and the preparation of future programmes and budgets under the second Medium-Term Plan.

Recommendations relating to Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5

(109) The Commission examined the relevant parts of resolution 6.1 proposed by the Director-General (22 C/5, paragraph 06002), and nine draft resolutions submitted by Member States for the two Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5.

(a) Draft resolutions pertaining to operative paragraphs 6 (d) and 6 (e) of proposed resolution 6.1

The Commission approved operative paragraphs 6 (d) and 6 (e) of proposed

resolution 6.1, taking note of DRs 211, 319 and 338 but without formally adopting them. As far as DR. 264 was concerned, the Commission took note of its contents without formally adopting it on the understanding that the Director-General would take into account the views expressed in implementing the activities for 1984-1985 and in preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1986-1987.

(b) Draft resolutions which concern the work plan

The Commission subsequently considered DRs 94, 234, 297, 319 (part) and 338 (part).

The Notes of the Director-General on DRs 94, 297, 319 and 338, as they related to the work plan, were accepted and the Commission took note of the draft resolutions, on the understanding that the Director-General will take them into account when preparing the final version of the work plan and in its implementation.

As for DR. 234, the Chairman indicated that the Director-General considered there to be no close correspondence between the draft resolution and the quoted part of Programme VI. 4. The Commission thus took note of the Director-General's comment without making any recommendation concerning DR. 234.

(c) Draft resolutions withdrawn

The Commission noted that DRs 42 and 229 had been withdrawn by their sponsors.

The Commission then took note of paragraphs 06402 to 06463 and 06502 to 06533 of the work plan as amended and of the budget provisions for Programmes VI. 4 and VI. 5 found in paragraphs 06401 and 06501.

Recommendations relating to entire Major Programme VI

(110) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the entire resolution 6.1 for Major Programme VI, with its preambular and operative paragraphs amended in accordance with the decisions taken in Discussion Unit 9 (22 C/Resolution 6.1; paragraphs 8 and 9 now 22 C/Resolution 6.4).

(111) One Member State requested that a vote be taken on the global budget for Major Programme VI. The Commission recommended by 60 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, that the General Conference approve for Major Programme VI under the regular programme (paragraphs 06001 and 06354 to 06357 of 22 C/5) an appropriation of \$23,727,500 which includes the supplementary allocation of \$987,800 for informatics, it being understood that this budget figure was expressed in 'constant dollars' and would be subsequently adjusted to account for inflation over the triennium 1981-1983, and that it may also be adjusted following recommendations of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five Programme Commissions.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 15

MAJOR PROGRAMME IX - SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

(112) Commission III devoted its ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth meetings to consideration of Discussion Unit 15, which covers the two elements of Major Programme IX: Programme IX. 1 (Study and improvement of the relationship between science, technology and society), and Programme IX. 2 (Science and technology policies). The corresponding section of document 22 C/5 (paragraphs 09101 to 09246) and the proposed resolution (paragraph 09002) relating to Major Programme IX were considered, along with documents 22 C/82, 22 C/83 and 22 C/DRs 30, 43, 72, 93, 131, 147, 244, 270, 280, 290, 318, 322, 343.

(113) The representative of the Director-General introduced Major Programme IX by stating that its objective was to contribute to a better utilization of science and technology by society. For this reason its approach is necessarily interdisciplinary. In accordance with the Medium-Term Plan, the proposals for 1984-1985 were presented in two Programmes: IX. 1 and IX. 2 as indicated above. The nature and evolution of general scientific and technological action will continue to be examined with the assistance of the Advisory Group on Science, Technology and Society and various non-governmental organizations. Highlights of work to be undertaken during the biennium will be the search for a better understanding of the social implications of the introduction of new technologies in developing countries, training programmes, the ethical relationships between research and disarmament, and the role of women in all that pertains to scientific and technological development and applications. A centennial celebration of the birth of the physicist Niels Bohr will take place in 1985.

(114) The representative of the Director-General then briefly described the main thrusts of the two programmes. Programme IX. 1 should not only add to our understanding of the interactions between science, technology and society, but encourage scientists and engineers to participate directly in public decision-making processes; generally sensitize the public to what science and technology have to offer in everyday life; and encourage wide participation by women in such activities and other related pursuits. Programme IX. 2 carries forward what is now a long-standing Unesco activity, the work foreseen for 1984-1985, however, presenting several novel aspects such as concentrated attention on the training of personnel dealt with in Subprogramme IX. 2. 4 and document 22 C/82. Document 22 C/5 proposes that two Regional Conferences of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology for Development (a part of the series of 'CAST' conferences) will be organized, including one for the Arab States (CASTARAB II), and the other for Latin America and the Caribbean (CASTALAC II). Document 22 C/83 presents an evaluation of the SPINES Pilot Programme which has now accomplished its objectives.

(115) Fifty-nine delegates, two representatives of intergovernmental organizations and two observers of non-governmental organizations took part in the debate. Speakers expressed support for Major Programme IX as one likely to have beneficial effects, and referred to its interaction with Major Programme VI. One speaker stated that science should help reduce the disparities between industrialized and developing countries. Several participants referred to social resistance to change as one of the obstacles to be overcome in order to ensure that science and technology effectively contribute to harmonious socio-economic development.

(116) Two delegates rated the priority for Major Programme IX less highly than that for other scientific programmes. Other delegates felt that the resources allocated to it were insufficient.

Programme IX. 1 - Study and the improvement of the relationship between science, technology and society

(117) Most delegates who spoke on Major Programme IX made specific comments on Programme IX. 1. Whilst there was wide consensus that the proposed activities were well structured and consistent, some delegates proposed modifications in the wording of certain passages of proposed resolution 9.1, paragraph 5 (a), or in the work plan. Almost all of these views were supported by specific draft resolutions.

(118) Subprogramme IX. 1.1 attracted the attention of numerous delegates who expressed the wish that their countries be associated closely with the case-studies foreseen in paragraphs 09107 and 09109 in order: (a) to study recent developments in the relationship between science, technology and society in various social contexts; and (b) to conduct social assessments of technologies in developing countries. Several delegates commended the interdisciplinary nature of the case-study approach, while one delegate insisted that all cases should be carefully selected. Another speaker, commenting on paragraph 09112, noted that the study on the ethical aspects of the relations between science and society should deal with the psychological health of man as a consequence of technological change.

(119) One speaker felt that the case-studies were too vague. A number of delegates stated that their countries were willing to participate in the execution of research work called for by the case-studies and in the various workshops mentioned throughout Programme IX. 1. Several delegates were in favour of continuing the Research and Human Needs Project (related to paragraph 09108), its publications and its affiliation with various international non-governmental organizations. One delegate expressed interest in the continuation of methodological work on long-term scientific forecasting in conjunction with

specialized institutions such as the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis; he offered his country's further co-operation in this endeavour.

(120) Several delegations spoke in favour of the action proposed to help train specialists in the study of the interrelationship between science, technology and society, and here again, expressed the wish to associate their countries with this effort. Three delegates supported the proposal to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Niels Bohr in 1985.

(121) Subprogramme IX. 1. 2 met with general approval. One delegate deplored the discrepancy between its title and the proposed actions which follow. Some speakers said that false hope should not be raised as to the role that scientists can play in terms of world disarmament, while a number of delegates supported this action emphasizing the scientists' commitment to peace. Another delegate wished this subprogramme to be reinforced in view of the forthcoming United Nations International Year of Peace; he suggested that the actions proposed in terms of paragraph 09115 be considered as a point of departure for the future, and that this endeavour be extended in the 1986-1987 biennium. One speaker suggested that the concept of peace should be linked with that of disarmament in this part of the Organization's programme, while two delegates proposed to associate the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) with the activities concerning scientific research and the arms race. Several delegates invited Unesco to hold the first forum in their respective countries. Some delegates, however, expressed opposition to the action envisaged in paragraph 09115, stressing that a cause-and-effect relationship between scientific and technological research and the arms build-up represented an oversimplification of the problem.

(122) The role of women in the assimilation and spread of technological innovation met with the approval of most delegates; a number of them insisted on the need to strengthen the role of women in the generation of new scientific and technological knowledge, and in its application. One delegate observed that many countries of the world are depriving themselves of nearly 50 per cent of their potential in science and technology by excluding women from the work force in that field.

(123) Many delegates stressed the great importance of the popularization of science and commented favourably on Subprogramme IX. 1. 3, which was well conceived in their opinion. A number of speakers said that a local touch should be given to the various actions proposed under this subprogramme. One delegate cautioned, however, against the potential vagueness of popularization. Many delegates hoped that their countries would benefit from the training actions envisaged in paragraphs 09120, 09121 and 09122. Three speakers pointed to the difference between 'dissemination' and 'popularization' of information, while others insisted that popularization of science and technology should take into consideration

the needs of agricultural workers, and of rural populations in general. Several delegates made specific suggestions concerning popularization, including the development of mobile exhibitions and the organization of national prizes.

(124) An evaluation of the quarterly journal, Impact of science on society, was called for by two speakers. A number of delegates recommended continuation of this periodical, which they rated highly, and two speakers congratulated Unesco on the imminent appearance of the magazine's seventh language edition. The possibility of adding other languages was mentioned.

(125) Several speakers remarked that their countries or organizations would be pleased to undertake various activities related to the popularization of science within the budgetary context of the participation programme (paragraphs 09125-09127).

Programme IX. 2 - Science and technology policies

(126) Most delegations spoke in favour of the proposals made for Programme IX. 2. Three delegations, however, expressed reservations. One felt that Major Programmes VI and X were more important. Another one expressed doubts as to the overall approach of this programme, and yet another one felt it lacked coherence and realism. In contrast, many of the speakers believed that this programme was most important, since it dealt with the possibilities of the beneficial transformation of the world through science and technology. One delegate said that his country had not, in the past, been altogether convinced by this programme, but now judged it to constitute a significant part of the Organization's activities. There was very wide consensus that assistance to Member States in the development of endogenous science and technology policies is a most commendable objective for Unesco.

(127) Many speakers advanced interesting and novel suggestions as to how the proposed activities for 1984-1985 might be realistically and effectively implemented. Three speakers appealed for a better tailoring of science and technology policies to the needs of the societies they serve. Many others laid stress on the interdisciplinary nature of the tasks ahead. Two delegations believed that the consultative group of experts established during the 1981-1983 triennium had helped to broaden the perspectives of Programme IX. 2 and to define the proposed future activities in a more flexible manner which would permit better linkages between research policies in the natural sciences and engineering on the one hand, and in the social sciences on the other. A number of speakers stressed, however, that these transformations - which were doubtless a reflection of maturity - should not lead to neglecting the need for methodological work and analysis at the national and regional levels. One delegate cautioned that science and technology policies have now assumed a global dimension; that there is a rapid accumulation of knowledge in this field; and that all disciplines now permeate the issues, thus

making them more complex. The consensus was that these considerations made Unesco's task in science and technology policies all the more challenging, highlighting its topicality and the growing needs for ever closer international co-operation in this increasingly specialized field.

(128) Statements by the representatives of two international organizations indicated that they shared the above concerns, as also did the observers of two non-governmental organizations, who offered their co-operation in appropriate contexts relating to this programme.

(129) A number of speakers viewed the role of Subprogramme IX, 2.1 as working to narrow the gap between the scientific and technological potential of the industrialized countries, on the one hand, and the less developed countries, on the other. While this obviously constituted a long-term objective, greater efforts should be made, in their opinion, to prompt increased and more effective co-operation of the richer countries in the realization of the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.

(130) Many delegates referred to regional intergovernmental conferences on science and technology policies. A great majority praised the beneficial effects of such conferences in the developing regions. One delegate stated that whilst his government was not favourably inclined to Programme IX, 2 as a whole, it realized that developing countries favoured this activity. A number of speakers called for objective evaluation of past ministerial conferences by measuring the extent to which their recommendations had been implemented, as was proposed with regard to the CASTASIA II Conference in paragraph 09215.

(131) One delegate reaffirmed his government's invitation to host the CASTALAC II Conference in mid-1985, and stressed the importance of the following topics: science, technology and rural development; science and technology policy instruments and mechanisms; research policies of governments and universities in the field of social sciences. Another delegate said that his country wished to host a regional seminar on the first of the above-mentioned topics, to be partly financed under the Regional Participation Programme. Other delegates from Latin America and Caribbean countries strongly supported the holding of CASTALAC II. Several delegates requested the Secretariat to seek the co-operation of appropriate regional bodies such as the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST), the Executive Secretariat of the 'Andrés Bello' Convention (SECAB), the Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena (JUNAC), or other institutions such as the Organization of American States (OAS) or the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), in preparation of CASTALAC II.

(132) Similarly, plans for the holding of CASTARAB II were supported by the representative of an organization from the region. It was hoped that the official establishment of the Arab Fund for Scientific and Technological Development

would have been finalized by then. Two delegates from Arab countries echoed these views.

(133) Several speakers from Africa, as well as the representative of an organization of the region supported the activities foreseen during the biennium with a view to the holding of CASTAFRICA II in 1987. A number of delegates stressed the importance of the meeting of directors of national science and technology policy-making bodies in the African countries. It was hoped that this might become a Standing Conference.

(134) Several speakers from the Asian region commended the achievements of CASTASIA II and stated their willingness to participate in its constructive evaluation.

(135) Although document 22 C/5 does not specifically provide for preparation of a MINESPOL III Conference, this possibility was mentioned in a draft resolution and in the debate. Two delegates supported initial preparation in 1984-1985 for such a conference, while four other delegates considered that the preparation of such a conference was not appropriate for the time being.

(136) The analytical activities dealing with national situations in the field of science and technology policies were favourably commented upon by several delegates who emphasized the importance of measures to raise the status of scientific researchers. This preoccupation was shared by the representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). One delegate requested that Unesco find the means to publish in Arabic the popular publication on science and scientific researchers in modern society mentioned in paragraph 09218.

(137) Draft resolution DR. 121, which was then being considered under Major Programme XIII, was referred to by the delegate from the sponsoring country during the debate. He stated that he would be pleased if, in the execution of the activities foreseen under paragraph 09218, the Director-General would take into account the pre-occupations expressed therein.

(138) Many delegates participated in a debate concerning the 'Development of national data bases and of regional and international exchanges of information on science and technology policies'. Most speakers stressed the importance that their countries attached to the development of such data bases, and to regional exchanges of information on science and technology policies. Certain delegates expressed the wish that Arabic and Russian versions of the SPINES Thesaurus be prepared under Unesco's auspices, and one speaker asked that current work on the publication of a Portuguese version be acknowledged in the text of the 22 C/5. Other delegates appealed for linguistic adaptations which might satisfy the requirements of specific groups of Member States such as those from Latin America or the Caribbean. Some delegates recalled the reservations their countries had previously expressed concerning the international computerized system for exchange of information on science and technology policy (SPINES); they noted with satisfaction that the Director-General had reached the conclusion (document 22 C/83) that the SPINES Pilot Programme had accomplished its objectives and had

shown that the organization of such a system was not opportune at the present time. Two delegates nevertheless expressed their reservations about activities for the development of national data bases, as envisaged in paragraph 09219.

(139) During discussion of Subprogramme IX. 2. 2 some delegations expressed their satisfaction with consultant services already received on science and technology policy. In connection with the two symposia planned in 1984-1985 for Asia and Latin America, a speaker from the latter region requested that the Latin American symposium be organized well before CASTALAC II so as to contribute to preparations for that Conference. A delegate from an Arab country asked that consideration be given to the addition of a third symposium for the Arab States region.

(140) The co-operation with communities of states regarding science and technology policies prompted several statements. Three African countries expressed their disappointment at the small size of the few contributions granted voluntarily to the Unesco Special Fund for Research and Experimental Development in Africa, recommended by CASTAFRICA I. A delegation from the Caribbean subregion requested assistance from Unesco in the design of statutes and regulations for a Special Fund for Scientific and Technological Development in the Caribbean. A delegate from the Andean region expressed interest in assistance from Unesco to carry out a feasibility study on the establishment of a similar fund for the Andean countries.

(141) Several delegations spoke favourably on the framing and implementation of a comprehensive co-ordinated science and technology policy for all the organizations of the United Nations system. Most of them gave prominence to the fact that Unesco is the only institution within the United Nations system to have the mandate and expertise to carry out this function. Another speaker said that whilst his government had for many years opposed a global science and technology policy for the United Nations system of organizations because such an all-embracing undertaking presented too many different aspects, it recognizes that Unesco has a role to play here in relation to assistance to individual countries, particularly the poor ones.

(142) Several delegations stressed the value their governments attached to the approach adopted in Subprogramme IX. 2. 3 which, in their view, had made important methodological contributions to the development of national science and technology policies.

(143) These views were echoed by several other delegates in connection with the problem of the determination of scientific and technological priorities. Some of them expressed specific views: one to say that it was gratifying to note that paragraph 09231, relating to a pilot project for rural areas in the Andean altiplano, gave priority attention to the study of the rehabilitation of traditional technologies; another called attention to the fact that priority-setting techniques in regard to research and experimental development are as yet in a highly exploratory

phase, it being difficult to find a means of predicting the role that might be played by emerging technologies; one cautioned against the setting of priorities which are not adequately adapted to the societal environment within which they are intended to operate; and one expressed the opinion that the identification of science and technology priorities, as applied by Unesco, is not likely to lead to useful results.

(144) Some speakers supported the studies foreseen under paragraph 09233 on the measurement of scientific and technological development. They called attention to interesting possibilities such as the development of indicators that take into account educational, cultural and other social factors and which may present a picture quite different from that arising from exclusively economic concepts and criteria, or developing indicators which would permit an accurate comparison of similar situations in industrialized and developing countries.

(145) The proposed action for increasing the effectiveness of research institutions and units, which mainly comprises the International Comparative Study on the Organization and Effectiveness of Research Units (ICSOPRU), received strong support from several delegations. Statements on this item ranged from warm recognition of the ICSOPRU programme's achievements, to the remark that the programme had been successful despite difficulties bound up with its magnitude.

(146) Many speakers expressed their views on Subprogramme IX. 2. 4. Most of them endorsed it, while three delegates had reservations.

(147) The creation of regional networks of teaching and research units in scientific and technological development policy was welcomed by several speakers from Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Delegates from several Asian Member States stated the intention of their countries to participate in the Asian network to be launched in the 1984-1985 biennium. One delegate informed the Commission of his country's readiness to host one of the training seminars foreseen. A Latin American speaker hoped that a survey on the measures taken for the establishment of the Latin American and Caribbean network could be carried out in 1984 and a report presented to CASTALAC II.

(148) The need to develop teaching materials for training courses in scientific and technological development policies was underlined, as well as the importance of seeking extra-budgetary funds for this purpose.

(149) The establishment of an international scheme for training and research relating to scientific and technological development policies, described in document 22 C/82, prompted an extensive debate in which many delegations took part.

(150) Some speakers stated that document 22 C/82 contained a summary of the Feasibility Study that had been carried out by the Secretariat. The full-scale Feasibility Study presented several possible operational and statutory options for the envisaged scheme but made no formal recommendations since a decision was not expected from

the General Conference until its twenty-third session. By that time the results of the work on the establishment of the Asian and possibly also the Latin American and Caribbean networks would be available, together with other factors for consideration.

(151) The speakers taking part in the debate expressed their views on factors which might militate for or against the establishment of an international scheme having one among several possible structures.

(152) One speaker drew attention to the fact that, subsequent to the drafting of document 22 C/82 and the large-scale Feasibility Study, an important symposium had taken place in Berlin (West), in June 1983, which had produced a Final Report with new and interesting information and views which should be taken into account by Member States in future consideration of this matter.

Conclusion of the debate on Programmes IX.1 and IX.2

(153) In his reply, the representative of the Director-General stated the Director-General was gratified to note the support for Programme IX. He thanked the delegates who had offered the help of their countries in the execution of the work plan and assured them that the Secretariat would endeavour to benefit from these offers. It was gratifying to note that Programme IX.1 had been endorsed by the Commission and that offers of co-operation had been made, particularly in the field of training of scientific communicators.

(154) With respect to Programme IX.2, it was pleasing to note that some Member States which in the past had entertained doubts about this programme now found it more attractive and flexible. The promising avenues of action opened up by CASTASIA II had certainly contributed to this new attitude.

(155) The historical background to the question of the possible establishment of an international institute for training and research in scientific and technological development policy and planning was recalled. As indicated in document 22 C/82 and the underlying Feasibility Study, the establishment of a centralized institution was not envisaged. The proposed scheme would be initially experimental, and would focus on training activities, conducted with the support of a regional network of existing institutions already active in that field.

(156) The SPINES Pilot Programme had been terminated; efforts would now be concentrated on the various linguistic versions of the SPINES Thesaurus and on assistance to Member States in the setting up of their own data bases in the field of science and technology policy.

(157) Preparations for CASTALAC II, CASTARAB II and CASTAFRICA II had been welcomed by the Commission. The organization of a first meeting of directors of national science and technology policy-making bodies in Africa was supported. Divergent views were expressed concerning the holding of a MINESPOL III

Conference. In this regard, the Director-General would consult extensively with Member States of the region concerned before making any proposal to the twenty-third session of the General Conference.

(158) The important question of the scientist's contribution to peace would be taken up, especially during activities and meetings preparatory to the Niels Bohr centenary celebration, since a most important part of his work had been directed towards promoting peace.

(159) The representative of the Director-General concluded by saying that everything possible would be done in all activities of Major Programme IX to enhance the role of women in science and technology, in both research and application.

Recommendations relating to entire Major Programme IX

(160) The Commission examined resolution 9.1 proposed by the Director-General (22 C/5, paragraph 09002) and thirteen draft resolutions submitted by Member States concerning Major Programme IX.

(a) Draft resolutions pertaining to the proposed resolution 9.1

(161) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the proposed resolution 9.1, as amended by DRs 280, 290 and 318 (part) with modifications suggested in the respective notes by the Director-General (22 C/Resolution 9.1).

(b) Draft resolutions which concern the work plan

(162) Draft resolution DR.93 proposed amendments which the Director-General, in his note, accepted. The Commission therefore took note of this draft resolution and the agreement of the Director-General. The majority of the proposed amendments to the work plan in DRs 318 and 322 were welcomed and accepted by the Director-General. The Commission therefore took note of the relevant parts of the draft resolutions and of the Director-General's observations thereon.

(163) The Commission also took note of DR. 343 and the note of the Director-General, on the understanding that he would take it into account, as far as possible, when implementing the 1984-1985 programme, and in preparing the document 23 C/5.

(c) Draft resolutions withdrawn

(164) The Commission noted that DRs 43, 72, 131 and 270 had been withdrawn by their sponsors in the light of the comments of the Director-General. In a statement the sponsor of DR.72 underlined the fact that 1986 had been declared by the United Nations to be the Year of Peace. The Commission noted that DR.30 would be considered by Commission IV under Major Programme VII,

and required no action. DR.147 had already been examined in Discussion Unit 9.

(d) Draft resolutions approved by the Commission

(165) The Commission examined DR. 244 and the note on it by the Director-General and twenty-two delegates took part in the debate. Several speakers stated that the proposed resolution contained in the note by the Director-General did not indicate sufficiently clearly the purpose of the study. Some of them indicated their intention to vote against or abstain. Others, however, expressed their satisfaction with this proposed resolution.

(166) A proposal for adjourning the debate was moved but rejected (26 votes in favour, 58 against, and 8 abstentions).

(167) The resolution proposed by the Director-General in his note on DR. 244, and fully accepted by the sponsoring Member State, was then put to a vote. The Commission decided, by 48 votes in favour, 10 against, with 28 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolution (22 C/Resolution 9. 2). Two delegations explained their vote.

(168) The Commission then unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the work plan found in paragraphs 09102 to 09128 and 09202 to 09246 of the 22 C/5, as amended, and of documents 22 C/82 and 22 C/83.

(169) The Commission also took note of the budget provisions contained in paragraphs 09101 and 09201.

(170) One Member State requested that a vote be taken on the global budget for Major Programme IX. The Commission recommended, by 78 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions, that the General Conference approve for Major Programme IX an appropriation of \$5,809,600 under the regular programme (paragraph 09001 of the 22 C/5), it being understood that this budget figure was expressed in 'constant dollars' and would subsequently be adjusted to account for inflation during the triennium 1981-1983 and that the figure might also be adjusted to take into account any modifications which may be introduced either by Commission III when, at the conclusion of its work, it makes recommendations on the distribution of resources allocated to it from the reserve for draft resolutions or by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five Programme Commissions.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 16

MAJOR PROGRAMME X - THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AND TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

(171) Commission III devoted its thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and part of its seventeenth meetings to consideration of Discussion Unit 16, which covered:

Programme X.1 - The earth's crust
and its mineral and energy
resources

Programme X.2 - Natural hazards

Programme X.3 - Water resources, and

Programme X.4 - The ocean and its resources

The relevant sections of document 22 C/5 (paragraphs 10001 to 10486) and the corresponding section of the proposed resolution (paragraph 10002) were considered, together with documents 22 C/78, 22 C/80, 22 C/81 and 22 C/84 and 22 C/DRs 15, 16, 25, 43, 63, 64, 128, 144, 201, 212, 266, 333, 336, 342, 345, 346, 356 and 357.

(172) In introducing Discussion Unit 16, the representative of the Director-General drew attention to the continuity with Discussion Unit 17 and to the fact that Major Programme X constituted a coherent whole, with all its nine programmes being complementary. The programmes under discussion included the intergovernmental scientific programmes of the Organization, which have their own national committees and governing organs and are conducted in close association with international scientific unions. Efforts had been made to further interdisciplinarity and problem-oriented approaches. All parts of Major Programme X, by their very nature, were

conducted in close co-operation with other United Nations organizations, which benefited in particular from the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme formulated under UNEP's auspices. Programme X.1 included a proposal to enlarge the scope of IGCP, and consequently to change its name. The major regional project in Africa was gathering momentum, and greater use was made of remote-sensing techniques. Programme X.2 focused on earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but other natural disasters were also considered, such as floods in relation to Programme X.3 or tsunamis in relation to Programme X.4. Water, which is the subject of Programme X.3, plays a vital role in all aspects of human life. This leads to close interdependence of this programme with other parts of Major Programme X. The third phase of IHP would be the main instrument of Unesco's action in this field and would contribute to other United Nations endeavours, including the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the World Climate Programme. Programme X.4 illustrated the complementarity of activities carried out by the IOC and the Division of Marine Sciences and the close interactions between this programme and the international scientific community. The new ocean regime, codified within the Convention on the Law of the Sea, had increased the responsibilities of countries for the exploration and rational use of their marine resources. The increasing

needs in international co-operation resulting from this challenge had led the Director-General to make the supplementary proposals for the reinforcement of IOC contained in paragraphs 10471 to 10486 which were now included within the budget ceiling. Programme X.4 was well balanced between global activities and regional approaches.

(173) Dr Kesse, Chairman of the IGCP Board, presented the report contained in document 22 C/78. After having briefly explained how IGCP was created as a joint venture of Unesco and the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), he stressed that the main goal of the programme was to encourage international research on geological problems related to the identification and assessment of natural resources and the improvement of man's environment. Referring to the last session of the IGCP Board in February 1983, he explained that the proposal to change the name of the programme into 'International Geological Co-operation Programme' would fulfil the need to develop links with other related fields such as geophysics, marine geology and hydrogeology, etc. The Board had also decided to launch an international programme, 'Quaternary - Geology for survival', which could be of immense value to mankind. Finally, the Board asked for a substantial increase in the funds attributed to the IGCP, so that earth scientists in developing countries can be offered a framework for participating in the progress made in the geological disciplines. Such an increase would also help bring geoscientists from developing nations to international meetings including the forthcoming 27th International Geological Congress.

(174) The Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), Mr G. Kovacs, introduced document 22 C/80, the report of the Council to the General Conference. He referred to the results of the second phase of the IHP (1981-1983) and noted, in particular, the increasing responsibility of non-governmental organizations and national committees in its execution. He recalled that the IHP should contribute not only to Programme X.3 but also to other programmes in Major Programme X, in particular X.2, X.5, X.6, X.7 and X.9, as underlined in the recommendations of the Executive Board to the General Conference. He informed the Commission that the IHP Bureau felt that the proposed actions of these programmes, as outlined in document 22 C/5, do not effectively take into account the water-related aspects and that the distribution of funds available for the execution of Major Programme X does not reflect the great importance of water in socio-economic development, in particular in the developing countries.

(175) Dr Ronquillo, Chairman of IOC, presented the report of the Commission (22 C/81). He drew attention to the way in which the Commission has recently evolved from a phase of planning and structure consolidation to a new phase of action and development. He noted that the reinforcement of regional activities with a view to increasing the involvement of Member

States and scientists, especially those of the developing world, coupled with the launching or intensification of the global scientific research programmes and ocean service systems and activities, had prepared the Commission for the continuation and strengthening of the ocean partnership which has been a hallmark of IOC activities during the past two decades. To meet the aspirations of the developing countries, the Commission had adopted a Comprehensive Plan for a Major Assistance Programme to Enhance the Marine Science Capabilities of Developing Countries. He also expressed his appreciation for the continuing support given by the Director-General of Unesco to the development of its programme of work. Nevertheless, and in spite of these efforts, the tasks facing the Commission to meet the demands of its Member States and to fulfil its unique role concerning marine science and related activities in the United Nations system exceeded the resources available to it.

(176) Seventy-three delegates of Member States and the representative of one non-governmental organization spoke during the debate. Major Programme X as a whole received unanimous support and all its programmes were lauded. Delegates emphasized the outstanding record of success of the intergovernmental scientific programmes, which was in large measure due to the active participation of scientists of Member States and to close association with non-governmental scientific bodies. Many speakers drew attention to the needs of developing countries for greater assistance so that their potential to participate more actively in the intergovernmental programmes could be enhanced. They noted that many of the proposed areas of research were indeed fundamental to the solution of pressing world problems which had an immediate impact on the daily lives of their people.

(177) Many delegates underlined the fundamental unity of Major Programme X and stressed the need for maintaining close links between its component programmes. They gave a number of examples of these necessary linkages, noting for instance that Programme X.2 on natural disasters should be closely related to Programmes X.3 and X.6 and develop activities concerning floods and droughts, or stressing the necessary continuity between Programme X.4 on marine science and aspects of Programme X.5 on coastal and island regions, or recalling that Programme X.3 on water resources should indeed be related to all others.

(178) Many delegates welcomed the interdisciplinary approach of Major Programme X and some of them called for its further strengthening in the future. Many delegates stated with satisfaction that all activities under Major Programme X were of interest to both developing and industrialized countries, and constituted good ground for effective and fruitful global and regional co-operation.

(179) Referring in general to the four intergovernmental programmes covered by Major Programme X (IGCP, IHP, MAB and IOC programmes), many delegations emphasized their maturity and

continued value and felt that they had their place among the best achievements of the Organization. They welcomed in this respect the close co-operation with the non-governmental scientific community, the emphasis placed on pilot projects and networks and the linkages established between research and training activities.

(180) Finally a number of delegates expressed the view that Major Programme X should be given increased resources.

Programme X.1 - The earth's crust and its mineral and energy resources

(181) Many speakers commented very favourably on this programme and particularly on Subprogramme X.1.1 'Spatio-temporal geological correlation', which covers the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP).

(182) There was general consensus to replace the word 'correlation' by 'co-operation' in IGCP, in order to clearly reflect its shift from traditional geological correlation to an increased utilization of geophysical methods in mineral and energy prospection, as well as to stress the growing importance of regional and international co-operation in the framework of IGCP for research and training activities.

(183) The proposal to merge the IGCP Scientific Committee with the IGCP Board with a view to channelling any resultant savings towards research projects was felt to need further consideration, in particular in consultation with IUGS, and was withdrawn for the time being.

(184) Many delegations regretted what they felt to be a discrepancy between the budget allotted to the IGCP for the biennium 1984-1985 and the challenge resulting from the need to ensure greater participation by developing countries and from the plans to extend its original scope. They considered that appropriate adjustments should be made within the regular programme and extra-budgetary funds should also be made available. One delegation took this opportunity to stress the fundamental problems raised in the second IGCP Interim Report concerning the interests and situations of developing and industrialized countries in a programme such as the IGCP, and the need to reconcile these in spite of the constraints encountered through an appropriate development of the Programme.

(185) It was stressed by a number of speakers that the two current major earth science programmes, i. e. IGCP and the International Lithosphere Programme of ICSU - and, in particular, Unesco's participation therein - needed to be carefully geared in order to achieve greater complementarity. It was considered that the evolution of IGCP as evidenced by the change of its title would help in this direction.

(186) A number of delegates made specific suggestions for possible future IGCP research subjects, including the Precambrian in Africa and in other continents, the Quaternary (as the formation closest to the human habitat) and the granite chains of South-East Asia and their

equivalents in the rest of the Western Pacific region. Other delegates proposed the consideration of geothermal energy and the exploration of hydrocarbon resources in shallow waters of coastal regions as appropriate themes to be taken up by the IGCP.

(187) Many delegations expressed their satisfaction with Subprogramme X.1.2 'Geology for economic development', centred on the study of the Precambrian of Africa. This subprogramme includes aspects of fundamental geology, of applied research and a training component. Several delegates expressed their country's willingness to participate actively in this project and stressed the need to strengthen the infrastructure of the geological institutions in Africa. The direct link of this regional project with IGCP was underlined. A number of delegations indicated the need for corresponding regional programmes on the Precambrian in other continents, in particular in South Asia and Latin America, and for the study of sedimentary basins in the Pacific region. These regional studies would represent a logical development of the IGCP, aimed at satisfying the needs of developing countries in the respective areas.

(188) Subprogramme X.1.3 'Geology for land-use planning' was welcomed by a number of delegations. One delegate regarded this programme as having greater priority than other components of Programme X.1, and it was referred to by another delegate as being an excellent example of applied geology. In this connection, the importance of environmental studies in geology was stressed and co-operation with UNEP recommended. The impact of mining activities on the human environment should be an important subject of these studies, but not the only one.

(189) In the field of interdisciplinary research of the earth's crust, many delegations expressed their support for the co-operation with the Inter-Union Commission on the Lithosphere of ICSU, and several delegations endorsed the draft resolution submitted by Canada for this purpose. Greater financial support for the 27th International Geological Congress, which will be held in August 1984 in Moscow, was requested by several delegates to facilitate the participation of scientists from developing countries. The importance of studies related to the problems of the development and structure of the earth's crust, in particular in relation to the occurrence of mineral resources, human environment and natural hazards, was underlined by one delegate. At the same time, attention was drawn to the importance of the study of geological and metallogenic processes, related to the Precambrian geological system. One delegate stressed the importance of introducing geochemical prospection methods into geological research. Another delegate requested assistance for the creation of an international institute for crystallography.

(190) The importance of introducing remote-sensing techniques into the earth sciences programme as well as into other fields of Major Programme X was emphasized by a number of delegates. Several of them felt that the application

of these methods in Unesco projects would prove useful in many regions. One delegate stressed the need for international co-operation in this field of activities, especially for small and developing countries. Recourse to data-processing, using up-to-date methods and with the dissemination of geological information, was approved by several delegates.

(191) The enormous amount of information contained in earth science maps was pointed out by some delegates, who recommended that Unesco ensure better publicity for such documents. Several delegates welcomed the future publication of maps of the African continent and expressed their wish to participate in their elaboration, and their hope that this work would be undertaken in co-operation with other interested organizations.

(192) Many delegates welcomed the activities concerning the training of specialists in the field of earth sciences as a major component of the programme. Some delegates stressed the importance of linking training activities to both laboratory and field research. They referred to training as being an antidote to technological dependence. Further training activities should be organized in the regions, whenever feasible. This included the training of technicians which was often neglected. Several delegates requested that Unesco make further efforts to include more women in training activities in the earth sciences at all levels.

Programme X. 2 - Natural hazards

(193) Many delegates pointed out the importance of evaluating and mitigating the risks arising from natural hazards, as well as the need for all countries to take part in prevention activities. Delegates from areas which are more disaster-prone stressed the fact that natural hazards frequently claim victims and cause considerable damage to the national economy. A number of them expressed appreciation for timely help given by Unesco on the occasion of natural disasters.

(194) A number of delegates advocated that more importance be assigned to natural hazards of climatic origin, namely droughts, floods, cyclones and thunderstorms. Many referred to their national activities and institutions and offered help in the implementation of the programme and in hosting meetings.

(195) Several delegates stressed the necessity of international co-operation and exchange of data, notably by using modern technology. Some felt that co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief and competent non-governmental organizations should be strengthened.

(196) Delegates from the Balkan region expressed their interest in the follow-up study of the Unesco/UNDP project on the mitigation of earthquake risk which had achieved its primary objectives. Several delegates from the Arab States appreciated the ongoing Unesco project on the mitigation of earthquake risk in their region.

Several delegates from Africa asked for the expansion of activities related to natural hazards in this continent. Attention should be given in particular to the Rift Valley area, because of its seismic and volcanic activity. Some delegates underlined the necessity of studying other fields of natural hazards in Africa, particularly droughts and landslides. Some speakers from Mediterranean countries underlined the importance of studying tectonics in this area in order to elucidate the mechanisms of natural hazards. Comparative study among similar areas, such as the Caribbean and West Pacific, was called for. One delegate requested that co-operation should be established with the Europeo-Mediterranean Seismological Centre.

(197) Volcanic hazards attracted the attention of a number of delegates. The creation of early-warning systems was strongly advocated by most of the delegates from volcanic disaster-prone areas. The need for support for the training and research in volcanology in the Western Pacific region was stressed by delegates from this region. One delegate asked for co-operation with the World Organization of Volcanic Observatories.

(198) In reference to the Feasibility Study conducted by Unesco, the establishment of one, or possibly two, experimental site(s) for earthquake prediction research was supported by several delegates. Two delegates suggested that sites be placed in their respective countries. The need for proper technical evaluation and financial support was stressed in this connection. The importance of theoretical modelling in the prediction of natural hazards, especially for earthquake prediction, was stressed by four delegates. One delegate suggested the holding of a seminar on this subject in his country.

(199) One delegate advocated the usefulness of a seismic engineering manual for low-cost housing. Several delegates stated that social impact is an important element in preventing possible natural hazards.

(200) Some delegates felt that the budgetary resources allocated to the programme were not commensurate with its importance to Member States.

Programme X. 3 - Water resources

(201) Almost all delegates expressed their strong support for Programme X. 3. They stressed the vital role of water resources and mentioned some of the water-related problems with which their countries are confronted and to the solution of which Unesco's programme may contribute. Several of them indicated that Programme X. 3 should have the highest priority and suggested that resources for it be increased. A number of them referred to the importance of water problems throughout Major Programme X. The Commission took note of the IHP report presented in document 22 C/80. All speakers supported the basic orientations and main themes of the third phase of the IHP devoted to the scientific basis for water resources management. They expressed the intention of their countries

to participate actively in its execution. Several delegates noted the good co-operation between Unesco and the non-governmental organizations concerned in the planning and execution of IHP activities. Many delegates noted the important role which the national committees for the IHP of their countries are playing at the national as well as at the international level.

(202) Several delegates strongly stressed the importance of water resources management problems related to seasonal and interannual climate variability. Droughts and floods are examples of these and cause the most severe damage. Many speakers stressed the importance of studies and projects under Programme X.3 concerning the overall assessment, planning and management of water resources, their conservation, the determination of the influence of man on water resources, the exploitation and protection of groundwater resources, inter-basin transfers of water and other major water projects, the water supply to rural and urban populations, water problems in arid and semi-arid areas and the water problems of small islands. Various delegates mentioned particular interest in specific research areas such as those of remote-sensing, urban hydrology, acid precipitation, erosion, sedimentation, sea-water intrusion in coastal aquifers, karst hydrology, soil salinization and re-use of waste water. Two delegates suggested that more attention within Unesco's programme should be given to large lakes and their resources.

(203) Several delegates stressed the need for adaptation of research and educational programmes to the specific needs of the various regions and subregions and welcomed the relevant indications contained in document 22 C/5.

(204) One delegate considered that the financial and human resources for the execution of Programme X.3 appeared to be spread too thinly over too many activities. Another delegate expressed doubts about the inclusion in IHP-III of a project dealing with nuclear techniques, since these are the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(205) Several delegates drew attention to the importance of disseminating widely the results achieved during the first two phases of the IHP. Two delegates urged that IHP reports should have a wider distribution and publicity because they are generally not sufficiently known at the moment and do not seem to be included in the information in computerized data banks. One of them questioned whether the methods used by Unesco for the distribution of IHP reports and publications were adequate and suggested a wider and better organized distribution of specialized catalogues. The other delegate noted that there was a need to give greater consideration to the packaging of the information, tailoring it to specific conditions.

(206) Many delegates underlined the importance of regional and subregional co-operation in the activities of the IHP. A number referred in particular to the incentive for regional co-operation offered by the three major regional projects on the rational use and conservation of water resources in rural areas, and expressed

their willingness to participate actively in the relevant activities. In particular, several delegates from Latin America mentioned the efforts being made by their countries in that project. They noted that, at a recent meeting of the South American National Committees for the IHP, a number of resolutions had been passed concerning regional activities and that these resolutions would be submitted to the Intergovernmental Council of the IHP for action.

(207) Most of the delegates from Asia and the Pacific recommended the launching of a fourth major regional project in water resources covering their region. They noted that consultations had already taken place among the countries concerned and that there was evidence of strong support for such an activity. They proposed, therefore, that the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 should make provision for initiating the new major regional project.

(208) Most speakers stressed the importance of the training activities under Programme X.3. Several of them referred to the particular importance of and need for technician training, since the lack of trained technicians in developing countries is often critical. Several delegates referred to the increasingly important role that women scientists and technicians could play in the field of water resources and noted with pleasure the emphasis placed on this matter.

(209) Several delegates referred to the post-graduate training courses hosted by their countries and to the list of Unesco-sponsored courses given in paragraph 10356 of 22 C/5. They requested continuing and more substantial support on the part of Unesco for these courses. Several delegates mentioned new courses organized in their countries; some of them requested their inclusion in the list of Unesco-sponsored courses in hydrology and water resources, while others indicated their intention of suggesting new courses for inclusion. Several delegates recommended that Unesco encourage better co-operation in respect of the various courses; this might include exchanges of experience, lecture notes and lecturers.

(210) Some delegates stressed the need to strengthen activities leading to greater public information and participation within the IHP. One delegate, while welcoming the aims of paragraph 10336, considered that the text should be more forceful with respect to the need to influence planners and decision-makers. He noted that, in the last analysis, their views are absolutely essential and that the IHP must work more closely with financing and executing departments or ministries.

(211) Several delegates requested assistance from Unesco in the establishment and strengthening of their water-related research and training institutions. Two delegates referred to the need for assistance by Unesco in the establishment of a regional hydrology research institute in the Caribbean. Several delegates expressed support for the establishment in China, with Unesco support, of an international research and training centre on erosion and sedimentation, and

recommended that Unesco should endeavour to mobilize extra-budgetary resources for the appropriate development of this centre.

(212) Finally, several delegates mentioned the importance attached by their countries to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, an international effort with which Unesco is associated.

Programme X. 4 - The ocean and its resources

(213) Almost all speakers expressed their strong support for Programme X. 4. Many speakers referred to the impact that the new ocean regime would have on their national ocean policy as based on the responsibilities which must be assumed under the Convention on the Law of the Sea. Most speakers emphasized the need to ensure that adequate assistance could be provided to lay a sound foundation for marine science development. Some delegates felt that urgent measures were needed to provide the necessary assistance to reduce the gap in marine science capabilities between developing and industrialized countries. Many delegates observed that the task at hand was so vast that not only should Unesco increase the resources made available to the IOC, as proposed in the draft 22 C/5, but that massive technical assistance also would be required through extra-budgetary resources.

(214) One delegate referred to the resolution on the Development of National Marine Science, Technology and Ocean Service Infrastructures which his country, on behalf of the Group of 77, had submitted to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and which had subsequently been adopted. He shared the expectations expressed by many delegates that the strategy defined by the Unesco/IOC Comprehensive Plan for a Major Assistance Programme would mobilize the substantive funds required to strengthen marine science at the national and regional levels.

(215) A large number of delegates supported the planned activities of the IOC, drawing attention to its potential as an intergovernmental body to promote marine scientific research and development among its Member States as well as through the United Nations system where the Commission had a unique responsibility to coordinate scientific programmes relating to oceanography. They felt that all necessary action should be taken to ensure the continued leadership of Unesco, especially through its IOC, in this field.

(216) The Commission took note of the 'Triennial Report 1980-1982'. Various delegations expressed their satisfaction with the work of the IOC and the considerable results achieved during the period covered by the report.

(217) Many delegates referred to the useful co-operation between IOC and the Division of Marine Sciences. Some delegates voiced their concern regarding the possible dispersal of the marine science programme between X. 4 and X. 5 which should not lead to an artificial separation

of coastal and offshore marine scientific research, and stressed the need to ensure continuity between Programmes X. 4 and X. 5. One delegate stressed the fact that from a scientific viewpoint the marine environment must be studied as a whole and pointed out the danger of duplication of effort if parallel structures were to be established at the national and international levels. Two delegates suggested that a special discussion unit be devoted at future sessions of the General Conference to all aspects of the programme dealing with the marine environment.

(218) The major scientific thrusts of the IOC, set down in Subprogramme X. 4. 1 'Promotion of scientific investigation of the ocean and its resources' were endorsed by many delegates. A number of delegates stressed the fact that only with better knowledge of their marine living and non-living resources would they be able to exploit them in a rational manner in order to achieve greater socio-economic development. In this connection several delegates referred to the timeliness of the new IOC programmes on Ocean Science and Living Resources and on Ocean Science and Non-Living Resources.

(219) The importance of studies on the health of the oceans was also stressed, including the need to improve monitoring of pollutants, evaluating their effects and thus providing the scientific basis for the protection of the marine environment. Many delegates supported the acceleration of the joint IOC/SCOR programme on climate changes and the oceans, drawing attention to the essential information which the oceans can provide for the understanding of climate and the intricate links between regional and global phenomena. The co-operation between Unesco and ICSU was praised in this regard.

(220) Several delegates mentioned the 'El Niño' phenomenon as a prime example of a present-day regional problem in the South-East Pacific, with an immediate and very serious local impact on fisheries, agriculture, communications and other human activities. They added that that phenomenon was a key factor in the climatic anomalies that resulted in disastrous floods in the coastal countries of South America and that could produce drought in areas as far away as Australia. Some delegates referred to the co-operation of their countries with IOC and the CPPS in a regional interdisciplinary research and training project which had been submitted to UNDP for funding. They also appealed to Unesco and the international scientific community to take all possible measures to mobilize extra-budgetary funding for this project.

(221) Concerning Subprogramme X. 4. 2, several speakers referred to the essential partnership between Unesco and ICSU, particularly ICSU's Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, in developing sound research programmes for generating new knowledge.

(222) A number of speakers emphasized the importance of marine coastal systems, whose management required a sound scientific understanding of their functioning. Some speakers commented favourably on the work of the Division

of Marine Sciences, including that on mangroves, coral-reefs and planktonic ecosystems.

(223) Activities relating to ocean services on Subprogramme X. 4. 3 were supported by many delegates. The important contribution made by IOC towards ensuring that data are collected, stored and internationally exchanged was referred to by several speakers.

(224) One speaker felt that emphasis should be placed on field work and that the analysis of the collected data through workshops should be facilitated. Some delegates drew attention to the value of the tsunami warning system of countries in the Pacific, co-ordinated by the IOC, in mitigating the disasters caused by these phenomena. Some delegates also noted the relevance of remote-sensing techniques to oceanographic research.

(225) One delegate proposed that publications and documents should carry abstracts in Arabic if they could not be published in full in that language. Several delegates requested wider use of the Russian language.

(226) In discussing Subprogramme X. 4. 4, a large number of delegates stressed the importance of activities related to strengthening national and regional capabilities in marine sciences.

(227) Several delegates expressed their appreciation of the support which Unesco has given their countries in establishing marine research institutions and commissioning research vessels. Many others drew attention to the urgent need to increase such support, particularly for training and education, in view of the early stage of oceanographic development in their countries.

(228) Some delegates felt that the participation of developing countries in IOC activities could be further improved and thus supported the supplementary proposals under Programme X. 4, part of which was allocated to launching the first stage of the Unesco/IOC Comprehensive Plan for a Major Assistance Programme.

(229) A number of delegates offered various forms of assistance, including the provision of expertise and training courses, financial contributions and training possibilities aboard research vessels.

(230) Concerning Subprogramme X. 4. 5, several delegates announced the creation of National Oceanographic Committees as an important step in mobilizing their capabilities towards achieving national goals in ocean affairs and to interact with Unesco and its IOC. At the regional level, many delegates expressed their interest in and support for the IOC regional subsidiary bodies in the Western Pacific, Caribbean, and Central Indian Ocean. Some delegates felt that the IOC could assist their countries in collaborating more closely at the regional level, and welcomed the establishment of the new regional subsidiary bodies, which should continue to be strengthened.

(231) One delegate regretted the delay by Unesco in appointing a marine science officer to the Regional Office for Science and Technology in Africa who could assist with the promotion of

the IOC Co-operative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean.

(232) In speaking of the role of the IOC as an intergovernmental body which facilitates co-operation amongst its Member States and also serves other United Nations organizations, a number of delegates felt that the Secretariat of the Commission required further substantial financial and staff support in view of the growing importance of the oceans to mankind. On the basis of draft resolution DR. 356 several delegations recommended that the programme of IOC continue to be strengthened during the subsequent biennia of the Medium-Term Plan and appealed to Member States, public and private institutions and individuals to support the Major Assistance Programme. They also invited the Director-General to mobilize extra-budgetary resources for that purpose.

(233) Finally, many delegates indicated specific activities that they wish to support and also participate in, and requested that these be borne in mind when the annual programmes for 1984 and 1985 were implemented.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(234) In his reply, the representative of the Director-General noted that many delegates had first referred to Major Programme X as a whole, stressing its unity and the need to maintain close links between its various programmes. He assured delegates that this would be done and that the interdisciplinary approach would be further reinforced as appropriate. He indicated that the intergovernmental scientific programmes (IGCP, IHP, MAB and the programmes of IOC) which constituted the core of Major Programme X would continue to receive the closest possible attention and that stress would be placed in general on linking research and training activities and on developing pilot projects and networks.

(235) Concerning Programme X. 1, which had received very strong support, he stressed that the proposed change in the name of IGCP, being favoured unanimously by the Commission, would be effected as soon as the official endorsement was given by IUGS which is Unesco's partner in this programme. He indicated that this evolution would facilitate development of closer relationships with the International Lithosphere Programme and help to extend the African Major Regional Project to other parts of the world. He also referred to the reinforcement of activities already taking place in the field of remote sensing.

(236) He explained that hazards of climatic origin would be considered in Programme X. 2, and also in Programmes X. 3, X. 4 and X. 6. Close co-operation with WMO and UNDR0 would be maintained to avoid any duplication of efforts in this domain. He indicated also, that, while emphasis should be placed on other preventive measures, research on prediction methods should not be neglected.

(237) Concerning Programme X. 3, he was gratified to note the very strong support given to

it and to IHP-III. He indicated that application of nuclear techniques to hydrology was carried out in very close co-operation with IAEA. He took note of the interest expressed in the development of a major regional project on water resources in rural areas for Asia and the Pacific, and indicated that preparations could be undertaken so that the project could start in 1986 if budgetary resources become available.

(238) He was also gratified by the very strong support given to Programme X. 4 and indicated that this programme, and particularly the IOC component of it, had one of the highest rates of growth. He underlined that the Director-General would continue to give the closest attention to the needs of Member States in the field of marine science. He pointed out that the necessary link between Programmes X. 4 and X. 5 would be maintained.

(239) He paid tribute to the donor countries who have provided substantial support to the Commission's programme, especially to the IOC/SCOR programme on ocean and climate. He acknowledged the appeal concerning the need for extra-budgetary funding for the project concerning the 'El Niño' phenomenon.

(240) In conclusion, he thanked the delegates for their offers of support and co-operation in the programme.

Recommendations relating to Programmes X. 1, X. 2, X. 3 and X. 4

(241) The Commission examined resolution 10.1 proposed by the Director-General (22 C/5, paragraph 10002) and eighteen draft resolutions submitted by Member States for the four Programmes X. 1, X. 2, X. 3 and X. 4.

(a) Draft resolution pertaining to operative paragraphs 8 (a), 8 (b), 8 (c), 8 (d) of proposed resolution 10.1

(242) The Commission approved paragraphs 8 (a), 8 (b), 8 (c) and 8 (d) of proposed resolution 10.1, as amended by DR. 346, and the additional modifications suggested by the Director-General in his note thereon.

(b) Draft resolutions which concern the work plan

(243) The Commission decided to commend for approval by the General Conference DRs 15, 16 and 25, each of which would involve the use of part of the \$1 million reserve for the draft resolutions, it being understood that the resources would be scaled down proportionally if the sums required exceeded the amount allocated to Commission III (22 C/Resolutions 10.3, 10.5 and 10.4 respectively).

(244) The Commission also agreed to commend for approval by the General Conference DR. 201, the wording of which had been modified

by the sponsoring State (22 C/Resolution 10.2). In supporting the revised draft resolution the Commission noted that the exact amount allocated to it would be determined on the basis of the resources available and in conformity with its contents.

(245) The Commission took note of DRs 64, 266 and 345 and of the agreement of the Director-General in his notes on the proposals.

(246) The Commission noted that the proposals contained within DR. 63 could be implemented within the existing work plan. It therefore noted the draft resolution and the Director-General's observations.

(247) The Commission also took note of DR. 333, and the observations of the Director-General concerning the choice of international experimental site for earthquake prediction research.

(248) The sponsor of DR. 336 expressed satisfaction with the note by the Director-General. The Commission thus took note of the relevant parts of this draft resolution and of the observations of the Director-General.

(249) Concerning DR. 356, the Chairman recalled that the Director-General had, in his note, welcomed DR. 356 and had considered that the work plan, including supplementary proposals concerning marine sciences, responded to its intentions, and would be kept in mind during the implementation of the work plan and the preparation of the next draft programme and budget. The Commission took note of DR. 356 and of the observations of the Director-General.

(c) Draft resolutions withdrawn or dealt with elsewhere

(250) DRs 43, 128, 144, 212 and 342 were withdrawn by their sponsors, in the light of the Director-General's notes.

(251) The Commission agreed to request to the General Committee of the General Conference that DR. 357 be referred to the Drafting and Negotiation Group (22 C/Resolution 10.7).

(252) The Commission took note of paragraphs 10102 to 10154, 10202 to 10225, 10302 to 10362 and 10402 to 10469 of the work plan as amended, and of documents 22 C/78, 22 C/80, 22 C/81 and 22 C/84. It also took note of the budget provisions for Programmes X. 1, X. 2, X. 3 and X. 4 found in paragraphs 10101, 10201, 10301 and 10401.

(253) The Chairman recalled that the majority of delegates had spoken in favour of the supplementary activities concerning Programme X. 4 'The Ocean and its resources', it being understood that the corresponding resources were included within the budget ceiling now adopted by the General Conference. The Commission thus agreed to note the work plan in paragraphs 10471 to 10486, and the corresponding budget, on the understanding that the final decision would be taken by the General Conference.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 17

MAJOR PROGRAMME X - THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT AND
TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

(254) Commission II devoted its seventeenth (in part), eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth meetings to consideration of Discussion Unit 17, which covered:

Programme X.5 - Management of coastal and island regions

Programme X.6 - Land-use planning and terrestrial resources

Programme X.7 - Urban systems and urbanization

Programme X.8 - The natural heritage; and

Programme X.9 - Environmental education and information

The Commission considered these programmes in relation to corresponding sections of document 22 C/5 (paragraphs 10501 to 10931), the corresponding part of the proposed resolution (paragraph 10002) and the recapitulatory note concerning the Intergovernmental Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) (paragraphs 10003 to 10006) together with 22 C/DRs 59, 66, 67, 92, 115, 137, 162, 221, 336, 346, 349 and 355.

(255) In his introduction, the representative of the Director-General noted that the programmes discussed in Discussion Unit 17, which centred around the MAB Programme, involved several sectors and required careful co-ordination. The Director-General had stated during the last session of the Executive Board, in his opening speech to the present session of the General Conference and in his reply to the general debate that the unity of conception and management of the MAB Programme would be reinforced in the future. Close co-operation would continue to be maintained with all organizations concerned in the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations.

(256) Programme X.5 on the management of coastal and island regions brings together research in marine sciences and the MAB Programme. Contributions from marine sciences, terrestrial ecology and social sciences were needed to tackle the problems in these regions characterized by high population densities and conflicting land uses.

(257) Programme X.6 on land-use planning and terrestrial resources could be considered as the principal focus of the MAB Programme. The major thrust would continue to be on the development of regional and interregional networks of pilot projects encompassing the functions of basic and applied research, training and demonstration and also environmental education, with the participation of scientists, planners and local populations. The major projects on integrated land-use and resource management in the humid and sub-humid tropical zones and arid and semi-arid lands, constituted the core of these networks. They also provided examples of intercountry co-operation, not only in the 'South-South' sense between countries with similar ecological and socio-economic conditions, but also between industrialized and developing countries.

(258) Programme X.7 on urban systems and urbanization aimed to deal with the problems arising from the increased urbanization of human populations. Solutions required a joint, integrated approach by the natural and social sciences. Activities would include the strengthening of MAB Project 11 through a network of pilot projects. These would study, in association with UNEP, towns as ecological systems, and their results would be used to train specialists and to heighten public awareness of problems of urbanization.

(259) Programme X.8 on the natural heritage brings together the international biosphere reserve network of the MAB Programme and the 'natural' part of the World Heritage Convention. The biosphere reserve network promotes a new type of ecosystem conservation, where emphasis is placed on the role of man and of scientific research. Conservation is therefore associated with development. The First International Biosphere Reserve Congress held in Minsk (BSSR) in September 1983 made an assessment of the current status of the network and proposed a draft Action Plan to guide future developments.

(260) The natural part of the World Heritage Convention has already made considerable progress in spite of a recent reduction in voluntary contributions. The Convention has shown its effectiveness as a legal instrument, for instance in the case of the Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks (Australia), and as an instrument of international co-operation provided by the World Heritage Fund.

(261) Programme X.9 on environmental education formed a bridge between the programmes of Major Programme X (including MAB), which provide scientific data and the activities of the Organization in environmental education. It thus contributed to a continuous influx of new environmental information in educational curricula. The links between these facets of Unesco's work would continue to be strengthened in the future. The highly successful exhibit 'Ecology in Action' was becoming more widely known, and Nature and Resources was continuously improving its content. UNEP was continuing to support the work of the Organization in environmental education.

(262) The representative of the Director-General finally informed the Commission that the Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Council for MAB was unable, because of his national duties, to address the Commission as he had been invited to do.

(263) Sixty-nine delegates and representatives of three non-governmental international organizations took the floor during the debate. Delegates expressed strong approval and support for the activities proposed under Programmes X.5, X.6, X.7, X.8 and X.9. They felt that these activities constituted a most substantial contribution by Unesco to the important issues relating to the

human environment and terrestrial and marine resources.

(264) A large number of delegates expressed support for the interdisciplinary approach followed in Programmes X. 5 to X. 9, and endorsed the underlying approach and philosophy of the MAB Programme which pervade these activities; namely the systematic search for links between basic and applied research, education and training, demonstration and popularization of results; the involvement of scientists, planners and local populations; and the balance between activities at national, regional and global levels.

(265) Several delegates referred to the fact that the MAB activities were presented under five programmes of Major Programme X. One delegate noted that this presentation was a logical and unavoidable consequence of the fact that the Medium-Term Plan was conceived on an approach based on problems rather than on programmes. Several delegates felt that this presentation made it somewhat difficult to identify, at first glance, all the elements of MAB in Programmes X. 5 to X. 9 although they recognized that a recapitulation of these elements was given in paragraphs 10003 to 10006. Some delegates feared that the conceptual unity of MAB could suffer from such a presentation and urged that every possible measure be taken to avoid this situation. Some of them considered that the broad range of problems which were tackled by the MAB Programme called for particular care to maintain its coherence, but felt reassured by the Director-General's expressed resolve to maintain the credibility and vitality of MAB.

(266) At the same time, a number of delegates underlined the need for functional linkages in order for the proposed interdisciplinary activities under Programmes X. 5 to X. 9 to be carried out in an efficient and satisfactory way. This was particularly essential for the MAB Programme itself and several delegates drew attention to the recommendations of the MAB Council and Bureau on the need for a single managerial unit for MAB which would include the range of skills and background necessary to reflect the nature and integrity of the Programme. Two delegates felt that the unified management should not only be maintained but strengthened. Many delegates, however, mentioned that they had been reassured by the Director-General's statements concerning the adaptation of internal structures for the best possible management of interdisciplinary programmes and expressed their confidence that all steps which could appear appropriate and necessary would be taken.

(267) With respect to co-operation with international bodies, several speakers stressed how necessary and desirable it was to maintain close links in the general implementation of MAB with relevant programmes of collaborating inter-governmental bodies (e.g. UNEP, FAO, WHO, WMO, 'Habitat'), as well as with non-governmental activities such as those provided by IUCN and various activities of ICSU such as the International Biosciences Network, the International Geographical Union Working Group on Environmental Perception, the Decade of the Tropics of the

International Union of Biological Sciences, the programme on environmental education of the Committee on the Teaching of Science and the International Limnological Society.

(268) Several delegates, describing national activities and regional co-operation within MAB gave examples of achievements in activities at the national level, as well as indicating difficulties encountered in executing MAB at the national level. Mention was also made of the links between MAB National Committees and other committees responsible for national participation in related environmental programmes of Unesco and other international bodies at both governmental and non-governmental levels. One speaker mentioned that in his country the same committee served for both MAB and SCOPE, and this facilitated scientific co-operation between governmental and non-governmental structures. Several delegates referred to problems encountered in the funding of proposed research within MAB. One delegate mentioned projects on savannah ecosystems and the environmental impacts of pesticides, and expressed the hope that an appropriate donor agency might fund these projects. Another delegate spoke of the convening of a seminar to synthesize the results of ten years' work within MAB in his country, and said that the results of this synthesis would shortly be available for diffusion.

(269) Plans for a 1985 European Conference of MAB National Committees were mentioned by one delegate, while another described subregional co-operation between Austria and Hungary in respect of Lake Neusiederlersee/Lake Fertő. Another delegate underlined the usefulness of travel grants for facilitating exchange of visits between research workers involved in MAB in the same geographical region.

(270) The Commission took note of the report of the Co-ordinating Council of the MAB Programme as contained in document 22 C/79 and expressed its warm appreciation for the achievements of the Programme which some delegates considered one of the most successful of Unesco's undertakings. In underlining the high priority accorded to MAB some delegates felt that the resources allotted to it compared unfavourably with other areas of Unesco's programme.

Programme X. 5 - Management of coastal and island regions

(271) Many delegates stressed the increasing concentration of human populations and of man's activities in coastal areas. It was said that by the year 2000 two out of three human beings would live within 50 km of the sea. Delegates observed that the risk of improper development of coastal and island regions was very high and environmental degradation was already occurring in a number of cases. Reference was made to deforestation, uncontrolled urbanization and industrialization and their effects on the terrestrial ecosystems and on marine ecosystems in coastal and deep waters. Consequently, the great majority of delegates strongly supported this programme aimed at providing the scientific basis for rational management of coastal and island zones.

(272) Many delegates made special reference to the importance of research and management of mangroves and other coastal systems for their countries and expressed their desire to participate in the various activities of the programme. Several delegates expressed their appreciation of the fact that the activities related to Programme X.5 were to be undertaken in co-operation with their countries both by the Division of Marine Sciences, supported when necessary by IOC, and within the framework of MAB.

(273) Several delegates raised questions regarding the respective responsibilities of the Division of Marine Sciences, MAB and IOC in the implementation of Programme X. 5. It was said that as coastal zones were obviously areas of land-sea interface, co-operation between marine and terrestrial programmes was required. They felt that a clearer definition of responsibilities at the outset might be necessary to ensure the efficient implementation of this Programme. Some delegates expressed concern about what they considered to be the artificial separation between Programmes X. 5 and X. 4 with regard to marine ecosystems. They felt that the main responsibility for this programme was with the marine science unit concerned with the Major Interregional Project on Research and Training with a view to the Integrated Management of Coastal Ecosystems. Other delegates pointed out that many activities of this programme related to MAB Project Area 5 (Ecological effects of human activities on the value and resources of lakes, marshes, rivers, deltas, estuaries and coastal zones) and Project Area 7 (Ecology and rational use of island ecosystems). A number of delegates expressed confidence that the programme could be efficiently implemented through continued co-operation of the units concerned.

(274) Several speakers underlined the particular importance of socio-economic and socio-cultural studies. The multidisciplinary study project on the Lagoon of Venice prepared in co-operation with the Italian authorities was given as an example of such activities.

(275) One delegate spoke against the establishment of new national committees under Programme X. 5. He indicated that perhaps the best solution was to arrange instead for increased co-operation between existing committees for MAB and for marine science. In this connection, another speaker referred to such successful co-operation in his country.

(276) Some delegates expressed the need for close co-ordination with other bodies, such as the United Nations Environmental Programme, FAO or the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

(277) Many delegates made offers to host activities and co-operate in the implementation of this programme. Three delegates offered funds, or promised to seek them, to support the activities of Programme X. 5, and for the Regional Project on Mangroves in Asia and Oceania. Offers included the organization of workshops and training on various systems of

the coastal zone such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and the study of deltas affected by construction of upstream dams.

(278) Several delegates expressed their gratitude for assistance received from the Organization during the last biennium in the implementation of relevant activities related to the respective parts of the programmes of the Division of Marine Science and of MAB.

(279) A number of delegates voiced support for the subprogramme concerned with the development of syntheses of knowledge relating to interactions between terrestrial and marine environments in coastal and island systems (X. 5. 1). They underlined the need to deal more efficiently with such problems as coastal and shore erosion, pollution of coastal waters, preservation of the integrity and productivity of coral reefs and increased destruction of mangrove systems. They stated that a sound scientific basis was needed for the solution of these problems. Knowledge thus acquired should be shared through international co-operation. Several speakers welcomed the proposed pilot projects and stated that they would benefit from greater interdisciplinarity. The environmental impact assessment studies prior to the launching of development schemes were considered to be insufficient. Some speakers welcomed in particular the part of the proposed actions concerning the Mediterranean region and underlined the high environmental risks in Mediterranean coastal zones due to increasing human pressure. The serious problem of oil pollution of coastal areas was mentioned by one delegate, who asked for international action to safeguard the marine environment. Some delegates referred to their participation in the Unesco/UNDP regional training and research pilot programme on the mangrove ecosystems of Asia and Oceania.

(280) Many delegates accorded a high priority to the subprogramme concerned with the establishment of the basis for the integrated management of coastal zones (X. 5. 2), in view of the numerous obvious examples of improper land use in coastal areas. Some speakers from industrialized countries commented that in the context of their development, many mistakes had been made in coastal zones which developing countries might be able to avoid. Some also mentioned that there was not yet sufficient knowledge to allow for the integrated management of coastal zones in temperate and cold climates and that efforts to fill these gaps should be continued. Several delegates underlined the specific problems faced by developing countries with regard to coastal zones. In this respect, several speakers referred to the need to introduce sound management guidelines which would assist in avoiding conflicts of interest, such as, for example, between fishing, traditional agriculture and mangrove conservation.

(281) A number of speakers commented on their ongoing work under MAB Project Area 5 and related activities concerned with tropical and sub-tropical forest ecosystems often to be found in low-lying coastal plains.

(282) One delegate proposed that a delta in

his country could serve as a site for one of the pilot projects, focusing on the effects on the environment of dam construction upstream, in particular on a large mangrove ecosystem. Another delegate referred to a protected coastal area in his country and asked Unesco to assist in developing a plan for its management and protection. This experience could be useful to other countries both in their activities for the management of coastal areas and in the establishment of management plans for protected areas.

(283) Some countries offered to collaborate in the proposed national surveys on the present status of coastal zone development or to host the proposed technical seminars. One delegate mentioned that the regional workshop for Asia organized by his country's MAB National Committee in 1984 in Tokyo under funds-in-trust would be an excellent example of co-operation between MAB and the Major Interregional Project on Research and Training leading to the Integrated Management of Coastal Systems, and he called for Unesco's support for this workshop.

(284) Several delegates supported the subprogramme concerned with establishing the basis for the integrated management of islands (X. 5. 3). A few delegates underlined differences in the magnitude of problems of managing coastal zones and of managing islands. Specific references were made to the problems of the development of tourism in islands in the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere. The need for integrated pilot projects to prepare a sound basis for the planning and management of islands was stressed. Several delegates mentioned that within the subprogramme it was necessary to maintain interest in Mediterranean islands, while other delegates requested that activities be extended to cover islands in the Caribbean, the South Pacific, the Mid-Atlantic and the seas of the temperate and cold regions.

(285) One speaker felt that the island States deserved special consideration, their difficulties being greater than those in islands belonging to mainland countries. Another speaker referred to a project which could become a meeting place for the youth of the world, as well as a centre for studies on the development of tourism.

(286) One delegate thanked Unesco for assisting in the establishing of a management plan for the Galapagos Islands. He recalled that this site was included in the World Heritage List of the World Heritage Convention, and indicated that it would also be proposed for the international biosphere reserve network.

(287) Many delegates expressed strong support for the subprogramme for training specialists in the management of island and coastal regions (X. 5. 4). Particular mention was made of the need to train specialists in developing countries. It was considered that training should not be restricted to the postgraduate level and should also address the technician level.

(288) One delegate reported on a successful training course on the use of satellite imagery in the management of coastal resources. Another delegate mentioned the potential for international co-operation of the Centre for Training on Coastal Systems in Townsville.

Programme X. 6 - Land-use planning and terrestrial resources

(289) In noting that Programme X. 6 was the core of the MAB Programme, many delegates strongly supported MAB and expressed the hope that it would be vigorously pursued and developed.

(290) While endorsing the general philosophy and approach of the MAB Programme, a number of delegates mentioned additional topics and slight shifts in orientation that they would like to see taking place. It was requested, in particular, that there be greater emphasis within MAB on the following: zones affected by strong ecological constraints; freshwater ecosystems and other inland waters; the use of new remote-sensing techniques in land-use planning and resource management; the use of audio-visual tools in environmental research and communication; the application of new ways of handling and diffusing scientific information for different potential users; the lessons to be drawn from methods of traditional use of resources; issues related to the threshold resilience of natural systems; the framing of methodological guidelines for those taking part in internationally co-ordinated MAB activities.

(291) Several speakers mentioned the need to promote the concerns of MAB Project Areas 12 (Genetic, demographic and adaptive structures of human populations) and 13 (Perception of environmental quality) throughout the implementation of the MAB Programme. One delegate mentioned the organization of an international conference on the topic of MAB Project Area 12 and expressed the hope that Unesco would provide support to such a conference. The conference would be concerned with the interrelations between changes in the environment and the adaptive, genetic and demographic structures of human populations and would take place in Tashkent in May 1984.

(292) The delegates of several countries felt that attention should be given within MAB to the assessment of the environmental consequences of the arms race (including such topics as the influence of armed conflicts including nuclear war, and the harmless elimination of weapons of mass destruction). They suggested the convening of a panel of experts on this topic and suggested ideas on its possible organization. The proposal for such a group had been discussed and supported by the MAB National Committee of their countries.

(293) The proposed programme of work in humid and subhumid tropical zones received strong support from many delegates. A number of priority issues were mentioned by speakers, including such questions as reafforestation and agroforestry. One delegate felt that more attention might usefully have been given in the work plan to consequences of deforestation and the depletion of forest resources. He mentioned specifically the treatment given to these issues in the World Conservation Strategy. The results achieved in existing pilot projects and plans for continuation or launching of such projects, were mentioned by several delegates. Several other speakers underlined the need for studies on large lakes, and other important inland waters, in tropical zones.

(294) One delegate described a proposed

training programme for specialists in integrated rural development and land-use planning that had been proposed by his country for funding through UNDP. He expressed the hope that Unesco would assist in the identification of alternative funding sources if UNDP could not help.

(295) Several delegates drew attention to the establishment of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development in the Himalaya Hindu-Kush region and mentioned their intention to take part in the inaugural symposium of the Centre in December 1983 and the ongoing programme of work of the Centre. Other delegates gave examples of specific activities for synthesis and exchange of information and for training that they would wish to see developed in the humid and subhumid tropical zones, in such fields as watershed management, the use of biomass as an energy source and the productivity and stability of subtropical forest ecosystems (Tbilisi, June 1984).

(296) With respect to the arid and semi-arid zones, many delegates expressed their support for the continued development of networks of pilot research, training and demonstration projects. Several speakers drew attention to priority problems in these areas, such as desertification, lack of firewood sources, erosion and land degradation.

(297) A number of delegates provided information on the status and plans of existing pilot projects in their countries, and on other scientific activities concerning arid and semi-arid lands. One delegate mentioned work in the Sapone and Sambo Nai projects in Upper Volta. Another delegate described recent activities within the Integrated Project in Arid Lands (IPAL) in northern Kenya for the training of specialists and the shaping and scientific underpinning of a regional development plan for the arid zones of this region. He acknowledged the support provided by UNEP for the launching of IPAL and by the Federal Republic of Germany for its last phase, and expressed the hope that UNEP might provide support for certain forthcoming activities. One delegate indicated that he hoped that his government would be in a position to provide support for the establishment of the Kenyan Arid Lands Research Station, to be based on the findings and structures of the IPAL Project. The delegates of several other countries expressed interest in receiving the support of Unesco for setting up IPAL-type operations in their country. Indications of proposed projects included those on environmental modelling in the Serengeti region of Tanzania, research on the dynamics and mechanics of wind erosion in Algeria and work on semi-arid lands in Uganda.

(298) One delegate mentioned a proposed international project on biotic conservation and ecological monitoring in arid zones focused on the Gobi and Sahara deserts and their surrounding zones. The Institute of Animal Evolution and Comparative Morphology in Moscow had offered to take responsibility for initiating and coordinating the first stage of such a comparative study, whose first phase might concentrate on deserts in Middle Asia.

(299) One delegate described the comprehensive approach to prairie ecosystems being followed

in his country, as illustrated by an international colloquium held in early 1983. In noting the differences between prairies and the ecosystems of arid and semi-arid zones, he expressed the hope that the distinctive characteristics of the prairie lands would be borne in mind in the execution of the programme in 1984-1985, and made some suggestions for modifying the draft work plan in this respect.

(300) Several delegates mentioned international and regional meetings for exchanging and synthesizing information, including plans for the International Rangelands Congress, a regional meeting on desertification in Western Asia, and an international seminar on desertification to be held in China in 1984.

(301) In referring to the proposed work on temperate and cold zones, many delegates felt that increased support should be accorded within MAB to work in these zones. Examples were provided of ongoing and proposed activities contributing to the subprogramme, including: co-operative activities in northern temperate countries within the Northern Science Network, including new approaches to the work on land-use problems at high latitudes and the exhibit on Arctic cultures on display in Unesco during the session of the General Conference; work on temperate mountain ecosystems in several countries of the European alpine region. One delegate mentioned that there existed extensive areas of temperate broadleaved forest in his and other Asian countries. He expressed the hope that the proposed pilot project on monitoring in baseline areas might be broadened to encompass a site in the temperate broadleaved forest zone of Asia.

(302) The importance of training in terrestrial ecology and land-use planning was underlined by many delegates. A number of delegates indicated the willingness of their countries to organize, host or support specific training activities, in such fields as limnology and integrated approaches to land-use planning. One delegate mentioned the new orientation of the international postgraduate training course on environmental management held at the Technical University of Dresden, on the theme of ecology, resource development and environmental impact in developing countries.

(303) Several delegates spoke of the importance of disseminating the results of MAB research not only among scientists but also to decision-makers who could apply the results to planning and management. In this respect, it was pointed out that the part of MAB being implemented within Programme X.9 could not be dissociated from that pertaining to Subprogramme X.6.6. One delegate referred to the support his country accorded to the development of methods for integrated planning. One delegate mentioned in particular the importance of promoting the exchange of ecological information among countries of the Mediterranean region, as a follow-up of the work undertaken by the 'Ecothèque Méditerranéenne'.

(304) Several delegates spoke in support of actions for the development and publication of methods of integrated resources planning, specific reference being made to the proposed establishment of interdisciplinary teams for determining

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integrated resource management techniques in particular national contexts.

Programme X.7 - Urban systems and urbanization

(305) Many delegates expressed their satisfaction concerning the various activities proposed under this programme. Today's urban problems - such as rapid urbanization, deterioration of urban centres, marginal settlements on the urban fringe - constitute, according to many speakers, one of the main contemporary challenges to mankind. One speaker found that the resources allocated were not commensurate with the magnitude of the problem and urged collaboration with other United Nations agencies to ensure that the activities planned have a greater impact.

(306) Many delegates welcomed the proposals for pilot projects of integrated research on urban systems in different biogeographical regions of the world, within the framework of MAB Project Area 11. The focus of proposed activities on an ecological approach to urban systems was warmly supported by many delegates, and their importance for better planning and management of urban areas was recognized by several speakers. The link to be maintained in these studies between urban areas and rural areas affected by their rapid development was stressed by several speakers. Progress and plans for specific pilot projects were mentioned by several delegates, and information provided on projects focused on such urban systems as Bangkok and Mexico City. One delegate mentioned plans to convene an international MAB meeting on the integration of natural and social sciences for improved urban planning, to be held in his country in 1984 with the support of UNEP.

(307) Different aspects of an ecological approach to urban and physical planning were mentioned by delegates, including the assessment of flows of water, energy and materials, simulation modelling for understanding the possible impacts of alternative policy options and assessment of traditional land use.

(308) Several delegates insisted on the need for precise data concerning urban growth and suggested that comparative studies as well as analyses be undertaken in order to assess the real nature of contemporary urban problems. In drawing attention to the importance of assessing links between urban areas and their surrounding rural hinterlands, one delegate mentioned the importance of considering urban-rural interactions in a broad context and of not drawing system boundaries too close to the urban conglomeration.

(309) Many speakers mentioned the negative effects urbanization had or could have on the ecosystems of the immediate surroundings. Urban developments can cause significant imbalance, especially in fragile ecosystems such as deltas and river mouths. Hence urbanization processes in less populated areas should also be considered.

(310) Migration from rural areas towards

urban centres was attributed to the decline of rural economies. Several delegates provided figures on demographic growth rates in the urban areas of their countries and deplored the inability to provide decent housing for an ever-increasing number of people in the urban areas. Several delegates were particularly concerned with the appearance of social conflicts due to migration and rapid urban growth.

(311) Many delegates underlined the importance of training professionals, such as human settlements managers, planners and architects. Some speakers stated that training should not be limited to postgraduate level but should also be extended to technicians and local practitioners in the various areas related to urban planning and management. The proposed project for the training of 'bare-foot architects' was very warmly commended by one delegate.

(312) In considering the promotion of public awareness of the problems of urbanization, several delegates expressed their concern about the future of our environment, of our habitat, and the preservation of ecosystems and urged that everything be done to allow future generations to live in a better environment. They expressed support for proposed activities to emphasize, in environmental education, the responsibilities of present generations with regard to future ones. Some delegations called attention to nuclear energy and genetic engineering aspects in this connection.

(313) Several delegates stressed the importance of promoting public awareness of human settlement problems in order to allow the user to take an active part in the decision-making process, and one delegate mentioned that concrete results could be made available from his country. Collaboration with international non-governmental organizations competent in these areas was considered important for the execution of the programme. The United Towns Association was mentioned in this context.

(314) The need to ensure co-operation between Unesco's work on urban systems and urbanization and that of other organizations was stressed by many speakers. In particular, several delegates underlined the importance of exploring possibilities of co-operation with the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, scheduled for 1987. The plight of the urban poor and the necessity of providing shelter for them was considered among the high priorities, and the International Year was considered an opportunity to draw worldwide attention to this situation.

(315) The Commission was informed of the various activities planned in the framework of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, for which Unesco's co-operation was invited. Activities of the International Union of Architects were described, in particular the International Student Competition, whose results were related to the International Year for Shelter of the Homeless.

Programme X.8 - The natural heritage

(316) Delegations expressed their strong support for Unesco's activities in this field. Many

delegations described the particular ecological features of their countries and the need to conserve rare or endangered plant or animal species and genetic resources of current and potential use to mankind, such as valuable forage grasses, medicinal plants, wild relative crops and domestic animals.

(317) It was generally felt that more information should be provided on Unesco's conservation programmes both for the general public and the decision-makers. One delegation stressed that the notion of conservation as developed in the World Conservation Strategy should be incorporated into the other programmes covering MAB activities (X.5, X.6, X.7 and X.9). One delegation pointed out that nature conservation is an activity where other United Nations organizations such as FAO, UNEP and non-governmental organizations, particularly IUCN and WWF, are particularly active, and requested that care be taken to avoid any duplication of effort. Several delegates stressed the need to harmonize conservation and development, in both industrialized and developing countries, and thereby to reconcile man's activities with conservation efforts. Some delegates felt that Unesco was in a particularly good position to do this.

(318) Referring to the International Biosphere Reserve network of the MAB Programme and the 'natural' part of the World Heritage Convention, one delegation requested that the links between them be further strengthened, particularly as concerns activities in the field. Several delegates felt that the resources provided to the programmes on biosphere reserves and the World Heritage Convention were insufficient.

(319) Discussing Subprogramme X.8.1, several speakers recognized the need to establish inventories of the species diversity of representative ecological areas and to promote research on the conservation of the natural heritage using suitable methods and tools. However, in this connection, one speaker indicated that emphasis should also be placed on making better known the importance of such inventories and of the need to conserve the natural heritage. Another noted that Unesco should pay attention to *ex-situ* conservation efforts in herbaria and botanical gardens. Many delegates spoke of the rare or endangered animals and plants in their countries and stressed the need for research to better conserve these species within protected areas.

(320) Referring to Subprogramme X.8.2, several speakers mentioned the need to strengthen existing international instruments for the preservation and enhancement of the natural heritage, particularly the World Heritage Convention and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (known as the 'Ramsar Convention').

(321) Several delegations recalled that the World Heritage Convention had taken the innovative step of covering both the natural and the cultural heritage at the same time. However, concern was expressed by one delegation on the separation of the 'cultural' and the 'natural' parts of the Convention in 22 C/5 and hoped that

adequate co-ordination would take place not only within Unesco but also through the non-governmental advisory bodies, respectively ICOMOS and IUCN, and Member States.

(322) Several delegations mentioned that their accession to the World Heritage Convention was a boost to their national efforts in nature conservation. One delegate, noting that his country was not yet a State Party, indicated that this situation was probably due to ignorance of the existence of such a Convention and requested that better information be provided. Several delegations indicated that their countries were about to ratify the World Heritage Convention and several others mentioned their current proposed nominations to the World Heritage List and hoped for a favourable decision thereon by the World Heritage Committee. One delegate expressed the wish that the World Heritage Committee would hold its ninth session in his country.

(323) In referring to Subprogramme X.8.3 on the development of the international network of representative ecological areas, many delegations expressed their support for the international biosphere reserve network of the MAB Programme. Several delegations listed the biosphere reserves that already exist in their countries and indicated that other protected areas would be proposed to strengthen the international network.

(324) Several delegations referred favourably to the first International Biosphere Reserve Congress which was held in Minsk, BSSR, from 26 September to 2 October 1983. Two delegations requested that the official name of the Congress be used. Mention was also made of the proposed Draft Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves and the need to implement this plan on a global, regional and national level, in collaboration with UNEP, FAO and IUCN.

(325) Several delegations from developing countries emphasized the need for international assistance in order to allow them to develop fully the various functions of biosphere reserves.

(326) The importance of local participation in the elaboration and management of biosphere reserves was stressed by some delegations. One delegate mentioned that in developing countries there is a need to promote rural integrated development projects on the periphery of biosphere reserves in order to avoid invasion and destruction of the areas to be conserved. In this respect, another delegate described the efforts undertaken in his country to stimulate the interest of the local population in conservation and in the objectives of biosphere reserves.

(327) One delegation spoke of the need to maintain the integrity of biosphere reserves and to halt activities in or near biosphere reserves which are incompatible with their objectives. In referring to an ecologically fragile biosphere reserve - a freshwater lake threatened with increased salinity - it was suggested that Member States periodically inform the MAB Secretariat on the condition of their biosphere reserves. Another example of the need to monitor the status of biosphere reserves and understand ongoing biological processes was eloquently stated for the

Serengeti-Ngorongoro Biosphere Reserve in Tanzania. Some delegations also mentioned the need to monitor the ecological changes in biosphere reserves, including changes in human populations.

(328) Subprogramme X.8.4 received particularly strong support from delegations of developing countries. They stated that there was a great need to support the training of conservation specialists and to launch demonstration/extension projects for building up the basic core of trained personnel to conserve and manage protected areas.

Programme X.9 - Environmental education and information

(329) A large number of delegations lent their support to Programme X.9, 'Environmental education and information'. Many delegations underlined the importance of this programme as an essential instrument of Major Programme X for developing people's awareness of environmental problems, making them aware of the consequences of their actions, and for making available to all social groups - pupils, students, specialists and the general public - scientific and technical knowledge which would help in promoting an environmental ethic.

(330) Many delegates underlined the interdisciplinary nature of environmental education and information, requiring inputs from the natural sciences and the social sciences as well as from human sciences and arts. This situation calls for effective intersectoral co-operation within the Secretariat as well as within Member States. Some delegates pointed out in this respect the need for appropriate links with other programmes under Major Programme X as well as with other Major Programmes, particularly Major Programmes IV, V, VI and IX dealing with education and science.

(331) Some delegates stressed the need for closer links between environmental education and the promotion of peace and disarmament (Major Programme VIII), in view of the importance of these subjects for the conservation of resources, protection of environmental quality and human welfare.

(332) Referring more particularly to Subprogramme X.9.1, several delegates expressed the view that disseminating research results to non-specialist audiences should be a major thrust of Programme X.9. Several delegations underlined that the MAB Programme had proved to be an effective and appropriate channel for promoting environmental education through the dissemination of the results of its research projects, and that in some countries MAB activities undertaken under Programme X.9 could be considered a key to making the MAB Programme a success. A number of MAB National Committees were actively involved in environmental education activities in their countries.

(333) A large number of delegations referred to the resounding success that the MAB 'Ecology in Action' poster exhibit had enjoyed in their

countries and to its usefulness as a tool for promoting environmental education among diverse groups and, more generally, in bringing science closer to the general public. Delegates learned that, in addition to the wide use being made of the English, French and Spanish versions produced by Unesco, many other local language versions, for example Chinese, had been prepared and widely circulated by Member States. It was announced by the delegations concerned that this rendering of the MAB exhibit more accessible to local audiences would continue during the coming biennium, through further translations into such languages as Finnish, Swahili, Urdu, Portuguese and the official languages of Zaire. It was indicated that the Portuguese language edition could be made available to other Portuguese-speaking countries. A number of delegations expressed their desire that Unesco give special emphasis to the production of educational materials, such as this exhibit, for other parts of Major Programme X.

(334) Interest was expressed in having the journal Nature and Resources produced in Chinese and a summary edition in Arabic. Several delegates supported the project for films on the environment with particular reference to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. A speaker referred to the importance of anthropologically-oriented films as an instrument to assess environmental changes.

(335) With regard to Subprogramme X.9.2, many delegations referred to different types of formal and non-formal environmental education activities carried out at all levels in their countries. Some gave examples of institutional arrangements that had been made to promote these activities within the education system. Many of these activities had been stimulated directly or indirectly by the Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education held at Tbilisi in 1977 and its recommendations, as well as by ongoing activities carried out by Unesco, particularly under the joint Unesco-UNEP International Environmental Education Programme. It was indicated that, in the context of that programme, emphasis should be placed on teaching materials.

(336) Many delegates stressed the need to incorporate the environmental dimension into general school education, general university education, technical education and out-of-school educational activities. One delegate observed that children constituted the best target for measures to develop environmental awareness. Several delegates felt that Unesco should place emphasis on the production of educational materials and on pilot projects. Some delegates stressed that the utilization of the mass media was not only the most most effective way of ensuring public information but also served to complement all forms of education in this domain. It was also pointed out that public awareness should be developed in the perspective of lifelong education, where the attitudes and aptitudes necessary to tackle the environmental problems of a given community would be acquired.

(337) Some delegates expressed their interest in receiving Unesco's assistance in their efforts

to promote environmental education at the national level and stressed the value of the exchange of information and experience in this field.

(338) Several delegates asked that emphasis also be given within the programme to increasing links and systematic contacts between countries at the subregional and regional levels. One delegate suggested that each biennium one regional workshop be organized in Europe, with each country providing support for its participants. It was also mentioned that a very wide spectrum of institutions within countries could usefully promote environmental education, and that greater efforts had to be made to associate diverse groups with national environmental educational programmes.

(339) Activities aimed at the training of teachers and other personnel needed at the national level for the promotion of general environmental education were considered as particularly important by several speakers and the support of Unesco and close co-operation with UNEP were requested in this connection.

(340) Finally, commenting upon Subprogramme X.9.3, a number of delegates pointed out the particular importance of promoting awareness and better understanding of environmental problems among decision-makers themselves. In the view of some delegates this called for action concerning not only engineers and economists but also planners, managers, administrators and jurists. The need for continued co-operation with UNEP for developing environmental awareness in the education of such professional groups was mentioned in this respect.

Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(341) Responding to the debate, the representative of the Director-General said the overwhelming support given to the MAB Programme was particularly gratifying. The programme was considered by all to be a success, built on the work of thousands of scientists all over the world. Like every living and striving thing, the MAB Programme, with its broad and interdisciplinary character had its own problems. The concerns of delegates about the future development and management of MAB would be carefully considered by the Director-General. The Director-General would also take the greatest notice of everything that had been said during the work of the Commission, and would seek appropriate solutions to ensure the continuity, integrity and vitality of the Programme.

(342) Concerning the suggestion made that attention should be given within MAB to the assessment of the environmental consequences of the arms race, the Director-General had made his views clear in the Medium-Term Plan and in other documents of Unesco. Unesco would continue to take part in activities in this vital field. The United Nations Environment Programme included, in its Approved Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, activities on the Arms Race and the Environment. Unesco was mentioned in

this UNEP document as contributing to appropriate aspects of the work in this field corresponding to the concerns which had been expressed.

(343) Every effort would be made to develop further environmental education and information. The interest shown in such activities as the 'Ecology in Action' exhibit or the periodical Nature and Resources was very encouraging. The many points made in the debate would be reflected in the revised work plan. The representative of the Director-General finally thanked particularly the delegations who had made generous offers of co-operation and support for the programmes under consideration.

Recommendations relating to Programmes X.5, X.6, X.7, X.8 and X.9

(344) The Commission examined resolution 10.1 proposed by the Director-General (22 C/5, paragraph 10002) and twelve draft resolutions submitted by Member States for the five Programmes X.5, X.6, X.7, X.8 and X.9.

(a) Draft resolutions pertaining to preambular and operative paragraphs 8(e), 8(f), 8(g), 8(h), 8(i) and 9 of proposed resolution 10.1

(345) The Commission approved the preambular and operative paragraphs 8(e), 8(f), 8(g), 8(h), 8(i) and 9 of proposed resolution 10.1 as amended by DR. 346 with the modifications suggested by the Director-General, and by DR. 355.

(b) Draft resolutions which concern the work plan

(346) The Commission took note of DRs 66, 67, 162, 221, 336 (part) and 349, taking into account the observations of the Director-General as indicated in the respective notes.

(347) The Commission then considered DR. 59 and took note of this draft resolution and of the proposal in the note by the Director-General as amended during the discussion.

(c) Draft resolutions withdrawn or dealt with elsewhere

(348) DRs 92 and 137 were withdrawn by their sponsors in the light of the notes of the Director-General.

(349) After a debate in which eleven speakers took the floor, the Commission decided to request the General Committee to transfer DR. 115 to the Drafting and Negotiation Group.

(350) The Commission took note of the work plans as amended for Programmes X.5, X.6, X.7, X.8 and X.9 found in paragraphs 10502 to 10931 and 10003 to 10006 and of documents 22 C/79 and 22 C/91, and of the budget provisions of the above programmes found in paragraphs 10501, 10601, 10701, 10801 and 10901.

Recommendations relating to the entire Major Programme X

(351) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 10.1 for Major Programme X as amended

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by the decisions taken in Discussion Units 16 and 17 (22 C/Resolution 10.1).

(352) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve for Major Programme X under the regular programme (paragraphs 10001 and 10471 of the 22 C/5) an appropriation of \$24,035,800 which includes the supplementary allocation of \$583,700 for additional activities concerning 'The ocean and its resources', it being understood that this budget figure was expressed in 'constant dollars' and would be subsequently adjusted to account for inflation during the triennium 1981-1983, and that the figure might also be adjusted to take into account any modifications which may be introduced, either by Commission III when, at the conclusion of its work, it makes recommendations on the distribution of resources allocated to it from the reserve for draft resolutions, or by the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five Programme Commissions.

Recommendations regarding draft resolutions with budgetary implications

(353) The Chairman recalled that the Commission had previously considered DRs 15, 16, 25 and 30 which had budgetary implications, and he confirmed that DR. 30 had been transferred to

Commission IV for further action under Major Programme VII. He also recalled that DRs 15, 16 and 25 had received the support of the Commission and that they required a total amount of \$94,700, comprising \$60,000 for DR.15 (China), \$20,000 for DR.16 (China) and \$14,700 for DR. 25 (Argentina). The Commission then decided to recommend to the General Conference that the allocation of funds be made on this basis, or scaled down proportionally if the sum of \$94,700 was not available (22 C/Resolutions 10.3, 10.5 and 10.4 respectively).

(354) The Commission also reaffirmed its support for DR. 201, submitted by Canada and subsequently amended, which requested \$100,000 and it authorized the Chairman to support this draft resolution in any discussions concerning allocation of resources, on the understanding that the exact amount allocated to it would be determined on the basis of the resources available above the amount of \$94,700 required for the other three draft resolutions with financial implications (22 C/Resolution 10.2).

General recommendation

(355) The Commission ended its twentieth meeting by recommending unanimously that the General Conference adopt 22 C/DR.360 (22 C/Resolution 10.2).

D. Report of Commission IV

Introduction

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 4 and items 61 and 68

Major Programme III, Programmes 1-3: Communication in the service of man

Item 61 - Study of communication problems - Implementation of resolutions 4/19 and 4/20 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session

Item 68 - Report by the Director-General on the application and measures to ensure the implementation of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (item proposed by the USSR)

Item 11 - Discussion Units 11 and 12

Major Programme VII, Programmes 1-3: Information systems and access to knowledge

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 23 and items 27 and 28

Discussion Unit 23 - Part II.B, Chapter 1 - Copyright

Item 27 - Protection of works in the public domain: Report of the Director-General

Item 28 - Safeguarding of folklore: Report of the Director-General

Item 11 - Discussion Unit 24 - and item 29

Discussion Unit 24 - Part II.B, Chapter 2 - Statistics

Item 29 - Desirability of revising the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals

Item 11 - Discussion Units 27, 28 and 29 - Part III - Programme Supporting Services

Office of the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support (Part III-1)

Office of Public Information (Part III-2) Discussion Unit 27

Office of the Unesco Press (Part III-3) Discussion Unit 28

Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents (Part III-4) Discussion Unit 29

INTRODUCTION

(1) At its first meeting, Commission IV elected by acclamation Mrs Hanne S ndergaard (Denmark) as Chairman.

(2) At the Commission's second meeting and on the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the four Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur were also elected, by acclamation. The Bureau of the Commission was constituted as follows:

Chairman: Mrs Hanne S ndergaard (Denmark)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Tam acs Szecsk  (Hungary)

Dr Abdul-Rahman Al-Haddad (Yemen)

Mr Naim Ahmad (Malaysia)

Mrs Carmen Mart nez de Grijalva (Venezuela)

Rapporteur: Mr Mohamed Musa (Nigeria)

(3) The Commission then adopted the timetable of work set out in document 22 C/COM IV/1.

(4) Following the introduction of the Commission's discussion units by the representatives of the Director-General and by the respective Chairmen of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme, the Commission began its examination of the following items of its agenda:

Unit 4 - Major Programme III: Communication in the service of man

Programme III.1: Studies on communication

Programme III.2: Free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information; increased exchanges of news and programmes

Programme III.3: Development of communication

Item 61: Study of communication problems

Item 68: Report by the Director-General on the application and measures to ensure the implementation of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War

Units 11 and 12 - Major Programme VII:

Information systems and access to knowledge

Programme VII.1: Improvement of access to information: modern technologies, standardization and interconnection of information systems

Programme VII.3: Unesco information and documentation systems and services

Unit 23 - Part II.B.1: Copyright

Item 27: Protection of works in the public domain.

Report by the Director-General

Item 28: The preservation of folklore. Report by the Director-General

Unit 24 - Part II.B.2: Statistics

Item 29: Desirability of revising the Recommendations concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals

Unit 27 - Part III.2: Office of Public Information

Unit 28 - Part III.3: Office of the Unesco Press

Unit 29 - Part III.4: Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents

(5) Between Wednesday and Friday, 9-18 November, the Commission devoted fifteen meetings to the examination of items contained in the agenda.

(6) Each discussion unit comprised four parts:

Introduction of discussion units by the representatives of the Director-General;

General debate on the discussion units;

Reply by the representative of the Director-General;

Recommendations of the Commission to the General Conference.

One hundred and seventy-eight representatives of Member States and of Associate Members as well as twenty-three observers from international governmental and non-governmental organizations participated in the general debate.

(7) The report of the Commission consists of four sections corresponding to the major programmes and to the parts of the programme and budget discussed. Each of its sections covers one or more discussion units and a number of agenda items relating to them.

(8) Regarding the budget provisions recommended by the Commission to the General Conference in respect of each discussion unit and item, the delegate of the United States of America stated that 'while his delegation was aware that the final budgetary decisions would be taken in plenary, his delegation could not commit itself at this time to a specific sum and certainly not to an overall budget increase, and therefore reaffirm their position of holding for zero budget growth and reserve their position on the allocations recommended in Commission IV.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 4 AND ITEMS 61 AND 68

MAJOR PROGRAMME III, PROGRAMMES 1-3: COMMUNICATION IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

ITEM 61 - STUDY OF COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS - IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS 4/19 AND 4/20 ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

ITEM 68 - REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE APPLICATION AND MEASURES TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MASS MEDIA TO STRENGTHENING PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, TO THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND TO COUNTERING RACIALISM, APARTHEID AND INCITEMENT TO WAR

(9) Commission IV spent nine meetings, on 9, 10, 14 and 15 November 1983, discussing information and communication within the scope of a single debate covering:

(a) Discussion Unit 4, relating to Major Programme III (Communication in the service of man) of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985;

(b) Item 61 of the agenda (Study of communication problems - implementation of resolutions 4/19 and 4/20 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session); and

(c) Item 68 of the agenda (Report by the Director-General on the application and measures to ensure the implementation of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War (item proposed by the USSR).

(10) The Chairman of the Commission invited delegates to present, during their statements, the draft resolutions submitted by their countries on the questions referred to the Commission for examination.

(11) Mr Gérard Bolla, Assistant Director-General responsible for the Communication Sector, presented Major Programme III and item 61 of the agenda, which is the subject of document 22 C/96 and Addendum. He emphasized, first of all, that the activities proposed in document 22 C/5 fitted faithfully within the framework of the Medium-Term Plan approved by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session (4 XC/4) and were based upon the provisions set forth in the Organization's Constitution and in various international instruments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly or by Unesco and also on the resolutions adopted by consensus by the General Conference, in particular at its last session, held in Belgrade in 1980 (21 C/Resolutions 4/19, 4/20 and 4/21). He also pointed out that the establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO), which the rapid development of technologies made inevitable and which would affect both the industrialized and the developing countries, remained at the core of Unesco's concerns and underlay and permeated all the activities proposed to the Commission for consideration.

(12) The Assistant Director-General highlighted the instrumental function of communication, which explained why it was closely associated with activities undertaken in other fields of competence of Unesco. By way of example, he cited a series of interdisciplinary activities that would be carried out in co-operation with the sectors for education, science,

culture and social sciences. In the same perspective, various projects, in particular those provided for under the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), would be undertaken in association with other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular FAO, ITU and UPU. The Assistant Director-General stressed that many activities would be implemented in close co-operation with the non-governmental organizations and professional bodies concerned; in some cases, the initiative would be left to them, Unesco limiting itself to providing material or moral support for their projects. Likewise, it was intended to continue decentralizing activities, particularly operational activities, during the next biennium.

(13) The development of communication facilities and infrastructures would receive over 60 per cent of the regular budget resources, which would be strengthened by an ever larger injection of extra-budgetary resources, including those of IPDC. This was the main line of emphasis of the major programme, which had already emerged in 1981-1983 since \$21 million from extra-budgetary sources had been made available to the Organization during that period in the field of communication, 35 per cent of which had come from UNDP, 56 per cent from funds-in-trust and 9 per cent from the IPDC Special Account. These resources would be shared out between the different media as follows: the book industry - 6 per cent; news agencies - 34 per cent; the press - 18 per cent and broadcasting - 42 per cent.

(14) The Assistant Director-General then reiterated that the removal of the obstacles and impediments in the way of a free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of news and programmes remained crucial to the Organization's concerns, regardless of whether such obstacles were external or internal, whether they were created by States or private bodies and whether they resulted from government regulations or from contractual arrangements. Action aimed at decreasing them should be accompanied by concrete measures to strengthen the machinery for the exchange of books, news, radio and television programmes and films. Reducing imbalances must serve to bring about greater justice in the flow of information, without jeopardizing already established freedoms.

(15) Finally, the Assistant Director-General referred to the research and reflection that were needed to provide the Organization with a sound theoretical basis on which to develop its operational action if it was to furnish an adequate response to the needs of its Member States and of the international community. The socio-cultural

impact of the new technologies would constitute during the next biennium the major feature of the proposed new projects, which would be carried out with the active co-operation of the national and regional research institutions concerned. He also referred to the activities relating to book promotion, which must cease to be the Cinderella of communication, and to those concerning development of the audio-visual media.

(16) Mr Gunnar Garbo, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) then addressed the Commission, stating that the Council had requested him to supplement its formal report (22 C/95 and Add.) with an oral presentation.

(17) Mr Garbo then briefly traced the objectives and the history of IPDC since its inception in June 1981, pointing out how the Programme had quickly moved into an operational phase and now supported fifty-five projects in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean. Nineteen new projects had been approved by the IPDC Council at its fourth session in Tashkent (September 1983), where six countries had announced new pledges to the Special Account, through funds-in-trust or through contributions in kind.

(18) IPDC had launched projects as early as its second session, to some extent in response to the expressed desire of Member States who wished to see the performance of IPDC before they would consider financial contributions. The first projects chosen were regional, and Mr Garbo pointed with pride to the fact that the first among these was assistance to the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) 'permitting for the first time a direct exchange of news among African nations'.

(19) Today, half the projects are national and, if the contribution from the IPDC Special Account was marginal, with the bulk of costs being covered by the recipient institutions and by other financing sources, it did have a catalytic effect and, as one of the main objectives of IPDC was to encourage self-sufficiency, this 'marginal' input could be a key element. In this context Mr Garbo pointed out that IPDC stressed the role of local institutions in project implementation as the best assurance of continuity.

(20) The absence of ideological questions in IPDC Council discussions was stressed, and Mr Garbo praised the Council for its 'positive and constructive spirit'.

(21) Turning to what he described as the 'negative' parts of the IPDC experience, Mr Garbo cited the lack of adequate resources as the main obstacle to fulfilling IPDC objectives. In this connection he emphasized the importance of the Special Account because this provided for co-operation without the limiting conditions as to country, project and priority which are perceived in other forms of contributions. The Special Account provided, in his view, 'a solid basis of means which [the Council] can use freely and purposefully'.

(22) Mr Garbo pointed out that, in addition to financing timely projects, the role of IPDC was to improve co-ordination among partners interested in the development of communication and to promote the study of experience gained through international co-operation. A first-class data bank would be necessary for this purpose, he said, and IPDC had embarked upon the planning of the necessary data base.

(23) Some commentators, Mr Garbo said, had suggested that IPDC might function better as an

institution for information, research, planning and experimentation and that it should choose only a limited number of pilot projects which are likely to have spin-off effects, especially in rural development. However, from the outset, Member States stressed the need to give priority to practical projects, and the rich countries had recommended practical action.

(24) Looking to the future, the Chairman of IPDC emphasized the need for the industrialized nations to match the hopes expressed and the promises implied when IPDC was established, with resources that would make it possible for the Programme to carry out its agreed objectives. In spite of the fact that IPDC had laid to rest the fears of sceptics who had suspected that the Programme might pursue goals other than communication development, sufficient funds are not available to the Programme.

(25) In conclusion, however, Mr Garbo affirmed his belief that honouring commitments to IPDC would have a beneficial effect on international co-operation over and above the improvement of communication capacities of the least-developed countries.

(26) The delegates of the USSR briefly introduced item 68, which had been placed on the agenda of the Conference at the request of his country. He observed that that item overlapped with a number of other items of the agenda. He also introduced draft resolution 22 C/COM IV/DR.1, which reflected the conviction that the Declaration adopted in 1978 was a fundamental document capable of guiding the action of Unesco and of other international organizations.

(27) The delegates of eighty-six Member States, one Associate Member, the observer from the Holy See and the representatives of one intergovernmental organization (ALECSO) and twelve international non-governmental organizations spoke during the discussion on Unit 4 and items 61 and 68. The Chairman read out a message from two other international non-governmental organizations, the International Press Institute and the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.

(28) The statements, whose wealth of content, diversity and quality deserve to be noted, bore witness to the growing interest attached to information and communication problems in contemporary societies and on the international scene. The moderation and resolute impartiality which marked virtually all the statements are also an encouraging factor, noted by several delegates who welcomed the more balanced and more rational turn thus taken by the international discussion on these fundamental issues.

(29) For reasons of clarity and logic, the discussion in the Commission is summarized below in four parts, the first of which, by way of introduction, sets out general considerations on Major Programme III as a whole and covers the exchanges of views on the establishment of NWICO. The succeeding three parts reflect the structure of the major programme and deal in turn with: (a) studies on communication and the right to communicate (Programme III.1); (b) the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information and the contribution of the media to the elucidation of major problems of mankind (Programme III.2); and (c) the development of communication, its infrastructures and its various media, including books; matters relating to IPDC are covered in this last part (Programme III.3).

General considerations

(30) The great majority of the delegates considered that Major Programme III was generally satisfactory and in essentials acceptable, that it was equitable, equidistant from ideological extremes and realistic, moving towards a balanced maturity. In one speaker's view, it was a model of balance and reflected, in its lines of emphasis and content, the diversity of conditions and standpoints, the plurality of ideas and situations. Testifying - according to two speakers - to a constructive and promising approach and to a very broad view of human communication, the major programme represented for another a basis for promoting the democratization and decolonization of international relations in this field. In the view of a fourth, a pragmatic approach to its implementation would be of decisive importance. To place communication in the service of men, i.e. in the service of their development in all its dimensions - two other delegates observed - was to assume an historic task. In the opinion of another delegate, the programme could equally well have been entitled 'Man in the service of communication' if it was remembered that man's inventiveness was at the origin of communication systems and networks and that, in the final analysis, it depended on man whether what he had invented was used well or badly. Several delegates expressed their appreciation of the importance assigned in the programme to books, which were an excellent tool of communication, a vehicle and an object of creativity and an irreplaceable partner in the dialogue of cultures. Although some speakers considered the programme insufficiently concentrated, most were happy to note that it provided confirmation of Unesco's competence and central role in the analysis and treatment of world communication problems. One of them concluded that it was a text that went along with the movement of history.

(31) The majority of participants, acknowledging the difficulties of preparing a programme on topics that were controversial because they were charged with ideological values and statements of position, considered that Major Programme III, as proposed in document 22 C/5, abode strictly by the consensus obtained at the fourth extraordinary session; that it faithfully and coherently reflected the intentions of document 4 EX/4; and that words and key concepts were used in it in the sense which had been agreed upon in 1982. Various speakers regretted, however, that the contribution of the media to the elucidation and solution of major world problems had been relegated to the background. One of them considered the biennial programme to be less dynamic and creative than the sexennial plan. Another took the opposing view that the consensus achieved on the second Medium-Term Plan was limited to the activities and projects described therein; if those limits were transgressed, his government's support might be reconsidered, particularly if the activities resulting from the Plan were to aim at conferring upon Unesco the role of arbiter of the content of information in international circulation, or of monitor of what the media could or could not do.

(32) The importance of communication and of the international debate on the subject - a debate for which Unesco was the natural forum - was once again reaffirmed by many speakers. The silicon age marked mankind's entry into a society of communication which should lead to proliferation of channels of dissemination and foster the

dialogue of cultures and intercultural communication. In some countries, in the van of technological revolution at a time when all the traditional sectors were in crisis, the communication market should be quintupled in the course of the present decade. The location of activities and jobs throughout the world was likely to be determined increasingly by flows of data across frontiers, while access to information and the ability to communicate were perceived as prerequisites of progress in almost all fields of economic and social life. Human communication, which was based on the pooling of basic values, was undeniably proving to be a field of vital interest to citizens and to their governments. In the view of the observer from a non-Member State, communication was not a new name for information but a new attitude to information.

(33) Some delegates pointed out that there was a twofold phenomenon: on the one hand, an increase in communication potential linked with technological progress, which was affecting the media in particular; on the other hand, a growing disparity in the distribution of this potential, which was linked with the level of economic development. Unesco therefore has a twofold task: to master this increase, by reducing its harmful repercussions on culture; and to reduce the disparity in distribution between countries, so that no group of human beings would be excluded from the development of communication.

(34) Several speakers noted that the present session of the General Conference coincided with the fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Media, adopted in 1978, and with the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as with World Communication Year. This Year was the occasion of various events in different countries to which some speakers referred: various symposia, the world conference on communication which had led to the adoption of the Tokyo Declaration, exhibitions, a proclamation signed by the head of government of a Member State, reports, the translation into national languages of Many Voices, One World, encouragement given to study of the development of national communication policies, etc.

(35) Various speakers referred to or quoted the sources - especially the standard-setting instruments - on which the conception and implementation of Major Programme III is or should be based: the Constitution of Unesco, the Charter of the United Nations, resolution 59 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946, Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1966, the Mexico City Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies (Mexico, 1982), resolutions 4/19 and 4/20 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session and described as a fundamental stage in the evolution of the international debate, and other resolutions on communication adopted by consensus by the General Conference or by the General Assembly of the United Nations. One delegate would have liked to see Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentioned in the preamble of the draft resolution in paragraph 03002 of document 22 C/5. The report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, Many Voices, One World, was also referred to by many speakers as an ever-lively source of inspiration for Unesco's efforts in the field of communication.

(36) A number of delegates drew attention to the need to establish a link between Major Programme III and various other Major Programmes (especially I, V, VII, XI, XII and XIII). Reference was made to the convergence of the educational system with the communication system and to the interaction between education and communication in general - without education, they observed, no worthwhile information could be used in a significant way - as well as to studies on the specificity and universality of cultural values, especially those relating to creation and creativity, and several delegates stressed the importance of the multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary approach which was needed because of the complementarity of the Organization's various fields of competence. One delegate wondered whether, in order to improve the interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach, it would not be better, given communication's instrumental function, to consider it not so much as a specific field of competence of the Organization, but rather as a technique for advancing the cause and facilitating the developing of education, science and culture.

(37) The importance of inter-agency co-operation was emphasized, Unesco being urged to collaborate more with the other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, both within and outside the United Nations system, so as to avoid dispersion of creative energy and inefficient use of available resources. An effort to rationalize in all areas was essential at a time of serious financial crisis. One delegate pointed out, moreover, that ITU, at its last plenipotentiary conference in Nairobi, had clearly shown its determination to devote more time and resources to the building up of communication infrastructures in the developing world.

(38) Most delegates referred to the establishment of a new world information and communication order, which should be regarded as a continuously evolving process that would make it possible gradually to reduce the imbalances between the different countries and regions of the world and would seek to introduce more justice, more equity, more participation, more mutual interchange - in a word, more democracy - into the flow of information, while reducing dependence and the vertical transmission of messages. It should be a process enabling each differentiated human community to take part in producing information and circulating it internationally; it should be linked to the development of communications but, in the view of several speakers, should not become institutionalized, and still less codified through international instruments or agreements. It would be particularly unrealistic to seek to confine the process within hard-and-fast lines in a world in movement, in which the general picture of communication had never been so subject to change. Some speakers repeated yet again that any attempt at codification, any desire to lay down standards or to define privileges that would be universally acceptable and able to govern the content of news and information would be unrealistic and would result in reawakening disagreements; they should therefore be rejected.

(39) Several speakers pointed out that the actual concept of a new order even in the highly sensitive area of communication no longer seemed to create the same apprehension, argument and consensus having gradually led to better mutual understanding. The seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, which had recently been held in Delhi, had noted with satisfaction the

international consensus that was beginning to emerge around the idea of a more just and more efficient order. Since the historic necessity of a new world information and communication order was today widely acknowledged, the problem now was to consolidate and broaden the consensus which was essential if existing inequalities were to be corrected, a new balance established a greater reciprocity in communication guaranteed.

(40) In the view of many speakers, the establishment of this new order, which could in no way be reduced to a pre-existing blueprint - there could be no ready-made new world information and communication order - depended to a large extent, on the removal of the political obstacles and those connected with infrastructures that hindered the free flow of information; it could not be separated from the notions of pluralism and, above all, freedom of information. A new world information and communication order could be built up only on the basis of freedom of opinion, expression and information since, without those freedoms, there could be no freedom at all. Such an order could not be imposed under compulsion; it had to be built up by concerted action, through joint efforts. It was an essential component of the world now coming into being, with the new technologies shaping the new order which was to be represented by a new civilization of communication. One speaker drew attention to the cultural dimension of a new world information and communication order: to understand other people; to learn at least to understand, if not to love, their cultures, values, ideas, symbols and references; to appreciate that each nation and each ethnic group possessed its own culture to which it had reasons for remaining attached; to respect their choices; and to succeed, on a basis of differentiation combined with unity, in generating mechanisms productive of balance and harmony so that all could make their voices heard with due regard for differences - all these indicated the direction that future efforts should take if the future being built was to be one of peace and freedom through cultural co-operation based on equality, dignity and mutual respect.

(41) Many other speakers took the view that the principles upon which a new order should be built were the very same as were set forth in the 1978 Declaration, together with the basic principles of international law; another speaker suggested, more generally, that a new world information and communication order should be based upon principles acceptable to the international community as a whole. Agreement appeared to have been reached on the need to establish an order which would be of benefit to all countries by enabling them to take advantage of the possibilities offered by the new technologies, both at the national level - for inequalities and imbalances clearly existed within each nation, group or community - and at the international level. What was needed was to bring into being a mutual relationship based on the principle of give-and-take, helping individuals to fulfil their potential and societies to develop in their own cultural context. Some speakers held that the establishment of a new world information and communication order should make it easier to institute a continuing, constructive exchange of ideas within each country, free from outside influences and public or private pressures exerted by bodies with a stake in maintaining the old order which favoured them.

(42) Several delegates pointed out that the existing order was still unacceptable and that

structural changes were essential. One of them described that order as one in which a few advanced nations devised, manufactured and managed the world's electronic information systems, international telecommunication facilities, computer-based services and data banks - in short, everything that could be used as a tool for the exercise of political, economic, commercial, social and cultural domination over the Third World. The developing countries, he declared, were determined to change that order, just as North America and Japan had shaken off the order imposed by Europe in the nineteenth century to maintain and perpetuate its commercial and cultural pre-eminence. It should not be forgotten, as another delegate pointed out, that the initial foundations of a new world information and communication order were the decolonization of information, the two-way flow of information, and the protection of cultural identity. Other speakers referred to the transnational corporations' obstruction of the establishment of a new order which would compromise their privileges. One speaker pointed out, in that connection, that the interests involved in the battle for a new world information and communication order went far beyond those of newspaper publishers and extended to the big companies which manufactured equipment for computerized information, the sales of which abroad brought in thousands of millions of dollars, together with television networks, film industries and industries manufacturing cultural and leisure products, as well as airlines, banking and financial institutions and big advertising companies.

(43) Some speakers considered that, theoretical discussions apart, what was now important was to define suitable strategies for translating the concept of a NWICO into practical programmes of action in order to make it a reality. Several speakers drew attention to the connections between a NWICO and the new international economic order.

(44) Many members of the Commission referred, with satisfaction, to the Round Table on the Establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order, organized jointly by the United Nations and Unesco (Igls, September 1983), whose report had been distributed to the United Nations General Assembly and to the General Conference at its current session (22 C/96 Addendum). The good results achieved at Igls reflected the determination to concentrate on what united rather than on what divided; another reason for those good results was the presence of professionals with a direct practical knowledge of the problems. One speaker mentioned the conclusion emerging at Igls, that the process of establishing a NWICO now seemed irreversible: providing, he continued, that this irreversibility was not taken to warrant violation of what Tom Paine called the rights of the mind. In conclusion, many speakers considered that Major Programme III could help to consolidate the foundations of a new world information and communication order.

Programme III.1 - Studies on communication

(45) Most speakers referred to the activities provided for under Programme III.1 and, in general, approved of their objectives and lines of emphasis, considering that they reflected a concern for balance between action and reflection and that they were likely to provide a sound scientific

basis for the operational activities. The proposed studies were important as a means of helping the developing countries in the formulation of their national communication policies. Some delegates wondered, however, whether all the investigations were equally necessary, two of them contending that studies carried out by Unesco in this field had often been too politically motivated, too backward-looking or too esoteric, and a third recommending that reflection should not be allowed to take precedence over action. The representative of a non-governmental organization took the view that the proposed research did not provide a conceptual framework that was consciously directed towards change in the field of communication and, from that point of view, would not be sufficiently helpful for carrying out the activities planned under Programmes III.2 and III.3. Several speakers went on to say that it would be useful to identify and concentrate on practical, tangible, concrete, action-oriented research themes that would meet the needs of all peoples and take into account the diversity of the issues involved, so as to safeguard the fundamental principle of pluralism. It would also be advisable to make better use of existing data; the speaker quoted the example of data collected by regional broadcasting unions which might facilitate the research described in paragraphs 03114, 03126, 03145 and 03216. Another speaker recommended that a concentration of effort and resources should be achieved by undertaking studies in depth on a few specific areas of particular significance. Another voiced his misgivings about what he saw as an undeniable lack of communication between communication researchers, which should prompt Unesco to encourage a major effort of thinking among specialists in order to clarify concepts and attempt to define them in clearly understandable terms.

(46) Many speakers expressed agreement with the development of a research programme to investigate the socio-cultural impact of new communication technologies. Such studies should help the Third World countries to acquire the technologies most appropriate to their economic, social and cultural circumstances and should have the effect of enabling the hopes raised by the technological revolution to triumph over the fears it engendered. It was important that technology transfer should not be imposed and that the necessary evaluations should be made by reference to national communication policies. In that connection it was pointed out that the new technologies involved many political aspects. The development of a national communication technology was, in any event, an important objective if the current technological revolution was to be instrumental in narrowing the gap between the advanced and the developing countries, instead of widening it.

(47) Various technical advances were cited by the speakers. They included cable television which, by broadening the range of images and sounds, could be conducive to cultural pluralism while avoiding the pitfall of a standardized sub-culture; light video equipment, with which scenes of everyday village life could be recorded and transmitted to other communities (various experiments being conducted in Africa were mentioned in that connection); and home computers, micro-processors, direct broadcasting satellites, optical fibres, automation and digitalization. One speaker pointed out that the increasingly rapid development of micro-electronics, the computerization of data and satellite transmission were already

leading to highly concentrated decision-making and would be likely to do so increasingly in the future. Some speakers referred to activities already undertaken in their countries in connection with those problems and with the global information society, one of them mentioning an international seminar held recently in Istanbul, which had been attended by some sixty specialists from eight countries, on the consequences of the increasingly rapid development of communication technologies. Another recommended that, when carrying out studies, more account should be taken of the experience of the socialist and mixed-economy countries. A third speaker stressed the importance of studies on the impact of satellite broadcasting on people living in sparsely populated areas, such as those in the Caribbean archipelago, particularly from the point of view of education, community development and the traditional conception of work and leisure. Another suggested that an international symposium should be organized, focusing on the problems of developing countries' access to advanced communication technologies.

(48) One speaker suggested that an attempt should be made in the proposed studies to go more closely into the undesirable effects which might result from the computerization of society. In that connection he mentioned global control of computerization and of data banks, which might lead to an irreversible deterioration of social values and forms of culture; the introduction of automation in production processes, which might have far-reaching effects on workers in all sectors; and the problems of transition and adaptation, which might bring about acute instability by disrupting patterns of life and cultural traditions. Similarly, with the spread of computerization and telecommunication, social systems would become more vulnerable as a result of the growing dependence on a few technocrats and transnational corporations. The representative of one non-governmental organization suggested that a retrospective approach should be avoided in studies on technology; a forward-looking approach, directed towards practical activities and focusing on the machinery and processes whereby technologies were silently but inescapably being transferred to developing countries seemed more promising. Recent developments had shown that those who had so far derived benefit from the introduction of advanced information technologies were the manufacturers of equipment, banks and the bureaucratic élite of the developing countries. The representative of one professional organization said that studies on the repercussions of the introduction of the new technologies into press undertakings would be particularly useful, with special reference to unemployment.

(49) A number of delegates expressed their support for various specific activities and referred in particular to paragraphs 03111 and 03112. One of them pointed out that some of the studies envisaged corresponded to the programme of certain higher education and research institutions in his country; another suggested that account should be taken of the relationship between communication and artistic creation.

(50) The concept of the democratization of communication and the activities envisaged in that regard (paragraphs 03113 to 03116) were mentioned in several of the statements made. Three delegates indicated that scientific institutions in their countries were prepared to co-operate with Unesco in some of these activities, particularly in

studies on the experiences and forms of alternative communication; another stated that, despite the fact that the concept of democratization of communication gave rise to certain doubts, his country was willing to contribute to further research on the subject. For a third speaker, the democratization of communication and public participation were two inseparable concepts which would be realized progressively as society as a whole became more democratic. A number of delegates, some of whom referred to the work of CIC, stressed the importance of the relationship between communication and democracy, one of them observing that the democratization of communication presupposed a determination to promote the free circulation and the plurality of information. Two delegates mentioned the need, in this connection, to define strategies for the decentralization of communication in order to encourage participation by the public and ordinary citizens.

(51) One speaker described the difficulties which his country faced in attempting to democratize communication simply because its population of three million people speaking 700 different languages and dialects was widely dispersed and lived in distinct geographical zones to which access was difficult.

(52) The representative of a non-governmental organization expressed his opposition to any procedures imposed or inspired by governments or international institutions with the aim of democratizing communication or encouraging the participation of the public and of users, if those procedures called in question editorial responsibility or threatened the independence of the press. In the view of another professional organization, the concepts of democratization and participation should be more fully studied before any attempt was made to formalize concepts whose affirmation would be prejudicial to free organs of information. If the latter were to perform their function, they would have to remain economically viable. The representative of a third non-governmental organization took up a suggestion approved at the Igis Round Table, that a more thorough study should be made of the problems of reception, a question which was largely ignored by those doing research on communication. One speaker indicted that his country's National Commission had collected more than a thousand references concerning developing countries, which could be of assistance in the updating of the international bibliography on a NWICO mentioned in paragraph 03114.

(53) Several speakers raised the problem of migrant workers and of ethnic and cultural minorities in general, who should have the opportunities and facilities needed to produce and disseminate relevant information concerning themselves through media at all levels and should, if possible, have the capacity to develop their own printed and electronic media.

(54) Several speakers referred to the question of alternative communication, a concept which two of them would prefer to see replaced by small-scale communication or non-technical communication. Another deplored the fact that the tensions between modernity and tradition led far too often to depreciation and marginalization; or even to the disappearance of certain forms of interpersonal communication. The representative of one non-governmental organization recommended that a close watch should be kept on developments in alternative communication and on the introduction of new models which would bring the

partners in communication closer together and be based on the creation of a basic network of correspondents and friends and of an information network for collecting information about everyday events in the daily life of a human community.

(55) Several delegates referred to studies and research on books and reading (paragraphs 03117 to 03120) and supported the studies on the problems and obstacles confronting book production and distribution, on the future of the print media and on the feasibility of the joint production of reading material in mother tongues used by more than one country as languages of communication and education. In the opinion of one speaker, such a study could be undertaken in the Caribbean region. Two others expressed satisfaction concerning the project for the establishment of data bases on the translation of scientific and cultural works into Spanish and Portuguese.

(56) Six delegates expressed their agreement with the activities proposed for strengthening research and documentation structures in the field of communication and, in particular, for extending COMNET. They referred, *inter alia*, to the activities described in paragraphs 03121, 03125 and 03126. One of them mentioned the establishment of a subregional centre for the German-speaking countries which would be affiliated to COMNET. Another hoped that, in the comparative survey on the curricula in use in higher education and research institutions in the field of communication, the emphasis would be placed on the training of instructors and the production of educational and teaching materials. Another pointed to the vulnerability of a society depending entirely for its vital information needs on data banks situated abroad; the resulting situation of dependency could be improved if it were possible to achieve greater decentralization of information services which were at present concentrated in very few countries.

(57) The notion of the right to communicate was taken up by a great many speakers, several of whom paid tribute to the memory of Jean d'Arcy, who had held it important to establish the right to communicate as a new human right linked to the new technologies offering interactive communication. 'The object is not', Jean d'Arcy had written in the foreword to a book recently published on the issue, 'to substitute one freedom for another, as some have supposed, but to bring into being one that transcends all the others'. Some delegates expressed fears about the desirability of promoting a concept which was as yet ill-defined, the scope and significance of which were not always understood, and which was implicated in the controversy contrasting human rights with the rights of peoples, individual rights with collective rights, and rights based upon solidarity and interdependence with the traditional rights proclaimed and guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(58) Other delegates, on the contrary, emphasized the importance of that concept, stressing the need to view it in the context of the democratization of communication and to regard it as a pillar of a new world information and communication order. One of them regarded the right to communicate as an indissoluble aspect of the most fundamental rights of the individual, of societies and of nations and, in particular, of the right to peace. Another considered the right to communicate to mean the right to participate in communication. That right affirmed the necessary relationship between the right to information and

participation by persons and groups in the political, social and cultural dialogue. It marked the difference between information passively received and two-way communication, accepted as a responsibility, experienced and transmitted. It could only be regretted, various speakers observed, that that fundamental right was denied to 70 per cent of the world's population and that its exercise was in fact monopolized by those possessing power and wealth. The important thing, surely, was to create the political and legal environment necessary to make the right of each individual freely to seek out, process and transmit information a reality.

(59) Several speakers suggested going more deeply into the notion since, while it was a fundamental human right, the right to communicate should never be regarded as a substitute for existing rights and freedoms, particularly those proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which already made full provision for the exercise of freedom of expression within each country and across frontiers. In the view of another speaker, who also referred to the ideas of Jean d'Arcy, the right to communicate complemented many other rights in that it tended to broaden them, and should be regarded as epitomizing and crowning all the freedoms of the individual. According to the representative of one professional organization, the right to communicate should not be extended to States and governments.

(60) Several delegates spoke of the usefulness of studies on the right to inform and to be informed, the right to privacy and the right of access to administrative documents, and on questions of access and participation, one of them recommending that such studies should be dealt with in works for the general public. Another said that his country was proposing to carry out a national study on the present status of the right to communicate, with the object of promoting the necessary institutional changes for the full exercise of that right. The representative of one non-governmental organization pointed out that the right to know, to inform and to be informed constituted a fundamental human right which should not be subjected to any qualifications or restrictions whatsoever on the part of governments or international organizations. According to one delegate, collective rights and individual rights were not mutually exclusive.

(61) The notion of participation was mentioned by several speakers and often associated with those of democratization and self-reliance. One of them considered participation to be as necessary for the developed as for the developing countries, since it implied a greater possibility of influencing the media and the possibility of becoming an active receiver and possibly originator instead of a mere passive consumer of messages. According to another, it was important to give readers, viewers and listeners scope for freedom and creativity within the media, to build up sound relationships with them and to regard them otherwise than as potential economic consumers. Readers of the press, listeners and viewers underpinned democracy and represented its critical conscience. Their participation might take the form of panels of readers providing guidance or suggestions for the editorial staff and co-operating in the distribution and promotion of newspapers.

(62) The responsibility of journalists and communicators was referred to by many delegates, one observing that it should be extended not only

to professional journalists but also to the managers and owners of the media and to advertising specialists. While it seemed to many only right and natural that the freedom of journalists should be regarded as indissociable from responsibility, each journalist being responsible in the first place to himself, since any discussion on such responsibility should be set in the context of freedom of expression, others took the view that all those assuming a responsibility in the field of information and communication had a duty of truthfulness, accuracy and impartiality towards the community they served, and that the right of the public to supervise the media was the corollary of the right of investigation and analysis usually acknowledged to pertain to the media. One speaker considered that responsibility for the content of information should have been mentioned more explicitly in paragraph 03133.

(63) In contrast, several delegates considered that the concept of the responsibility of communicators should not be used to legitimize control of the journalistic profession by governments or to justify the authoritarian development of codes of conduct or deontological codes to be enforced by regulations or by arbitrary decision. If codes of conduct were necessary, they should be drawn up by the journalists themselves through their own professional organizations, with the media exercising a form of self-regulation. Two observers confirmed that the professional organizations they represented and the national bodies affiliated to them had already drawn up and enforced professional codes. However, in the view of one speaker, it would be more dangerous for societies to destroy the plurality of views than to tolerate the writings of irresponsible journalists. To endow the State with the power to decide what is responsible and what is not would inevitably lead to the establishment of an oppressive monopoly. When all was said and done, responsible journalism could only consist in analysing the facts and investigating them conscientiously and to the best of one's ability.

(64) Some speakers referred to the question dealt with in Subprogramme III.1.3 'Methods for the planning, programming and financing of communication'. Three of them suggested that the regional seminars for Asia and Latin America on the sensitization of planners and decision-makers to the need for integrated communication planning, mentioned in paragraph 03144, might be held in their respective countries. Another said he hoped that the studies described in paragraph 03139 would shed light on the way in which responsible journalism might be affected by government financing mechanisms, especially in monopolistic situations. Another speaker, referring to the same studies, hoped that they would take account of the experience of the socialist countries. Two speakers raised the question of possible duplication of effort and the resulting need for close co-operation between Unesco and ITU in communication planning; in this connection one of them drew attention to the resolution adopted at the recent plenipotentiary conference of ITU in Nairobi which stressed the need for studies and documentation in order more fully to investigate, in co-operation with Unesco, the links between communication and development. Another referred to the scheduled organization in 1984 of a regional seminar in Asia under the auspices of ITU, which would be concerned with the training of communication planners.

Programme III.2 - Free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information; increased exchanges of news and programmes

(65) Several delegates referred in their statements to the problems of ensuring a free flow of information and reducing or eliminating obstacles to exchanges of books, news and programmes. Many of them reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of the free flow of information for the benefit of all individuals and expressed their agreement with programmes and activities which were conducive to a broader flow of information within each country and throughout the world. Several speakers considered that Unesco should be more active and more operational by encouraging its Member States to adopt measures to remove obstacles to the free flow of information - which were showing a tendency to increase rather than to reverse. The necessary conditions should be established for the achievement of communication for all, by encouraging all nations to participate in an international exchange of information on the basis of equal rights and duties. The representative of a non-Member State expressed his belief that pluralism and diversity as an expression of freedom and responsibility constituted a basic law of the development of mankind.

(66) Several speakers representing Member States or professional organizations referred in this connection to the Tallories Declaration adopted by a group of independent journalists from different regions which reaffirmed that where the press was free, the people were free. The solution to communication problems lay in freedom of expression, in access to information and in respect for and mutual understanding of different ideologies and different cultures. The basic principles of freedom of opinion, expression and information which were forcefully reaffirmed in Unesco's Constitution gave the Organization an all-important role to play in creating a climate in which those freedoms would flourish.

(67) In the view of other speakers, however, the concept of a free flow of information, although just and laudable in principle, was a delusion when seen in terms of the true nature of the relationships which were shaping the world, in view of the monopoly exercised by major powers or transnational corporations. What major powers said about world solidarity and technology transfer was one thing, the stark reality of economic and strategic interests was another. Pluralism, one speaker observed, could not be defended in any credible manner by a country in which a single monopoly controlled a daily newspaper circulated in 96 per cent of its towns and in which three private companies held sway over all the television networks. In the view of another speaker, a particular conception of freedom and democracy could not be imposed upon other peoples. A third speaker said that in fact it meant legitimizing the free commercial flow of information and unrestricted freedom of private access to all sources of data everywhere in the world, in order to facilitate the operational autonomy of the major transnational corporations, while the process of eliminating national regulations was presented as an inherent pre-condition and a natural consequence of the new technological changes.

(68) All obstacles to the flow of news and information should be removed, but on a world-wide scale. The major obstacle was still the fact that thousands of millions of men and women,

particularly the more underprivileged among them who generally lived in a rural environment and were still illiterate, were still unable to transmit and receive information. Inability to express one's views, to be aware of one's own situation and to convey it in one's own terms - those were all obstacles which would have to be overcome. A freedom, exclaimed one delegate, that one could not use because one did not have the means to do so, was a highly abstract freedom indeed. The right to speak and freedom of expression or opinion, had no material and tangible meaning if they were not associated with the right to be heard.

(69) Several delegates stressed the importance of political obstacles to free flow; those were artificial obstacles imposed by the will of certain States, which should be more quickly and easily removable than obstacles of a technical, legal or economic nature. Among such obstacles, mention was made of censorship, self-censorship and the jamming of radio broadcasts; one delegate stated that those had been done away with in his country several years previously. Some speakers regretted that censorship and self-censorship had not been explicitly mentioned among the obstacles described in Major Programme III, whereas they were identified in the 4 XC/4 document. Censorship presented a serious problem, not only because it altered the content of books, newspapers and newscasts but also because - as certain recent events had shown - it prevented journalists and writers from reporting certain facts, thus precluding any pluralistic approach to the presentation of an event.

(70) In the same line of thinking, the imbalance in the flow of information was referred to by most delegates. By now the existence of quantitative and qualitative imbalances was no longer in dispute. They were evident not only between North and South but also between East and West, between neighbour countries in the industrial world or in the developing world. The rules of unequal exchange had created a world economically, politically and culturally out of balance. Those imbalances appeared to be equally serious within countries, although the situation in that regard could vary widely from country to country; they tended to create and to accentuate the dualistic structure of national culture, separating urban environments and rural environments. Moreover they were tending to become more pronounced. That being so, how could any one fail to understand the fear of remaining mute in the planetary polyphony, the fear of seeing the personality, the cultural identity of the poorest countries stifled, swamped as they were by alien cultural products? How could anyone fail to recognize the legitimate desire of individuals and countries to make their voices heard, to be able to present their own points of view on their own problems or to correct gross distortions in the portrayal of the reality of a country or situation artificially shorn of its cultural context? What must be done to avoid the 'image-pollution' from which certain advanced societies suffered, and which produced an 'unreal reality' unhappily more attractive and persuasive than the everyday native reality that it tended to distort and smother? These were some of the questions raised by various speakers, several of whom expressed their indignation at the dissemination of false, distorted information or at the tendentious, irresponsible or superficial reporting, sensationalist in approach and riddled with stereotypes, of which their countries were victims.

(71) Furthermore many delegates described the various aspects of the one-way flow of information, which one of them compared to a tumultuous torrent of products of cultural, social, economic and political domination. The imbalance of the programme market was worsening with the mass dissemination of standardized, stereotyped cultural products that reproduced the same 'patterns' indefinitely. The influx of alien messages jeopardized the fundamental values of communities and peoples. Domination had moved out of the political and economic sphere; it operated increasingly at the level of ideas, concepts, symbols, values and criteria: that was to say, on the plane of culture and information, two areas in which it would be possible, without violence or major risk, to sap the inner personality of peoples, to alter their affective processes, to work on behaviour patterns, powers of judgement and discernment, to influence life-styles and ways of being, to condition minds, to steer people's aspirations and moral, political, social, ethical, aesthetic and axiological sensibilities without appearing to do so.

(72) Several delegates alluded to the distortions of information to which their countries had fallen victim in various specific recent cases, generally of a dramatic kind. One speaker requested that studies be undertaken in this regard concerning foreign radio broadcasts. Another speaker deplored the fact that the media cultivated intolerance instead of fostering the emergence of a civilization of the universal. They misinformed, manipulated and established public opinion in such a way as to worsen conflicts and prejudices, objected another speaker. Many peoples were victims of distortion of facts when they stood in greater need than others of voicing their aspirations, their hopes and their realities. Other speakers condemned what seemed to them a veritable process of mental colonization, an information dictatorship exercised by the North over the South.

(73) Several speakers wondered what steps should be taken to correct imbalances, to prevent the concentration of information services and data banks from increasing those imbalances, and to preserve the role of language as a necessary medium of cultures and as an antidote to their strangulation by a dominant culture. The experience of some industrialized countries showed that there was no incompatibility between the protection of cultural identity and respect for freedoms. Some speakers nevertheless emphasized that no action to remove imbalances and distortions could or should be interpreted as a restriction on the responsible exercise of the freedom of information or as an incitement to subordinate the media to the interests of private groups or of governments. All administrative measures in that direction, warned another, tended to repress or constrain.

(74) Figures were given by some delegates to quantify the imbalances. Several affirmed that 80 per cent of information the world over was processed and disseminated by the four major Western press agencies; another put the proportion as high as 97 per cent. In the view of yet another, 80 per cent of scientific and technological knowledge was at present in the possession of 10 per cent of the world's population.

(75) One delegate regretted the absence of any indication how the funds earmarked for the activities proposed in paragraphs 03212 to 03223 were to be distributed. He suggested that no

unduly large sum should be set aside for the study described in paragraph 03212 because the specific obstacles mentioned there were mainly due to market forces or parochial attitudes. The representative of a non-governmental organization said that it would be desirable to analyse the factors which hampered the creativity and drive of journalists and made for conformism in the media.

(76) Several delegates mentioned the reduction of telecommunication charges and postal rates as an important means of promoting the development of communications. It was, two of them stated, a matter deserving urgent consideration.

(77) Two delegates expressed their agreement to the activities described in paragraph 03221; one of them, however, considered that ITU was the organization most competent to deal with those matters.

(78) Several delegates expressed approval of the study proposed in paragraph 03224 on the present state of the international paper market and its effects on the book industries and the press in the developing countries. The gradual democratization of education and information in those countries was creating a bigger demand for paper on which to print books, exercise books and newspapers, and pushing up the price of paper, thus making it all the more necessary to develop paper and pulp industries at the national, subregional and regional levels. According to one speaker, such a study should take account of research on the new communication technologies and it would be desirable to draw the attention of the scientific community to the importance of research aimed at finding substitutes for wood pulp.

(79) The working conditions and professional practices of communicators were mentioned by several delegates, often in relation to comments concerning responsibility. Most speakers on the subject expressed their interest in the studies and consultations contemplated, on the understanding that the activities described in paragraphs 03226 to 03230 should be carried out in close co-operation with ILO and the competent non-governmental organizations, and that professional journalists should be associated with them to the fullest extent possible. Several delegates said they were opposed in principle to any measure aimed at high-handed regulations of the journalist's profession and, in particular, at instituting directly or indirectly a system of licensing. So strong was that opposition, one of them stated, that the parliament of his country had enjoined the executive to suspend any financial contribution to Unesco if it took measures leading to the institution of a system of licences for journalists or to the imposition of restrictions or curbs of any kind whatsoever on the freedom of communicators in the performance of their task.

(80) To the opposite effect, one delegate observed that it was pointless to quarrel about that, considering that draft regulations for the profession of journalist and the introduction of a card as a safeguard for journalists on dangerous assignments had been the subject of official standards to which a number of States had subscribed in the past. According to one observer, while the protection of journalists was a dubious term, the professional organization he represented supported efforts to enable journalists to perform their duty as purveyors of information in complete safety and independence.

(81) The question of the preparation of voluntary codes of ethics, which had already been tackled in the context of studies concerning the

responsibility of communicators, was raised by several speakers in relation to the working conditions of professional media personnel. The representative of one non-governmental organization emphasized that publishers and those responsible for audio-visual media channels were also concerned by ethical problems. Another non-governmental organization offered to co-operate in the studies described in paragraphs 03227 and 03228.

(82) Several delegates referred to the activities proposed under Subprogramme III.2.2 - Strengthening of the machinery for exchange and international co-operation. The need to strengthen the machinery for the exchange of news and programmes at the national level was stressed, particularly for the benefit of isolated, scattered or disadvantaged populations, those of archipelagoes and mountain valleys being cited as examples by several speakers. Regarding the regional level, various delegates expressed an interest in the activities to promote co-operation between information systems and networks. As for the international level, the experiment concerning the exchange of television news programmes organized in April 1983 with the help of INTELSAT, IPDC and regional broadcasting unions among twenty-five countries of the South was cited as an example of dialogue that could be encouraged and continued on a more systematic basis. The use of satellites at the national, regional or international level afforded considerable possibilities in this connection by eliminating blind areas, connecting to the world vast hitherto isolated regions and helping Unesco to discharge its mission. Various countries stated that they were willing to participate or took a special interest in the activities described in paragraphs 03234, 03236, 03242, 03243, 03247 and 03249. The representative of a non-governmental organization expressed the hope that the Latin American countries and Unesco would continue to provide support and assistance for the studies undertaken by his organization on the comparative law of broadcasting, in conformity with a recommendation adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(83) Several delegates expressed their agreement concerning the activities designed to stimulate regional and interprofessional co-operation in respect of books and particularly those aimed at strengthening the activities of the regional centres for book development: CREPLA, in the case of Africa south of the Sahara, and CEREAL, in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean. One speaker referred to the co-publication programme provided for under the supplementary reading project in the Caribbean. Another alluded to the action taken by ACCU as a good example of regional co-operation, particularly in Asia and the Pacific: the organization of training courses, dispatch of experts and co-production of reading and audio-visual material.

(84) A large majority of the delegates spoke on the activities proposed under Subprogramme III.2.3 - Contribution of the media to mutual respect, international understanding, respect for human rights and peace, and to the elucidation of major world problems. Many of them referred, in that context, to the 1978 Declaration, some of them regretting that greater provision had not been made in document 22 C/5 for activities designed to foster its effective implementation or to stimulate deeper reflection on the subject. In the view of one speaker, that instrument

constituted a common base on which should be founded the strategy of action of an organization which served as a psychological bulwark defending the forces of peace within the United Nations system. It was important to incorporate into professional practices the principles enshrined in the Declaration.

(85) Another took the opposing view that the Declaration should be accorded no more than its due importance. His country had joined the consensus that had led to its adoption primarily out of a desire to free the Organization's energies for the pursuit of more useful objectives. This being so, care should be taken not to devote too much time and effort to the questions raised by the application of the principles of the Declaration, which represented an invitation extended to the circles responsible for the media to contribute to the promotion of peace and international understanding; it was for them to act accordingly, but it was not possible to exercise overall control over the media to that end. One speaker stated that the professional organization he represented recognized the many worthy features of the Declaration even though it regretted that political discrimination was not mentioned among the forms of oppression referred to in Article II, paragraph 3.

(86) If they were to be faithful to the etymology of their name, the media must form an essential link between people and a means of bringing them together; their content, the exactitude and veracity of the information they transmitted and the manner in which it was disseminated could play a vital role in the creation of a climate of confidence and mutual understanding among peoples, at a time when the nuclear menace threatened the survival of humanity. The impressive sophistication of the various technologies added a new dimension to this influence of the media, which must also contribute to the defence of human rights, the foremost of which, as two delegates observed, should be the right to live in peace. From this point of view, human communication and peace were seen as inseparable concepts.

(87) At times, however, the media did not play this positive role. In some cases, deplored by certain delegates, the media used their influence to worsen or impair the international climate. Several speakers expressed great interest in the activities described in paragraphs 03255 to 03258, referring to the conclusions of the international meeting of the media and disarmament (Nairobi, 1983), and to Unesco's co-operation in the World Disarmament Campaign, or indicating that certain national institutions were willing to associate themselves with the research envisaged.

(88) Interest was also expressed in the comparative studies of the relations between sport, the media and international understanding, which were to be undertaken bearing in mind the objectives of Major Programme V; two countries wished to be associated with these studies, because of the increasing number of sport events and the influence of sport - high-level competitive sport in particular - on the perceptions which peoples have of one another, and because sport and leisure activities had too long been neglected by those doing research on communication.

(89) One delegate said that, prompted by a suggestion of its national United Nations Association which had had the support of twenty countries in the World Federation of United Nations Associations, his country had established a Media

Peace Prize, in order to encourage the media to deal with problems of peace and disarmament, and a Junior Peace Prize, to encourage young people to reach an understanding of the links between the media and peace. Some delegates denounced the veritable psychological war which they alleged the media were waging in certain cases. One of them pointed out that free circulation could be used as an alibi for interference in national sovereignty or as a way of justifying the silencing of the weakest. At a more general level, the delegates raised the question of the functions of the media in society: one observed that the media did not constitute an end in themselves and another said that a distinction had to be made between the techniques of the media and the media themselves. Many speakers saw the media as playing a fundamental role in education and in the development of culture and awareness, especially in rural areas, which was of benefit to underprivileged groups. They constituted an indispensable forum and means of stimulating an open dialogue between the different movements and opinions that made up each society and, in general, between the top and the base, and vice versa. Finally, the media were an essential means of mobilizing populations, encouraging a collective development effort, channelling energies, promoting national identity, preserving ethnic harmony and strengthening national integration. From that standpoint, communication appeared to be a dynamic component of the overall development process.

(90) Several delegates referred to the 'watch dog' function often attributed to the media; two delegates pointed out that the English expression could acquire pejorative connotations and cause various problems when translated into other languages. These speakers laid emphasis, in any event, on the functions of inquiry, analysis and monitoring played by the media, and on their useful role of sentinel, which enabled them to counterbalance the economic and political establishments by exposing cases of waste, corruption, unproductive diversion of resources, abuse of power and violation of human rights. The representative of a non-governmental organization pointed out in this connection, that there was always a danger that minority groups or privileged sectors might abuse their power and seize for themselves the right to speak, with the support of the military or of the bureaucratic apparatus. Such a conception in no way prevented the media from acting as a natural forum for free debate on the objectives of development and the means of attaining them. In this connection, two delegates deplored the absence of any reference in document 22 C/5 to the media's role of carefully scrutinizing any actions which could lead to abuse of power, a role which was mentioned in the second Medium-Term Plan.

(91) Various speakers broadened the scope of the debate by raising the question of the fundamental task of information, which was to act in the service of truth. It was well known, however, that human truth was expressed through different attitudes and cultures. As one delegate pointed out, absolute objectivity did not and could not exist, any more than there existed information which was neutral, aseptic, odourless and tasteless. In the variety of information to which it gave rise, human truth could, if based on an ethic of open-mindedness and understanding, become open to communication and tend towards solidarity and peace. As had been said by Pope Paul VI and recalled by Pope John-Paul II, the

primary purpose of communication was to 'contribute to the sense of communion and to the progress of society', although it was also well known that 'the use of the media could produce an opposite result: mutual incomprehension and disagreement'. Information was no longer an end in itself. It was becoming the means of initiating communication which should unite people and communities in order to begin the process of opinion forming, around which social groups were organized. Through communication, information found a wider purpose, not only to transmit news, but also to help in training people and to participate in the continuing enhancement of their sense of freedom, by developing their independence from conformism, slogans and outside influences. Communication could also contribute to the development of the ability to listen and to a spirit of openmindedness, to the quality of judgement and to the spirit of discernment, to the quality of dialogue and the spirit of sharing. It therefore increased the area of solidarity and the consciousness of responsibility based on a system of values. It could help to open up prospects for a new humanism in a society of free opinions, where those involved in communication help to transform a frequently uncommunicative and uncommunicating society into a society of social relationships, community and co-operative consultation.

(92) Two delegates mentioned the research on the social impact of messages described in paragraphs 03259-03261. One of them stressed the importance of the relationship between actual violence, whether individual or collective, and the violence portrayed in the media. In his opinion, the media's treatment of terrorism and its justification of certain forms of violence were matters deserving thorough study and his country would be ready to host a consultative meeting on the subject.

(93) Many speakers representing a wide range of regions and organizations emphasized the importance of Subprogramme III.2.4 - Contribution of the media to promoting equality between women and men and strengthening women's access to and participation in communication - and indicated the readiness of their country or organization to participate in the proposed activities; two of them deplored the inadequacy of the resources allocated to this subprogramme.

(94) The most recent activity undertaken by Unesco in this field, a regional seminar on the image and participation of women in the Arab countries, organized in Tunisia in October 1983 by the National Union of Women in co-operation with Unesco, was mentioned by the host country as the first project on this topic to be undertaken in the Arab world. However, one observer emphasized that, besides the very many studies of women's image in the communication media, it was important to discover the links between the projection of that image and the development of consumer ideologies in the poorest countries.

Programme III.3 - Development of communication

(95) Turning to Programme III.3, the majority of speakers strongly endorsed the pragmatic approach taken, welcoming it, in the words of one delegate, as an opportunity to translate philosophical concepts into reality. The high concentration of budgetary resources - more than 60 per cent of the total budget for Major Programme III - was evidence of Unesco's commitment to action-oriented programmes. As one speaker expressed it, the resources allocated to

Programme III.3 were more than justified, for, by solving practical problems, much of what Unesco aims to achieve in Programmes III.1 and III.2 would be realized.

(96) It was pointed out, however, that the vast majority of the world's population remained untouched by the development of communication; one speaker estimated that four billion people were still to be reached. Indeed, the very definition of communication development was called into question by the technological explosion. Whereas in 1962 a visionary goal could have been the simple formula of ten copies of a daily newspaper, five radio receivers and two cinema seats for every 100 persons, basic communication needs in 1983 call upon satellites, computers and data banks. The gap is widening, not narrowing, and it was noted that the outlines of a new illiteracy - electronic literacy - could already be perceived.

(97) A number of speakers drew attention to the need for communication development to bridge what they termed a national communication gap, citing disparities between urban and rural populations and the topographical and geographical challenges facing isolated countries with remote and scattered populations. The need - and the desire expressed by many delegates - to decentralize development also places heavy demands on communication capacities, thus reinforcing the support given to this programme.

(98) The discussion devoted to the formulation of communication policies focused primarily on the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). The large majority of speakers referred to the lucid and outspoken report by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of the Programme and reaffirmed the belief that IPDC had a major role to play in reducing communication disparities and had demonstrated its capacity in, as one delegate expressed it, a realistic and balanced manner. A number of speakers from industrialized countries echoed the view of the developing countries that IPDC was of paramount importance in moving towards a new world information and communication order and was, indeed, a vehicle for achieving this goal. One delegate pointed out that a new national information and communication order should also be a priority of IPDC. The programme, it was stated, now inspires confidence even among those countries that had earlier expressed reservations, and a number of speakers cited the launching of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), and the exchange of television programmes among twenty-five developing countries via INTELSAT as significant achievements. Because of its global character, IPDC could, it was said, make the international community aware of the urgency of the communication needs of developing countries and as such was an essential component in the communication challenge facing both nations and individuals.

(99) A note of caution was sounded by one delegate, who warned that 'premature euphoria' concerning IPDC could lead to conceptual paralysis and that it was imperative to pursue efforts at major rethinking of new trends and to continue discussion of questions of value that underpin the programme's actions.

(100) Many speakers deplored the paucity of contributions to the IPDC Special Account, which, as one delegate stated, lacks the means to do its job. Another speaker pointed out that a number of countries that had agreed to create IPDC had then refused to provide it with assistance,

adopting instead a policy of 'wait and see'. Other speakers, however, were optimistic that, as the programme gained experience, it would attract new resources. One delegate suggested that a reduction in armament and military expenditures would release resources that could be a valuable element for funding IPDC.

(101) Three delegates expressed reservations about the development of IPDC into what they termed another specialized international fund, emphasizing that, in their view, sufficient aid channels existed within the framework of bilateral and other multilateral arrangements. With this in mind, some speakers called attention to the flexibility of IPDC and welcomed the inclusion in the programme of contributions in the form of funds-in-trust as well as offers of aid in services and in kind.

(102) In addition to its task of building infrastructures and providing professional training, IPDC, one speaker stated, should strengthen its role as a forum for information and advice on communication development and a clearing-house for communication projects throughout the world so as to ensure the complementarity of IPDC projects with other ongoing programmes benefiting from international co-operation. Some speakers encouraged the development of an IPDC data bank, and it was recalled by two delegates that a decision regarding the undertaking of a feasibility study in this connection was to be taken by the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC at its next (fifth) session.

(103) The co-operation of non-governmental organizations in the work of IPDC was emphasized and one speaker called on NGOs to contribute as well to the Special Account. Two delegates believed that the inter-agency approach should be strengthened, and one suggested that staff from other United Nations agencies might be seconded to IPDC.

(104) A representative of a non-governmental organization pointed out that IPDC had not as yet financed any programmes with a specific women's component.

(105) Throughout the course of the discussion, a number of countries pledged various forms of assistance to IPDC: Bulgaria - training at the Higher Institute of Cinema and Theatre; the Republic of Korea - ten fellowships in television engineering; Norway - contribution of approximately one million US dollars to the Special Account for 1984; Poland - six million zlotys for the training of journalists in Poland in 1984-1985; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - training and expert services; United States of America - two million US dollars through 1986. Two Member States (Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany) announced that they would contribute to IPDC through funds-in-trust arrangements, and two others (Sweden and Switzerland) were considering the possibilities of contributing to the programme.

(106) With reference to the Intergovernmental Conferences on Communication Policies (paragraphs 03312-03313), a large number of speakers from Arab Member States approved the proposal to convene such a Conference for the Arab States (ARABCOM) in 1984 and attached great hopes as to the results, viewing it as a positive Unesco effort to assist the Arab States in defining communication priorities and developing infrastructures. Some speakers also wished to be associated in the preparation of a possible Conference on Communication Policies in the European region (EUROCOM), and the view was

expressed that the outcome of such a meeting could have bearing on developing as well as industrialized countries. One delegate offered to contribute to the bibliography of publications dealing with communication policies of the countries of the Europe region (paragraph 03314).

(107) The activities aimed at defining needs and resources, formulating communication policies and strengthening national capacities (paragraphs 03318-03321) were considered among the primary tasks of the Organization. The integration of communication policies into overall national development planning was seen as timely and judicious in that communication and information have become major economic forces, occupying an ever-increasing share of the gross national product of many countries. A delegate from the Caribbean believed that not enough attention had been paid in that region to defining needs and resources and to developing integrated communication policies, and welcomed Unesco's assistance in this domain. Another delegate drew attention to the vital role of national book development councils and offered his country's assistance in creating such bodies.

(108) With regard to research and reflection on communication policies (paragraphs 03322-03323), several speakers welcomed the proposed studies on harmonizing communication policies with those in other fields and, in particular, with those sets of purposeful actions concerning information, cultural and language policies and educational planning. The view was expressed that priority should be given to analysing the scope and methods of communication planning and to the formulation of policies aimed at satisfying basic communication needs.

(109) The lack of equipment and infrastructures was seen as a serious obstacle to communication development, one delegate pointing out that in his country even the minimum basic equipment for printing a daily newspaper did not exist. Another speaker felt that plurality of expression and decentralization of media depended upon national capacities and infrastructures; when meagre resources are overstretched it is not always possible to ensure that all voices have a chance to be heard.

(110) The task of Subprogramme III.3.2 is thus twofold: developing countries need assistance in selecting equipment that is suited to their needs and compatible with their specific situations, and they need as well to become the designers, developers and manufacturers of their own equipment. Several speakers pointed out that, in this respect, particularly rich opportunities were offered for increased technical co-operation among developing countries, and one developing country was cited as being able to provide a wealth of expertise. An industrialized country offered to share its experience in the design and acquisition of communication equipment for remote tropical locations and the use of solar energy as a power source.

(111) Several speakers identified the programmes specifically aimed at developing book production and distribution infrastructures as having special importance for developing countries. A delegate from the Caribbean remarked that studies on this question should be carried out in this region with a view to pooling equipment and expertise.

(112) Widespread agreement was expressed on the priority role of training activities and the development of training materials, as foreseen in Subprogramme III.3.3. The lack of skilled

manpower in the Third World was seen as a major stumbling block, and programmes in this field were considered as the cornerstone of communication development. The creation and reinforcement of training institutions in developing countries, fellowships and study grants for training abroad, increased emphasis on local training and co-operation among developing countries, provided a broad range of possibilities that could be exploited. It was suggested that Unesco should co-ordinate training activities benefiting from a variety of resources - IPDC, funds-in-trust, the regular programme and the participation programme - so as to avoid duplication and overlapping. Two speakers paid particular attention to the training of book specialists, and another delegate pointed out that the role of the author had not received sufficient attention. In his view, the production of media materials that reflect cultural values was a fundamental concern for developing and industrialized countries alike, and it was thus imperative to design training activities that emphasized the role of creators.

(113) The endogenous production and dissemination of printed matter, programmes and messages was considered of vital importance in supporting education and literacy efforts and in affirming and preserving cultural identity. One speaker expressed the view that it was precisely in this area that important failures had been registered, thus underscoring the need for Unesco efforts to increase and improve endogenous capacities. Recalling the recommendations of the World Conference on Cultural Policies (Mexico, 1982) and the World Congress on Books (London, 1982), one speaker called for special efforts to step up endogenous production of books in developing countries. Echoing this view, another delegate pointed out that good writers from the developing world were often published abroad and their works were unavailable in their own countries (N.B.: activities in this connection are foreseen in Subprogrammes III.2.2., paragraph 03238 and III.3.2, paragraph 03331). Studies on obstacles to endogenous production (paragraph 03345) were endorsed and a plea was made for developing countries to plan for the creation of materials and programmes compatible with their own goals and identities. Pluralism, not homogenization, was the key, and each country must take into account the specific value framework wherein communication technologies will be used. Programmes especially aimed at farmers, women and children were called for, and it was pointed out that minorities and disadvantaged groups should be provided with the means to receive and to produce materials geared to their special needs.

(114) Rural communication also received the attention of a number of speakers who called for special approaches and the use of a broad mix of various media including the telephone, radio, newspapers, books, video and television. A representative of a non-governmental organization pointed out that the rural press and radio were often the only means of reaching women and providing them with much-needed information.

(115) A large number of speakers welcomed the activities proposed in Subprogramme III.3.5 to promote books and reading, one delegate considering that this was a principal priority of the programme. Another speaker pointed to the strong links between the book programme and Major Programme XI, 'Culture and the future'. Reading is the pillar upon which learning is

based, in the words of one delegate, and, in the words of another, it underpins all of Unesco's work. Strong support was thus expressed for those activities designed to stimulate and encourage reading and for research on reading habits. One delegate called for Unesco's assistance in carrying out studies concerning all language groups in the Caribbean. Some speakers feared that the audio-visual media posed a threat to books and reading; however, the representative of a non-governmental organization was more optimistic: the micro-electronic book may already be with us, she stated, but the printed book can more than meet the challenge. Nevertheless, the relationship between reading and the audio-visual media needs to be explored further, and it was suggested that research should focus not only on the influence of radio and television on reading but also on the different ways in which the human brain receives written and visual material.

(116) The production of materials for new literates was considered of major importance as were the activities aimed specifically at children and young people. In this connection, one delegate stressed that the role of the family in encouraging children to read should not be neglected. Another speaker called for Unesco's co-operation in promoting the creation and reinforcement of book and reading centres for children and young people. The promotion of reading among disadvantaged groups was commended by several speakers, and interested Member States were called upon to develop co-operative approaches. The need for low-cost production of reading materials for rural populations was mentioned by one speaker who also regretted that such a very small percentage of Unesco's budget was devoted to books and called for extra-budgetary funds to be marshalled for this purpose.

(117) The new subprogramme devoted to the cinema, photography and the audio-visual media was welcomed by a number of speakers, who emphasized the importance of co-operation with relevant non-governmental organizations. The activities concerning archives and the training of archivists were particularly appreciated and it was noted by the representative of the International Federation of Film Archives that the pre-occupations of this subprogramme were in keeping with the 1980 Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images, the impact of which had been to date, more moral than practical: of the seventy-six officially recognized archives existing in fifty-five countries, thirty-eight were to be found in twenty-six European countries, while five were counted in only five African countries. The need was thus demonstrated to develop further a worldwide network of archives, and Unesco was requested by this non-governmental organization to draw up a long-term programme for the creation of archives in developing countries; assistance was offered by the Federation towards the organization of regional seminars and training programmes.

(118) The role of the International Film and Television Council was highlighted by several speakers, and it was pointed out that this non-governmental organization had actively promoted the cinema of developing countries and had focused special attention on rural cinema. Unesco's subvention to the Council (22 C/5, paragraph 83381) was appreciated, although two speakers pointed out that the sum was modest in

comparison to that accorded to organizations dealing with music, the theatre and the arts.

(119) The activities proposed to stimulate and improve the education of users of the mass media were referred to by seven delegates and one observer. These speakers showed great interest in the subprogramme, which should be aimed primarily at young people. Education in the media meant helping the recipients to know their own minds when confronted with the multitude of demands made on them from outside. That art, one speaker observed, could not be learned from formulae or even as part of a particular discipline. The education of users was no doubt the best way to counter the manipulation of public opinion by the media. It was also the means of reducing the danger of a new form of illiteracy - electronic illiteracy - that was likely to widen the gap between social groups, between the élite and the mass, and between generations within the society of information. One speaker mentioned a pilot project carried out in his country to introduce audio-visual materials and the new technologies as an optional subject in secondary school curricula; in addition an experimental programme on the use of computers in teaching children to read and write was under way in ten primary schools. In that connection another speaker emphasized that the extraordinary ease with which young children took to computers should be turned to account. The delegates of several countries, while regretting that only limited resources were set aside for the programme, indicated that they were prepared to co-operate in carrying out the proposed activities.

(120) At the close of the debate, the Assistant Director-General responsible for the Communication Sector identified the main lines of the discussion, noting that it had fortunately become less heated and had proved all the more rewarding and constructive in consequence. He welcomed the support which nearly all participants in the debate had given to the major programme, some with various qualifications and others putting forward criticisms on one or other point, but always in a constructive manner. Referring to the unanimously favourable reception of the Programme for the Development of Communication, and particularly the training activities, he stated that, in addition to the 63 per cent of the regular budget for Major Programme III which was set aside for that programme, it was allotted budgetary resources whose growth could be estimated at 71.4 per cent for 1984-1985 and possibly even more. The Assistant Director-General noted with interest that the vast majority of statements had dealt with all the media and not just news agencies and the written press. After giving an assurance that action in the field of communication would be conducted in an interdisciplinary and intersectoral perspective, the Assistant Director-General replied to various questions raised by speakers concerning in particular: activities to promote books and reading; the opportunities afforded by the major programme to the industrialized countries; co-operation with non-governmental organizations; the right to communicate; the democratization of communication; telecommunication tariffs; and the establishment of a Unesco prize for communication in the service of peace.

(121) The Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC then replied to a number of questions raised during the debate with regard to IPDC's co-ordinating and fund-raising functions.

Decisions on draft resolutions
relative to Major Programme III
I to 3 and items 61 and 68

Major Programme III

A. Draft resolutions withdrawn

(122) DR.5 was withdrawn by its sponsors in the light of the Director-General's comments that any funds to be made available from the \$250,000 allocated to the Commission, be allocated to DR.22, submitted by the same group of countries (see DR.22 below).

(123) DR.41 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

(124) DR.82 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

(125) DR.91 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Director-General's comments that he would consider in the next Programme and Budget for 1986-1987 studies on the establishment of networks to facilitate the circulation and pooling of films and radio and television programmes for education in Africa and the Arab States.

(126) DR.97 was withdrawn in the light of the Director-General's comments that he would undertake a study on the use of the Arab satellite for educational, cultural and developmental purposes under paragraph 03347.

(127) DR.101 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Director-General's comments that he would consider the inclusion in the next Programme and Budget for 1986-1987 of studies and research on the use of communication media for rural development.

(128) DR.102 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Director-General's comments indicating that an addition would be made to paragraph 03211.

(129) DR.113 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

(130) The part of DR.124 concerning the proposed resolution in paragraph 03002 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

(131) DR.219 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Director-General's comments.

(132) DR.239 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

(133) DR.307 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

(134) DR.316 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Director-General's comments.

B. Draft resolutions recommended to be noted

(135) DR.21, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$8,000.

(136) DR.22, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$20,000.

(137) DR.23, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$8,000.

(138) DR.24, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$10,000.

(139) DR.28, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$5,000.

(140) DR.31 Corr., in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to

be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$36,000 for the part dealing with book promotion.

(141) DR.36. The part which proposes an amendment to subparagraph 12 (a) (i) is recommended to be approved by the General Conference and is so reflected in the proposed resolution. The part of this draft resolution concerning the work plan is recommended to be noted by the Director-General with a budgetary allocation of \$12,000.

(142) DR.44, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(143) DR.54, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(144) DR.85. The amendments to subparagraphs 12 (b) (i) and 14 (f) are recommended to be approved by the General Conference and are so reflected in the proposed resolution. In the light of the Director-General's comments, the parts of DR.85 which concern the work plan are recommended to be noted by the General Conference. In this connection, the delegations of the Netherlands, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America, expressed their reservations in respect of the reference made to resolution 37/92 of the United Nations, stating that their governments had voted against this United Nations resolution. The delegations of France and Switzerland also expressed reservations with regard to the reference made to resolution 37/92.

(145) DR.98, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(146) DR.107, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(147) DR.124, the part which concerns the draft resolution having been withdrawn in the light of the Director-General's comment, the Commission recommends that the part of this same draft resolution dealing with the work plan be noted by the General Conference. The Assistant Director-General responsible for Communication confirmed that studies on censorship and self-censorship would expressly be provided for in paragraph 03131.

(148) DR.182, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(149) DR.196, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$5,000.

(150) DR.217, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$8,000.

(151) DR.222, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(152) DR.223, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(153) DR.224, which proposes an amendment to subparagraphs 14 (i) is recommended for adoption by the General Conference and is so reflected in the proposed resolution.

(154) DR.262. The amendments to subparagraphs 12 (a) (ii), 12 (b) (ii), 13 (a) and 14 (d) are recommended for adoption by the General Conference and are so reflected in the proposed resolution.

(155) DR.263, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(156) DR.267, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$5,000.

(157) DR.272, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(158) DR.275, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(159) DR.277, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(160) DR.286, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(161) DR.288, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(162) DR.289, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(163) DR.287, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$5,000.

(164) DR.296, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$5,000.

(165) DR.315, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(166) DR.317, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(167) DR.339, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

C. Draft resolutions recommended to be adopted by the General Conference

(168) DR.248 (22 C/Resolution 3.3).

(169) DR.311 Rev. (22 C/Resolution 3.2).

D. Proposed resolution in 22 C/5

(170) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolution in paragraph 03002 as amended (22 C/Resolution 3.1).

E. Budget appropriation

(171) The Commission finally decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it approve an appropriation of US \$12,259,000 under the regular programme for Major Programme III subject to possible technical modifications.

F. Work plan

(172) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the work plan for Major Programme III of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 03101-03399a.

Items 61 and 68

(173) Documents COM/IV/DR.1, COM/IV/DR.2 and COM/IV/DR.3 were withdrawn by their

sponsors in the light of the Director-General's comments and consultations among delegations.

(174) With regard to COM/IV/DR.1, and COM/IV/DR.2 which were withdrawn, it was proposed: that the resolution in paragraph 03002 be amended by adding - (1) a new paragraph

between paragraphs 2 and 3 - (2) a new subparagraph (iv) to paragraph 12 (b) that the budgetary resources foreseen for the activities under paragraph 03255 of the work plan be increased by \$10,000.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNITS 11 AND 12

MAJOR PROGRAMME VII, PROGRAMMES 1-3: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

(175) In his introduction to the discussion on Major Programme VII, 'Information systems and access to knowledge', the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming pointed out that the proposed activities in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 faithfully reflected the provisions of the second Medium-Term Plan approved by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session. He stressed that, in line with the directives of the General Conference, the proposed programme took into account, on the one hand the technological developments which are strongly influencing information handling processes, the nature of specialized information services and the work of the professional communities concerned; and, on the other hand, the necessity to continue efforts towards the establishment and the harmonious development of the basic traditional services which are still needed and have to be maintained. The proposed activities and the sums budgeted for them reflected a balance between modern and conventional information services, and between the various branches of information work, i.e. libraries, archives and documentation services. Due to the difficulties in achieving this necessary balance within the prevailing budgetary constraints, some painful decisions had had to be made with regard to the continuation of some activities, notably the publication of the Unesco Journal of Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration (UJISLAA). In this respect, he added the hope that the function of the Journal could be continued by promoting the publication of articles in existing professional journals and publications in the field.

(176) He briefly described the internal structure of Major Programme VII, which corresponded to the provisions of the second Medium-Term Plan and reflected Unesco's understanding of the essential interactions within the vast field of information. Programme VII.1, 'Improvement of access to information: modern technologies, standardization and interconnection of information systems', views information transfer as a process and contributes to making it possible through development of normative tools and materials, modern technologies applied to the storage and flow of information, the establishment of data bases and networks and through systems interconnection. Programme VII.2, 'Infrastructures, policies and training required for the processing and dissemination of specialized information', deals with specialized information as a field of activity with its various components as regards functions, types of information institutions and staff involved. Programme VII.3, 'Unesco information and documentation systems and services', is complementary to the first two, which are directed towards co-operation with Member States. Subprogramme VII.3.1, 'Provision of library, archives and documentation services', covers the internal

Unesco activities in information and documentation, and falls under the responsibility of the Sector for Programme Support, while the second Subprogramme VII.3.2 is devoted to the co-ordination, under the auspices of the General Information Programme, of the sectoral information activities of the Organization. Turning once more to Programmes VII.1 and VII.2, for which the General Information Programme is responsible, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming stressed that the elaboration of the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 had benefited from the preliminary discussions of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme at its fourth session (January 1983), which had also been involved in the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan. He then proceeded to a brief description of the activities proposed under Programmes VII.1 and VII.2.

(177) The Assistant Director-General for Programme Support took the floor to describe briefly the proposed activities under Subprogramme VII.3.1, recalling its objectives as outlined in the second Medium-Term Plan. He gave particular attention to the wide use already being made in Member States and international organizations of the CDS/ISIS software package, initially developed to serve the needs of the Secretariat. He then described the proposed development and enhancements of this software package.

(178) Mrs E. Tornudd (Finland), Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme, then presented the Council's report (document 22 C/98). The Council, in accordance with Article 4 (a) of its Statutes is entrusted with the task of guiding the Secretariat in the conception and planning of the General Information Programme, in particular by putting forward recommendations on the Medium-Term Plan and its revision and on the content of successive programmes and budgets to be submitted to the General Conference. Reviewing the progress and results achieved by the General Information Programme is also a duty of the Council. She briefly outlined the work of the Council at its third session (October 1981) which concentrated on issues related to the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan, and at its fourth session (January 1983), which offered guidance on the elaboration of the programme for 1984-1985. The adoption of the Council's recommendation that the Programme on Information Systems and Access to Knowledge be given the status of a major programme had provided a great stimulus to the Council's work. The draft programme and budget reflects the consensus of the Council at its fourth session, and the Council recommends that adequate funds be allocated to the General Information Programme to permit continuation of high priority programmes, as well as the launching of innovative activities. She commended the work and dedication of the Secretariat of this programme.

(179) The delegates of forty-three Member States took part in the debate. The Commission also heard statements from the representatives of one intergovernmental organization, ALECSO, and of the following four non-governmental organizations: World Federation of Engineering Organizations, International Federation of Documentation (FID), International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the International Council on Archives (ICA).

(180) There was unanimous expression of support for the major programme which was considered to be well designed and effectively structured to accomplish its objectives. Its coherence, as well as its innovative and realistic approach, were also generally praised. Many delegates pointed out that the field covered by this major programme constituted a vital key to development and stressed the necessity for maintaining the programme's identity in the future and its independent status within the overall programme of Unesco.

(181) There was wide support for the balance shown in the draft text of the major programme with regard to continuing and innovative activities, as well as to the suitable distribution of emphasis among the principal areas of libraries, archives and information and documentation. Furthermore, it was noted with general satisfaction that the major programme took due account of the use of modern information technologies, while pursuing efforts to reinforce traditional information services. In this respect, a delegate pointed out that the concern which had been expressed by a number of countries during the discussion on the second Medium-Term Plan at the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference, that undue emphasis might have been placed in this programme on new information technologies had now been cleared away.

(182) Many delegates emphasized the necessity for maintaining the present budgetary balance among the proposed activities for Major Programme VII. They cautioned against the further thin spread of allocated funds among a larger number of activities. This would lead to such dispersion of funds that impact might be lost. With this in view, and under the existing budgetary constraints, a majority of speakers, while regretting that the publication of the Unesco Journal for Information Science, Librarianship and Archives Administration (UJISLAA), will be discontinued, agreed that the decision of the Director-General in this respect for the purpose of giving priority to operational and innovative activities to be carried out in Member States. Several delegates urged Unesco to study measures by which the main functions of this Journal might be taken over by other professional publications in this field.

(183) The relevance of the major programme to the needs of Member States at various stages of development, and particularly to the needs of developing countries, was generally praised. One delegate questioned whether the major programme was not over-ambitious in terms of the available financial resources, while several speakers stressed the valuable contribution the programme could make to developing countries faced with the challenge of adopting the advanced technologies in order to become active partners in the international flow of information. They urged the Director-General to seek extra-budgetary funding to increase the impact of these activities.

(184) The interdisciplinarity of this major programme received favourable comments, with

several speakers noting, in addition, the importance of establishing and strengthening links with information activities set up in the other major programmes of the Organization. One delegate underlined the necessity of ensuring effective co-ordination between Major Programme VII and Subprogramme VI.3.1 on Informatics, as well as between their related intergovernmental bodies, while another pointed out that, as already recommended by the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme, appropriate links should be established between Major Programme VII and Major Programme III, 'Communication'. Several delegates, recalling the extension of UNISIST to the social sciences, expressed the wish that the social sciences thrust of Major Programme VII be strengthened.

(185) A number of delegates drew attention to the fact that the recommendations of the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session and of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme at its fourth session were appropriately reflected in the proposed programme and budget. They further recognized the importance of the work of the Council in the successful development of the programme. Many delegates also spoke in support of continuing and increased co-operation between Unesco and the appropriate international non-governmental professional organizations in the execution of the programme.

(186) During the debate on Programmes VII.1, VII.1 and VII.3, a large number of delegates offered the co-operation of their countries in the implementation of the activities foreseen under these programmes, as hosts for meetings, seminars and pilot projects and through the support of their services and institutions. Many delegates requested the assistance, technical guidance and financial support offered in the proposed programmes to implement specific national projects.

(187) Programme VII.1, 'Improvement of access to information: modern technologies, standardization and interconnection of information systems', was strongly supported by many delegates who stressed the need to further develop the conceptual framework of UNISIST and recognized its valuable contribution to stimulating the use of modern information technologies in developing countries, to improving access to information and to enhancing regional co-operation and resource sharing.

(188) Regarding Subprogramme VII.1.1, it was generally agreed that standardization activities played a major role with regard to the strategy of the major programme and were considered prerequisites to the successful implementation of Major Programme VII as a whole. Technical and normative tools are needed for the operation of both traditional and modern information services and form the foundation for the sharing of information at national, regional and international levels. Several delegates stressed the relevance of these activities for developing countries and voiced their need for advisory services in the use of standards and normative tools. Some delegates welcomed the co-operation of Unesco with ISO and other relevant professional non-governmental organizations in this field. This combining of efforts would be beneficial to the whole professional community. One speaker (Brazil) expressed the wish of his country to participate in the activities of the Working Group on Methods, Norms and Standards; several delegates noted with satisfaction the standardization

activities of the Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP) and one delegate suggested that the directory of national standards relating to archives administration and records management systems and services should be compiled with the collaboration of the International Council on Archives (ICA). The delegate of China informed the General Conference that his country intended to translate into Chinese the UNISIST Reference Manual for Machine-Readable Bibliographic Descriptions and to use the Common Communication Format (CCF), developed under Unesco's auspices for setting up bibliographic data bases. One delegate expressed specific support for the cataloguing-in-publication (CIP) pilot project foreseen within the activities of this subprogramme. Many delegates offered the expertise available in their countries to assist Unesco in the implementation of this subprogramme.

(189) In discussing Subprogramme VII.1.2, 'Development and use of data bases through the application of modern technologies and normative tools', a delegate pointed out that the application of modern information technologies serves to extend rather than replace traditional practices for the storing and exchange of data. It was generally agreed that the proposed activities faithfully reflected the recommendations of the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session with regard to a gradual shift in emphasis from traditional to new technologies. One delegate supported the updating of the inventory of software packages and the seminar on support services for equipment used in information processing. Another delegate informed the General Conference that his country intends to convene, in 1985, an international conference on the use of micro-computers for information handling and invited Unesco to co-sponsor it. Many delegates strongly supported, under this programme, the adaptation and introduction, in Member States, especially in developing countries, of portable micro-computer-based software packages to be used for setting up local data bases and recognized the vital impact that the early implementation of this activity would have on the rest of the programme. They stressed the real importance of setting up such local data bases and several delegates indicated the wish of their countries to participate in pilot operational projects in this area. The delegates of Austria and France offered to put at the disposal of Unesco, for use in the framework of this subprogramme, the portable micro-computer-based software packages for documentary applications developed by national institutions. The innovative approach of the integrated library and information service projects also received much favourable comment. In relation to this activity, a speaker drew attention to copyright regulations governing access to external data bases. The possible extension of the Unesco coupon scheme to cover the cost of the transfer of data by other means than printed publications was also mentioned by two delegates.

(190) With regard to Subprogramme VII.1.3, 'Exchange and flow of information; regional and international co-operation among Member States and with the organizations of the United Nations system', many delegates recorded their interest in regional and international co-operation and warmly welcomed the new emphasis put on this aspect of the programme. The Regional Network for the Exchange of Information and Expertise in Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific (ASTINFO) received strong support from several

countries of the region concerned, who urged that Unesco actively seek extra-budgetary funding especially from UNDP, to supplement the available resources of Unesco's regular budget. They also urged that Unesco rapidly establish a secretariat unit for ASTINFO. The point was made that the success of ASTINFO depended on the strength and readiness of national institutions and services to collaborate and that a gradual development of the Network would, in turn, allow the reinforcement of the existing national institutions and the timely creation of new ones. The delegate of the Philippines indicated that his country had already taken steps to foster the establishment of early stages of such a project through the establishment of the regional courses offered regularly at the Institute of Library Science of the University of the Philippines, which aimed at enlarging the necessary information community in the region. The delegates of some Member States of other regions expressed the willingness of their countries to participate in the implementation of ASTINFO and offered their expertise. The regional co-operative and networking activities foreseen in Latin America and the Caribbean also received the support of many delegates from that region.

(191) Some delegates expressed interest in the joint efforts of United Nations organizations towards the establishment of the Global Network of Scientific and Technological Information recommended by Member States at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD, Vienna, 1979), in which Unesco is involved. In relation with these efforts, caution was voiced that such a Global Network should be based on sound national and regional structures and that priority should still be placed on these two levels. It was also felt that the interaction between public and privately owned information systems and services needed careful study. The importance of payment schemes was reiterated under this point.

(192) In discussing Programme VII.2, 'Infrastructures, policies and training required for the processing and dissemination of specialized information', many delegates emphasized that the fields of action covered were of direct relevance to Member States and to developing countries in particular, as they emphasized reinforcing national resources and capabilities in the various branches of the information field. Several delegates pointed out the particular needs of the least developed countries, which often still lack very basic traditional information structures and adequate staff and which benefit considerably from the activities proposed in this programme.

(193) With regard to Subprogramme VII.2.1, 'National information policies and infrastructures', several delegates indicated that their countries were engaged in the formulation of national information policy and in setting up the necessary co-ordination machinery. They welcomed continued Unesco assistance in this area as well as the activities aiming at an increased participation of Member States in the General Information Programme. One delegate suggested that an international seminar to alert decision-makers to the importance of setting up or improving national machinery (focal points and national committees) might be held rather than the regional seminar proposed in the subprogramme. The delegate of Malaysia fully supported the convening of proposed national seminars on the same topic and informed the General Conference that his country is preparing for such a seminar in 1984 and that

Unesco's assistance in implementing the project would be much appreciated.

(194) Many delegates strongly emphasized the importance of taking action to implement, in co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the recommendations of the 1982 International Congress on the Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) and to effectively promote the concept of UAP. In this connection, the particular problem of primary document acquisition was stressed by a number of delegates who referred to the project proposed by Finland (DR.70 Rev.) for carrying out, in co-operation with IFLA, a programme to decrease the information gap between the industrialized and developing countries through the provision of core scientific and technical literature to libraries and other information centres in developing countries. The proposed project was supported by many delegates who recognized, however, that a preliminary study should be undertaken during 1984-1985 to outline the programme and aid in identifying funding sources for the full implementation of the programme. It was generally agreed that, while fully relevant to the needs of developing countries, neither the design nor execution of this activity should disturb the budgetary balance of Major Programme VII. The extension of the Unesco coupon scheme to cover the costs of publications acquisition was mentioned once more in the context of UAP.

(195) Many delegates supported the activities aimed at assisting Member States in the creation and development of various types of libraries. The delegate of Sierra Leone recognized the important role, in her country, of public libraries in supporting education, research, literacy efforts and in serving a variety of user communities and hoped for further Unesco assistance to implement a national project already formulated under the guidance of a Unesco consultant. The delegate of Mexico also described an ongoing wide-scale project in his country aimed at the establishment of a public libraries network, where Unesco's technical assistance would complement in a harmonious way the important national input. The continued support to the pilot project on school libraries in Oceania, which had proved a most useful experiment, was welcomed.

(196) The Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP) and related archival activities received general support. This programme was felt to be progressing well. Wide interest was shown in the studies and guidelines which form a significant part of the programme. Several delegates expressed continuing interest in the provision of financial assistance to Member States for obtaining copies of archives located in one country that relate to the history of another country. The importance of training professionals and technicians in the archival field was emphasized by some delegates and there was widespread concern over the problem of the conservation and preservation of documentary material, both published and non-published. Attention was called to the fact that some countries still lack archival centres and that increased operational support should be directed towards fulfilling this need.

(197) Many delegates expressed appreciation of the activities proposed under Subprogramme VII.2.2, 'Training of information personnel and information users', and felt that the high priority assigned to training activities was appropriate. While some delegates expressed regret that it had not been possible to foresee more generous financing, the proposed programme reflected

carefully considered priority needs. It was noted that in almost all the developing countries there were now too few trained people to fill existing posts. Sending students abroad was, at best, a slow and costly process. There was a need everywhere for improving the skills of teachers of all kinds of information personnel; one delegate pointed out that this would ensure the autonomy of national information systems, particularly in the developing countries. Furthermore, in view of the rapid evolution of the information scene, the need for additional new skills was constantly emerging and extensive retraining would continue to be necessary.

(198) Several delegates mentioned the work planned in harmonization of activities in the field of education and training for information personnel and the interest expressed by the delegate of China in having that country host a symposium in this area was noted. The willingness of a number of governmental and non-governmental professional organizations to contribute to executing activities in this part of the programme was mentioned.

(199) Need was expressed by the delegates of several countries for the assistance foreseen for establishing and developing national and regional training programmes for librarians, archivists and information scientists. The particular need for supplementing from regular budgetary resources the preparatory assistance recently approved by UNDP for setting up in Venezuela a regional postgraduate programme in information science was mentioned. In this connection, one delegate stressed the importance of establishing contacts with similar courses organized under Unesco auspices in other regions. There was warm response by several delegates to proposals for providing continuing education opportunities for teachers working in professional schools.

(200) Many delegates expressed the willingness of their countries to serve as hosts for workshops, seminars and short courses of international or regional character. Specific activities proposed included a course on the use of micro-computers, a periodic training course for preparing managers of information systems and services and the organization of activities conceived for the training of trainers.

(201) A large number of delegates spoke in favour of activities planned in the area of education of users. Several delegates showed particular interest in the materials to be developed for use by students and teachers at different levels of education. This was considered a promising effort towards a long-term solution for user training problems. A number of delegates mentioned the interest of their countries in working on the pilot user training packages proposed.

(202) With reference to Programme VII.3, 'Unesco information and documentation systems and services', it was recognized that the proposed activities meet the need to provide users in Member States, i.e. permanent delegations to Unesco, National Commissions for Unesco and researchers in various fields of knowledge, with documentation on the Organization's activities and with specialized information in its fields of competence. As for Subprogramme VII.3.1, 'Development of the documentation, library and archives services of Unesco', the necessity of improving the dissemination of information on Unesco documents was mentioned by one delegate, while another stressed the need to make these more easily accessible to Member States. One delegate wished reassurance that procedures recommended

by the International Council on Archives were followed with regard to the Organization's policy for the elimination of out-of-date documents and records. The delegates of Tunisia and of the Ukrainian SSR expressed their support for the proposed adaptation of the CDS/ISIS software package to mini-computers configurations. They also appreciated plans to adapt it in the future with a view to processing material in non-Roman alphabets. One delegate hoped that the seminar for CDS/ISIS users in Latin America and the Caribbean, proposed by DR.30 submitted by Argentina, could be extended to include participants from other regions.

(203) In relation to Subprogramme VII.3.2, 'Development of the specialized information services of Unesco', the necessity of harmonizing the development of the specialized information systems set up within Unesco's major programmes on the basis of the UNISIST conceptual framework was widely recognized. One delegate considered that the plan to undertake this co-ordinating function through the Intersectoral Committee for the Co-ordination of Activities in the Field of Information was a good initiative and hoped it could be successfully fulfilled. The delegate of Spain indicated that his country had taken part in and financed the feasibility study on the establishment of the International System of Information on Architecture (ARKISYST) and now favoured the proposed feasibility study on the possibility of extending ARKISYST to include archival documents. He then stressed that the International Council on Archives and the International Union of Architects should be associated with the study.

(204) The Assistant Director-General for Programme Support replied to questions raised concerning Subprogramme VII.3.1, 'Development of the documentation, library and archives services of Unesco'. He indicated that work was already under way on the adaptation of the CDS/ISIS software package to Cyrillic character sets and that its adaptation to Arabic character sets will be undertaken in collaboration with Arab countries and could be launched during the 1984-1985 biennium. He informed the delegate of Tunisia that Unesco organizes, on a regular basis, international training programmes for users of the CDS/ISIS software package.

(205) The Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming presented his observations on Programmes VII.1 and VII.2 and Subprogrammes VII.3.2 under three headings that seemed to him to correspond to the main concerns brought out by the debate, namely the needs of Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the way the programmes responded to those needs; the suggestions relating to Unesco's co-operation with Member States and with international non-governmental organizations and, finally, the relationship between Major Programme VII and other major programmes.

(206) Concerning the first point, the Assistant Director-General mentioned in particular the general interest shown in the activities concerning the preparation of normative tools and the importance attached to the establishment and strengthening of local data bases. He noted the place which the question of regional activities had occupied in the debate. In relation with the Regional Network for the Exchange of Information and Expertise in Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific (ASTINFO), he described the steps recently taken towards the establishment of this network and outlined the proposed

mechanism. With regard to regional and international co-operation in general, he emphasized that co-operative regional structures do not replace national information infrastructures but reinforce them and improve the flow of information at both levels.

(207) He added that both these levels constitute prerequisites for the future Global Network of Scientific and Technological Information recommended by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD, Vienna, 1979). The establishment of the Global Network can only take place in stages, the first being the gradual implementation of the Network's referral function. Further stages foreseen include the provision of substantive information which presupposes a sound information infrastructure at the national, regional and international levels. The development strategy proposed by an interagency working group which carefully considered the matter is to build the Global Network from the foundations up, that is, by putting emphasis on the creation of new or the improvement of existing infrastructures and essential technical tools first, and to start work with the resources available in the United Nations agencies.

(208) In reply to the suggestion made by one delegate, he indicated that the proposed seminar on improving national structures for the co-ordination of national information activities will now be organized at the international level.

(209) He then pointed out that, within the framework of the Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP), twenty-six studies and guidelines have already been published, while twenty-one additional ones are under way. He added that this programme had been given an operational orientation in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1984-1989 and that some related activities are to be undertaken within other subprogrammes of Major Programme VII.

(210) Concerning the requests for and offers of co-operation, the Assistant Director-General said that they had all been noted by the Secretariat and that they provided valuable information for the implementation of the programme. He also referred to certain specific suggestions, such as those concerning the software packages developed by certain national institutions.

(211) Concerning the relationship between the General Information Programme and the specialized information services of Unesco, he mentioned that the activities of the General Information Programme are conducted at two levels: on the one hand they contribute to the development of the UNISIST conceptual framework and the elaboration and promotion of methods, norms and standards for the establishment of the various types of information services; and, on the other hand, they serve the development and reinforcement of information infrastructures and their interconnection at the regional and international level to ensure a balanced flow and transfer of specialized information. The specialized information services of Unesco are established according to the needs of the other major programmes and are related to their activities. They are managed by the units concerned and sometimes constitute parts of programmes monitored by intergovernmental bodies. The role of PGI is to provide them with technical support as necessary and to ensure that their approaches and methodologies are co-ordinated, this co-ordinating function being undertaken through the

Committee for the Co-ordination of Activities in the Field of Information.

(212) General co-ordination between Major Programme VII and other major programmes, in particular Major Programme VI including informatics and social sciences, and Major Programme III, concerning communication, was ensured through the Committee for Intersectoral Co-operation. Concerning activities in informatics, the Assistant Director-General mentioned document 22 C/19, in which the respective roles of the proposed Intergovernmental Informatics Programme and of the General Information Programme were set out in detail, and stressed that the two programmes would complement each other.

Decisions on draft resolutions related to Major Programme VII

A. Draft resolutions withdrawn

(213) DR.79 was withdrawn by its sponsors in the light of the comments made by the Director-General.

(214) DR.87 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General that he would consider the establishment of national nodes in Arab countries, depending on the availability of extra-budgetary funding.

(215) DR.88 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General that he would consider the proposal for the setting-up of the cultural data bank for the Arab States in the Centre of Documentation Studies on Cultural Development (CEDODEC) and the installation of CDS software in that centre, subject to a request and a technical examination with the Secretariat.

(216) DR.89 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General.

(217) DR.90 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General that the UNISIST Newsletter will also be published in Arabic.

(218) DR.127 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the Director-General's comments that the proposal for the establishment of a network for Africa south of the Sahara would be studied in a general context of regional co-operation for the establishment of regional information networks (para. 07125) and that the other proposals will be considered after the necessary technical studies are made on the basis of requests submitted under the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (paras. 07216, 07226 and 07213).

(219) DR.167 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General.

(220) DR.254 was withdrawn by its sponsors in the light of the Director-General's comments that a new amended sentence would be added to paragraph 07226.

(221) DR.259 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General.

(222) DR.260 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General.

(223) DR.274 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the assurances made by the Director-General.

(224) DR.279 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General to take into consideration this proposal in paragraph 07207.

(225) DR.313 was withdrawn by its sponsors in the light of the assurances made by the Director-General.

(226) DR.314 was withdrawn by its sponsor in the light of the comments made by the Director-General to the effect that a new paragraph be added after paragraph 07204 and paragraph 07121 be amended.

B. Draft resolutions to be noted

(227) DR.1, in the light of the Director-General's comments, was recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$30,000.

(228) DR.30, in the light of the Director-General's comments, was recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$15,000.

(229) DR.70, in the light of the Director-General's comments, was recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$20,000.

C. Proposed resolution in 22 C/5

(230) The Commission unanimously recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolution in paragraph 07002 (22 C/Resolutions 7.1 and 7.2).

D. Budget appropriation

(231) The Commission recommends that the General Conference approve an appropriation of \$9,234,400 subject to technical modifications.

E. Work plan

(232) The Commission also recommends to the General Conference that it take note of the work plan for Major Programme VII of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 07101 to 07320.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 23 AND ITEMS 27 AND 28

DISCUSSION UNIT 23 - PART II.B, CHAPTER 1 - COPYRIGHT

ITEM 27 - PROTECTION OF WORKS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

ITEM 28 - SAFEGUARDING OF FOLKLORE

(233) Introducing the Organization's programme relating to copyright, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support stressed that this programme corresponded to two essential aims: to encourage creative activity, while safeguarding moral interests and ensuring material security of creators of works; and to ensure, with due respect for copyright, easy and rapid access to protected works by States having a great demand for books, films, broadcast programmes and other materials both printed and in the form of sound or audio-visual recordings. He pointed out that the programme of the Organization proposed for the period 1984-1985 had accordingly been designed in the light of five essential considerations given under sections I, II, III, IV and V of this chapter.

(234) He also introduced documents 22 C/27 and 22 C/28 containing the reports of the Director-General on the work carried out by the Secretariat and information on the decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 116th session on the subjects of protection of works in the public domain and safeguarding of folklore, respectively.

(235) Nineteen delegations participated in the debate on this programme.

(236) All the delegations that took the floor expressed their appreciation of and support for the proposed programme. A great majority of them approved the programme in general. Some delegations, however, requested more information with regard to certain activities and indicated that their governments reserved their attitude towards some of them.

(237) Many delegations expressed satisfaction that the draft programme was to be a basis for promoting copyright protection in the world and facilitating access to protected works. They also emphasized the fact that Unesco attaches particular importance to this matter.

(238) The representative of one regional intergovernmental organization, having competence in the field of copyright, after commending the proposed programme and the co-operation existing between Unesco and his organization, expressed a wish that in future the budget of the Copyright Division be increased so that the programme could be enlarged with regard to activities in favour of the developing countries.

(239) Three delegations appreciated the fruitful co-operation between Unesco and WIPO in this field and suggested that this co-operation be continued.

(240) One delegate stressed the intersectoral character of the Unesco copyright programme which affects legal standards, culture, communication and science. He added that implementation of this programme calls for interagency co-operation and expressed the opinion that Unesco's intersectoral approach to copyright ensures avoidance of duplication of efforts.

(241) Another delegate expressed her satisfaction that the programme on copyright and neighbouring rights found its specific place in the activities of the Organization. This underlines the specific role to be played by copyright.

(242) Many delegates underlined the importance of the implementation of the international instruments on copyright and neighbouring rights and their promotion in non-Member States. In this context, one delegate drew attention to the need to develop copyright with due account being taken of the stage of scientific and technical development reached.

(243) The representative of one international non-governmental organization, recalling the important role of phonograms in cultural development, called for wider accession to the Rome Convention on Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations and to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms.

(244) Six delegates spoke on the subject of the safeguarding of works in the public domain.

(245) One delegate thought that safeguarding of works in the public domain would help to avoid the impairment of the cultural values put at the disposal of the public. However, he drew attention to the need to clarify related terminology, since even the term 'public domain' has very broad meaning. The delegate and the representative of one international non-governmental organization also raised the question of the desirability of studies on the institution of the 'domaine public payant' system.

(246) Another delegate was in favour of the continuation of studies by a committee of governmental experts with a view to the adoption of an international recommendation on the matter.

(247) Another delegate stated that, while in his country there did not seem to be any need to safeguard works in the public domain, it did not have objections against such protection on the basis of the international copyright conventions.

(248) Three delegates were in favour of solving the problem in question by domestic measures only. Nevertheless, one of them did not object to the adoption of recommendations on the matter, but it would not be in favour of a more restrictive instrument. Another delegate expressed the view that no consensus was reached on the desirability of an international instrument. The delegate regretted that the work plan appeared to set a meeting for this purpose, before any decision on this matter had been reached. She recalled that the Executive Board at its 116th session recommended 'that the Director-General bring this matter to the attention of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee'. However, another delegate expressed doubts on the desirability of an international instrument and would not mind if this question disappear from the programme.

(249) Seven delegates spoke on the subject of the protection and safeguarding of folklore, five of whom expressed their support for the envisaged activities.

(250) One delegate was of the opinion that safeguarding of folklore should be encouraged by all measures to protect it against abuse, falsification and commercialization. He stated that

folklore should be used for humanitarian purposes, to promote peaceful co-operation among nations. He expressed the readiness of his government to help in the further development of this idea.

(251) Another delegate was in favour of the adoption of a separate convention for the protection of folklore on the basis of intellectual property aspects. As for the interdisciplinary approach, it was suggested that the five elements mentioned in document 22 C/28 (definition, identification, conservation, preservation and utilization) be reduced to three: definition (as conceptual element), protection (as the element of procedure) and utilization (which is of a functional order).

(252) Still another delegate, while appreciating the value of this activity, stated that it was considerably concerned with the establishment of standards and not sufficiently with the need for training specialists in the field, or at least that document 22 C/28 did not contain sufficient information on this matter.

(253) One delegate repeated what he had said about works in the public domain: while his country did not seem to have any need to protect folklore, he would not object to protection based on the international copyright conventions.

(254) One delegate was in favour of protecting and safeguarding folklore by domestic measures only and would therefore have preferred it not to be included in this programme.

(255) Seven delegates spoke on the subject of publications.

(256) One delegate requested information on the state of negotiations between Unesco and WIPO with regard to publication of the computerized version of the compilation 'Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World'.

(257) Another delegate, referring to document 4 XC/4, asked for information on the new publishing policy, in particular, on its implementation in practice. In this connection, he emphasized the fact that it was difficult to convince the public of the links existing between copyright and development.

(258) One delegate considered that publication of a book on the Universal Copyright Convention was not in fact needed.

(259) Another delegate stated that copyright was a delicate and complicated matter and suggested that the programme should contain more measures to promote understanding of it.

(260) Referring to document 22 C/DR.27, three delegates supported the proposal contained in it to publish on a regular basis a Russian version of the Unesco Copyright Bulletin. Since one delegate had expressed reservations about all the draft resolutions with budgetary implications, this also applied to 22 C/DR.27.

(261) Many delegates underlined the importance of training activities in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights for representatives of developing countries. One of these delegates expressed the readiness of his government to host and organize jointly with Unesco a seminar for Asian and African countries. Another delegate declared that, as in the past, his national copyright agency would be glad to continue to receive Unesco trainees.

(262) Two developing countries informed the Commission that copyright infrastructure was established in their countries and one of them said that Unesco's assistance was needed for effective functioning of the infrastructure and for training of staff.

(263) Referring to the post of a specialist in the field of copyright for Latin America and the Caribbean, several delegates supported the proposal contained in document 22 C/DR.31 Corr. One delegate suggested that similar posts should be established for Asian and African regions. Another delegate stated that due to budgetary restrictions and taking into account the fact that Latin American countries are more advanced in the area of copyright legislation, she did not feel the need to establish the post.

(264) A number of delegations pointed out that the rapid development of the technical means for using protected works raised legal problems and represented a challenge to copyright protection: they therefore welcomed the efforts of the Organization to find solutions to these problems and to adapt copyright in the light of recent technological development. This would ensure respect for the authors' moral and economic interests and thus stimulate creativity. In this context, one delegate said that copyright should not be regarded as an obstacle to the dissemination of knowledge. Some delegates stated that the study of the problems raised by cable television, direct satellite broadcasting and the question of copyright protection of computer software were given priority and special attention under the proposed programme. It was emphasized at the same time that technological developments cannot be stopped since they facilitate rapid access to information. But it is possible to control the use of new techniques for access to protected materials.

(265) Another delegate stressed that while looking for solutions to the problems in question, the Organization should ensure a fair balance between the private interests of the creators of works and of the interests of the general public in the matter of access to protected works. In relation to the studies of problems raised by direct satellite broadcasting, she suggested that the relevant activities scheduled for 1985 be transferred to 1984.

(266) In this context, the delegate of France introduced the draft amendment (document 22 C/DR.359) to the proposed resolution (para. 15102 of 22 C/5). The purpose of the draft resolution was to add to subparagraph 2 (e) the words 'with due respect for the rights of the creative artist' and to amplify subparagraph 3 (b) by presenting, on the one hand, the activities to be carried out to seek solutions to the problems raised by new techniques and, on the other, the studies to ensure, in the framework of the use of those new techniques, that there is a free and balanced flow of information and knowledge. He pointed out that the purpose of his delegation's draft amendment was not to add new activities but merely to clarify the scope of subparagraph 3 (b). After thanking the three delegations which had supported the draft resolution, the delegate of France said his delegation was able to accept the drafting of this subparagraph as contained in the Note by the Director-General, a form of wording which had received the approval of the delegation which could not support the text proposed by France.

(267) A number of delegates and representatives of one international non-governmental organization expressed their satisfaction with the envisaged action to study the problems raised by unauthorized reproduction and circulation of the works of the mind, to identify ways and means of putting an end to these practices.

(268) One delegate emphasized the fact that the problem of piracy was one of the most important and urgent ones, and, since it discourages creativity, it should be given even greater importance. Another delegate raised the question whether WIPO in fact wished to be associated with this work.

(269) One delegate was of the opinion that the question of reproduction of protected works by libraries should also be studied.

(270) Four delegates took the floor on the subject of relations between a new international economic order and the transfer of knowledge.

(271) One delegate welcomed the envisaged activity to remedy the disparities existing between different countries in regard to the production of intellectual works and the setting up of an advisory committee to advise the Director-General on ways of overcoming the difficulties encountered in the creation and material production of works and their circulation as well as circulation of the media involved.

(272) Referring to the said advisory committee, one delegate expressed the opinion that setting up the committee may bring positive results if it does not interfere with the administration of the Universal Copyright Convention which is within the competence of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee created under the said Convention.

(273) Another delegate regretted that the studies to be undertaken in the light of the requirements of a new international economic order, as well as the advisory committee of experts connected with these studies, were not defined sufficiently. Therefore before accepting them, he needed more information on the subject.

(274) One delegate pointed out that the need to remedy disparities was a new item in document 4 XC/4 and that the purpose of section IV of the programme was to provide for action in that connection. The study of the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention in the light of the requirements of the new international economic order touched upon the implementation of the said Convention. He therefore needed more information on the subject to be sure that this activity was intended to promote copyright protection. If the new international economic order were to reduce this protection, he would not accept that activity. On the other hand, he was of the opinion that there was no need to undertake a study on the role of transnational corporations in regard to copyright.

(275) Many delegates supported the activities intended to promote access to protected works with due respect for copyright. They took note, with satisfaction, of document 22 C/DR.302 recommended to Commission V for approval by the General Conference and which was intended to help the Committee for International Copyright Funds (COFIDA) to pursue the objectives assigned to it. One delegate requested clarification of the meaning of paragraph 2 of the operative part of the resolution contained in the said document.

(276) The Assistant Director-General for Programme Support thanked the nineteen delegations which had given their support to the whole copyright programme and welcomed the initiatives taken in the developing countries to set up associations or agencies to defend the economic and moral interests of creative artists. He noted the wish again expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to organize, in co-operation with Unesco, a training course and to see an increase in the staff of the Copyright Division

and the wish of OAPI that in the future the copyright programme be broadened. He thanked Hungary for its offer relating to the continuation of co-operation between Unesco and that country's Copyright Office for the training of Unesco fellowship holders.

(277) With regard to the protection of works in the public domain, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support recalled the various positions which had emerged in that respect and which had induced the Executive Board at its 116th session not to include in the agenda of the current session of the General Conference the question of the advisability of adopting international regulations on that subject, and reminded the Commission that the Board had recommended that the Director-General call the attention of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee to that question without, however, including it in the Committee's agenda. One delegation and one international non-governmental organization having referred to the institution of the 'domaine public payant', he said that that question had been placed on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee.

(278) He also remarked that the subtle differences emerging from the various speakers' remarks concerning the manner of understanding the safeguarding of folklore corresponded to the spirit and the letter of document 22 C/28 and to decision 5.6.2 which the Executive Board had adopted at its 116th session.

(279) As regards the publications programme of the Copyright Division, he pointed out that no less than five new publications were foreseen (brochures intended to increase public awareness of the rules contained in the international conventions on copyright and neighbouring rights administered by Unesco; a work on the Universal Convention which had been requested by the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee following the publication of the 'Guide to the Berne Convention'; a handbook for copyright managers; a work setting out the implications for the future of copyright of the various solutions proposed with regard to the procedures for application of that right in relation to the new techniques of dissemination; and a vademecum setting forth the various approaches to be adopted with a view to obtaining authorization to use works). He also told the Commission that for budgetary reasons that had come to the fore since the drafting of the 22 C/5, WIPO had given up the idea of co-operating with Unesco on the publication, using computerized methods, of the copyright laws and treaties.

(280) On the subject of decentralization, he recalled that the post of copyright expert for Latin America and the Caribbean came within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions and that the services of such a specialist had been provided at CERAL since the end of 1980 and throughout the 1981-1983 period.

(281) Replying to a question raised by one delegation concerning piracy, he informed the Commission that WIPO had decided not to continue its activities on that issue.

(282) The Assistant Director-General for Programme Support also specified that the significant points of the programme aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order with possible copyright implications were situated around the following six lines of emphasis: (i) improvement of the terms of trade; (ii) promotion of the exploitation of developing countries'

natural resources; (iii) preferential and non-reciprocal treatment of the developing countries; (iv) improvement of access to the findings of science and technology; (v) strengthening of co-operation among developing countries; (vi) general aid to developing countries. He also stated that the foreseen establishment of an advisory committee, which would be composed, on the one hand, of specialists representing the various interests concerned by copyright and, on the other, of persons responsible for culture, communication and information, had as its objective to enable those responsible for copyright to arrive at a better understanding of the whole set of problems which occur in connection with the use of works, and to give educational, cultural and information circles a better understanding of copyright.

(283) Referring to DR.302 concerning COFIDA, he said that the gist of that proposal was to invite States, writers' associations and other groups to make voluntary contributions to that fund, as three Member States and one author had already done.

(284) Lastly, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support noted with satisfaction, that, with reference to the co-operation existing between Unesco and WIPO, it was stressed that the intersectoral nature of Unesco's action in the field of copyright was of such a nature as to obviate duplication with WIPO. He said that co-operation with WIPO would be continued in the framework of the agreement between the two institutions.

Decisions on draft resolutions relating to Part II.B.1 (Copyright) and items 27 and 28

A. Draft resolutions to be noted

(285) DR.27, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$22,000.

(286) DR.31 Corr., in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of \$18,000.

B. Draft resolutions affecting the proposed resolution in 22 C/5

(287) DR.359, which proposes an amendment to subparagraph 2 (e), is recommended by the Commission for adoption by the General Conference and is so reflected in the proposed resolution.

(288) DR.359, which proposes an amendment to subparagraph 3 (b), is recommended by the Commission for adoption by the General Conference, using the wording suggested by the Director-General and is so reflected in the proposed resolution.

C. Proposed resolution in 22 C/5

(289) The Commission unanimously recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution in paragraph 15102 as amended (22 C/Resolution 15.1).

D. Budget

(290) The Commission also decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the budgetary provision of \$1,436,000 under the regular programme for Part II.B.1 (Copyright).

E. Work Plan

(291) The Commission also recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Work Plan for Part II.B.1 (Copyright) of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 15103-15147, together with documents 22 C/27 and 22 C/28.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 24 - AND ITEM 29

DISCUSSION UNIT 24 - PART II.B - CHAPTER 2 - STATISTICS

ITEM 29 - DESIRABILITY OF REVISING THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICS RELATING TO BOOK PRODUCTION AND PERIODICALS

(292) At the invitation of the Chairman, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support, representing the Director-General, introduced the activities proposed for the 1984-1985 biennium and the Director-General's report on the advisability of revising the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals. Several delegates took the floor to express their approval of the proposed programme. Some of them particularly welcomed certain of its aspects, in particular the continuation of co-operation with international or regional organizations in the field of statistics, training of statistical personnel in the developing Member States with a view to the strengthening of their infrastructures, and the work relating to the development of the Unesco Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS). One delegate mentioned his country's participation in the joint study groups established in the framework of this latter project

and referred to the methodological studies prepared by his country on socio-cultural statistics and statistics relating to the performing arts, the visual arts and books. Another delegate emphasized the statistical work carried out by Unesco in the field of the performing arts and paid tribute to the efforts which had been made to recognize the role of the artist in society. One delegate singled out for comment the importance of the application of the International Standard Classification of Education to the field of adult education statistics. He also referred to his country's interest in co-operating with Unesco in the field of statistical studies on the education of women. One delegate praised the co-operation which had been established between Unesco and another intergovernmental organization in the collection of statistics on education. Emphasis was also placed on the need to improve the international comparability of science and technology statistics, in particular through the use of

appropriate indicators. Another delegate stressed the need for increased co-operation between the statistical services of Unesco and those of the other international organizations, so as to avoid any risk of duplication, and he also expressed the wish that more statistical publications should be issued in official languages other than the working languages.

(293) The delegate of Argentina referred to the proposed amendment to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 submitted by his country (22 C/DR.2) concerning the organization of a seminar on cultural statistics for the countries of Latin America, and appealed to the other delegations to support that amendment, pointing out that it would contribute to a better regional balance in Unesco's efforts to establish a statistical infrastructure in the field of culture.

(294) Speakers also supported the project for the revision of the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals and did not consider it essential to convene a special committee of governmental experts to study the final report on the revision of the Recommendation before its submission to the twenty-third session of the General Conference.

(295) In reply to delegates' remarks, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support, referring to possible overlapping between the statistical work of Unesco and that of other international organizations assured them that no such overlapping was likely to occur, owing to the existence of appropriate mechanisms for consultation. Referring to the interest shown by one delegate in statistical training activities, he said that the Office of Statistics gave high priority to that aspect and that the number of statisticians at medium and higher level reached by the Office's training programmes had attained 630 in the 1981-1983 period. In reply to a point raised concerning the need to achieve better international comparability of science and technology statistics, he said that the Office of Statistics was at present in the process of revising its 'Manual for statistics on scientific and technological activities', and that an annex to the manual would indicate the correspondence between the concepts followed by the intergovernmental regional organization to which the delegate had referred and those applied by Unesco.

(296) The Commission recommended that the

General Conference should take note of DR.2, submitted by Argentina, in the light of the Director-General's comments. The Bureau of the Commission, however, was unable to recommend a budget appropriation from the \$1 million reserve, considering that unless the entire amount of \$24,000 was appropriated as requested, it would not be feasible to organize a regional seminar of statisticians.

(297) A number of delegates expressed regret that the Bureau had been unable to recommend an appropriation for this draft resolution and hoped the Director-General would be able to find ways and means of organizing such a seminar, which they regarded as being of great importance for the region.

(298) The Commission also recommended approval of the amendment (22 C/DR.172), submitted by Mongolia, and changed its wording in accordance with the note by the Director-General. The recommended text of subparagraph 2 (b) of the proposed resolution (para. 15202) thus becomes:

'are based on a multidisciplinary approach in keeping with the requirements of integrated development, particularly in the context of a new international economic order and a new world information and communication order'.

(299) The Commission also approved document 22 C/29 entitled 'Advisability of revising the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals: Report of the Director-General', and recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution proposed in paragraph 8 and corrected by document 22 C/29 Corr. (22 C/Resolution 15.3).

(300) The Commission then approved and recommended to the General Conference for adoption the resolution proposed in paragraph 15202 of 22 C/5, as amended by 22 C/DR.172 modified (22 C/Resolution 15.2) and the sum of US \$3,617,500 necessary under the regular programme for the implementation of the activities covered by Chapter 2 'Statistics' of Part II.B of the 22 C/5, on the understanding that the amount expressed in constant dollars would be adjusted to take account of inflation in 1984-1985 and of any amendment which the Programme Commissions and the Administrative Commission might make thereto.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNITS 27, 28 AND 29

PART III - PROGRAMME SUPPORTING SERVICES

Chapter 1 - Office of the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support

General introduction

(301) In his introductory statement, the Assistant Director-General successively introduced the three units on the Commission's agenda, units 27, 28 and 29.

(302) Thirty-four delegates spoke in the debate which followed. In general, they expressed support - in many cases unreserved support - for the policy guidelines and activities proposed for the offices and bureau concerned. One of the first delegates to take the floor deeply deplored the fact that the three units - especially units 27

and 28 - were being discussed jointly, for they covered essential activities of the Organization. He favoured the use of the word activities instead of support in their case because the provision of information to and the participation of the public and of peoples were the two key aspects of all Unesco action. This delegate observed in this connection that he would prefer to see the words Major Support Programme used instead of programme support.

Decisions related to Part III, Chapter 1

A. Budget appropriation

(303) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it

approve an appropriation of US \$424,400 under the regular programme for Part III.1.

B. Work plan

(304) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Work Plan for Part III, Chapter 1 of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 15601-15608.

Discussion Unit 27 - Chapter 2 - Office of Public Information

(305) Introducing Part III, Chapter 2, 'Office of Public Information', the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support first pointed out that paragraphs 15722 to 15725, which owing to a technical error had been included in the section entitled 'Liaison with the Public', should in reality come immediately after paragraph 15740. He then stressed the two main tasks of the Office: to make the Organization better known in order to elicit growing interest and support among the public, and to familiarize the public with the nature of major world problems. For that purpose the Office should diversify the production and improve the dissemination of information material, develop seminars and the organization of cultural activities, and intensify regionalization and decentralization. All those activities would be the subject of evaluation. The Assistant Director-General then commented on the four draft resolutions relating to Unit 27 (22 C/DR.26, 22 C/DR.328 Rev., 22 C/DR.350 and 22 C/DR.353) and drew the Commission's attention to the relevant Notes by the Director-General.

(306) The delegates were at one in recognizing the importance of public information as the 'key' to action by the Organization, of which the Office must be the 'voice'. Some emphasized that the information component should permeate all programme sectors, to the point of becoming integrated into each major programme. Several delegates also expressed their appreciation concerning the activities of the Director-General and the Office of Public Information in disseminating accurate information about the Organization's work, especially in instances where that work had been distorted or discredited by certain elements of the mass media.

(307) The main lines of action proposed by delegates to improve the work of the Office were diversification and adaptation of its activities, which should aim principally to 'catalyse' the action of the intermediate units capable of amplifying them and assuming responsibility for them locally.

(308) Many delegates, considering that in a fair number of Member States - even in professional circles concerned by Unesco's activities - people were still ill-informed about the Organization, emphasized the need to provide the general public with more accessible information. For instance, the use of all the information-carrying media, recourse to 'plain language' - serving a 'direct' style and greater diversity in the choice of outside authors would enable a broader public to be reached and given a better idea of the operational activity of the Organization. Globally speaking, the need to take full account of the multiplicity of publics in all regions of the world should result in more positive adaptation of the information produced by the Office to their specific needs. In that respect,

several delegates stressed the importance of regionalization and decentralization of the activities of OPI, one of them expressing the hope that the number of posts of regional information officer would be increased, particularly in the Africa and Asia and the Pacific regions.

(309) The resources of the Office were considered inadequate by nine delegates, while another had doubts about whether rational use was being made of them. However, primarily because of the inevitable scarcity of funds available, a number of speakers felt impelled to call for more co-operation between the Office and all entities able to help adapt and spread information on the Organization: Member States, National Commissions, international non-governmental organizations, Unesco Clubs and Associations and the media themselves, especially in the industrialized countries, where Unesco's image had sometimes been distorted, and, for the developing countries, between Unesco and such regional agencies as the Pan-African News Agency. With regard to audio-visual material, several delegates urged the development of co-productions and greater recourse to the aforesaid entities to increase circulation. Many speakers also called for more cultural seminars, symposia and displays; the latter could profitably be combined with existing well-known events.

(310) Twenty delegates referred to the Unesco Clubs and Associations and their World Federation, expressing full support for the movement and satisfaction at its development. They hoped that the Organization would maintain or increase its support in that field, particularly through commitments which would go beyond those included in the two previous programmes and budgets. Four of them expressed concern at the fact that the financing proposed for that programme came under the Public Liaison Fund rather than the Regular Programme. Five speakers said they were in favour of maintaining the text of draft resolution 22 C/DR.353, submitted by fifty-two Member States, whereas four others indicated their preference for the wording suggested by the Director-General in his note on the resolution.

(311) Nineteen delegates referred to the Unesco Courier, most of them expressing satisfaction at the improvement in its content and frequency of publication. One speaker felt that the 'subjectivity' of certain articles made them unacceptable. This view was supported by a second delegate. Others thought that authors and themes should be more widely diversified, that greater attention should be given to major world problems or to Africa and that a more controversial approach should be applied to certain questions. One delegate requested the Organization's support for an additional language version, while another mentioned the difficulties associated with the possible publication of twelve issues per year rather than eleven. Eight delegates urged that the annual meeting of all the editors be held at Headquarters, as proposed in paragraph 15747. Five speakers expressly supported draft resolution 22 C/DR.26 requesting the Director-General to allocate resources for a Thai edition of the Unesco Courier. One delegate said that he would like to see a study of ways and means whereby the Chinese-language version of the Unesco Courier could be further improved, followed by the taking of the necessary measures to that end.

(312) Six delegates expressed their satisfaction with the Unesco Coupon Scheme, and

another six with the Co-operative Action Programme.

(313) Twelve delegates spoke of evaluation of the Office's activities; two of them did not approve of draft resolution 22 C/DR.328 Rev., and several others, while saying that they would like to see an evaluation of the Office's activities undertaken, expressed doubts regarding the efficacy or the soundness of the evaluation arrangements proposed therein.

(314) In his reply, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support gave explanations and additional information on the main points raised by the delegates.

(315) With regard to the wording of draft resolution 22 C/DR.353 as proposed by the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support stated that the Organization would continue to support Unesco Clubs and Associations and their World Federation by making available to them funds from various sources, including the Public Liaison Fund. However, he pointed out that under the Financial Regulations of the Organization, the administration of such funds lay entirely within the jurisdiction of the Director-General. This draft resolution was approved by fifty-two countries.

(316) Furthermore, the Assistant Director-General explained that the paragraph concerning co-operation between the Office and the information services of other agencies in the United Nations system, which had been omitted in the draft Work Plan, would be inserted into the final version of the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(317) The Commission then recommended to the General Conference that it take note of draft resolution 22 C/DR.26, it being understood that the amount of the resources allocated to the activity concerned would be decided on only at the conclusion of the Commission's deliberations. It recommended to the General Conference that it take note of draft resolutions 22 C/DR.350 and 22 C/DR.328 Rev., bearing in mind, for the latter, the amendments suggested by the Director-General. Lastly, the Commission recommended to the General Conference that it approve draft resolution 22 C/DR.353, with the modifications proposed by the Director-General (22 C/Resolution 15.9). Three delegates took the floor to express their acceptance of the said modifications. Attention was drawn to the fact that Algeria did not submit that draft resolution.

(318) The Commission took note of the Work Plan (paragraphs 15701-15756) and recommended to the General Conference that it approve an appropriation of US \$12,357,000 under the Regular Programme for Part III, Chapter 2, it being understood that the amount, expressed in 'constant dollars', would be adjusted to take account of the cost of inflation in 1981-1983 and of any modifications resulting from recommendations made at the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five Programme Commissions.

Discussion Unit 27 - Decisions related to Part III, Chapter 2 - Office of Public Information

A. Draft resolutions recommended to be noted

(319) DR.26, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted

by the General Conference with a budgetary allocation of US \$23,000.

(320) DR.328 Rev., in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(321) DR.350, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference.

(322) DR.353, in the light of the Director-General's comments, is recommended to be noted by the General Conference in toto.

B. Budget appropriation

(323) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it approve an appropriation of US \$12,377,000 under the regular programme for Part III.2.

C. Work plan

(324) The Commission also recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the work plan for Part III, Chapter 2, of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 15701 to 15756.

Discussion Unit 28 - Chapter 3 - Office of the Unesco Press

(325) Introducing this chapter, the representative of the Director-General briefly outlined to the Commission the function of the Office of the Unesco Press. He stressed that the proposed programme was aimed, in accordance with the Medium-Term Plan and its objectives, at improving the quality of publications and at promoting them more vigorously so as to improve their distribution. Similarly, decentralization of the production and distribution of certain works would be encouraged. In conclusion, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that the rate of growth, restricted to 1.6 per cent, was explained by the need - already mentioned - to improve promotion and distribution.

(326) Nineteen speakers subsequently took part in the debate on this chapter. The programme received general support, but many delegates considered that promotion still constituted a weak point on which efforts should be focused. They stressed the essential role that the National Commissions and international non-governmental organizations could play in helping to achieve a wider distribution of publications among the general public and specialized readerships, in helping Unesco to find authors and in co-operating in the translation of publications. In that connection, one delegate stated that financial aid by Unesco - even symbolic - represented a major source of encouragement for National Commissions and publishers. Another referred to the lack of resources of certain National Commissions.

(327) Many speakers also mentioned the importance of the role of publications in the dissemination of the Organization's message and in improving knowledge of its objectives and activities.

(328) One delegate regretted the lack of any real examination of the publications programme during the General Conference. He wished to have a clearer definition of the responsibilities of the Office of the Unesco Press and the programme sectors with regard to publications, pointing out

that the publications programme had in point of fact been examined neither in the commissions dealing with programmes nor in connection with the units relating to programme support. He was supported on this point by another speaker who considered that the Office should be able to give the kind of opinions which were within the competence of a publisher.

(329) The representative of the United Kingdom said that his country was withdrawing the draft resolution he had tabled (DR.347), since the Director-General's note met the wish expressed therein.

(330) Several delegates mentioned the poor distribution of specialized reviews, which should be given special attention during the next biennium. They also deplored the proliferation of newsletters of variable content and irregular issue.

(331) Two speakers declared that more should be done to make young people aware, through publications, of Unesco's activities.

(332) Some delegates stressed the need to ensure a fair geographical balance of authors and editors.

(333) Another stressed the need for publications catalogues to be issued regularly.

(334) The representative of China expressed satisfaction at the encouraging results of the collaboration between the Office of the Unesco Press and his country, and he expressed the hope that forty works could be published in Chinese in 1984-1985. The publication in Chinese of the General History of Africa was, he noted, of particular importance for his country.

(335) Having noted with satisfaction the publication in Russian of five quarterly reviews and a number of newsletters, the delegate of the USSR was concerned to know whether the Secretariat intended to undertake a study on the Organization's publishing activities, as had been requested at the 115th session of the Executive Board. He was supported on this point by another speaker who also regretted that there should be such a long delay between the moment when the Secretariat was informed of interest in a language version and the signing of a contract.

(336) One speaker expressed the hope that the flexibility of the publications plan would help to ensure the quality of the works published. She deplored the fact that the plan did not include the Representative Works and said that certain works of interest to a restricted public should be printed cheaply and distributed outside commercial networks.

(337) One delegate supported the proposed programme unreservedly and, in particular, the decentralization of printing activities.

(338) Stressing the constructive character of the debate, the representative of the Director-General expressed satisfaction at the support given to the programme contained in the chapter under discussion, whose lines of emphasis had on the whole been judged satisfactory. He said that the suggestions and comments made by speakers had been noted and gave an assurance that everything would be done to strengthen co-operation with National Commissions and non-governmental organizations. He added that the attention of the Standing Committee of non-governmental organizations had been drawn to that problem. He also provided explanations concerning some of the questions raised during discussion. With regard to the strengthening of promotion activities, he emphasized the inadequacy of the resources of the Office in

relation to those of a publishing firm, particularly in view of the need to ensure a presence in 161 Member States. Referring to the Representative Works, he pointed out that that project came under the programme of culture for all. As to the possibility of making works available to certain Member States, he stated that the Office had already distributed 140,000 volumes in this way in 1981-1983 and 11,000 volumes in the course of exhibitions in universities.

Decisions related to Part III, 3

A. Draft resolutions withdrawn

(339) DR.347 was withdrawn by its sponsor, in the light of the comments made by the Director-General.

B. Budget appropriation

(340) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it approve an appropriation of US \$5,332,700 under the regular programme for Part III, 3.

C. Work plan

(341) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the Work Plan for Part III, Chapter 3 of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 15801 to 15822.

Discussion Unit 29 - Chapter 4 - Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents

(342) In his introductory remarks, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support emphasized the three objectives which had governed preparation of the draft budget for the Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents - transparency, economy and efficiency. The concern for transparency reflected in a new presentation of appropriations for temporary assistance for sessions of the decision-making organs. The portion of those appropriations included in Part IV in previous budgets had this time been incorporated in Chapters 1 (General Conference) and 2 (Executive Board) of Part I. The objective of efficiency had led to envisaging minimal adjustment of the Bureau's staff to its increased work volume (establishment of nine Professional posts and twelve General Service posts). The desire for economy was reflected by simply resetting all other expenditures of the Bureau at the level established in the 21 C/5.

(343) During the debate, all the speakers who spoke on the chapter expressed their great satisfaction with the quality of the work done by the Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents, both in organizing the twenty-second session of the General Conference - which some described as a model of its kind - and in general terms. Several delegates especially emphasized the key role played by the Bureau within the Secretariat and wished to thank its staff, whose efficient work and sustained efforts were at times underestimated.

(344) One member of the Commission, who would have preferred debate on the chapter to be dissociated from the debates on the Office of Public Information and the Office of the Unesco Press, wondered if the increase foreseen for the Bureau's staff was not in contradiction with the

decrease foreseen in the number of meetings to be held and with the results which were expected from the measures adopted to reduce the volume of documentation. Another speaker, while fully endorsing the commendations and thanks addressed to the Bureau, hoped that further improvements would be made in the translation of certain documents into Russian and that possibilities for using new techniques for the production of documents would be examined.

(345) In his reply, the Assistant Director-General thanked the delegates for their laudatory assessment of the work of the Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents, which could only encourage the Bureau's staff to persist in its efforts. He noted that although those efforts had contributed to the smooth functioning of the twenty-second session, its success was also the result of the remarkable manner in which the work of the different bodies had been directed by their Chairmen and of the co-operative attitude of the Member States which had facilitated the Secretariat's work to a maximum degree. Regarding the particular matter of the increase in staff, the Assistant Director-General noted that the increase, which was in fact a modest one, was motivated by the discrepancy between the Bureau's work-load and the capacity of its permanent staff,

which necessitated excessive recourse to supernumerary personnel. Furthermore, the effect of reducing the number of conferences and the volume of documentation was not sufficient to offset the growth of the Bureau's work-load in other fields of its activities. The increase proposed in the permanent staff would make it possible both to regularize the situation of some supernumerary staff who had been employed almost continuously for several years and to improve the quality of the services provided in the translation and reproduction of documents.

Decisions related to Part III, 4

A. Budget appropriation

(346) The Commission decided by consensus to recommend to the General Conference that it approve an appropriation of US \$21,403,500 under the regular programme for Part III, 4.

B. Work plan

(347) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the work plan for Part III, Chapter 4 of document 22 C/5, paragraphs 15901 to 15915.

E. Report of Commission V

Introduction

Item 11 - Major Programme XI: Culture and the future

Discussion Unit 18: Programme XI.1
Cultural heritage

Discussion Unit 19: Programme XI.2
Cultural identity and intercultural relations

Programme XI.3
Creation and creativity

Programme XI.4
Cultural development and cultural policies

Examination of item 26 - Desirability of adopting an international instrument on the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters and their consequences

Examination of item 60 - Jerusalem and the implementation of 21 C/Resolution 4.14

Examination of item 62 - Proposals for the implementation of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

Examination of item 63 - Proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of a World Decade for Cultural Development

Item 11 - Major Programme XII: The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid

Discussion Unit 20: Programme XII.1
Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism

Programme XII.2
Action against prejudice, intolerance and racism in the fields of education, science, culture and communication

Programme XII.3
The struggle against apartheid

Item 11 - Major Programme XIII: Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples

Discussion Unit 21: Programme XIII.1
Maintenance of peace and international understanding

Programme XIII.2
Respect for human rights

Programme XIII.3
Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples

Examination of item 18 - Implementation of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

INTRODUCTION

Election of officers

- (1) At its first meeting, held on 26 October 1983, the Commission elected its Chairman, Mr Iba Der Thiam, by acclamation.
- (2) At its second meeting, held on 3 November 1983, the Commission also elected by acclamation, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Nominations Committee, the following four Vice-Chairmen: Mr Hicham Haddad (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr Abdullah Keshtmand (Afghanistan), Mr Viktor Sergeevich Kolbassin (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and Mr Luis Ramallo (Spain). Mrs Josefa Maria Prado (Panama) was elected Rapporteur by acclamation.

Opening of the proceedings

(3) After the election of the officers, the Chairman reminded delegates of the terms of reference laid down by the General Conference for Commission V, namely, consideration of Major Programmes XI, XII and XIII of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5), divided into four discussion units.

(4) He said that when considering those major programmes the Commission should constantly bear in mind certain basic documents (4 XC/4, 22 C/6, 22 C/7, 22 C/11 and Add., as well as decision 5.1.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 117th session, and 22 C/INF.7).

(5) In addition, there was a series of other reference documents which should be borne in mind during the debate on each discussion unit. Some of those documents contained a draft resolution proposed by the Director-General on which the Commission was required to give an opinion.

(6) Lastly, the Chairman reminded the Commission that it would have to consider five other agenda items, namely:

- Item 18 - Implementation of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories
- Item 26 - Desirability of adopting an international instrument on the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters and their consequences
- Item 60 - Jerusalem and the implementation of 21 C/Resolution 4/14
- Item 62 - Proposals for the implementation of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
- Item 63 - Proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of a World Decade for Cultural Development.

(7) The Chairman then submitted for the Commission's approval the timetable of work as set out in document 22 C/COM.V/1. The timetable was adopted by the Commission.

(8) Having made an initial summary of the draft resolutions received by the Director-General relating to the various major programmes in document 22 C/5, the Chairman proposed that

the Commission should deal with the draft resolutions as follows:

(a) some of them could be withdrawn by their sponsors if they accepted the Director-General's explanations;

(b) a large number of the draft resolutions had no budgetary implications, required no amendment to the draft resolution proposed by the Director-General, and for the most part concerned the work plan. The Commission could therefore, if it thought it appropriate, recommend that the General Conference should take note of them and invite the Director-General to take account of them as far as possible in the preparation of document 22 C/5 Approved and in the implementation of the approved programme;

(c) next, the draft resolutions had to be dealt with that either were self-contained or else suggested amendments to the resolutions proposed by the Director-General in document 22 C/5, with a view to making a formal recommendation as to whether or not they should be adopted by the General Conference;

(d) there then remained the draft resolutions with budgetary implications. The ones that the Commission considered it advisable to accept would be re-examined after all the units had been discussed so as to determine how much should be allocated to each one, having regard to the sum granted to the Commission from the \$1 million reserve fund.

(9) The Commission decided in favour of the procedure suggested by the Chairman, and the Chairman then made a number of comments before closing the second meeting. He said that he was determined to conduct the discussions fairly, equitably and with an open mind so that all shades of opinion could be expressed. He was sure that all the delegations present in the Commission were aware of the importance of the issues they were dealing with, which was why he did not feel it necessary to stress the need for the delegates to observe strict self-discipline in their speeches. He had no need, either, to remind the Commission of the gravity of its task, given the quality and remarkable substance of the reference documents, the complexity of the issues to be discussed and above all the exceptional nature of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, which represented the first stage, and hence an essential stage, in the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan adopted by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session.

(10) The Chairman also called upon all delegates to work together in a spirit of mutual understanding, co-operation, tolerance, sympathy and conciliation. The topics on the agenda were difficult issues which called for all possible understanding and a constant determination to base any decision that the Commission would have to take, as far as was practicable, on the widest possible consensus.

(11) The report of the Commission first deals with Discussion Units 18 and 19 concerning Major

Programme XI - Culture and the future, and with items 26, 60, 62 and 63. It then deals with Discussion Units 20 and 21 concerning Major Programme XII - Elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid, with Major Programme XIII - Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples, and with item 18 of the agenda, Implementation of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories. The examination of draft resolutions with budgetary

implications is dealt with at the end of the report.

(12) The Commission devoted twenty-three meetings to item 11 of the agenda (Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985) and to items 18, 26, 60, 62 and 63. The Commission spent part of its twenty-second meeting considering the draft resolution with budgetary implications and its twenty-third meeting was devoted to adoption of the report.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 18

MAJOR PROGRAMME XI: CULTURE AND THE FUTURE

PROGRAMME XI. 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE

A. Introduction

(13) The delegates of sixty-six Member States and one Associate Member, as well as observers from two international non-governmental organizations, took part in the debate on Programme XI. 1 - Cultural heritage - and on the various matters raised in the documents related to this programme. The Commission devoted its 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th meetings to this discussion unit.

(14) In his presentation, the Chairman drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that, in addition to the proposed activities under Programme XI. 1, it was invited to examine the following documents:

- Report of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (22 C/88);

- Report of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (22 C/91);

- Report on the activities undertaken to safeguard the entire archaeological site of Tyre and its surrounding area (22 C/INF. 8)

(15) The Assistant Director-General for Culture introduced the programme, pointing out that the cultural heritage was the essential expression of the identity of a people. Whether physical or non-physical in its manifestations, the heritage of the past was the matrix and inspiration for the creative forces of society, for any culture and its future. He expressed the opinion that the responsibility for the protection of the cultural heritage of mankind was perhaps one of the most genuinely shared responsibilities of the international community. He then presented the seven subprogrammes of Programme XI. 1, stressing the innovations that had been introduced in this first biennium of the Medium-Term Plan and the interdisciplinary approach that characterized the various activities proposed.

(16) In concluding his introduction, the Assistant Director-General for Culture reminded the Commission that the activities of the Organization in the field of the cultural heritage had evolved over the past three decades, as they had been progressively refined by the General Conference and the Executive Board. This had been a complex process, the product of constant interaction between the initiatives of the Organization, the

proposals of the Member States and the work of the intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.

B. General debate

(17) The discussion which followed revealed a wide consensus of approval of the proposed programme and a determination to collaborate in carrying it out. All those who took the floor were particularly grateful for the clear presentation made by the Assistant Director-General for Culture and several speakers considered this programme to be among the most interesting and important of the activities carried out by Unesco; one of them stated that he invariably cited it as an example of excellent international co-operation. Several delegates commended the clarity and conciseness of Programme XI. 1 as proposed; indeed, given the concrete nature of the programme, the debate itself focused on specific problems of methods and techniques. While some delegates sought clarifications, each subprogramme met with the clear approval of the Commission and several delegates complimented the Director-General on the logical articulation and concentration of the programme as a whole. In taking the floor, many delegates sought to share with the Commission the experience gained by their own countries in protecting the cultural heritage and at the same time to indicate particular problem areas which, in their view, merited special attention on the part of the international community.

Subprogramme XI. 1. 1 - Inventories and studies of the immovable and movable cultural heritage, including manifestations of culture specific to children

(18) Wide support was expressed for the activities proposed. The majority of delegates who spoke considered the inventory of cultural property to be an indispensable tool for gaining adequate knowledge about a country's movable and immovable cultural heritage. The inventory was thus an essential element in the strengthening of cultural identity and in promoting intercultural communication and the very considerable tasks facing most developing countries in this respect fully justified the attention Unesco would give to this field in the coming biennium. All speakers on this subprogramme endorsed the proposed activities to

improve methods of preparing inventories of the immovable and movable heritage. One delegate stressed that the methodologies in question should be elaborated in conformity with internationally acceptable criteria. Several delegates stressed the importance of inventories of both national cultural property and dispersed heritages for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and as a scientific basis for any national efforts to obtain satisfaction in this respect.

(19) A number of delegates referred to the efforts their countries were making to prepare inventories of their heritage and to the difficulties encountered, especially in the case of elements of dispersed heritages which were not always made available to researchers. One delegate, therefore, expressed the hope that countries holding cultural property needing to be so inventoried would be able to offer their co-operation to the countries of origin for this purpose. In this connection, many delegates expressed the hope that these inventories would benefit from the assistance of Unesco. Several delegates referred specifically to the activities for the inventory and conservation of rock art and wished to be associated with this work, particularly the improvement of documentation methods in this specialized area. Others described the heritage of traditional techniques still extant in their societies and underlined that the proposed study of traditional techniques used in the conservation and restoration of the architectural heritage (including vernacular architecture) was a most welcome initiative, particularly for developing countries. Two delegates also welcomed the proposed study on the effects of tourism on traditional crafts.

(20) It was the opinion of many delegates that collaboration with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) was essential in the execution of the cultural heritage programme. Special mention was made of the contribution of ICOMOS in evaluating requests for inclusion on the World Heritage List, of the professional co-operation with ICOM in the preparation of inventories and in the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. Several delegates referred to the Organization for Monuments, Museums and Sites of Africa (OMMSA) and expressed the wish that it be more fully involved in Unesco activities in Africa. Some delegates were of the opinion that the subventions granted to the international non-governmental organizations were insufficient.

Subprogramme XI.1.2 - Inventories, collection and studies of the non-physical heritage

(21) There was a general consensus on the importance and timeliness of this subprogramme. The diverse and rich non-physical manifestations of the cultural heritage were as vital for cultural continuity as the tangible elements which had received attention hitherto. In many cases the two aspects were inseparable, for the skills of artists and craftsmen and the knowledge embodied in oral traditions were essential for the preservation of the material cultural heritage. They were also precious resources for future generations.

(22) While the Commission agreed with the activities set out with respect to the coming biennium - clarification of concepts, establishment of typologies, fields of application and methodologies for research, study and preservation - many speakers sought to draw the attention of the Director-General to various national and regional initiatives already under way. These experiences contained many useful lessons for the international community.

(23) Several speakers pointed out that methodologies should also be appropriate to different regions or categories of the heritage. For example, the delegate of Colombia expressed her interest in creating conditions for defining a methodology for the protection of the non-physical heritage in the Latin American and Caribbean region. To this end, the delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama also proposed that the programme concerning Latin American and Caribbean oral traditions (paragraph 11127 of 22 C/5) should be initiated by a preparatory workshop. This meeting would plan a regional seminar in order to elaborate a methodology suitable for the region.

(24) Oral traditions were, in effect, among the domains which were given particular attention. Many delegates described the oral traditions of their respective countries and hoped that Unesco would contribute to national efforts to collect and record them, in addition to fields such as literature, dance, music, poetry and folklore. Some delegates hoped that Unesco would help organize symposia on these and other aspects of the non-physical heritage. A majority of the delegates stressed the importance of studying and promoting national and local languages as a means of expression of cultural identity.

(25) A number of delegates stressed the rapidity with which traditions in music, dance or folklore were disappearing in many countries and urged that their urgent preservation be undertaken by every means possible, including the establishment of sound libraries with cassette recordings, video-cassette banks, films, microfilms, etc. Most of those who spoke on this point felt that systematic studies would have to start with inventories. A number of delegates described inventories already carried out or begun at national or regional level, and expressed the hope that Unesco would take

these efforts into consideration so as to build new inventories on the basis of those already existing.

(26) However, one delegate said that she would have liked to see added, under paragraphs 11121 and 11122, proposals to the effect that not only should the methods of studying the non-physical heritage be defined but also that information about such methods should be made widely available to all those who would need to apply them. The concern not merely to record the various forms of the non-physical heritage, but also to make it a living heritage enjoyed by all, was shared by several other delegates.

Subprogramme XI, 1.3 - Standard-setting action for the preservation and enhancement of the heritage and aid for the planning of safeguarding policies

(27) The delegates of thirty-seven Member States expressed their support for the objectives of this subprogramme and for the activities proposed to achieve them. The debate focused on the need to strengthen the systems of international co-operation established by the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and more especially by the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

(28) The activities undertaken under the World Heritage Convention met with the approval of the delegates who referred thereto; several of them mentioned the significant work of the World Heritage Committee and others expressed their appreciation for support provided under the World Heritage Fund. One delegate, drawing attention to the action taken to safeguard cultural monuments and historic sites of outstanding universal value, appealed to States to maintain their support and, in particular, their financial contributions for this activity. Another delegate informed the Commission that his government expected to be able to ratify the Convention in the coming biennium.

(29) Many delegates indicated that their countries continued to suffer from illicit traffic of cultural property, as important parts of their cultural heritage were still stolen or looted and illicitly exported to foreign art markets. To illustrate the extent of the loss caused to the cultural heritage, one delegate stated that museums abroad held objects of which there was no equivalent in museums in his own country. For another delegate, the main problem was the continual aggression against his country's cultural heritage by thieves and smugglers from neighbouring countries. Yet another delegate referred to the monetary temptation offered to local people by dealers, which the former had difficulty in resisting. It was, in fact, the lack of ethical standards in the international art market which was the main concern of many delegates. It was not sufficient for museums to adopt a code of ethics. Some similar standards should be adopted by those who trade in antiquities and other forms of cultural property. One delegate was of the opinion that

some type of certificate should be required to legitimize the acquisition of cultural property offered for sale. The importance and usefulness of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property was recognized by many delegates, several of whom expressed their support for Unesco's contribution to the fight against this harmful phenomenon.

(30) The measures taken at the national level to implement the Convention were described by a number of delegates. Another delegate drew attention to the need to take appropriate action to provide adequate protection for the cultural heritage, which in his opinion, was not the case in all countries. One delegate considered that the difficulties which had been mentioned by several countries as constituting obstacles to its ratification were not insurmountable, and that what was necessary to give effect to the Convention was both the will to do so and a strong institutional framework. Two delegates strongly urged other countries to become parties to the Convention in order to strengthen efforts at the international level to curb illicit traffic of cultural property. Two delegates supported the proposed study of illicit traffic of items forming part of the underwater cultural heritage, one of them suggesting that the study should cover the question of theft of such items.

(31) Two delegates called for the provisions of the Conventions to be scrupulously applied, underlining the essential role of the Member States in this connection. Another delegate held that the resources allocated to providing assistance to Member States to promote the application of the standard-setting instruments should be increased. He, together with several other delegates, stressed the importance of encouraging the participation of the general public in programmes for the preservation of the cultural heritage and also referred to the readiness of his government to translate into the national language a select number of the standard-setting instruments in order to make them available to specialists and the general public. Another delegate informed the Commission that all the conventions and recommendations for the protection of the cultural heritage had been translated into the language of his country. A number of delegates indicated that the ratification of one or more of the conventions was under study by their authorities (see also the report on the examination of item 62, below).

(32) The majority of delegates who referred to the preparation of a new international instrument on the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters and their consequences spoke in favour of regulating this question at the international level. Several of those delegates stated their preference for the elaboration of a recommendation, and some called for the convening of a special committee of technical and legal experts for the purpose of working out a final draft text. One delegate was of the opinion that the proposed instrument should cover severe climatic conditions. Another delegate, although supporting the preparation of a new instrument on this question, expressed the view that some

provision should also be made for the protection of the cultural heritage against the action of man, since such action could be equally damaging for that heritage. Another delegate added that the gravest danger to humanity and to cultural property was nuclear war. Several other delegates were opposed to the proposal to prepare an additional standard-setting instrument. One delegate drew attention to the terms of the Medium-Term Plan which stipulated that activities would be concentrated on improving the application of existing instruments. These delegates considered that other means would be more appropriate to achieve the stated purpose and one delegate mentioned specifically the preparation of technical handbooks in this respect (see also the report on the examination of item 62 below).

Subprogramme XI. 1. 4 - Operational action for the safeguarding of the immovable cultural heritage and its reintegration into modern life

(33) Twenty delegates voiced their support for Unesco's action under this subprogramme which was among the most visible, indeed spectacular, of the Organization's activities and had met with the appreciation of both specialists and the general public the world over. Hence it was particularly important to maintain this interest through promotional activities intended to stimulate international solidarity in support of the international campaigns. Several delegates expressed their appreciation of the continuing efforts made by the Director-General to this end. Despite these, the world economic crisis had naturally affected all fund-raising efforts for the campaigns, leading to a reduction in the amount of voluntary contributions received. Nevertheless, it was also recognized that substantial contributions by both governments and private organizations had been made during the last triennium for the safeguarding of the Temple of Borobudur, Moenjodaro, Venice, the Acropolis and the historic buildings and sites in Malta. A number of delegates offered the services of their countries to assist through expertise and training in campaigns for the preservation of the cultural heritage.

(34) Several delegates referred to the need to associate young people more closely with safeguarding projects so as to arouse in them a sense of pride in their cultural heritage and a greater awareness of their cultural identity. The role of voluntary associations in mobilizing all possible resources was also underlined.

(35) Delegates from Member States in which a campaign was in progress or had been completed expressed their satisfaction with the Organization's efforts. A number of speakers recalled the Nubia and Borobudur Campaigns in particular as outstanding examples of the pooling of resources by the international community. The delegate of Egypt cited his country's great pride in the success of the Nubia Campaign. He asked Unesco to continue these efforts by supporting the establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo. In

addition, the delegate of Indonesia expressed his government's appreciation to Unesco for the successful completion of the Borobudur Campaign and for the contributions made by many governments, institutions and individuals. In this connection the Chairman presented a draft resolution for the Commission's consideration. On the subject of international solidarity, one delegate stressed that the moral aspect of Unesco's support was possibly even more important than financial aid.

(36) The delegate of Honduras indicated his country's interest in studying the possibility of an international campaign in favour of the Maya site of Copan. The delegate of Afghanistan also stated that his country would request the launching of an international Campaign for the valley of Bamiyan, a timeless witness of the flowering of Buddhist culture in the region more than two thousand years ago.

(37) Some concern was voiced at the increase in the number of international campaigns, which might generate a burden of work beyond the capacities of the Secretariat. In addition, the need for adequate preparatory work and the establishment of criteria before launching new campaigns was stressed. One delegate said that what was needed was 'a campaign to save the campaigns'.

(38) One delegate, welcoming Programme XI. 1 as a whole, regretted that, in this subprogramme in particular, the notions of 'enhancement' (mise en valeur) and 'historic ensembles' had not appeared more clearly in the work plan itself. Both were essential principles in any contemporary conception of cultural heritage preservation.

Subprogramme XI. 1. 5 - Preservation and presentation of the movable cultural heritage

(39) Thirty-six delegates expressed satisfaction with the activities planned with respect to the preservation and presentation of the movable cultural heritage. These activities concerned museum development, an area of national cultural policy to which many Member States gave great importance for the strengthening, understanding and popularization of their cultural identity. Several delegates stressed that the paramount need was to reinforce and improve the institutions and infrastructures responsible for protecting movable cultural property. Hence Unesco's contribution in this field represented one of its most fundamental responsibilities, and it was therefore very fitting that a distinct subprogramme be devoted to museum development work and linked to a number of activities in other subprogrammes.

(40) The need was stressed by several delegates to promote regional seminars on such subjects as the integration of museums into community life, the creation of site museums, conservation laboratories, national and regional museums. The observer of a non-governmental organization pointed out that the aims and functions of museums should be broadened to enable them to reach out to school-children and to play their part in attaining the goals of national development. They were in fact an investment in this respect.

(41) Unanimous support was expressed for the effective and steady progress achieved by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, created by the General Conference at its twentieth session. The principle of the return or restitution of cultural property, as carefully defined by the Committee, and the mechanisms which the latter had created in order to promote bilateral negotiations were considered to be fully conducive to effective co-operation between Member States in this regard. Two delegates expressed their deep appreciation of the outgoing Chairman of the Committee, H. E. Mr Salah Stétié (Lebanon), whose conduct of the first, second and third sessions of the Committee had been a major factor in the success of its work. Several delegates expressed their gratitude for the role the Committee had played in promoting the preparation of inventories of dispersed heritages. Many delegates expressed their full support of DR.22 C/5/COM V/1 proposed by the Chairman. The delegate of Greece reiterated the invitation of his government, presented at the Committee's third session in 1983, to hold its fourth session in Delphi in the Spring of 1985.

(42) A number of delegates stated that their countries were anxious to obtain the return or restitution of their most significant cultural property. One delegate pointed out that although it was necessary to assemble homogeneous collections which reflected a country's cultural identity, it was also important to ensure their adequate conservation. Therefore, it was necessary that the countries concerned should possess adequate infrastructures and qualified personnel. In this regard, a number of delegates were pleased to note that Unesco was ready to provide expertise, consultant services and equipment to help in building up their museum infrastructures. Others stated that the assistance of ICOM and other organizations with similar responsibilities should be enlisted for this purpose.

Subprogramme XI.1.6 - Training of specialized personnel

(43) The lack of qualified personnel to ensure the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage was underlined by many delegates, who therefore welcomed the activities proposed under this subprogramme. Countries wishing to preserve their cultural heritage for future generations needed to have the qualified personnel to conserve monuments, archaeological sites and museum objects, as well as to create and manage museums capable of fulfilling their educational role.

(44) The aim expressed in this subprogramme of initiating a survey of the financial and human resources available with a view to improving international co-operation in this field during the Medium-Term Plan period met with the support of several speakers. For them, training in cultural heritage preservation was a first priority area, especially in developing countries, and

Unesco's assistance would be indispensable in this respect. Others offered the collaboration of institutions and specialists in their countries, who would be ready to co-operate, at international and/or bilateral level, in the training of conservators and restorers, architect restorers, museum specialists, etc. and also in the exchange of specialized experience.

(45) Many delegates expressed support for the regional and subregional training courses proposed. The establishment of the Niamey Centre for French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa was particularly welcomed and several delegates asked that Unesco support continue to be provided so as to ensure the broadening of the Centre's activities in the subregion.

(46) The delegate of Mexico recalled that the Latin American Regional Centre in Churubusco had in the past received Unesco's support and hoped that this Centre, which continued to train many Latin American and Caribbean specialists, could again benefit from the support of the Organization. Appreciation of the regional centres in Canberra (Australia) and Lucknow (India) was also expressed. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics spoke specifically on the question of establishing a subregional centre for the countries of Eastern Europe which could encourage exchanges of specialists as recommended by the Helsinki Conference and also organize ad hoc training courses for specialists from developing countries (as proposed in DR. 18).

Subprogramme XI.1.7 - Exchange of information and promotion of public awareness

(47) The objectives of this subprogramme and the activities set out under it were welcomed by all delegates who referred thereto, with the exception of one who questioned the necessity of all the activities proposed in view of the limited resources available (albeit with the exception of the quarterly Museum).

(48) The new activities concerning the promotion of public awareness were considered by several speakers to be essential in long-term plans for the preservation of the cultural heritage. The public benefited first and foremost from this heritage; yet members of the public could also be among the agents of destruction, through ignorance or with deliberate intent. Several speakers pointed out that the international campaigns and standard-setting instruments were in themselves useful in interesting people in their cultural heritage.

(49) A number of delegates expressed particular interest in the proposed activities intended to enlist the participation of young people in action to safeguard the heritage. They were glad to note that a preliminary study would be undertaken in order to assess the prominence given to the heritage in the curricula of the various disciplines in secondary and university education, and that a pilot programme for secondary education and the examination of appropriate teaching methods would also be undertaken.

(50) The international documentation programme to be carried out by the Unesco-ICOM

and Unesco-ICOMOS documentation centres would be of considerable usefulness in different regions; the practical utility of such documentation for training purposes was of particular interest to developing countries. Other delegates were glad to note that documentation and publications on specialized technical subjects would continue to be prepared and disseminated. Holography, for example, was a new technique which offered broader means of disseminating information and, in presenting DR. 261 on this subject, the delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic informed the Commission of his country's efforts in this field and of the willingness of Ukrainian specialists to share this experience with others.

(51) A number of delegates expressed their interest in and appreciation for the museological quarterly Museum, citing both its practical usefulness and high quality as a medium of exchange of specialized information and professional training. The delegate of China requested that a selection of articles from Museum be published in Chinese so that professionals in China could be better informed of museum development in other countries. The selection of articles in Arabic already under preparation in 1981-1983, whose publication was planned for 1984-1985, was welcomed by one delegate who requested that the Director-General envisage the possibility of a full-fledged edition in Arabic, which could be produced in co-operation with ALECSO.

(52) The delegate of the Republic of Korea also complimented the Secretariat on the quality of the journal and wished to have a special issue devoted to recent archaeological discoveries in Korea and their museum presentation. One delegate inquired about the target readership and circulation of Museum and, in view of the funds allotted to the action under which its publication was foreseen, asked whether the fusion of Museum and the journal Cultures could not be envisaged as a cost-saving measure. Another delegate, however, said he would be most unhappy to see such a fusion, for Museum was in his view the most successful of the Organization's professional quarterlies and typical of the kind of work that only Unesco could carry out at the international level.

C. Reply of the Assistant Director-General for Culture

(53) In replying to the debate on Programme XI. 1, the Assistant Director-General expressed the Director-General's appreciation for the Commission members' support of this part of Major Programme XI and replied to the points raised in the discussion.

(54) He informed the Commission that activities aimed at preparing inventories of the movable and immovable cultural heritage would concentrate on identifying, improving and adapting methodologies. Efforts would also be made to develop an international system that would allow computerization of the selective inventories of movable cultural property. Hence those Member States wishing to receive assistance in the preparation

of national inventories would be able to request such co-operation in the context of the participation programme.

(55) As regards the non-physical cultural heritage, he recalled that in the next biennium emphasis would indeed be placed on identifying appropriate methodologies, including those already developed by Member States, and on ways in which information about such methods could be made widely available.

(56) Referring to standard-setting action, he stated that, in co-operation with ICOMOS, the professional groundwork needed to help the World Heritage Committee in evaluating historic cities and ensembles would continue. Emphasizing that fight against illicit traffic could only become effective if more countries took part in it, he expressed the hope that many more governments would soon ratify this Convention. He also referred to the importance of encouraging the general public to participate in the task of preserving the cultural heritage, as well as to the essential role of Member States in bringing about the effective application of the standard-setting instruments. He assured delegates of the Director-General's concern for the underwater cultural heritage and the damage being done to it. He stated that the Secretariat would undertake studies not only on the illicit export and import of such objects but also on their protection against theft and looting. The term 'illicit traffic' was used to cover all these aspects of the question.

(57) In response to several statements about the international campaigns, the Assistant Director-General for Culture thanked all governments of Member States and private organizations that had contributed so generously by providing not only financial assistance but also expertise and equipment. He informed the members of the Commission that, following the observations of the Executive Board to the General Conference at its twentieth session, a set of principles had been drawn up for the launching of international campaigns. These were to be found in document 108 EX/20 dated 17 August 1979.

(58) With regard to the fifth subprogramme, the Assistant Director-General informed the Commission that Unesco, in collaboration with ICOM, would be happy, under the participation programme, to consider requests from individual Member States for assistance in the establishment, development and management of their museums, so that museums which present the national cultural treasures and reflect cultural identity could also be self-supporting and less dependent on the national budget.

(59) Referring to the promotion of the return or restitution of cultural property, he welcomed DR. 22 C/COM.V/1 presented by the Chairman of the Commission, which would be most helpful for the pursuit of the Organization's work in promoting bilateral negotiations and co-operation among professionals.

(60) He welcomed the general support shown by delegates for the training programme for specialized personnel, and stated that in the development of standards and model programmes in

such fields as architectural conservation, planning and management of conservation projects, the concept of 'mise en valeur' would be clearly defined as well as the concept of historic ensembles.

(61) He recalled that Unesco had supported and would continue to support national, regional and subregional programmes in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab States. It also sponsored ad hoc training courses, taking into account the conditions and needs prevailing in each country or region, using local know-how in association with modern technology. He stated that ICCROM, ICOM and ICOMOS would be associated with the planning and execution of these training programmes.

(62) With regard to Subprogramme XI.1.7 concerning exchange of information and promotion of public awareness, the Assistant Director-General was glad to note the appreciation expressed for activities aimed at disseminating specialized knowledge through publications and the Unesco-ICOM and Unesco-ICOMOS documentation centres. In response to the remarks of the delegate of the Ukrainian SSR concerning the use of holography, he assured him that the Secretariat would act constructively on the proposals submitted in DR. 261, which could make a positive contribution to international co-operation in developing this new tool for the broader sharing of the world's heritage.

(63) Turning to the quarterly Museum, he assured the delegate of the Republic of Korea that a substantial dossier on the presentation of archaeological objects in Korean museums would be welcome for publication in the journal. He informed the Commission that the possibility of a full edition of the quarterly in Arabic in collaboration with ALECSO would be given serious consideration. He also welcomed the idea of producing a selection of articles in Chinese, possibly under the participation programme.

(64) In conclusion, the Assistant Director-General stated that Unesco was always seeking new ways to examine, analyse and devise new solutions to the problems of preserving the cultural heritage everywhere: the common heritage of all mankind.

D. Recommendations concerning Discussion Unit 18

(65) The following draft resolutions were withdrawn by their authors in the light of the explanations provided by the Director-General: DR. 46 (Czechoslovakia) concerning the organization of a permanent exhibition on acoustics; DR. 55 (Argentina) concerning inventories and studies of the immovable and movable cultural heritage, including manifestations of culture specific to children; DR. 56 (Argentina) concerning inventories of the dispersed cultural heritages of Latin America; DR. 57 (Argentina) concerning the use of video cassettes to disseminate technical information on the protection of the cultural heritage;

DR. 69 (Niger), supported by Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Senegal, Algeria, Angola, Upper Volta, Comoros and Mali) concerning a regional training centre in museology and museography in Niamey, Republic of the Niger;

DR. 100 (Zimbabwe) concerning training courses for museum technicians;

DR. 140 (Cameroon) concerning definition of the non-physical heritage;

DR. 141 (Cameroon) concerning assistance in the further restoration of the Palace of the Bamun Sultans in Cameroon;

DR. 142 (Cameroon) concerning the cultural heritage of Central Africa;

DR. 185 (Argentina) concerning the need to arouse awareness among students of the necessity of preserving the cultural heritage;

DR. 186 (Argentina) concerning assistance in investigating and cataloguing the movable cultural heritage;

DR. 190 (Argentina) concerning the production of equipment for educational technology for awakening public awareness of the cultural heritage;

DR. 218 (India) concerning the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property in Lucknow, India;

DR. 251 (Bulgaria) concerning the preservation of the urban archaeological heritage;

DR. 278 (Spain) concerning inventories of immovable and movable cultural property;

DR. 283 (India) concerning the protection of copyright of creators of cultural manifestations in regions where oral traditions are alive;

DR. 301 (Spain) concerning the possibility of developing an international system for the recording of cultural data.

(66) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the whole or of parts of the following draft resolutions and invite the Director-General to take them into account as far as possible in drawing up the text of 22 C/5 Approved and in carrying out the approved programme:

DR. 45 (Bahamas, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago) concerning the creation of a mobile museum;

DR. 71 (Finland) concerning the preservation and presentation of the world heritage of vernacular architecture;

DR. 74 (Czechoslovakia) concerning the preparation of a handbook for curators and other museum specialists dealing with the risks and consequences of pollution;

DR. 99 and Addendum (Jamaica) concerning a Caribbean Memory Bank for Oral traditions;

DR. 103 (Egypt) concerning dissemination of information on the preservation of the cultural heritage in the Arab region;

DR. 120 (Egypt) concerning inventories of the dispersed cultural heritage;

DR. 187 (Argentina) concerning the definition of a training strategy at regional level;

DR. 261 (Ukrainian SSR) concerning the use of holography for educational and cultural exchanges;

DR. 320 (New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Australia,

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Samoa, Fiji and Tonga) concerning the carrying out of surveys on traditional music.

(67) The Commission recommended unanimously to the General Conference that it adopt the following draft resolutions:

DR. 273 (Australia) concerning the programme to preserve the non-physical heritage (22 C/Resolution 11. 2);

DR. 332 (Ivory Coast) concerning the cultural dimension of development (22 C/Resolution 11. 17);

DR. 337 (India, Pakistan and Islamic Republic of Iran) concerning commemoration of the 800th anniversary of the birth of Sheikh Muslih al-Din Saadi Shirazi (22 C/Resolution 11. 13);

DR. 340 (Lebanon, Italy, France, Algeria, Mauritania, Luxembourg, Niger, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Iraq, Morocco and Kuwait) concerning the preparation of technical studies in order to draw up a plan of action in the form of an international campaign for the safeguarding of Tyre and its surrounding area (22 C/Resolution 11. 7);

DR. 341 (Tunisia, Greece, Algeria, Senegal, France, Pakistan, Mexico and Brazil) concerning the possibility of declaring an annual 'International Monuments and Sites Day' (22 C/Resolution 11. 10);

22 C/COM. V/DR. 1 presented by the Chairman on the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return or Restitution of Cultural Property (22 C/Resolution 11. 9);

a draft resolution presented by the Chairman on the completion of the Borobudur Campaign (22 C/Resolution 11. 3).

(68) The draft resolution DR. 298 (Kuwait, Iraq, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Algeria, United Arab Emirates, Islamic Republic of Iran and Tunisia) concerning the cultural heritage and the cultural identity of the Palestinian people was discussed by the Commission.

(69) The delegates of Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Federal Republic of Germany and the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization spoke on this draft resolution.

(70) The delegate of Israel, speaking on point 4 of the operative part of DR. 298 concerning preparation of a comprehensive work on the cultural history of the Palestinian people, referred to certain passages in the work 'The Palestinian Cultural Heritage' published by Unesco which states among other things that the gun is the symbol of death and freedom and in certain contexts acquires a sacred character, and which concludes that refugee camps will be transformed when they become the site of guns and armed men. She queried the nature and content of this heritage and whether it was Unesco's task to publish books justifying war and subversion. She also inquired whether Unesco would continue to issue similar

works of a controversial nature. She also wished to know to what plundering the draft resolution referred in its preambular remarks. She said this draft resolution was unacceptable.

(71) The delegate of Iraq, speaking on behalf of all the sponsors of this draft resolution, pointed out that the preamble referred to texts approved by the General Conference and by intergovernmental meetings organized by Unesco. Evoking the ancient history of the Palestinian people, he stressed that people had made a real contribution to world civilization, in spite of denials of the fact and attempts by others to claim certain elements of that heritage as their own.

(72) The observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also stressed the reality of Palestinian culture despite refusals to accept it, and referred to thefts from the Islamic museum of Jerusalem as an attempt to plunder the cultural heritage of the Palestinian people.

(73) The Chairman recalled that DR. 298 did not imply any modification of the work plan. He stressed that Unesco respected all cultures and their diversity wherever they might be.

(74) The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany questioned the use of the word 'plundered' in one of the preambular clauses, stating that if that word were retained he could not support the draft resolution in question.

(75) In reply to the specific questions on DR. 298, the Assistant Director-General for Culture recalled that the Director-General had always scrupulously complied with the decisions of the Executive Board and the resolutions of the General Conference.

(76) At the request of the delegate of Israel, a vote was taken whereby the Commission decided by 66 votes to 2, with 24 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt DR. 298 (22 C/Resolution 11. 16).

(77) The Commission further decided to consider the following draft resolutions, which had budgetary implications at the end of its proceedings, with a view to determining the amount to be allocated to each of them in the light of the sum finally allotted to Commission V from the reserve of one million dollars established for that purpose.

DR. 7 (Argentina) concerning the production of films on the dances of Latin America and Caribbean countries;

DR. 18 (USSR) concerning the establishment of an Eastern European subregional training centre on the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage.

(78) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it adopt paragraph 6 (a) of proposed resolution 11. 1 concerning Programme XI. 1.

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 19

- PROGRAMME XI. 2: CULTURAL IDENTITY AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS
 PROGRAMME XI. 3: CREATION AND CREATIVITY
 PROGRAMME XI. 4: CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL POLICIES

A. Introduction

(79) Seventy-five delegates from Member States and one Associate Member, two observers from intergovernmental organizations and eleven observers from international non-governmental organizations took part in the debate on the activities proposed under Programmes XI. 2, XI. 3 and XI. 4, to which the Commission devoted five meetings.

(80) The Assistant Director-General for Culture made an introductory statement the most general parts of which applied not only to the three programmes under consideration, but by implications, to Major Programme XI as a whole. He said that the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 drew its inspiration from the second Medium-Term Plan of which the ideas, objectives and strategies of action were distinguished by an interdisciplinary, multidimensional, innovative and forward-looking approach. Culture was at the centre of Unesco's concerns, firstly because it was Unesco's responsibility to promote the specific values of different societies, to assist Member States in the preservation of their heritage and of their cultural identities, to encourage artistic and intellectual creativity and to stimulate intercultural relations, and secondly because of the responsibilities that Unesco had on account of the cultural dimension of development.

(81) The analysis of world problems, as set out in the second Medium-Term Plan, and the debates of the World Conference on Cultural Policies, held in Mexico City, had confirmed that the strengthening of cultural identity and the promotion of relations between cultures were two sides of the same coin. Both were implicit in the whole range of activities proposed under the four programmes grouped together in Unit 19.

(82) With regard first of all to Programme XI. 2 concerning cultural identity and intercultural relations, the Assistant Director-General reported on progress with the publication of the different volumes of the General History of Africa, and their publication in different languages, and on the series: 'Studies and Documents', accompanying the publication of the main work. He also spoke of the progress made with the projected regional histories, and of the consolidation of the Secretariat of the International Commission responsible for revising the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind.

(83) The historical studies and research on the various aspects of Islamic culture, on Asia and on the Pacific region, and those devoted to Celtic, Arctic, Slav and South-East European cultures were the main planks of the subprogramme another of whose strong points was the focus on activities designed to promote national and regional languages, particularly the African languages - Horizon 2000 project. In Latin America and in the Caribbean, the language problem was viewed from the angle of literacy work in conjunction with the

Major Project on Education for that region.

(84) The relationship between culture and technical and industrial development, highlighted in the Medium-Term Plan, had a specific subprogramme (XI. 2. 2) devoted to it.

(85) The idea of the 'intercultural' had become increasingly important and was the basis of two complementary subprogrammes in document 4 XC/4 and in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985. It was viewed both in general terms, without reference to any specific geographical area, and also at the regional level. The pilot project on intercultural relations in the Mediterranean represented one of the most striking innovations, another of which was the series of studies on the role of women in the transmission of traditional values and in the integration of new values.

(86) Action to promote the mutual appreciation of cultures mainly included the circulation of literary and artistic works, the encouragement of translation, the collection and conservation of manuscripts by contemporary authors, radio programmes drawing upon the Unesco Collection of Representative Works, the continuation of the programme of travelling exhibitions of reproductions of works of art and the preparation of a world history of music.

(87) The Assistant Director-General for Culture then drew attention to the salient points of Programme XI. 3 'Creation and creativity', whose objective was to support efforts by Member States to establish conditions conducive to all forms of creative expression. The Organization's activity would take various forms: implementation of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist; education and sensitization of the public in relation to the arts; training of creative and performing artists both in the use of new audio-visual technology and in traditional methods; action to promote the arts, literature and crafts including design; and lastly dissemination of works of modern creative art.

(88) Programme XI. 4 'Cultural development and cultural policies', was based on two principles highlighted by the analysis of world problems in the second Medium-Term Plan and confirmed by the conclusions of MONDIACULT. They were firstly, recognition of the cultural dimension of development as a decisive factor in our time and, secondly, the principle that the search for solutions could no longer be confined to the economic field. The aims of growth had to be redefined in terms which gave precedence to human and cultural values.

(89) The subprogramme concerning the cultural dimension of development was aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the interactions between culture and certain key fields of development, and proposed pilot projects for the integration of cultural factors into development planning.

(90) As regards the strengthening of international cultural co-operation, emphasis was placed on the role of cultural co-operation in action to combat intolerance and racism and to promote human rights and the pursuit of peace.

(91) The three Subprogrammes XI. 4. 2 'Cultural rights and participation in cultural life', XI. 4. 3 'The formulation and implementation of cultural policies' and XI. 4. 4 'Training of cultural development personnel' were mainly devoted to the continuation of ongoing activities, although there were some innovative features concerning participation by young and elderly people in cultural life and the role of women in cultural development.

(92) Speaking about the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, which was the subject of document 22 C/92, the Assistant Director-General said that since 1977 it had contributed to the implementation of 152 projects in all fields of culture in 59 countries - evidence that it was possible to launch, with an often very modest initial investment, experimental and innovative undertakings that would have a multiplier effect.

(93) In conclusion, the Assistant Director-General for Culture stressed the need to incorporate the cultural dimension into a broader context involving education, science and communication, and laid emphasis on the intersectoral relationships that resulted.

B. General debate

General considerations

(94) Many delegates stressed that the activities proposed in document 22 C/5 were in line with many of the conclusions of MONDIACULT. In that connection, several delegates were anxious to see the MONDIACULT recommendations taken into account in the preparation of documents 23 C/5 and 24 C/5.

(95) Although some delegates would have preferred emphasis to be placed more on practical activities than on certain analyses and studies which in their view had less impact, several speakers considered that a large part of the programme was in fact action-oriented. They pointed to the opportunities for assistances that it represented for them and expressed the desire to take part in its implementation, using their own institutional and scientific resources. Two speakers took the view, however, that the programme was still too diffuse and that greater concentration was still needed.

(96) The Commission as a whole nevertheless clearly approved both the formulation and the substance of these three programmes, and in many cases approval was even expressed of Major Programme XI in its entirety, including Programme XI. 1, concerning the cultural heritage, which came under Unit 18. One delegate thought that the work plan of the three programmes under consideration fully reflected what was, in his view, 'the fundamental issue of our time'.

(97) Several delegates stressed the close correspondence between the recent deliberations

of the international community, as reflected in particular in the conclusions of MONDIACULT, and the proposed programme, especially in respect of the concepts of cultural identity and dialogue between cultures on the basis of their equal dignity; the relationship between culture, peace and human rights and the rights of peoples; and the cultural dimension of development.

(98) Many speakers, precisely because they fully supported the proposed work plan, deplored the inadequacy of the budget allocated to culture.

Programme XI. 2 - Cultural identity and inter-cultural relations

(99) A very large number of speakers stressed the inherently dynamic character of the notion of cultural identity as a conceptual tool for fostering development in independence and solidarity. Some speakers, recalling the failure of the first two development decades, or speaking of economism as 'a contagious illness', welcomed the fact that there was now much wider agreement as to the inadequacy of a purely economic conception of development.

(100) Several speakers noted that mutual appreciation of cultures was no more than a meaningless abstraction if it was not rooted in a lucid and generous receptiveness to the specific features of all cultures which respected their otherness. One delegate emphasized the need to proceed in certain areas formerly under foreign domination to what amounted to cultural decolonization; he expressed satisfaction that this requirement was, if not explicit, at least implied in the proposed programme.

(101) One delegate held that the notion of cultural identity should be examined in still greater depth. There was a particular danger in its becoming a static conception at a time when it should be as dynamic as possible, since technological developments governed the absence of living forms. While cultural values did not inevitably go out of fashion, the greatest risk would be that a standardization of cultural forms might lead to a 'pseudo-morphosis of cultures'.

(102) Subprogramme XI. 2. 1, 'Knowledge of cultures and promotion of cultural identities' which brings together a substantial number of large-scale projects for the promotion of regional cultural identities received the Commission's particular attention. One delegate, while like the majority of speakers expressing support for this subprogramme wondered whether it might not be preferable to bring together all the scattered activities related to each particular culture, rather than disperse them under the various approved themes. He also hoped that Unesco would intensify its efforts to safeguard the culture of the Palestinian people, the image of which had been much distorted.

(103) One delegate noted that the isolation of his country, long known as the 'forbidden kingdom', had helped to keep intact a culture regarded as one of the most original in the world. He appealed to Unesco to assist in keeping this culture alive and making it better known.

(104) A large number of delegates reported that the project to revise the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind had been received with satisfaction in their countries, which were prepared to give it support. One of them emphasized how important it was to accord equal treatment to each of the great cultural spheres.

(105) The delegate of China offered the collaboration of Chinese specialists for this project which, in his view, should embrace all regions of the world, all nationalities and, in particular, the history of Asia, Africa and America before Christopher Columbus. The delegate of Mauritania expressed the hope that all the volumes would be translated into Arabic.

(106) The delegate of Brazil devoted a large part of his comments to this project, which he strongly supported. He took the opportunity to pay a stirring tribute to the memory of Ambassador Paulo de Berrêda Carneiro, the first Chairman of the International Commission Responsible for Drafting a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind.

(107) One delegate wondered whether it might not be advisable to limit the number of regional histories, however successful they might be, whether the available budgets made it possible to achieve decisive results in this field, and whether greater recourse should not be had for such undertakings to non-governmental organizations, which would be provided with financial assistance. Another speaker raised the question of the readers for whom these histories were intended, in particular the General History of Africa. He stressed that priority should be given to producing reading matter that was accessible.

(108) The Commission nevertheless expressed very great interest in the various projected regional histories, which many delegates even regarded as of fundamental importance for the affirmation of the cultural identity of the newly independent countries.

(109) Some speakers hailed the first volumes issued of the General History of Africa and expressed their determination to see that the following volumes were published. One delegate noted with concern the difficulties of translating this work into African languages. The delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced that his Government had decided to publish it in Korean. The delegate of the People's Republic of China assured the Commission that its translation into Chinese was continuing satisfactorily.

(110) One delegate welcomed the forthcoming publication of the English version of Volumes IV and VII of this work. He regretted, on the other hand the delay in bringing out the French and Arabic versions of these two volumes, and appealed to Member States to facilitate the dissemination of the work.

(111) The delegate of Turkey expressed satisfaction at the inclusion in the 22 C/5 document of the project to produce the Guide to Sources of African History, which would be extended to include archives from Turkey, and he promised his country's collaboration.

(112) The delegates of several Member States supported the project for the General History of Latin America; the delegate of Trinidad and Tobago likewise expressed his support, on behalf of the English-speaking Caribbean countries, for the projected General History of the Caribbean. One delegate drew attention to the need to avoid duplication with studies that already exist in this field, such as for example the History of Latin America published by the Organization of American States. He considered that efforts should be focused on research involving little-explored aspects of Latin American culture. He also recommended that recourse be had to the services of regional institutions, universities and research centres that specialized in the subjects in question. Another speaker suggested that one of the key criteria should be for research to be carried out by specialists who were nationals of the region.

(113) One delegate expressed the wish that the Drafting Committee of the History should use active methods based on a combination of research and action. The history should not be the work of a few intellectuals. The people were the protagonists and the beneficiaries of history, and that should be reflected in the project.

(114) Speaking of the project for a General History of the Caribbean and of other cultural activities concerning that region, the delegate from Trinidad and Tobago regretted that the region, which was sometimes considered part of Latin America and at other times was associated with Africa, did not have a co-ordination unit of its own within the Secretariat. More specifically, she raised the question of the creation of a post of regional cultural adviser for the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname.

(115) The Senegalese delegate approved the plan for a work on the various aspects of Islamic culture and expressed the wish that non-Arab Muslim scholars should be involved in the undertaking alongside their Arab colleagues. Another speaker asked Unesco to support the preparation of an encyclopedia of Islamic art, and a third advocated a wider spread of the different aspects of the Islamic heritage, including its legal and musical aspects.

(116) Speaking on the methods of historical research on Asian cultures, the delegate for the Republic of Korea suggested an increase in the number of comparative studies and hoped that a seminar on the historic towns of South-East Asia would be organized in his country.

(117) Historical research and studies on Pacific cultures, which offer a remarkable cultural and linguistic diversity, were the particular focus of concern of the New Zealand delegate. He pointed out that history and cultural enrichment proceeded in unexpected ways but that the whole range of cultural expressions of all countries should nevertheless be encouraged and meetings between them fostered. He stressed that national considerations should not serve as a pretext for cultural standardization and that equality was not identity. Although he welcomed the content of paragraphs 11230 to 11232, he was disappointed

that document 22 C/5 contained no specific reference to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the Study of Oceanic Cultures. He reminded delegates that his country had proposed the establishment of a network based on homogeneous linguistic groups.

(118) The Irish delegate expressed his great satisfaction with the progress made in the study of Celtic cultures. The study had been begun thanks to Unesco support following a resolution adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference in 1981 and was being conducted with the help both of scholars from European countries and of the National Commissions for Unesco of countries with a Celtic population. The preparation of a thesaurus of the Celtic language was under way and the historical studies on Celtic cultures could begin during the 1984-1985 biennium. The Swiss delegate expressed the wish that specialists from his country would continue to be associated with the programme of studies on Celtic cultures, especially as regards archaeological research.

(119) The delegate of the Soviet Union spoke of the importance of the programme of studies on Slav cultures, not only for Slav countries but also for better mutual understanding among the peoples of Europe. He mentioned the successful International Conference on Slav Cultures held in Minsk in 1982 and said that the USSR National Commission for Unesco lends its full support to the projects for studies on Slav, Celtic, South-East European, Arctic and Central Asian cultures. He added that Soviet scholars were prepared to participate in the preparation of the 'Essays on the History of Slav cultures' provided for in the subprogramme. He introduced draft resolution 22 C/DR. 38 which proposed that an international symposium should be held in 1985 to discuss the historical and cultural processes at work in Central Asia in the Middle Ages. Lastly, he asked for Unesco's support for the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the 'Lay of Igor's Campaign'. The delegate of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic emphasized the importance of the programme for studying the languages of minority peoples and said that he was most satisfied that the language of the Sorbs of Lusatia had been included in the programme. The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic thanked Unesco for the support given by the Organization to the IXth International Congress of Slavists, held in Kiev in September 1983.

(120) The delegate of China held that Unesco should strengthen its leading role in the compilation and writing of the 'History of the Civilizations of Central Asia'. In the editorial committee on this work, it should create a favourable atmosphere of democracy and co-operation and respect the views and comments of the scholars of the countries in the area so that the book might reflect comprehensively and objectively the history of the region.

(121) The delegate of Austria expressed surprise that the study project on cultural aspects of the labour movement, introduced into the programme at the last session of the General Conference, was not mentioned anywhere in the 22 C/5.

(122) Several delegates spoke favourably of the studies carried out on South-East European cultures but one delegate proposed that participation by small European ethnic groups in Unesco's cultural projects should be further increased.

(123) Many speakers referred to the activities for the promotion of national and regional languages, and particularly the African languages - Horizon 2000 project. One delegate spoke of the progress made in that connection since the time when, in some countries, a public ban had been put on the use of languages that, since independence, had become official languages. Another said that some countries continued indirectly to impose the languages of the former colonial power.

(124) Several African delegates paid tribute to Unesco for its assistance to their countries, not only at the stage of preliminary research, such as the preparation of linguistic atlases, but also in connection with the transcription of their languages. They expressed the hope that the Organization would maintain and increase its assistance and help African Member States to prepare reference works (monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, spelling books, etc.), solve terminological problems and produce publications for use in post-literacy work, cultural programmes and staff training. They emphasized the importance of training translators and interpreters, who played a considerable role in furthering mutual appreciation of the values of African cultures and other cultures.

(125) In that connection, some speakers greeted with satisfaction Unesco's decision to translate the abridged version of the General History of Africa into Hausa and Kiswahili and into other African languages, thus making available to the African peoples what had been accomplished by the International Scientific Committee for the Drafting of a General History of Africa. The assistance extended by Unesco for promoting African languages common to several States, particularly Kiswahili, was welcomed.

(126) Some delegates hoped that, in the interests of greater efficiency, concerted efforts would be made not only within Unesco but also with other governmental and non-governmental organizations pursuing the same aims and particularly with such African regional institutions as CERDOTOLA, CELHTO, EACROTANAL, CICIBA, etc.

(127) One delegate pointed out that the important MONDIACULT Recommendation No. 70 concerning the establishment of a world network linking all teaching, training and research centres concerned with languages and communication had been omitted. He hoped that that omission would be rectified in the next budgetary period. Another participant expressed the wish that in the implementation of the programme, account should be taken of the Executive Board's study in depth on Unesco's contribution to the promotion of the mother tongue as an instrument of education and culture (116 EX/SP/RAP).

(128) Lastly, one delegate invited Unesco to provide assistance for the adoption for Africa of three African languages, namely Lingala, Hausa and Kiswahili.

(129) The programme concerning Latin American and Caribbean languages aroused a favourable response. The various speakers stressed in particular the role of languages in enabling certain minorities to survive, and the link existing between any language policy and the problems of literacy and communication. One delegate spoke of the impact of urbanization on culture and the integrity of languages.

(130) The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago asked that account should be taken of the various 'English' creoles and the delegate of the Netherlands Antilles made a similar request regarding 'Papiamentu'. The delegate of the Netherlands Antilles sought Unesco's assistance for the promotion of exchanges among the four main Caribbean language groups. The problem of language barriers in the Caribbean was discussed extensively.

(131) Several delegates welcomed the assistance to be given to the Fourth Pacific Arts Festival (Noumea 1984). One delegate stressed the need for the active co-operative of the countries of the region in its operation.

(132) One delegate mentioned MONDIACULT Recommendation No. 152 inviting Unesco to initiate a study of the possibilities of preparing a comprehensive encyclopedia of all the cultures of the world and regretted the fact that no provision had been made for it in the programme under discussion.

(133) The Commission generally acknowledged the usefulness of Subprogramme XI.2.2 'Study of the relationship between culture and technological development' to industrialized and developing countries alike. Two delegates stressed the importance of studying the impact of innovations arising from industrialization and technological progress on the cultures of developing countries so that, in the words of another delegate, ways might be found of transforming them without distorting their nature. One delegate saw this as an aspect of the general relationship, whether conflictual or not, between tradition and modernity.

(134) One delegate wondered whether it was really possible to renew oral tradition by the use of audio-visual techniques. Other speakers, however, drew attention to the value of video or sound-only recordings for safeguarding oral, cultural and other traditions in Africa. The delegate of Mexico said that her country was carrying out a full-scale project in this field and requested Unesco's assistance for its continued implementation.

(135) Intercultural relations were mainly taken up jointly under Subprogrammes XI.2.3 'Analysis and stimulation of intercultural communication' and XI.2.5 'Studies of the specificity and universality of cultural values'.

(136) One delegate expressed reservations on the general studies proposed under the first action of Subprogramme XI.2.3 (paragraphs 11262-11269). He failed to see what practical results could be expected, and therefore proposed that the corresponding budget be transferred to other activities. He also considered the results expected from these activities to be somewhat unrealistic and asked that they should be rethought.

(137) One delegate submitted a draft resolution proposing a study of the influence of the traditional and contemporary cultures of developing countries on those of the industrialized countries in the spheres of architecture and music.

(138) One delegate emphasized the value of poetry as a vehicle for intercultural understanding, while another speaker put forward the idea of a symposium on 'National cultures in the national and international context' - a theme likely to strengthen the link between cultural dialogue and peace.

(139) The project on intercultural relations in the Mediterranean proved to be of particular interest to the Commission. Recalling MONDIACULT Recommendation No. 169, one delegate expressed surprise to find no mention, in the paragraphs of 22 C/5, concerning this project of the Regional Office referred to in that Recommendation.

(140) One delegate hoped that bodies such as the International Association for South-East European Studies (AIESEE) would be called upon to take part in the implementation of the programme. Two delegates considered that the project should help to give greater depth to the dialogue between Arab culture and European cultures.

(141) Subprogramme XI.2.5 concerning cultural values aroused keen interest. After expressing his passionate concern with the subject of the universality of values, one delegate nevertheless noted that all cultural values were in principle worthy of respect and recognition from the outset. One of his colleagues referred to the studies carried out in his country on the patterns of transmission of cultural values, in which it could be seen that 'horizontal transmission via the media' was gradually taking the place of traditional 'vertical transmission'. The delegate of a Nordic country referred to the notion of 'values of reciprocity' which is central to Inuit culture. One speaker took the view that 'the strategy for survival depends on the ability to live as neighbours'. Other statements dealt with the extent to which cultural and spiritual values are transferable and the conditions governing their adoption by the cultures which they influence.

(142) Referring to the project entitled 'Specificity and dynamics of black African cultural values' (paragraph 11299 i), some delegates pointed out that the promotion of cultural values should be carried out jointly with activities relating to the protection of minorities (African migrant workers in Europe) and those relating to research on 'survivals of African religious traditions in the Caribbean and in Latin America' (paragraphs 11271 and 11272).

(143) Several delegates from Latin America and the Caribbean emphasized the similarities and specificities of cultural values in their region, referred to in paragraphs 11299 k and 11299 l. One of them even spoke of the importance of what he called 'frontier programmes'. Another, speaking on behalf of the countries of the region, deplored the fact that the Caribbean, mentioned in the title of the project with which paragraph 11299 j was concerned, did not appear in the work plan. The delegate of Mexico suggested that this project should be regionally co-ordinated by the

Centre for Co-ordination and Dissemination of Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (MONDIACULT Recommendation No. 10). One speaker recommended that special attention should be given to drawing up a sound theoretical framework for the studies in question. The delegate of Ecuador wished to be associated with the symposium to be organized in 1985 in order to make an assessment and determine the direction of research.

(144) The delegate of India introduced draft resolution 33 concerning Auroville, where twenty-four communities live side by side and are engaged, in fifteen experimental centres, in a venture which is unique in the world, symbolizing the mutual enrichment of cultures and the promotion of creativity. During consideration of the draft resolutions the delegate of India agreed to accept an amendment to his own draft that removed its budgetary implications.

(145) Referring to Subprogramme XI, 2, 4 'Action to promote the mutual appreciation of cultures', one delegate expressed the hope that financial and technical assistance to Member States would be increased.

(146) Introducing draft resolution 199, the delegate of Italy stressed the importance of establishing an information network on translations from dead languages. The aim must be to translate not only classical works, but texts of all kinds written in dead languages.

(147) Several delegates welcomed the proposed activities for disseminating the arts, in particular the various exhibitions, films and publications that were planned. Some stressed the importance of the fifteenth travelling exhibition on 'Slavonic art' and the planned album on 'Decorative art in Asia Minor'.

(148) One delegate suggested that an inventory be made of Islamic art for inclusion in an encyclopedia. Another regretted the fact that the sets of special packs on contemporary art - to which his country had made a contribution - were no longer included in 22 C/5. The delegate of France suggested the possibility of resuming production, in 1986-1987 of the catalogue of reproductions of paintings prior to 1860.

(149) Several delegates expressed support for the projected World History of Music, and stated that their countries intended to play an active part in preparing it by providing the services of competent musicologists. The representative of the International Music Council also made a statement on this subject.

(150) The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago announced the establishment with UNDP assistance of an intercultural music centre for the Caribbean.

(151) One delegate expressed his satisfaction with the work of the 'Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, caraïbe et africaine du XXe siècle' - Association des Amis de Miguel Angel Asturias' - but another raised doubts about the usefulness of the project.

(152) The delegate of Uruguay introduced draft resolution 51, of which his country was a co-sponsor, containing an amendment to paragraph 11298 of 22 C/5 concerning the safeguarding,

conservation and study of contemporary manuscripts by authors from Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa. This amendment, which had been favourably received by the Director-General, should not only provide Unesco support for the collection and preservation of such manuscripts but also promote the establishment of critical editions based on them.

(153) Lastly, two delegates expressed their satisfaction with the new presentation and content of the journal 'Cultures' and with the new subtitle: 'Dialogue between the peoples'. One delegate regretted the fact that the budget for this activity had not been increased; with an occasional series there was a risk that it would reach fewer readers, who would take only an 'occasional' interest.

Programme XI, 3 - Creation and creativity

(154) All the delegates who spoke on Programme XI, 3 emphasized the importance attached to it by their countries. In the words of one delegate, art had always expressed the need for communion between man and his fellows, and this was particularly true in the modern world.

(155) Another speaker insisted on the urgent need for our societies, as they stood on the threshold of the twenty-first century, to return to a better balance between material and spiritual values. Isolated in a world where it is difficult for him to find his place, and confronted with the problems of harsh reality, man required responses - of which art was one - to his aspirations, dreams, imagination and love of play.

(156) The path leading culture towards the future must go by way of creation, which offers the best hope for the future by opening it to the unknown. Several delegates agreed in this respect that creation should be based on the principle of freedom of opinion and expression, essential to the creative activity of the artist and the intellectual, as laid down in the Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies (1982).

(157) It was also hoped that practical activities in support of creation and creative artists would be intensified, in order to enhance Unesco's image in the eyes of both Member States and creative artists as a body that is effectively capable of providing solutions to the specific problems posed by cultural expression. Since the studies planned for the decade had been completed, it was now time to move from theory to action.

(158) Several delegates praised the innovativeness and practicality of Programme XI, 3. They welcomed the fact that artistic creation had been given an important place, though as one delegate pointed out, still more could be done. Two delegates, while noting with satisfaction the increase in the financial resources earmarked for artistic activities, thought that they were still inadequate.

(159) Several delegates supported Subprogramme XI, 3, 1 concerning 'Knowledge of the different fields of artistic creation; status and new roles of the artist'. The planned research

on the situation of art in the various countries and on the status of the artist received favourable comment from several delegates. They recalled the importance of the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, and expressed the willingness of their national authorities to implement it, particularly as regards the material conditions in which artists work. One delegate, referring to the findings of a consultation of experts held in his country on the implementation of the Recommendation, emphasized the new roles that the artist was called upon to play in society. While preserving his freedom of expression, the artist should, if he so wished, and to avoid isolation, be able to strengthen his links with the public by participating in environmental engineering and design and in community organization for various social groups.

(160) Two delegates expressed reservations regarding the research planned on the processes of emergence and recognition of talent. Another said that his country wished to host the consultation planned on that subject for 1985.

(161) Many favourable comments were made on Subprogramme XI. 3. 2 concerning 'Education and sensitization of the public in relation to the arts'. Several delegates said that they were in favour of improving educational methods in the field of visual and traditional arts. They welcomed the activities planned in paragraph 11315 for experimental workshops in art education. Several delegates were disappointed that no provision had been made for projects aimed at developing creativity in children. One of them emphasized the usefulness of establishing children's museums.

(162) Referring to MONDIACULT Recommendation No. 88, one speaker expressed disappointment at what he considered to be the too restricted place accorded to aesthetic education in Subprogramme XI. 3. 2. Several delegates requested Unesco's support for the aesthetic education activities planned in their countries.

(163) Delegates unanimously approved the importance given to stimulating creativity. Some however, would like to see greater prominence given to existing artistic institutions than to the establishment of new regional or international institutions. One delegate welcomed the emphasis placed on promoting the cultural life of creative artists themselves, which would put them in a better position to bridge the gap between art and the general public. Another delegate hoped that research would be undertaken on the way in which the reciprocal opening-up of cultures could make for the renewal of creativity. Other speakers drew attention to the role of creativity in the development process. Some delegates expressed their satisfaction at the projects for amateur groups and hoped that their countries would be able to participate in the studies foreseen in paragraph 11316. Lastly, other delegates considered that the key to cultural development was wider participation by the community in cultural life, the best expression of which was an increased awareness of art.

(164) Favourable comments were made on Subprogramme XI. 3. 3 concerning the 'Training of creative and performing artists and specialists'.

(165) Several delegates stressed the positive influence which that subprogramme should have on community artistic creation and creativity, particularly in view of the new teaching techniques that would be used. Wide approval was given in particular to the training of artists in the use of audio-visual technology. One delegate offered on behalf of his country to host one of the training courses planned in paragraph 11321. Several others hoped that they would be given the opportunity to associate specialists from their countries in the courses.

(166) Some delegates expressed regret at the absence of programmes for the aesthetic training of children and young people, while others welcomed the projects devoted to traditional craftsmen and artists. Lastly, a large number of delegates requested Unesco's support for their national training activities, notably through the awarding of more scholarships.

(167) Several speakers commended the activities proposed under Subprogramme XI. 3. 4 on 'Action to promote the arts, literature and crafts'. They placed emphasis not only on the relationship between oral tradition and artistic creation, especially where traditional cultures were still very much alive, but also on the interdependence of educational and cultural programmes.

(168) The majority of delegates stressed the importance they attached to the contributions which could be made by non-governmental organizations to the execution of that subprogramme. Several of them welcomed the fact that action to promote artistic activities was being extended to include crafts, design and architecture.

(169) Many delegates expressed their interest in Unesco's work on behalf of music in collaboration with the International Music Council. All the activities proposed in that field were favourably received.

(170) One delegate expressed the wish that a rostrum of performers of traditional music and a rostrum of Arab music would be held in the near future. Another suggested the establishment of a Unesco-sponsored School of Music. Lastly, others stressed the links between music and oral tradition.

(171) On the subject of dance, several delegates supported the establishment of the Unesco collection of dance films. Some of them hoped that the Organization would do more during forthcoming financial periods to ensure the listing and recording of African dances. Attention was drawn to the importance of folk dances. One delegate hoped that Unesco would convene an international congress to study the economic and cultural aspects of folklore and its dialectical relations with tourism. One delegate expressed the hope that Unesco would organize in the near future a meeting on the preservation and development of dance in Africa, on the same lines as the meeting organized for Asia in Beijing in 1982.

(172) Several delegates mentioned the significant role played by the theatre in shaping societies. They welcomed the activities recently developed

by Unesco and the International Theatre Institute in Africa on the theme 'Theatre and Development'. In the view of one delegate, the project for a world encyclopedia of the theatre was extremely interesting; however, instead of merely recording the past, it should be a positive work describing the contemporary theatre. The main aim of that project should be to help to reveal the cultural identity of various societies as reflected in the theatre. Other delegates invited Unesco to continue its support for the establishment of national theatre companies, meetings between such companies, and training for actors.

(173) Some delegates stated that they were very much in favour of research on the contribution that computers could make to documentation on art, and were eagerly awaiting the results of such research. Others expressed the hope that the procedures associated with new technologies would not jeopardize the safeguarding of cultural identities. Several delegates felt that discriminating use of modern technologies was essential in order to preserve the arts of the past and to develop artistic and literary creation.

(174) Several delegates recalled the importance of literature's role both in preserving and promoting the traditions of the past and in preparing for the future and promoting peace. Some regretted that more substantial resources were not being mobilized to preserve national oral and written literature, whereas others regretted the absence in the programme of projects to promote the publication and dissemination of books, although that question was not included in Major Programme III. One speaker regretted that the word writer did not appear more often alongside the word artist.

(175) Several delegates, considering that poetry was the most effective means of communicating human experience, advocated the development of exchanges between poets, particularly at festivals. One delegate hoped that fellowships could be awarded to develop children's literature. Many delegates wish to pay tribute to International PEN for its defence of the interests and rights of writers and its activities to promote national literature and, more recently, oral traditions. Several delegates supported DR. 12 Rev., which requested a substantial increase in the subvention granted to International PEN. One delegate, however, stated that she could not agree with such an increase.

(176) With respect to the cinema, some delegates regretted that only certain aspects of that artistic discipline - perhaps the most popular of our times - were covered. They particularly noted that feature films other than documentary films, training programmes, support for emergent national film industries and photography were not covered.

(177) Many delegates strongly supported the activities relating to craftwork, particularly those inspired by MONDIACULT Recommendation No. 66, which sought to 'identify sources of basic data on the current situation of crafts throughout the world', and their role in the development process. The importance of crafts

from the threefold cultural, social and economic standpoint was stressed. Handicrafts combined the practical with the pleasing and were a means whereby cultures deeply rooted in tradition and in history could be passed on from generation to generation. Thanks to their substantial role in international exchanges they helped to generate an awareness of matching values. One delegate recalled the Japanese view of craftsmen as 'living national treasures', to be respected, encouraged and protected. Mention was also made of the often unnoticed contribution of women to the development of craft traditions, currently threatened by technological development. Several delegates hoped that their countries might be represented at the meeting of experts provided for in paragraph 11336 on 'the identification, safeguarding and development of crafts'. The World Crafts Council and competent United Nations Organizations should be associated with that meeting and its conclusions should be widely disseminated.

(178) Some speakers noted with satisfaction the emergence of a project on design, and particularly the adaptation of medical equipment and hospital premises to customs, life-styles and environmental features. It was noted that public places which were used by constantly increasing numbers of people did not sufficiently take into account the most elementary rules of aesthetics. Design, one speaker added, was not only an activity which created aesthetic images, but was also a tool for analysis and organization and offered an insight into the problems of modern communication.

(179) Turning to architecture and town planning, some delegates deplored the devastating cultural effects of rapid urbanization of rural areas. The project proposed in paragraph 11338, which aimed at associating diverse artistic disciplines to develop an urban district, was warmly welcomed in that connection. One delegate hoped that the assistance given to Unesco by the International Union of Architects would receive greater recognition.

(180) The activities of Subprogramme XI. 3. 5 'Dissemination of works of modern creative art' were widely supported, particularly in view of the difficulties experienced in that area by certain regions, and especially in Africa. One speaker hoped that exchanges and contacts between artists and the public would be increased and encouraged. In order to bring about better knowledge of cultures, one delegate suggested that Unesco should give more encouragement to exchanges among writers. Many delegates mentioned their countries' interest in a meeting of those responsible for major biennial art exhibitions. One delegate regretted that the idea of a popular arts festival, which had been proposed at MONDIACULT, had not been included in the programme.

(181) Several delegates supported the project to utilize the media to promote artistic creativity. They emphasized the leading role of the cultural industries - particularly the audio-visual media - in renewing forms of creative activity and in disseminating modern creative art. Other delegates noted with satisfaction the importance attached to

technology in creative art. Many delegates expressed the hope that the music of their countries might be recorded in one of Unesco's collections.

(182) Many delegates expressed their satisfaction at the considerable importance accorded to co-operation with non-governmental organizations. Whereas one speaker invited Unesco to collaborate more fully with NGOs, another felt that since non-governmental organizations specializing in art and literature were not always represented in many countries, Unesco should not systematically make them responsible for all the activities to be carried out under that programme. Many delegates supported the work of International PEN and hoped that its subvention would be of the order of that provided to other NGOs active in artistic fields. Two speakers recommended that the World Crafts Council's subvention should be increased. Lastly, one delegate requested the NGOs to ensure wider dissemination of the artistic and literary expressions of the different cultures of the world.

(183) The delegate of Iraq explained that his country had taken the initiative of creating the Baghdad Prize for Arab Culture in view of the importance of Arab culture among the diverse cultures of the world. The prize would assist Unesco in improving dissemination of the values of Arab culture.

Programme XI. 4 - Cultural development and cultural policies

(184) All delegates recognized the relevance of Programme XI. 4 'Cultural development and cultural policies' to their national experience of cultural development policies and action.

(185) They emphasized the general significance of the cultural dimension of development by repeatedly affirming that culture was not merely a dimension of the process of human development and of the dialogue between peoples and nations, which was essential for improving international relations and exchanges, but a driving force, a pre-condition and an ultimate goal of these activities.

(186) The significance and the particular impact of Subprogramme XI. 4. 1 'The cultural dimension of development' were favourably noted by many speakers, some of whom hoped that that subprogramme would even be reinforced.

(187) Particularly strong emphasis was laid on the importance of taking the cultural dimension into account in the development of peoples who were currently in the throes of industrial revolution which they hoped to combine with endogenous cultural revolution. The dangers of a strictly economic approach as a substitute for culture were brought out and contrasted with the concept of culture integrated with development, which enabled all men and women to forge their own destinies and all peoples to make of their own development the means both of affirming their cultural identity and of reaching out to other peoples in a spirit of co-operation and peace.

(188) The question of interaction between

culture and the key sectors of economic and social development, that is, economics, education (which some delegates considered to be another aspect of culture), communication, science and technology, was addressed by several speakers. The delegate of Romania spoke of his country's offer to host either the Interdisciplinary Seminar on Culture, Science and Technology (paragraph 11413 of 22 C/5) or the Meeting of Experts on Cultural Rights (paragraph 11422) scheduled for 1986-1987.

(189) The importance of the interactions between urban development and changing cultural values and behaviour patterns of migrants from rural areas was also emphasized. In that respect, many speakers pointed out that other programmes in document 22 C/5 could, both from the standpoint of method and practical application of their results, contribute towards elucidating the interactions envisaged in Subprogramme XI. 4. 1, which they praised for its clearly intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach. The complementarity of this subprogramme with Subprogramme XI. 2. 2 was also noted by one delegate.

(190) Some speakers felt that the importance given to pilot projects which made it possible to study the specific contributions of culture to development programmes was particularly appropriate. It seemed to some delegates that crafts activities could also be considered in that context.

(191) The delegation of the Netherlands proposed the organization, in collaboration with Unesco, of a symposium of European, African and Latin American participants on the problems of the cultural dimension of development. The importance of the conclusions reached by the international seminar held on that theme, which was organized by the African Cultural Institute in co-operation with Unesco (Dakar, 1983) was recalled on several occasions.

(192) With respect to Subprogramme XI. 4. 2 'Cultural rights and participation in cultural life', many delegates considered the participation of the population at large in the creation of culture to be the essence of the cultural rights of individuals, groups and peoples and to constitute a response to the challenges of poverty or violence. In that respect, emphasis was repeatedly placed on the importance of the participation of young people, women and the elderly, in addition to cultural, ethnic, religious and social minorities, in the cultural life of their communities, and satisfaction was expressed regarding the action proposed in the subprogramme to that end. Some delegates expressed the hope that more action would be taken to highlight the role of young people in cultural development, perhaps even in the form of a special programme, particularly on the occasion of International Youth Year. It was noted, however, that that question had already been largely taken into consideration in 22 C/5, since many programmes outside Major Programme XI dealt with it extensively. In respect of the participation of women in cultural life, one delegate felt that pilot projects could enable women to express their aspirations and to solve

their own problems themselves in the various socio-cultural contexts. The same delegate recalled in that connection the importance of literacy training for women as part of cultural development. The study of cultural practices in general, one delegate noted should take account of both quantitative and qualitative factors.

(193) The role of grass roots associations and communities as the focus of cultural life was vigorously asserted by the delegate of Belgium, who emphasized the complementarity between the action of institutions and structures on the one hand and local non-institutional initiatives on the other as a means of achieving cultural democracy. He therefore requested that greater attention be given, in implementing the subprogramme, to the role of grass roots associations and communities. In response to his request the Chairman suggested that the Commission as a whole should take the matter up, report on it to the Director-General in writing, and include it expressly in the report.

(194) In the view of one delegate, improvement of the access of all to cultural information and to books and periodicals in particular, should be one of the themes for study provided for in the subprogramme as relating to the effective exercise of the cultural rights of all individuals and social groups.

(195) Subprogramme XI. 4. 3 'The formulation and implementation of cultural policies' also met with the broad approval of the Commission. The delegates emphasized the need for co-ordinating cultural policies and the policies carried out in other fields of economic and social development in the context of integrated development. The importance of cultural policies in preserving the cultural identity of peoples and minorities was stressed. The situation of Palestinian culture was mentioned in that connection. Several speakers noted the value of regional and sub-regional co-operation in the matter of cultural policies. The Commission noted with interest the information concerning the next Conference of Ministers of Culture of a number of Member States of Southern Africa, to be held in Lusaka with Unesco support. Several delegates requested Unesco to continue assisting Member States in laying down the main lines of their cultural policies, especially by sending consultant missions.

(196) The action planned regarding the setting up of cultural industries and the possibilities of subregional and even regional co-operation in that field, especially in the developing countries, were also of interest to a number of delegates, who saw such action as being one of the best ways of reducing foreign cultural domination in that field. One delegate noted the need for and complementarity between the studies provided for in paragraph 11423 of document 22 C/5 and the pre-operational studies envisaged under paragraph 11440. Another delegate noted the similarities between that part of the subprogramme and the conclusions of the recent Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1983. The same delegate expressed the hope that Unesco would give support to the

implementation of the programme of action outlined at that time.

(197) Some speakers said that while advantage should be taken of the potential of the cultural industries and the new technologies, there was also a need to study their possible dangers, particularly inasmuch as they affected smaller countries and developing countries. Those dangers were emphasized by a number of delegates, including some who described them as cultural aggression. On the other hand, other speakers were pleased to note that the proposed programme gave considerable prominence to the new opportunities offered by the cultural industries and the new technologies, provided that they were constructively used for cultural development. One observer also pointed out the potential of the new media for cultural innovation, especially as regards community expression, social creativity and research in the human sciences. In that connection, one delegate regretted that books appeared in Major Programme XI only as a product of the cultural industries.

(198) Finally, some speakers said how important it was for Unesco to circulate information and documentation on the co-ordination of cultural policies. The development of instruments for evaluating the effects of cultural action other than the mere frequenting of activity centres or the consumption of cultural products was considered to be especially necessary. One delegate also advocated the holding of a conference of experts on the economics of cultural development. Other speakers mentioned the importance of exploring various ways of solving the problems of financing cultural activities.

(199) General satisfaction was voiced concerning Subprogramme XI. 4. 4 - 'Training of cultural development personnel' and in particular concerning the balance achieved between research and practice in the action planned. One delegate said that in addition to training professional personnel, emphasis should be placed on training voluntary workers as they had a complementary role to play in cultural action. Finally, on the subject of training centres for cultural personnel, several delegates indicated their preference for consolidating existing centres rather than setting up new ones. One delegate nevertheless regretted that there was no training centre in his subregion. The delegates of Mexico, Tanzania and Zambia said that they were counting on Unesco's assistance in that connection.

(200) A wide consensus emerged in support of the activities planned under Subprogramme XI. 4. 5 - 'International cultural co-operation' especially those aimed at expanding the efforts of the international community in favour of peace and the respect of human rights and the rights of peoples. Many delegates spoke of the importance of developing international cultural co-operation in both a North-South and a South-South direction. One delegate felt that action in a South-South direction was a possible answer to the present imbalance in economic and cultural exchange. Many delegates spoke about regional or subregional projects that were in preparation or under way. Several

speakers noted the value of the activities of the African Cultural Institute in that connection.

(201) Turning to the projected symposium mentioned in paragraph 11465, some delegates remarked that it might have provided an opportunity for a conference of wider scope. The delegates of the Ukrainian SSR and India proposed the organization of symposia, congresses and meetings of all kinds on the occasion of the International Year of Peace (1986).

(202) The projected Representative Assembly of Culture, and the World Decade for Cultural Development which might be proclaimed by the United Nations, met with the agreement of many delegates, who also approved of the idea of National Culture Days in Member States.

(203) The delegate of Hungary asked Unesco to take part in the substantive preparation and in the proceedings of the European Cultural Forum to be held in Budapest in 1985. The project was supported by a number of other delegations. The delegate of France said that discussions were proceeding concerning the preparation of the Representative Assembly of Culture, planned for 1985. The timetable for that event was still to be decided, particularly in relation to the European Cultural Forum.

(204) Finally, the Commission restated the need to develop the activities of the Clearing House and Research Centre for Cultural Development, which were already much appreciated. It also reasserted the value of information exchanges and of the Cultural Development Thesaurus, including its publication in different national versions. The importance of the European Cultural data bank project was also mentioned.

(205) In another connection, the delegate of Austria requested an increase in the subvention to MEDIACULT.

C. Reply by the Assistant Director-General for Culture

(206) The Assistant Director-General for Culture briefly summarized the main ideas which had emerged from the debate. He welcomed the close convergence between the concerns and priorities expressed by the delegates and those on which the programmes of activities had been based. He then replied to all the questions which had been addressed to the Secretariat.

(207) The need to concentrate the programme having been raised by two delegates, the Assistant Director-General said that every effort had been made to develop projects having catalytic effects. That had not been an easy task, however, as the identity of each people was founded on the knowledge of its cultural specificity, and the clear assertion of cultural identity in the various regions was a prerequisite for exchange and mutual appreciation. He added that the Secretariat had also tried to make the programme as action-oriented as possible.

(208) Many delegates had regretted that the recognized role of culture as a driving force in development was not reflected in a corresponding increase in the budgetary resources allocated to

Major Programme XI for the 1984-1985 biennium, and one speaker had even suggested transferring funds from one programme to another. In reply the Assistant Director-General said that the share of the budget allocated to each programme should be considered in relation to Unesco's programme as a whole. The 15.1 per cent decrease in the overall budget for Major Programme XI was due to the decrease in the projection of funds-in-trust programmes, whose funds were provided by a few Member States for specific programme undertakings. In reality the budget of the regular programme had risen by 7.6 per cent.

(209) The Assistant Director-General assured the Commission that the Secretariat would try to accommodate all the suggestions and offers of collaboration which had been made and added in conclusion that the future of culture would depend on the vital choices which would be made in order to establish cultural values in the life of mankind.

D. Recommendations relating to Discussion Unit 19

(210) The Commission then examined the draft resolutions submitted by Member States concerning Programmes XI, 2, XI.3, and XI.4 of Major Programme XI. The following draft resolutions were withdrawn, totally or in part by their sponsors in the light of the explanations provided by the Director-General:

- DR. 20 (Argentina) the part concerning a seminar on 'Unity and diversity in Latin American culture'.
- DR. 58 (Argentina) concerning the organization of a symposium on the role of the elderly in Latin American culture.
- DR. 138 (Cameroon) requesting the insertion in proposed resolution 11.1 of a new paragraph concerning traditional ethics and religion.
- DR. 146 (Mongolia) concerning the participation of young people in cultural life.
- DR. 148 (Bulgaria) concerning a seminar on the translation of literary works.
- DR. 174 (Belgium) concerning the role of voluntary associations in the implementation of cultural action strategies. It was envisaged that, in view of the importance of the subject, the Chairman of Commission V would address a letter, on behalf of the Commission, to the Director-General, drawing his attention to the ideas contained in that draft resolution so that they could be duly taken into account in the preparation of the future programmes of the Organization.
- DR. 188 (Argentina) concerning the study of the relationship between culture and technological development.
- DR. 189 (Argentina) also concerning the study of the relationship between culture and technological development.
- DR. 191 (Argentina) concerning the translation and publication of representative works.
- DR. 193 (Argentina) concerning the interactions between culture and communication.

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- DR. 199 (Italy) concerning translations from dead languages.
- DR. 203 (Cameroon) concerning the constitution of an African section of the World History of Music under the participation programme.
- DR. 226 (France, Cameroon, Togo, Upper Volta) concerning the continued publication of the catalogue of reproductions of paintings prior to 1860.
- DR. 232 (Switzerland, Hungary, Italy, Peru, Yugoslavia) concerning folk music, folk dance and tourism.
- DR. 240 (United Kingdom) the part concerning the inclusion in proposed resolution 11.1 of a paragraph concerning crafts.
- DR. 282 (Italy) concerning the establishment of a Liaison Office for Mediterranean Cultures.
- DR. 283 (India) concerning education and sensitization of the public in relation to the arts.
- (211) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the following draft resolutions and invite the Director-General to take them into account as far as possible in the preparation of document 22 C/5 Approved and in the implementation of the approved programme:
- DR. 8 Rev. (Trinidad and Tobago) concerning the creation of a post of subregional adviser on culture for the English-speaking Caribbean.
- DR. 38 amended (USSR) concerning an international symposium on historical and cultural processes in Central Asia in the Middle Ages, the second part relating to a symposium on the national theatre in the countries of Central Asia having been withdrawn.
- DR. 45 (Bahamas, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago) concerning the cultures of the English-speaking Caribbean (the parts relating to Unit 19).
- DR. 51 (Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Colombia, Haiti) concerning contemporary manuscripts by authors from Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, as amended during the discussion.
- DR. 75 Rev. (Czechoslovakia) concerning the role of television in cultural life.
- DR. 76 (Czechoslovakia) concerning 'The Rose of Lidice' exhibition.
- DR. 175 (France) concerning the Maison des cultures du monde.
- DR. 194 (Argentina) concerning the implementation of pilot projects for integrating cultural factors into development planning.
- DR. 195 (Argentina) concerning cultural development planning.
- DR. 198 (Italy) concerning access to cultural information, the sponsors of the draft resolution having explained that they had mainly in mind books and periodical publications.
- DR. 215 (Austria) concerning the influence of traditional and contemporary cultures of developing countries on those of industrialized countries in the fields of architecture and music.
- DR. 225 (France) with respect to paragraph 2 concerning the participation of experts working on the Regional General Histories and on study and research concerning the history of cultures.
- DR. 236 (Switzerland) concerning aid to artistic creativity (with respect to subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e)).
- DR. 240 (United Kingdom) concerning crafts (paragraph 2).
- DR. 249 (Bulgaria) concerning a data bank on the humour of the peoples of the world.
- DR. 250 (Bulgaria) concerning the role of aesthetic education in shaping the personality of young people (with respect to paragraphs 1 and 2).
- DR. 268 (German Democratic Republic) concerning the organization of a conference on the economic aspects of cultural development.
- DR. 269 (German Democratic Republic) concerning the 300th anniversary of the composers Johann Sebastian Bach and Georg Friedrich Händel and the 400th anniversary of Heinrich Schütz (only the parts agreed to in the Note by the Director-General will be taken into account).
- DR. 293 (Madagascar) concerning the inclusion of Madagascar among the countries where the collection and inventorying of ancient Arabic and Ajami manuscripts will be carried out.
- DR. 300 (Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden) concerning the impact of technological and industrial development on cultural identities (as regards the work plan and with due regard to the Note by the Director-General).
- DR. 303 and DR. 304 (Philippines, Netherlands and France) concerning an International Poetry Festival in Manila for 1985.
- (212) As regards DR. 276 (Hungary) concerning the 'Cultural forum' to be held in Budapest in 1985, the Commission decided to transmit this draft resolution to Commission I.
- (213) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the following draft resolutions:
- DR. 33 as amended (India) concerning Auroville (22 C/Resolution 11.19).
- DR. 34 as amended (USSR) concerning Unesco participation in commemorating the 800th anniversary of the composition of the literary masterpiece The Song of Igor's Campaign (22 C/Resolution 11.12).
- DR. 49 (France) concerning the centenary of the death of Victor Hugo (22 C/Resolution 11.14).
- DR. 77 (France) concerning the Fourth Pacific Arts Festival (22 C/Resolution 11.11).
- DR. 210 (Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Spain) concerning the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Augusto César Sandino (22 C/Resolution 11.15).
- DR. 238 (Hungary) as amended, concerning the democratization of international cultural relations (22 C/Resolution 11.18).
- DR. 299 (Costa Rica, Egypt, Argentina and India) concerning the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (22 C/Resolution 11.21).
- DR. 302 (Costa Rica, Egypt, Argentina and India) concerning the establishment within the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture of the Committee for International Copyright Funds (COFIDA) (22 C/Resolution 11.22).

(214) The Commission decided to recommend for adoption the following draft resolutions amending resolution 11.1 proposed by the Director-General and contained in paragraph 11002 of 22 C/5:

- DR. 200 (Italy) aimed at inserting in proposed resolution 11.1, paragraph 6 (d) (i), after 'facilitating' the following words: 'better co-ordination of the various sectoral policies, and ...'.
- DR. 225 (France) concerning the adoption of interdisciplinary approaches between the programmes and subprogrammes of Major Programme XI.
- DR. 233 as amended (Switzerland), suggesting the inclusion in proposed resolution 11.1, paragraph 6 (d) (iv), after 'to help strengthen national and regional capacities for training cultural development personnel' of the words 'including non-professionals'.
- DR. 285 (France, Egypt, Yugoslavia) suggesting the inclusion in proposed resolution 11.1, in paragraph 6 (d) (ii), after 'particularly' of the words 'by the poorest sectors of the population'.
- DR. 292 (Madagascar), solely the suggested inclusion, in proposed resolution 11.1, paragraph 6 (d) (ii), after 'marginal or underprivileged groups', of the words 'to stimulate'.
- DR. 300 (Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden) for the amended part concerning Programme XI.4, suggesting the inclusion in proposed resolution 11.1, paragraph 6 (d) (iii), after 'national cultural development projects', of the phrase 'to continue research work concerning the structure of cultural industries'.

(215) The Commission recommended the adoption of paragraph 6 (b), (c) and (d) of resolution 11.1 concerning Programmes XI.2, XI.3 and XI.4 as amended by the above-mentioned draft resolutions (22 C/Resolution 11.1).

(216) The Commission decided to take note of the work plan contained in paragraphs 11201 to 11483 of document 22 C/5 and the budget proposals concerning Programmes XI.2, XI.3 and XI.4, subject to any modifications which might result from the adoption of draft resolutions with budgetary implications and from technical alterations which might prove necessary.

(217) After a short preliminary thematic discussion of the draft resolutions with budgetary implications, the Commission decided to re-examine these at the end of its discussion in order to decide on the amount to be allocated to each in the light of the sum to be apportioned to the Commission from the one million dollar reserve fund set aside for that purpose. The draft resolutions concerned were the following:

- DR. 9 (Norway) concerning the amount of the allocations for activities designed to improve the status of women.
- DR. 12 Rev. (Sweden) concerning an increase in the subvention to International PEN.

DR. 13 (Sweden) proposing an increase in the allocations under the regular programme to Subprogramme XI.4.1 ('Cultural dimension of development').

- DR. 17 (Argentina) concerning the methodology of comparative studies in five cultural areas of the Latin American continent.
- DR. 20 (Argentina) in so far as it concerns interdisciplinary studies on Latin American culture.
- DR. 37 (Czechoslovakia) concerning the establishment of an international Unesco video-fund, as amended by the sponsor to include plans for a meeting of experts in 1984-1985 to make preparations for the implementation of the project.
- DR. 214 (Austria) suggesting an increase in the subvention to be granted to the International Institute for Audio-Visual Communication and Cultural Development (MEDIACULT).
- DR. 236 (Switzerland) concerning support for creative activities, the subparagraph (a) relating to paragraph 11325.
- DR. 249 (Bulgaria) concerning the House of Humour and Satire (Gabrovo).
- DR. 281 (Belgium) concerning International PEN (to be examined with DR. 12 Rev. submitted by Sweden).
- DR. 284 (Australia) concerning the Indian Ocean Arts Festival.
- DR. 294 (Madagascar, Tanzania and Cameroon) requesting financial support for EACROTANAL and CERDOTOLA.

(218) The Commission recommended to the General Conference that it take note of the work plan contained in paragraphs 11101 to 11199 of document 22 C/5.

(219) The Commission also recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the totality of resolution 11.1 set out in paragraph 11012 of document 22 C/5, as amended during the sixth meeting held on the morning of Saturday, 5 November 1983.

(220) Having completed its examination of Major Programme XI, the Commission recommended unanimously to the General Conference that it approve for that major programme the appropriation of \$19,702,000 under the regular programme, on the understanding that that figure expressed in 'constant dollars', would be adjusted at a later date to allow for the cost of inflation during 1981-1983, and that it might also be adjusted* as a result of the recommendations of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five Programme Commissions.

* This will include the final and definitive distribution between each appropriation line of the reserve of one million dollars for draft resolutions submitted by Member States and approved by the General Conference.

ITEM 26 - DESIRABILITY OF ADOPTING AN INTERNATIONAL
INSTRUMENT ON THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AGAINST
NATURAL DISASTERS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES:
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(221) In introducing item 26 of the agenda, the Assistant Director-General for Culture recalled resolution 4/08 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session which had invited the Director-General to 'prepare a preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects of the preservation of the cultural heritage against disasters and other major calamities, to be submitted to the Executive Board at its 116th session (1983); and drew attention to the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 116th session to include an item on the provisional agenda of the General Conference on the 'Desirability of adopting an international instrument on the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters and their consequences'. He explained the reasons which had led the Executive Board to adopt a title for the envisaged international instrument which was somewhat different from that of the preliminary study called for by the General Conference resolution. These concerned essentially questions of clarity of purpose and a desire to avoid duplication with existing standard-setting instruments. The contents of the preliminary study annexed to document 22 C/26 were then described by the Assistant Director-General who drew attention in particular to the measures set out therein relating to long-term action to protect the cultural heritage which were essential in reducing the vulnerability of the cultural heritage to natural disasters. The study concluded that it would indeed be useful to prepare a new standard-setting instrument on the question and recommended that it should take the form of a recommendation to Member States. The Assistant Director-General for Culture completed his introductory statement by calling attention to the decisions which the General Conference was invited to take.

(222) Given the extensive evidence of the devastating effects which natural disasters and especially earthquakes can have on the cultural heritage, there was general agreement among the sixteen delegates who took part in the debate on item 26 that advice and guidance should be made available to countries situated in disaster-prone regions and, in particular, to the developing countries, on action that could be taken to minimize the damage to the cultural heritage from such disasters.

(223) The majority supported the proposal to prepare an international standard-setting instrument on this question. Several delegates described the damage caused to the cultural heritage of their countries by floods, earthquakes, and other forms of natural disasters and indicated that they would welcome advice from Unesco on measures to improve the protection of their heritage against these phenomena. An international instrument could promote international solidarity for the purpose of rescuing

and safeguarding cultural property which had suffered damage following a natural disaster. The developing countries did not possess sufficient resources to take adequate measures and such an instrument could make it possible to mobilize resources from the international community and to facilitate rapid intervention in the event of disaster. One delegate warned, however, that this should not provide a pretext for intervention by foreign powers in the internal affairs of a country.

(224) The preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects of the question was generally well received. This study focused on long-term measures, not only technical but also legal and managerial, the importance of which the delegates fully recognized. One delegate regretted, however, that there had been some divergence from the terms of resolution 4/08 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session and that the study had not covered protection against all disasters and calamities; she proposed that the envisaged instrument should cover protection against fires, such as the bushfires which had caused considerable damage in her country.

(225) The majority of the delegates that took part in the discussion were of the opinion that the proposed international instrument should take the form of a recommendation to Member States rather than an international convention, since this type of instrument provided for some flexibility of action by Member States. With respect to the method of preparation to be adopted, several delegates stated their preference for the convening of a special committee of technical and legal experts appointed by Member States for the purpose of drawing up a final draft text. A number of delegates asked that their countries be associated in the preparation of the instrument. Some delegates suggested that it should be co-ordinated with organizations in the United Nations system and regional organizations undertaking related work and one delegate called for the collaboration of non-governmental organizations in its elaboration.

(226) One delegate stated his opposition to the promulgation of any international instrument, even a recommendation, on this question. He believed that existing international agreements and bodies adequately covered the question of the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters and he made particular mention of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Article 11 thereof established a List of World Heritage in Danger which could include properties threatened by serious and specific dangers such as calamities and cataclysms, serious fires, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, floods and tidal-waves, and Article 21 provided for the setting up of a reserve fund to meet requests based on disasters or natural calamities.

The delegate went on to draw attention to Article 5 of the same Convention, the objectives of which were, in his opinion, sufficiently broad to provide a mechanism to implement the 'disaster-prevention' measures with which the preliminary study was so concerned. Furthermore, his delegation adamantly believed that the proliferation of unnecessary new instruments detracted from and weakened those already in force. Finally the delegate recalled the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 113th session which stated that no new normative text should be prepared during the period covered by the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989 unless there was a clear international consensus on the need for such a text and then stated his belief that there was in fact no consensus on this question. In conclusion, the delegate proposed that paragraph 6 of the Director-General's report should be amended to invite the General Conference to call for an examination of those means whereby the cultural heritage could be protected against natural disasters through existing international agreements and bodies, taking full account of the very practical protective measures already proposed in the preliminary study.

(227) Another delegate, who also found the ideas expressed above to be of definite interest, doubted, however, the advisability of an international standard-setting instrument for this field.

(228) In his intervention, a delegate took up

the arguments relating to the World Heritage Convention, stating that the Convention only protected those monuments and sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, which totalled 136 at the present time. Protection would never be available under the Convention for thousands of valuable monuments which should nevertheless be protected against natural disasters. Another delegate emphasized that specific measures for the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters were not included in existing international instruments and that it was therefore essential for measures to this end to be worked out.

(229) In view of the opinions expressed during the debate on item 26 as well as during the examination of Subprogramme XI, 1.3, the Chairman pointed out that there did not appear to be a clear international consensus as to the advisability of a new international instrument on the protection of the cultural heritage against natural disasters and their consequences. He therefore proposed that the new elements which had been revealed during the debate should be taken into consideration so as to contribute a further reflection on this problem and suggested to the Commission that he might prepare a draft resolution along these lines.

(230) The Commission endorsed this proposal and having examined the text submitted by the Chairman, decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt it. (22 C/Resolution 11.3).

ITEM 60 - JERUSALEM AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 4/14

(231) The Chairman gave the floor to the Assistant Director-General for Culture, who introduced item 60 of the agenda and informed the Commission that, pursuant to resolutions 4/14 and 4/01 adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference, the Director-General was transmitting to the twenty-second session of the General Conference the three reports, with their addenda, that he had submitted to the 113th, 114th and 116th sessions of the Executive Board. In those documents the Director-General had reported on communications received concerning the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem. In order to give effect to the decisions of the Executive Board at its 113th, 114th and 116th sessions, within the framework of the implementation of resolutions 4/14 and 4/01, the Director-General had instructed his personal representative, Mr Raymond Lemaire, Professor at the University of Louvain, to visit Jerusalem from 3 to 7 August 1981, from 5 to 12 April 1983, and from 13 to 16 October 1983. The Assistant Director-General for Culture also recalled that at its first extraordinary session, held in Paris on 10 and 11 September 1981, the World Heritage Committee had added 'the old city of Jerusalem and its walls' to the World Heritage List, and had added the same site to the List of World Heritage in Danger at its sixth session which was held from 13 to 17 December 1982. The Assistant Director-General for Culture

recalled that, within the framework of the application of The Hague Convention, negotiations were under way concerning the appointment of the Commissioner-General for Cultural Property who would be accredited to the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic. He emphasized that the Director-General, who was fully aware of the importance of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem and its exceptional historical and cultural value, would continue to work for the implementation of the General Conference resolutions.

(232) Twenty delegates and one observer took part in the discussion on this item of the agenda. A draft resolution, 22 C/COM. V/DR. 2, had been submitted by twenty Member States. During the discussion four other delegates asked to be regarded as co-sponsors. The draft resolution in question was presented by one of its co-sponsors, who emphasized that the Israeli authorities continued to flout resolutions and decisions previously adopted by the General Conference and the Executive Board. He drew attention to the fact that Israel was engaging in cultural aggression against occupied Jerusalem, particularly by carrying out archaeological excavations that threatened to destroy monuments belonging to the heritage of mankind, and by encouraging, among other things, the establishment of Jewish communities in the vicinity of the Haram al-Sharif as part of a policy of Judaizing and annexing Arab Jerusalem. He

also referred to the dangers caused by the existence of tunnels dug under the Haram al-Sharif, and recalled that Israel had opposed the sending of a group of experts and was refusing to permit an effective Unesco presence in Jerusalem. The speaker expressed satisfaction at the action taken by the Director-General and invited the Commission to adopt the proposed resolution, but added that in his view successive resolutions condemning Israel had become routine, while the occupying power was pursuing its policy of military annexation and defying the international community.

(233) One delegate expressed alarm at the explosive situation in Jerusalem, which was a result of the emotional attachment to that city felt by the faithful of three great monotheistic religions, all of which wished to strive to preserve Jerusalem. He himself felt that harmony would be more appropriate in the City of Peace, and for this to be possible it was important to avoid getting bogged down in political issues. The speaker said that in his view the Arabs should live there in peace along with other peoples who also had the right to do so. The speaker was able to state from personal experience that it was now possible to have access to all the Holy Places in Jerusalem. He considered that Israel had taken account of errors committed earlier, in the area of construction and urban planning, and that in preserving the City of Peace Israel was acting in the interests of mankind. The speaker appealed to all members of the Commission, urging that Jerusalem be discussed without reference to political matters, in order not to lose sight of the importance of the city's cultural heritage.

(234) Another delegate shared the views expressed above. The inspiration of the Holy City of Jerusalem should be one of peace and reconciliation and its protection should be accomplished in the same spirit. He did not see this spirit in the general thrust of document 22 C/90. One effect of 21 C/Resolution 4/14 had been to use Unesco to attack Israel on many issues extraneous to historic preservation, rather than to deal realistically with cultural integrity and historical preservation in the political context in which it was necessary to work for the preservation of the city. This delegate held that very little attention had been given in document 22 C/90 to positive elements, such as the co-operation which Israel had extended to Professor Lemaire and its efforts to restrain excavations and to permit freedom of worship. The draft resolution omitted any reference to the reports of the Director-General's personal representative and contained a reference to the Al-Aqsa Mosque which did not correspond to information included in Professor Lemaire's most recent report. His delegation strongly believed that the preservation of Jerusalem could only be accomplished with a practical regard to the real problems and their concrete solutions. For these reasons his delegation would vote against the draft resolution.

(235) Most of the delegates who took part in the discussion expressed full support for the

draft resolution, 22 C/COM.V/DR. 2, and paid tribute to the Director-General for his efforts to promote the implementation of 21 C/Resolutions 4/14 and 4/01 adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference. They expressed satisfaction at the addition of 'the old city of Jerusalem and its walls' to the World Heritage List and subsequently to the List of World Heritage in Danger. They also said that Professor Lemaire's reports, which had been made available to them had constituted an invaluable source of objective information on the current state of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.

(236) In addition, several speakers criticized the destruction of monuments of a cultural nature in the city of Jerusalem, denounced Israel's flagrant violation of Holy Places belonging to Muslims, and again condemned the policy of annexation applied by Israel.

(237) Several delegates asserted that the problem of the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem was inseparable from the political issue. They severely criticized the policy of establishing colonies in the occupied Arab territories and in Arab Jerusalem, which one speaker claimed was an integral part of the West Bank. A number of delegates stated that they were in favour of an attempt to reach a solution within the framework of a conference on the Near East, to be organized on the basis of the principles laid down at the Fez meeting and the proposals of the socialist countries, with the participation of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Several speakers called on Israel to withdraw from Jerusalem before the region reached crisis point. One speaker asserted that the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem was neither a political nor even a religious issue, but rather a cultural one. Noting that the city had unquestionably suffered damage, and disregarding the question of who was responsible, he had no choice but to support the draft resolution, even though he doubted its effectiveness.

(238) Some delegates noted with alarm that since 1967 archaeological excavations had been carried out on such a scale that they threatened to cause irreparable damage, especially to the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

(239) The delegate of Israel asserted that the draft resolution 22 C/COM.V/DR. 2, was contradictory to the actual situation and consequently unjust. The Al-Aqsa Mosque, for example, which had been repeatedly described as endangered in successive decisions of the Executive Board, was actually not in any serious danger. Paragraph 8.1 of Professor Lemaire's most recent report, dated 4 November 1983, stated that 'restoration work was going on normally' under the direction of Mr I. Awad, an architect in the service of the Waqf, and that 'the result was remarkable'. In reply to a remark made by one speaker, the delegate of Israel recalled that she had condemned the act of a mentally unbalanced individual committed at the Dome of the Rock in April 1982. The

delegate stated that over 150,000 Muslim pilgrims had visited Jerusalem that summer. She emphasized that the archaeological excavations not only were not harmful to the character of the Holy City, but had enhanced it: pilgrims could visit landmarks of the city's history, such as Ezekiah's Wall, the Via Dolorosa, the Cardo, and the constructions of the Umayyad period. She added that the restoration and reconstruction work described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Professor Lemaire's report quoted in paragraph 3 of document 116 EX/18 had served to enrich the pluralistic character of the city. The delegate asserted that an objective observer seeking to compare the situation of Jerusalem in 1967 with its situation today would probably submit a resolution praising Israel's effort to enhance the city's character. She recalled that Jerusalem was the capital of the Jewish State, and that at no time in history had it ever been an Arab capital. Many historians, including Arab historians, and even Karl Marx attested to the size and antiquity of the Jewish community in Jerusalem. She concluded by recalling that Israel had always agreed to co-operate with the Director-General and had received Professor Lemaire whenever requested to do so.

(240) One of the sponsors of the draft resolution, while thanking Professor Lemaire for the high quality of his three reports, wished to provide some additional information, pointing out that the Al-Aqsa Mosque was in fact in danger as a result of the partial sinking of its foundations over the western tunnel and under the northern wall of the mosque. He mentioned the inadequacy of the metal reinforcements and the danger of collapse of the southern wall, indicated in Professor Lemaire's report. The speaker noted the presence of armed Israeli soldiers inside the Haram al-Sharif. In addition, a building belonging to the Waqf had been destroyed near St. Stephen's Gate and replaced by a wall that disfigured the quarter. The square adjoining St. Stephen's Gate had been turned into a dump, despite the protests of the Waqf. Furthermore, the Israeli municipality had sent a letter to the Waqf describing a project to turn the Chain Gate, Spice Market, Butchers' Market and the terrace of the as-Sultan Hostel into tourist attractions. This project, which constituted a threat to the Islamic part of Jerusalem, was at variance with the fundamental principles of architectural preservation and ignored private property rights. Lastly, while the plaster decorations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which had been restored with the help of Unesco and ICCROM, were not endangered, the essential monuments of Islamic culture undoubtedly were.

(241) One delegate emphasized that the only reason the painful issue of Jerusalem had been raised so often and in such similar terms was that the situation had continued unchanged, and had thus compelled the sponsors of draft resolutions to repeat themselves. Those sponsors would prefer not to have to go on denouncing and condemning. The important thing was to consider together the effectiveness of the decisions that had been taken.

In examining the question of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem it was essential not to lose sight of the fact that the city was under occupation and that its annexation had not been recognized by any country in the world. The Islamic community had learned with deep dismay of the machine-gunning at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which had resulted in several deaths. Much more was at stake than clean streets or the scientific conduct of the excavations. Quite apart from their technical aspects, the excavations constituted a sacrilegious act in the eyes of the Islamic community, which regarded Jerusalem as a spiritual centre that must be safeguarded. The speaker also stated that the addition of 'the old city of Jerusalem and its walls' to the List of World Heritage in Danger had been decided on in the light of previously established criteria drawn up by a group of experts from different countries and of recognized competence. Those criteria included danger arising from, among other things, a serious distortion of cultural significance, a change of legal status, or armed conflict. The decision to include the site on this list, which had been reached by an intergovernmental committee, proved, independently of partisan considerations, that the dangers threatening the cultural heritage of Jerusalem were genuine.

(242) The Chairman then gave the floor to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The latter began by emphasizing that Jerusalem, which was the cradle of the three revealed religions, was also the capital of Palestine. He pointed out that despite the presence of the Arab population, Israel was undertaking annexation and Judaization operations by surrounding the old city with Jewish quarters and multi-storey concrete buildings. The observer then stated that the archaeological excavations were being carried out under the supervision of a military committee and served a political purpose. He asserted that whereas the Jewish community of Jerusalem had lived for centuries as a respected minority, the number of Muslim pilgrims that had been put forward in the discussion include none of the millions of the faithful who were denied access to the Holy City. The speaker condemned the attacks against Holy Places as having been perpetrated with premeditated political intent.

(243) Expressing gratification at the orderly nature and high quality of the debate, and noting that there had been no specific proposals to amend the draft resolution 22 C/COM.V/DR. 2, the Chairman put it to the vote.

(244) The Commission recommended by 64 votes to 15, with 15 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 22 C/COM.V/DR. 2 (22 C/Resolution 11, 8).

(245) Two delegates explained their vote in favour of 22 C/COM.V/DR. 2, emphasizing the importance of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem and the need to continue the effort to preserve it. One of them said that he would like to see the adoption of a special status for Jerusalem. Eight delegates explained that they had voted against draft resolution 22 C/COM.V/DR. 2 because it

was couched in intemperate language, because it did not reflect Professor Lemaire's reports or because it had political implications which were the province of other bodies and contained references to earlier recommendations and decisions to which their delegations had not subscribed. Three delegates explained that they

had had to abstain because the formulation and political considerations of the text were unacceptable, or because the text contained nothing that was not already in 21 C/Resolution 4/14, and hence a change of attitude was not called for. Two of these delegates stated that their attitudes did not imply opposition to the general tenor of the text.

ITEM 62 - PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE MEANS OF PROHIBITING AND PREVENTING THE ILLICIT IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

(246) In his introduction of item 62, the Assistant Director-General for Culture stated that document 22 C/93 containing proposals for the implementation of the Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property was submitted to the General Conference in pursuance of resolution 4/7. 6/4 adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session. He drew attention first of all to the information received from Member States on problems of implementation of the convention which they had encountered and to the information assembled by the Secretariat on the ways in which other States had overcome problems of a similar nature. Secondly, the Assistant Director-General informed the Commission that the proposals for the implementation of the Convention which were contained in the draft resolution set out in paragraph 29 of document 22 C/93 had been drawn up by the Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations and endorsed by the Executive Board in decision 5.4.3 taken at its 116th session. The Assistant Director-General then referred briefly to the nature of the draft proposals and concluded his introductory remarks by stressing the importance of international co-operation in the fight against illicit traffic and by expressing the hope that other States would join those 53 countries who already participated in the system of international co-operation established by the Convention.

(247) The fifteen delegates who took part in the ensuing debate all expressed their concern at the loss to the cultural heritage of nations, and particularly of the developing countries, through illicit traffic of cultural property, and stated their readiness to co-operate in the fight against this scourge. In the words of one delegate, cultural property constituted an important expression of the cultural identity of a people; moreover it was the most economically deprived countries which were the most affected, with the result that their people had to visit museums abroad to gain knowledge of their own cultural heritage. Other delegates described examples of theft and illicit export of items of their cultural heritage.

(248) Most speakers found document 22 C/93 well balanced and useful, clearly describing the different problems encountered by certain States in implementing the Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property. One delegate, while appreciating legal problems facing certain countries, hoped that some means would be found to harmonize

the objectives of the Convention with the legal situations prevailing in those countries. Many delegates referred to the importance of the Convention, one of whom, illustrating its significance for his country, informed the Commission of the recovery of 11,000 objects which had been stolen and illicitly exported from his country; their recovery had been possible because inter alia, both States concerned were parties to the Convention.

(249) Several delegates from States which had not ratified the Convention expressed their sympathy with its aims and objectives and stated that many of its provisions were being applied in their countries. Two of these delegates indicated, for instance, that museums in their countries adhered to the spirit of the Convention in acquiring cultural property. Another referred to the control of the movement of cultural property at ports and airports. The reasons which prevented ratification of the Convention were legal and administrative in nature and were clearly set out in document 22 C/93. The delegates assured the Commission, however, that the question of ratification continued to be reviewed at regular intervals. One of these delegates stated that his country endorsed the conclusions which a meeting of experts of the European Economic Community had reached concerning the Convention, namely that the question of ratification had to be further examined due to legal and administrative problems that there was general sympathy as to the overall intention underlying the Convention, that many of its provisions were followed in practice and that further implementation might take place without formal ratification. One means of implementing the spirit of the Convention which was under discussion in his country was the application of a voluntary code of practice in the private sector, i. e. by auction houses and art dealers. This delegate also suggested, firstly, that a comprehensive list of export regulations enforced by all countries on cultural property be disseminated, so as to enable purchasers to know when an object may have been illegally exported and, secondly, that some form of centralized record of stolen works of art be created, to which dealers could have access, perhaps in collaboration with police authorities.

(250) The majority of speakers fully supported the proposals for the implementation of the Convention which were contained in the draft resolution set out in paragraph 29 of document 22 C/93. Several delegates emphasized the importance of regional co-operation in the fight against illicit traffic and requested Unesco's assistance in the

preparation of regional agreements with which, one delegate stressed, regional organizations such as the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the African Cultural Institute (ACI) should be fully associated. One delegate found the ninth paragraph of the draft resolution containing the fourth invitation addressed to Member States to lack clarity. Another delegate expressed the hope that the International Council of Museums would pursue its work for a wider application of ethical standards concerning the acquisition of cultural property through its national committees. With respect to the paragraph of the draft resolution inviting States to draw the attention of diplomats to the need to respect the laws of the host country governing the export of cultural property, one delegate was concerned that the fact that the diplomats as a group had been singled out might be considered insulting to the vast majority of diplomats who fully respected host country laws. He was of the opinion that since States and international organizations were required by international law to waive the immunity of diplomatic personnel who were culpable of export law offences, adequate remedy was provided for in cases of individual abuse. For these reasons, the delegate proposed that this paragraph be deleted from the draft resolution. However, several other delegates held that the illicit traffic of cultural property by diplomats was a real problem in the developing countries and they wished to retain this paragraph.

(251) In his reply to the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Culture underlined the moral nature of the objectives which the international community was striving to attain through

the Convention. He went on to provide some background information concerning some of the proposals contained in the draft resolution. He explained the different stages through which the wording of the paragraph concerning diplomats had passed, stating that it was the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the Executive Board which, for reasons similar to those mentioned above, had proposed that this paragraph should stress the provisions of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations. He added that the draft resolution contained invitations to Member States to take certain action and that it was left to the discretion of the States to decide on the actual measures they would take to implement the action advocated. As to the request that Unesco should collaborate with regional organizations in the elaboration of regional agreements for the protection of the cultural heritage, the Assistant Director-General assured the delegate who had raised the matter that it was the normal practice of the Organization to work with the regional organizations on such matters and that this practice would be followed in the present case. The Assistant Director-General concluded by expressing his gratitude for the constructive suggestions put forward during the debate.

(252) In view of the opinions expressed during the debate, the delegate who had proposed the deletion of the paragraph concerning diplomats did not insist on its deletion. With a small amendment to the ninth paragraph to ensure greater clarity, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 29 of document 22 C/93 was unanimously endorsed by the Commission for adoption by the General Conference (22 C/Resolution 11. 4).

ITEM 63 - PROCLAMATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF A WORLD DECADE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(253) The Commission devoted its seventh meeting to the examination of item 63 of the agenda, on the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly of a World Decade for Cultural Development, which had been included to give effect to resolution No. 27 adopted by the World Conference on Cultural Policies (Mexico City, 1982).

(254) The Assistant Director-General for Culture, after reviewing the main lines of document 22 C/94 on this item, recalled the purpose of the proposed Decade. He emphasized successively the development of the thinking of the international community, particularly as reflected in the conclusions of the intergovernmental conferences convened by Unesco, and the emergence of a marked trend in connection with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. He then briefly described the possible general objectives of such a Decade: affirmation of cultural identities; taking into account the cultural dimension of development; broadening participation in culture and promotion of international

cultural co-operation. Lastly, he presented the proposed programme of action which might be put into effect by Unesco, governments, National Commissions and other national institutions, and the organizations of the United Nations system.

(255) Eleven speakers took part in the discussion, including ten delegates of Member States and one representative of an NGO. With a view to adjusting the balance in economic and cultural relations between industrialized countries and developing countries, some delegates emphasized the importance of cultural development as part of overall development, both national and international. It was noted that the Decade might, through a more equitable sharing of knowledge and technology, make a substantial contribution to the solution of world problems, and particularly to the establishment of a new international economic order and the strengthening of peace and international understanding.

(256) The point was also made that the draft programme of action, which had won the unanimous approval of the Commission, could contribute to the elimination of cultural élitism, the

improvement of the quality of life and the renewal of international cultural co-operation through the enrichment of cultural identities.

(257) The importance of the role that should be played by creativity, creative artists and specialized NGOs in the implementation of the programme was also mentioned by several speakers. In addition, it was suggested that one possible theme of the Decade, and a source of enrichment for world culture as a whole, might be the promotion and improvement of knowledge about the folk-arts and the cultural heritage of all the peoples of the world.

(258) One delegate wondered what forms might be taken by the collaboration referred to in paragraph 33 of document 22 C/94 between National Commissions for Unesco and the International Co-ordinating Committee that might be set up to implement the programme of action. One delegate said that in his view the agencies of the United Nations system should be informed of the proposed Decade as soon as possible.

(259) The Assistant Director-General for Culture recalled in his reply that the proposed Decade would be a logical extension of the con-

clusions and recommendations of MONDIACULT and would also fit into the prospects for the future outlined in the second Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989. He also pointed out that the promotion of international cultural co-operation was one of the fundamental tasks entrusted to Unesco under its Constitution. He recalled that the preparatory work involved in drawing up the draft programme of action which the Director-General would submit to the twenty-third session of the General Conference was expressly provided for in paragraph 11471 of document 22 C/5, and consequently would not entail any new expenditure for the draft budget for 1984-1985. He concluded by assuring the delegates that he would take their comments concerning the contents of and procedures for conducting the relevant activities duly into account.

(260) Finally the Commission unanimously recommended to the General Conference that it adopt the resolution proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 37 of document 22 C/94, the term 'man' in the second preambular paragraph being replaced by 'the human being' (22 C/Resolution 11. 20).

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 20

MAJOR PROGRAMME XII - THE ELIMINATION OF PREJUDICE, INTOLERANCE, RACISM AND APARTHEID

A. Introduction

(261) Commission V devoted its 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th meetings to the examination of Discussion Unit 20 relating to Major Programme XII 'The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid' of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(262) The Chairman opened the discussion on Unit 20 by emphasizing the importance for the Organization, as the conscience of the world, of the struggle required in order to bring about the total elimination of prejudice, intolerance and apartheid. While stressing the innovative nature of this major programme which from a structural standpoint was now mentioned for the first time as such in the draft programme and budget, the Chairman pointed out that it constituted a broader continuation of the activities that the Organization had long pursued, and was fully in accordance with its Constitution. He stressed the value of this major programme, and drew delegates' attention to the relevant paragraphs of document 22 C/5 concerning the resolution which would require the formal approval of the Commission, and to the Organization's Work Plan. He also noted the other documents that would be considered in the course of the discussion: documents 22 C/86 and 22 C/86 Addendum, being the Director-General's comprehensive report on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and

Racial Prejudice and recommendations designed to promote the implementation of the Declaration; documents 22 C/14, 22 C/66 and 22 C/74 for reference purposes only; and lastly, the seven draft resolutions that would be examined by the Commission.

(263) Introducing Major Programme XII, the Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences recalled that it had been devised in response to the demand formulated by Member States during the consultations organized by the Director-General with a view to the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan. The Director-General's representative emphasized in that connection that Major Programme XII fell within the scope of the fifth task described in the second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989), namely to arouse and encourage a renewal of values within a context of genuine understanding among peoples, thereby advancing the cause of peace and human rights. Though of an innovative nature, this major programme followed on logically from the work carried out by the Organization ever since 1948.

(264) The Director-General's representative went on to emphasize that it was important to appreciate the extent to which the activities proposed under Major Programme XII converged with and complemented those proposed under other programmes, notably Programmes VI. 4

and VI.5, which were concerned with the development of the social and human sciences and philosophy. Major Programme XII involved the application of those sciences to the analysis of the world problems constituted by the existence of intolerance, prejudice, racism and apartheid.

(265) The Acting Assistant Director-General stated that, on the one hand, Major Programme XII, closely linked research with practical action, in order to pave the way for the latter, which in turn expressed the findings of the former in tangible form. She also emphasized, on the other hand, that while the activities planned under this major programme were concerned with the elimination of all forms of prejudice, all forms of intolerance, all forms of racism and the system of apartheid, its implementation would nevertheless have to be assessed within the context of a plan extending over a six-year period. Accordingly, there could be no question of limiting all the activities included in this major programme to the first (1984-1985) programme and budget biennium.

(266) The Acting Assistant Director-General then turned to an examination of the three programmes comprising Major Programme XII, beginning with Programme XII.1 entitled 'Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism'. This programme was intended to promote studies and applied research on the causes and effects of prejudice, intolerance and racism. The research envisaged was designed to shed light on the way the many and varied forms of discrimination might be bound up together, including discrimination on the basis of ethnic group, language, religion or culture in general. The examination of these factors required a multidisciplinary approach: no single discipline could possibly account adequately for the complexity of the problems with which Major Programme XII was concerned. The concepts, theories and paradigms currently used by the social and human sciences in analysing prejudice and the phenomena of intolerance and racism would be subjected to critical examination.

(267) With respect to the activities of Programme XII.2, 'Action against prejudice, intolerance and racism in the fields of education, science, culture and communication', the Director-General's representative stated that these were aimed at improving standard-setting action, mainly through improved dissemination of information about the means of redress afforded by international instruments. This implied close co-operation with the other agencies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and National Commissions. The programme also sought, *inter alia*, to promote the struggle against prejudice, intolerance and racism in the field of education, particularly with respect to the content of school textbooks and the pre-service and in-service training of teachers, exchanges of educational materials, and the like.

(268) The struggle against apartheid, which was the subject of Programme XII.3, involved an effort to link research on certain fundamental aspects of the problem with Unesco's action

against apartheid and the mobilization of public opinion. This programme devoted particular attention to the economic and social history of southern Africa, as it was impossible to examine the problem of apartheid within South Africa without considering its impact on neighbouring States. Lastly, the programme aimed to continue Unesco's co-operation with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, especially with regard to training activities, including the field of education.

(269) To conclude her remarks, the Acting Assistant Director-General introduced the document entitled 'Comprehensive report by the Director-General on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice and recommendations designed to promote the implementation of the Declaration' (document 22 C/86 and Addendum). She referred to the text of a draft resolution submitted by the Director-General proposing that the report on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice should be drawn up every four years.

(270) In conclusion, the Director-General's representative noted that the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983, had acknowledged, as indeed had the first World Conference in 1978, the role played by Unesco in this matter. During the second Conference, the delegates of the Member States had declared their full support for the course set by Unesco in adopting as part of its second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989) a major programme dealing with the elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid.

B. General debate

(271) Forty-nine delegates of Member States, the representative of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) and the Chairman of the Unesco Standing Committee of Non-governmental Organizations took the floor during the discussion of Unit 20 on the elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid.

(272) A large majority of participants expressed full support for the activities proposed in the major programme, emphasizing that the programme was in conformity with the Constitution of Unesco and the objectives and lines of emphasis of the second Medium-Term Plan. Many delegates expressed keen satisfaction at the fact that the consultation organized by the Director-General with a view to the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan had resulted in the drafting of a specific major programme reflecting their concerns in the high-priority area of the struggle against prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid.

(273) Many delegates expressed approval of the balance between activities focused on reflection and those geared to action, and were of the view that all those contemplated under the major programme came clearly within a scientific context.

Programme XII. 1 - Studies and research on
prejudice, intolerance and racism

(274) A great majority of delegates emphasized that Major Programme XII had successfully struck the desired balance between research and action, and that as a result it would be possible to conduct a more effective struggle against intolerance and racism, which continued to hold sway both ideologically and in social practice. Several delegates welcomed Unesco's recognition of the role of the social and human sciences and philosophy in helping to explain such complex phenomena as prejudice, intolerance and racism.

(275) Most representatives of Member States expressed agreement as to the importance of the research and analysis undertaken by the social and human sciences in the field of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid. In that connection, several delegates emphasized that in this field, research was a key concept providing a means of constant reference to the underlying issues involved. Many speakers stated that in their view it was not enough to undertake an analysis of these phenomena in their various manifestations; it was also necessary to understand how they arose and to determine their underlying causes. One delegate also suggested that semantic problems were one obstacle to objective analysis in this area. He suggested that the studies planned, particularly under Programme XII. 1, might help to demolish the pseudo-scientific bases and ideologies on which prejudice, intolerance and racism rested. One delegate referred in particular to the re-emergence of intolerance towards certain social categories such as, for example, immigrant workers. In the same connection, one delegate spoke of the importance of the study of racial classifications in their historical context.

(276) Along similar lines, another delegate argued that the false concepts used by colonialist powers had succeeded in falsifying African history, and were still used to give an aura of legitimacy to the system of apartheid. One delegate pointed out that research could in fact lead to effective action, and that action in its turn tended to promote research because it took place in a changing economic, social and cultural context. Another delegate, while expressing support for the research programmes, suggested that some of them were over-theoretical, and that Major Programme XII should be tied in with the Major Programmes relating to education. The importance of ties of this kind between research findings and education programmes was emphasized by other delegates, one of whom urged that all the Organization's programmes should bear the mark of those findings.

(277) In contrast, some delegates stated that more emphasis should be placed on action and less on the fundamental research referred to in Subprogramme XII. 1. 1. Similarly, some delegates said that while they agreed that the

proposed studies and research activities were justifiable, they should be given more specific application if they were to serve any practical purpose.

(278) One speaker pointed to the complementarity of the programmes of studies on cultural identity outlined under Major Programme XI and Major Programme XII, particularly with respect to stereotyping and feelings of superiority. In his view the re-emergence of cultural identities must not lead to contempt for other people as being different from oneself. Three delegates thought that it would be preferable to concentrate on the idea of tolerance, which was a positive concept, rather than on that of intolerance, which appeared to be more negative. With this in mind it was suggested that a study be made of conditions conducive to a climate of tolerance, and that instances of success rather than failure should be examined.

(279) In addition, some delegates, commenting on draft resolutions 308, 309 and 326, which had been submitted by one Member State, suggested that the scope of the 1984-1985 Programme and Budget should be extended to include not only questions relating to racial discrimination but also cases of discrimination based on sex, ethnic origin, religious affiliation or political views. Other speakers, however, argued that, in view of the scarcity of resources, priorities should be drawn up; what was most important was to begin with a study of prejudice and intolerance in the context of racism and apartheid.

(280) Several delegates said that in their view prejudice, intolerance, racism and its most abominably institutionalized and systematized form, namely apartheid, constituted both a gross insult to human dignity and a real obstacle to development, peace, international understanding and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples. They emphasized the close connection between the persistence of economic exploitation and international economic inequality on the one hand and the persistence of the scourges of intolerance, racism and apartheid on the other. They therefore thought that every possible means should be used to combat all these scourges. They emphasized, however, that such action could be effective only if their cases were carefully investigated; hence they supported the various proposals for study and research, which they regarded as essential for the understanding of these complex phenomena.

(281) Several delegates introduced the topic of religious traditions and the values related to mutual respect and tolerance. One delegate stated that racism was nothing more than a refinement of motives of economic, political or cultural domination. Others drew attention to the experience of tolerance in their countries, emphasizing for example that religions accepted neither intolerance nor racism. Christianity, Islam and Buddhism were quoted as examples. Several delegates drew attention to the link between Fascism, Nazism and racism, and pointed to the re-emergence of Fascist groups as a dangerous phenomenon calling for analysis and research.

Other speakers drew attention to all forms of totalitarian belief, which lead to intolerance and keep prejudice alive.

(282) Several delegates emphasized that racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism were all interrelated. Two speakers expressed regret that no explicit reference had been made to Zionism, which they argued was not only related to racism but even came close to the apartheid system.

(283) Many representatives expressed support for Subprogramme XII. 1. 3, especially with respect to research on housing programmes and the collection of information on the way in which certain social groups are dealt with by the media. One speaker suggested that it would be valuable to study institutional racism.

Programme XII. 2 - Action against prejudice
intolerance and racism in the fields of
education, science, culture and
communication

(284) Many delegates underlined the importance which they attached to Programme XII. 2 on account of the tangible actions that it proposed, some stressing the usefulness of the standard-setting instruments, which should be widely disseminated. On the other hand, one delegate considered that legislation alone could not change attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns unless other measures were taken.

(285) Some delegates emphasized the importance of psychological factors, of the shaping of attitudes and of stereotypes which, in the opinion of these delegates, were the basis of racial discrimination. On the other hand, other delegates laid emphasis on the economic and social factors which in their view underlay discrimination, or again on the effects of colonial domination, while others drew attention to cultural causes.

(286) Many speakers referring more specifically to Subprogramme XII. 2. 2, 'Action in the field of education in support of the struggle against prejudice, intolerance and racism', expressed support for that subprogramme since it seemed to be a particularly effective way of attaining the goals of Major Programme XII.

(287) Some speakers underscored the linkages which should be established between Programme XII. 1, 'Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism', and the subprogramme in question so that the findings of the studies could be used to guide action and to provide such action with the rigorous scientific basis required for objectivity.

(288) Many delegates expressed their interest in the revision of textbooks. Several speakers stated that textbooks should not only explain the causes and describe the effects of intolerance and racism, but should also provide positive data in order to eliminate these scourges. One delegate stated that the history textbooks of his country provided information on the efforts made by the United Nations, Unesco and other international organizations to combat racial discrimination and apartheid.

(289) Another speaker underlined the need for

a revision of textbooks which, too frequently upheld chauvinistic nationalism and a desire for revenge or made mockery of the culture of colonized peoples. The textbooks should therefore be recast; pedagogues with a scientific approach should be entrusted with this work rather than amateurs or propagandists. In history textbooks, in particular, an objective approach would remove all centrism, especially Eurocentrism, bringing out the negative aspects of colonialization as well as some of its positive aspects, would highlight all and not only some of the causes of apartheid, and would expose the misdeeds of totalitarianism in all its guises.

(290) Several delegates took the view that the revised textbooks should adopt a positive approach providing data which would encourage tolerance rather than combat intolerance. Similarly the development of educational materials free of any references which could be detrimental to good relations among different social and ethnic groups and including factors likely to improve mutual understanding should be envisaged, according to one speaker, from the primary level, for as young children had fewer prejudices, they were generally more tolerant towards their peers, even those of different social or racial origins.

(291) Several delegates were of the view that the training and further education of teachers was a decisive factor in the implementation of educational activities geared to the struggle against prejudice, intolerance and racism. According to one of them, the capabilities of teachers to detect stereotypes should be developed. Others stressed the need to sensitize teachers, to provide them with the appropriate documentation and to foster exchanges among teachers not only through visits to the industrialized countries, but also in the other direction, through visits by teachers from the industrialized countries to the developing countries, where they had a good deal to learn. One speaker underscored the advantage of co-operation with teachers' organizations in the preparation and implementation of programmes for the training and further education of staff.

(292) One speaker reported on efforts made in his own country to ensure the integration within schools of cultural or ethnic minority pupils. He pointed to the need to train and sensitize teachers in order to enhance their understanding of problems specific to these minority groups and to enable them to help the pupils to overcome problems of adjustment and improve their scholastic performance.

(293) During the review of this subprogramme, speakers repeatedly mentioned the use of the mass media. Certain delegates expressed the view that their use was essential in order to (i) disseminate the various legal instruments, including the 1974 Recommendation; (ii) ensure that teaching staff and officials were aware of educational actions which would make it possible to attain the objectives of the subprogramme; (iii) enable those involved in such action to exchange the information.

(294) Underscoring the need to provide teachers with the wherewithal to undertake

scientific action, one speaker suggested that on the basis of the findings of studies and research which had already been completed, and in the light of the findings of ongoing or projected studies, Unesco could prepare and disseminate appropriate documentation on intolerance and racism for educational use.

(295) Another speaker briefly described the radio and television networks existing in his country which broadcast to a very large number of ethnic communities, in their own languages, programmes designed to enhance understanding of the message of peoples belonging to other races, cultures or political systems. This speaker also encouraged the other delegations to seize the opportunities provided by progress in information technology and to launch such programmes, which would increase tolerance and understanding among different groups.

(296) The close links between this subprogramme and Programme XIII. 3, 'Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples' were highlighted by one delegate, who also suggested that the actions provided for under this subprogramme should be taken into account in the plan for the implementation of the 1974 Recommendation, this plan being the outcome of Recommendation No. 3 of the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education Relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a view to developing a Climate of Opinion favourable to the Strengthening of Security and Disarmament, held in April 1983. Another delegate mentioned the same Conference and referred to its Recommendation No. 6, which, among other things, condemned 'all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights or fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, and their spread and implementation through the misuse of education'. He recalled that this very Recommendation had launched an appeal to all Member States to make full use of the resources of formal and non-formal education to give the young an objective view of the ideologies and practices described above.

(297) Speaking generally, one speaker considered it desirable that there should be linkages between the actions envisaged under this subprogramme and those of other Unesco programmes in the area of education and publications.

(298) Several delegates made offers of co-operation in two main areas: assistance in the revision of textbooks and participation in the organization of regional workshops for the training of teaching personnel.

Programme XII. 3 - The struggle against apartheid

(299) A large majority of speakers supported Programme XII. 3, 'The struggle against apartheid', and expressed their strong disapproval of this system which was a disgrace to humanity and

constituted the most despicable and condemnable form of racism.

(300) Several delegates underlined the repugnant nature of apartheid as a system of terror and a policy of economic, social and cultural domination. Some referred to the importance of the historical research needed to counter the various forms of propaganda financed mainly by the South Africa regime.

(301) A very large number of delegates from all regions of the world, and from southern Africa in particular, made a point of emphasizing the exceptional significance of Major Programme XII, insisting on the fact that in their view it constituted one of the courses which the international community should resolutely pursue.

(302) One delegate pointed out that apartheid should not be related to a single totalitarian doctrine such as Fascism. Others drew a comparison between apartheid and Zionism.

(303) Several speakers underscored the need to study the effects of apartheid on neighbouring African States. In this connection one of these speakers referred to studies on the occupation of a neighbouring African country by South African forces.

(304) Some speakers stressed the support that should be given to the independent countries of southern Africa, particularly in the area of intellectual and cultural co-operation.

(305) Several delegates drew attention to the illegal occupation of Namibia and the need to step up action on behalf of the Namibian people. Several others stressed the link between the persistence of apartheid and the support it received from certain countries. Several delegates endorsed the proposal to draw up a yearly report on the situation in South Africa in Unesco's fields of competence. They also recommended increased assistance to the liberation movements recognized by OAU. One delegate thought that it would be valuable to undertake a study of the content of African folk-songs and music in South Africa.

Relations between the activities of Unesco, the United Nations system and other bodies

(306) Some delegates raised the question of the risk of duplication with activities carried out by other bodies within the United Nations system, in particular the action undertaken by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

(307) On the other hand, the majority of delegates firmly supported Unesco's work on prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid, which in their opinion did not overlap with that of other bodies within the United Nations system, in view of Unesco's special responsibilities with regard to scientific research and international scientific co-operation.

(308) A few delegates pointed out that it would be timely for Unesco to take stock of the work accomplished in other quarters before undertaking fresh projects; this would have the

advantage, among others, of avoiding duplication with national research centres.

(309) Several delegates welcomed the fact that the Final Declaration adopted at the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 1-12 August 1983) had recognized the work performed by Unesco in the past and recommended that Unesco continue to carry out studies and research in this area, with special reference to education. Two delegates nevertheless regretted the absence of any specific reference to this Conference in the text of Major Programme XII.

(310) Another delegate, referring to document 22 C/14, wondered whether the Director-General had endorsed the recommendations of the expert meeting held in Lisbon, in particular the reference to the sending of a consultant to Member States to prepare an evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration.

Implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

(311) The Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice adopted by the General Conference on 27 November 1978 was the subject of several statements. Several delegates were in favour of adopting the draft resolution proposed by the Director-General, whose purpose was to increase to four years the periodicity of the reports initially planned to be issued every two years. Other delegates noted the appositeness of the Director-General's analysis of the world situation with regard to racism contained in document 22 C/86.

(312) One delegate suggested that the questionnaire sent to Member States in connection with the periodic reports on the implementation of the Declaration should be simplified to enable a larger number of Member States to contribute to the evaluation. Another delegate pointed out, however, that the information forwarded to the Director-General by Member States in their reports on the implementation of the Declaration already appeared in other reports, such as that of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and that it would be preferable for the request sent to Member States to relate only to any further information available.

C. Reply by the Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences

(313) At the close of discussions the Chairman invited the representative of the Director-General to reply to the debate. The Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences, speaking on the Director-General's behalf, thanked all the fifty-one speakers who had taken part in the discussions on Unit 20 and said she would organize her reply around six general points that seemed to her to require - more than other points that had been raised - some comment by her.

Questions relating to the links between intellectual inquiry and action-oriented activities

(314) The representative of the Director-General made the comment that not to study concepts and theories would be equivalent to an a priori acceptance of existing concepts and theories. There was no research, she declared, without theoretical presuppositions and, moreover, theories themselves necessarily determined the shape that action, including scientific action, took. Unesco had already carried out reviews of theories, in particular sociological theories, of racism. She mentioned in this connection the work Sociological Theories, Racism and Colonialism (Unesco, 1980).

(315) This review had revealed the inadequacy of habitual modes of thought to provide a scientific explanation of the phenomenon in question. It was therefore indispensable to encourage and foster the renewal of values from a pluralistic scientific standpoint with a view to the implementation of a range of measures that could vary according to time and place.

Similarity of studies carried out by Unesco and other research centres and the other agencies of the United Nations system

(316) Some delegates, the Acting Assistant Director-General said, had felt that there already existed a body of studies on intolerance, prejudice, racism and apartheid on which Unesco could draw, beginning with the numerous studies carried out by the Organization itself over more than a quarter of a century and not forgetting those carried out by other agencies of the United Nations system. She wished however to point out that, as far as the renewal of values in the area of international intellectual co-operation was concerned, one could not simply make do with the research carried out in a few countries of the world by a handful of research workers. She went on to point out that what some saw as duplication was, on the contrary, a pre-condition for arriving at a better understanding between individuals and peoples with a view to advancing the cause of peace and human rights - a pre-condition to the extent that it could be guaranteed that the studies undertaken would include contributions from a majority of the research centres and institutions in various regions of the world and from research workers from all regions of the world.

(317) She then pointed out that no scientific discipline could be content with isolated research carried out once and for all. Each new research project on a given subject or in a given field attempted to develop or refine existing hypothesis, theories and concepts. Indeed, one of the shortcomings for which the social sciences had on occasion been criticized was that research workers, at the behest of decision-makers tended to advance too quickly from one research stage to the next without taking the time to assemble an adequate body of knowledge that had been tried and tested and, if possible, to compare it with the

findings of similar studies. Unless one could draw on such a fund of accumulated knowledge, it was not possible to apply the social sciences in a meaningful way to the problems faced by societies and, consequently, it was not possible to act in an informed way.

(318) Finally, she pointed out that Unesco was the only organization within the United Nations system that was responsible for developing scientific disciplines. Its approach to world problems based on scientific analysis was not therefore duplicated by the political analysis of those same problems conducted by the United Nations.

Fields of activity covered by Major Programme XII

(319) Replying to the question of the major programme covering only racial discrimination, the Acting Assistant Director-General declared that it was the intention of the second Medium-Term Plan approved by the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference that Major Programme XII should cover all forms of intolerance, prejudice and racism. This was made clear in 4 XC/Resolution 2/12, which was the basis for the formulation of Major Programme XII in the programme and budget.

(320) To try to encompass in a single effort and in a period of two years all forms of intolerance, prejudice and racism would be to run the risk of examining none in depth. The Organization had six years to implement the second Medium-Term Plan. The activities provided for in the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 must therefore be set within the context of a six-year schedule.

Follow-up to the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

(321) In reply to several delegates who regretted that the results of the second United Nations World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and its recommendations had not been reflected in document 22 C/5, the representative of the Director-General reminded the members of the Commission that the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 had already been distributed before that Conference was held from 1 to 12 August in Geneva. The Director-General's representative at the Conference had had the opportunity of making the draft of Major Programme XII available to the participants. The plan of action adopted by the United Nations Conference recognized not only Unesco's contribution to the struggle against racism, but also the appositeness of both the analysis of world problems and of the activities proposed under Major Programme XII.

Implementation of the Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice (document 22 C/86 and Add.)

(322) With reference to document 22 C/86, the representative of the Director-General took due note of the favourable comments expressed

by several delegates, who also supported adoption of the draft resolution submitted by the Director-General, particularly with regard to the periodicity of the report, to be increased to four years from two years as at present. He reminded delegates that the Director-General's position on the Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice was reflected in the recommendations of the consultative meeting held in Lisbon from 4 to 7 June 1982, particularly in paragraph 286 of document 22 C/86.

Comments on specific suggestions regarding the activities proposed and on the offers of co-operation in implementing Major Programme XII made by several delegates

(323) The representative of the Director-General reassured two delegates who had made specific suggestions and offers of co-operation with regard to implementation of Major Programme XII that, as in the past, Unesco would continue to work in very close collaboration with academic institutions at the national, regional and international levels. The emphasis in all programmes relating to the social and human sciences and philosophy had been placed on strengthening co-operation with unidisciplinary, multidisciplinary and other non-governmental organizations. Thus the International Sociological Association was mentioned in paragraph 12116 and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies in paragraph 12222.

(324) In reply to delegates who stressed the need for a subregional approach in carrying out the activities provided for under Major Programme XII, the Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences (ADG/SS) drew their attention to paragraphs 12119, 12120, 12213, 12218 and 12310 of document 22 C/5, which specifically provided for a subregional approach to co-operation.

(325) The representative of the Director-General also said that due note had been taken of the following suggestions:
Several Member States had offered their collaboration to the Secretariat in implementing Major Programme XII. A number of delegates had transmitted offers by their countries to host certain of the meetings envisaged.

Others felt that their specialists could make a significant contribution to carrying out various activities under this major programme. Several references were made to the need to co-operate with research institutes operating at the national, regional or international level. A very large number of delegates mentioned Unesco's publications as being of great importance in this field. Several pointed out the special interest they attached to the preparation of an annual report on the situation in South Africa and Namibia in Unesco's fields of competence.

(326) Referring to the proposal for a possible change in the title of the day of 21 March proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate the Sharpsville massacre,

'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination', the Director-General's representative explained that since the title had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Unesco could not change it.

(327) She took note of the satisfaction expressed by numerous countries with regard to Unesco's activities for co-operation in its fields of competence with national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and with countries neighbouring South Africa, particularly as regards training.

(328) Lastly, the Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences assured the members of the Commission that due note had been taken of all the offers of co-operation and the positive suggestions made to improve the programme, especially for collaboration in the implementation of the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985. These would be given maximum consideration by the Director-General. She concluded that the discussion had made the Secretariat aware of the availability of a great number of sociologists and humanists, and many applications of the social and human sciences, to which the Organization would not hesitate to have recourse.

D. Recommendations concerning Discussion Unit 20

(329) At the invitation of the Chairman, the Commission examined the draft resolutions on Unit 20.

(330) Draft resolutions 308 and 326, submitted by the United States of America, were withdrawn after discussion. In respect of DR. 308, the delegate of the United States of America reiterated his Government's concern with regard to the studies provided for in some paragraphs of Major Programme XII, which it considered to be too theoretical.

(331) Draft resolution 344, submitted by Sri Lanka, concerning Major Programme XIII, was deferred to Discussion Unit 21.

(332) In the light of the note by the Director-General, draft resolution 331, submitted by the German Democratic Republic, was also withdrawn, on condition that resolution 12.1 of document 22 C/5 referred to the text of resolution 36/162 of the United Nations General Assembly.

(333) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of draft resolution 309, submitted by the United States of America. The second paragraph of DR. 309 as amended by the meeting would read:

'Requests the Director-General, in the execution of programme action under Major Programme XII and in the final drafting of the work plan relating thereto, to take greater account of the fact that Unesco's activities for the elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid embrace all forms of prejudice, including discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin, political affiliation and religion'.

(334) Draft resolution 197 submitted by Italy, which sought to amend paragraph 7 (a) (ii) of resolution 12.1, was adopted.

(335) Draft resolution 35 submitted by France, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Sudan and Zambia was accepted by the Commission (22 C/Resolution 12.3). Because of its financial implications, its examination was postponed to the end of the work of Commission V.

(336) Draft resolution 19, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, gave rise to a debate. An agreement was arrived at on the synthesis proposed by the Chairman of the Commission. This draft resolution was accepted, in view of the fact that the theme of the planned meeting on socio-economic and political causes would be extended to cover the 'cultural' aspects of racism and apartheid, and that the meeting could take place during the 1984-1985 budgetary period. Since it had budgetary implications, the draft resolution would be examined by Commission V at the end of its deliberations.

(337) The Commission subsequently decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 12.1 proposed by the Director-General (paragraph 12002 of document 22 C/5) as amended by draft resolution 197, and following the discussions on draft resolution 331 (22 C/Resolution 12.1).

(338) The Commission also recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Major Programme XII (paragraphs 12101 to 12331). Lastly, it decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference approve the budget estimates contained in paragraph 12001.

(339) The Chairman then drew the attention of delegates to document 22 C/86 and Add., and, in particular, to paragraph 287 of that document, in which the Director-General proposed a resolution for adoption by the General Conference with a view to extending the periodicity of reports on the application of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, from two to four years. The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that resolution for adoption by the General Conference (22 C/Resolution 12.2).

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNIT 21

MAJOR PROGRAMME XIII - PEACE, INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES

A. Introduction

(340) Commission V devoted its nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second meetings to considering Unit 21 concerning Major Programme XIII (Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples) of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(341) In his introductory statement, the Chairman emphasized the importance of this major programme in document 22 C/5, stressing that it corresponded to the Organization's basic concerns, notably those laid down in the Constitution. The Chairman also pointed out that in addition to Major Programme XIII in document 22 C/5, the Commission should take into account document 22 C/85 relating to the Plan for the Development of Human Rights Teaching, and likewise the following documents: 22 C/14, 22 C/15, 22 C/17, 22 C/66 and 22 C/74. He also listed the draft resolutions submitted for examination by the Commission.

(342) In view of the complexity and scope of the fields covered by Major Programme XIII, the representative of the Director-General drew attention to a number of linkages in the second Medium-Term Plan which threw light on the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(343) The Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences pointed out that virtually all the Member States that had replied to the Director-General's consultation in 1980-1981 before the preparation of the second Medium-Term Plan had stated that the strengthening of peace and respect for human rights were the ultimate goal at which all Unesco's programmes should aim. She stressed vigorously that Major Programme XIII, which stemmed from the analysis of world problems, unmistakably linked the establishment of peace with the promotion of respect for human rights and the rights of peoples.

(344) The representative of the Director-General noted that Major Programme XIII, like Major Programmes XI and XII, had been devised in the context of Unesco's fifth task, which was 'to arouse and encourage a renewal of values within a context of genuine understanding among peoples, thereby advancing the cause of peace and human rights'. She reminded the Commission that to bring about a renewal of values there must be recourse to the social and human sciences and to philosophy, as the disciplines which were most likely to give greater depth to the reflection required on peace, human rights and the rights of peoples. Unesco - which was the only body within the United Nations system whose mission included the development of scientific disciplines such as law, international relations, history, social psychology, economics, political science, anthropology, philosophy and sociology - could, by means of a multidisciplinary scientific analysis, effectively strengthen understanding of problems as

complex as those posed by threats to the maintenance of peace, individual and massive violations of human rights and the rights of peoples and the persistence of discrimination against women. Furthermore, the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session had reaffirmed in 4 XC/Resolution 1/0.1 that 'a just and a lasting peace is inseparable from respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the right of peoples to self-determination, and recognition of their equal dignity', and had emphasized that 'within this context, the freedom of individuals and the freedom of peoples are two aspects of a single reality'.

(345) The Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences also quoted the words of the Director-General in the second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989) introducing Major Programme XIII as 'the culmination of the approach underlying the Medium-Term Plan. All the activities contained in the second Medium-Term Plan and the draft programme and budget contributed, in the final analysis, to the establishment of peace, international understanding and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples.

(346) While noting certain new activities in Major Programme XIII, the representative of the Director-General mentioned the fact that this major programme was also a continuation of activities pursued in accordance with previous commitments made within the framework of the Approved Programmes and Budgets for 1979-1980 (20 C/5) and 1981-1983 (21 C/5). She further informed the members of the Commission that it was under Major Programme XIII that Unesco was providing for one of the major events of the Organization's contribution to International Youth Year in 1985, by convening a World Congress on Youth (category IV). Major Programme XIII would likewise serve as the framework for preparing Unesco's contribution to the International Year of Peace, proclaimed for 1986 in resolution 37/16 of the United Nations Assembly.

(347) The representative of the Director-General drew a parallel between, on the one hand, the activities proposed under Programmes VI.4 and VI.5, which focused on fundamental research, advanced training, documentation and access to specialized information in the social and human sciences and philosophy, and those proposed under Major Programme XIII and Major Programmes VIII and XII, on the other. She stressed that the activities proposed by the Director-General in Major Programme XIII took into account the way in which research had evolved during the past twenty years, and the in-depth exploration of many aspects of international law and international relations. She also noted that the activities proposed under Major Programme XIII reflected the exploration of new fields by those disciplines in the context of

research into human rights, the birth of disciplines such as polemology, relating to the study of conflicts and eirenology, relating to the study of peace, and the setting up of research groups and even departments devoted to studies on the status of women.

(348) The representative of the Director-General further stressed that the activities proposed under Major Programme XIII also took into account the complementarity of the approaches of the various institutions of the United Nations system. In this regard there were plans to strengthen co-operation with National Commissions and to establish close collaboration with non-governmental organizations, research centres and universities, at national and regional levels.

(349) The representative of the Director-General then reviewed the various programmes which made up Major Programme XIII, drawing attention to the most salient points of each of the activities planned for each subprogramme.

(350) She concluded her introduction by recalling that the fifth task of the second Medium-Term Plan invited the international community to a dialogue of 'give and take'. No individual and no people could agree always to be 'on the receiving end': a fact which was frequently forgotten was that it took more of an effort to receive than to give. The developing countries were not without values, and they would like to be able to share their cultural, moral and spiritual wealth with others. In conclusion, the representative of the Director-General expressed the hope that the ensuing debate would constitute a decisive step towards better understanding of and mutual respect for, the values of all - which values, taken as a whole, undoubtedly constituted the great heritage of all mankind.

B. General debate

(351) During the debate on Unit 21, concerning Major Programme XIII 'Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples', sixty-nine speakers, including seven observers from NGOs and one observer from an intergovernmental organization, took the floor. Many of them expressed satisfaction with the action taken by the Director-General in setting up this major programme, regarded as the crowning achievement of the Organization's activities. They paid particular tribute to the quality of Major Programme XIII, remarking not only on its internal coherence but also on its consistency with the guidelines laid down in the second Medium-Term Plan, 4 XC/Resolution 2/13 and the provisions of the Organization's Constitution. Many made useful offers of co-operation, either to host a meeting planned under this major programme, or to work in partnership with the Organization in their own planned activities under the aforementioned major programme.

(352) Several delegates emphasized the importance of the balanced achieved in this major programme, in particular between the activities planned under Programmes XIII. 1, 'Maintenance

of peace and international understanding' and XIII. 2 'Respect for human rights': as they saw it, peace was inconceivable without human rights, just as human rights were inconceivable without peace. Nevertheless, a few speakers expressed reservations in regard to certain planned activities, judging them to be outside the Organization's fields of competence. One speaker opposed the inclusion of the rights of peoples in Unesco's programmes.

(353) Several delegates launched a stirring appeal to the Commission to rise above verbal quibbles and let wisdom guide it in its consideration of the questions dealt with in Unit 21, which were vital and essential for all mankind.

Programme XIII. 1 - Maintenance of peace and international understanding

(354) A large number of delegates expressed support for Programme XIII. 1 'Maintenance of peace and international understanding', emphasizing the urgent need for reflection on the conditions required for peace. Some delegates, pointing out the real threat of nuclear war at the present moment, were of the opinion that this concern was not adequately reflected in Programme XIII. 1, as it was, in particular, in paragraph 13050 of 4 XC/4 Approved: they submitted draft resolutions to remedy this situation.

(355) The importance of Programme XIII. 1 was linked, in the opinion of some delegates, to the right to life and to peace, and to the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.

(356) Several delegates held that philosophical and ethical studies on peace should be more practical and should be supplemented by approaches of a sociological and 'politological' nature. Two delegates, however, underlined the spiritual dimension of peace, referring to draft resolution 344 which called for the preparation of an anthology on peace in philosophical teachings. They emphasized that lasting peace depended on justice and that religion was also a force for peace.

(357) Several delegates strongly emphasized that the safeguarding of world peace was a matter of universal concern. One delegate proposed that the new research programme planned should not confine itself to the notion of security through disarmament but should also include a deeper examination and explanation of the relationship between peace and security and the respect of a country's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the respect of the rights of peoples. In this connection, she stressed that the arms race remained one of the major obstacles to peace and that the causes of the arms race and local conflicts should be studied and analysed and the correct road to the safeguarding of peace pointed out. In addition, many speakers stressed the need to redirect the material and human resources invested in the arms race to development goals.

(358) Several delegates mentioned international law as an important factor in keeping the peace, by bringing about renewal in international

relations and the establishment of a new international economic order. Other speakers felt that study of the relationship between the various structures of domination and the emergence of armed conflicts was particularly important.

(359) Many delegates were of the opinion that Unesco studies on peace and disarmament were all the more vital for their countries in that they were often the scene of armed conflicts. They emphasized that the arms race swallowed up essential resources in critically short supply which could have been used to develop newly independent countries. Stress was laid on the importance of introducing peace studies into higher, education establishments, in particular in such countries. In that connection, several members of the Commission expressed satisfaction with the projected research into the links between peace, disarmament and development provided for in paragraphs 13125 to 13128. The delegate of Mexico pointed out that his country would soon be setting up the 'Alfonso García Robles Mexican Institute for Peace Studies' and that, in due course, it would approach the Organization and various of its Member States with a view to obtaining advice and support.

(360) Several delegates stressed the importance of associating the National Commissions and non-governmental organizations in carrying out the activities planned under Programme XIII, 1.

(361) Several speakers held that peace and disarmament were not accorded the priority they deserved, in view of the serious threat to international peace posed by the arms race. The threat of nuclear war, one speaker pointed out, endangered the life of peoples and individuals.

(362) One delegate considered that Programme XIII, 1 required a level of expert knowledge beyond the capacity of Unesco and submitted a draft resolution proposing that several paragraphs be omitted from this programme.

(363) Some speakers felt that duplication should be avoided and that the studies planned in Programme XIII, 1 might be better dealt with by the United Nations. Conversely, one delegate pointed out the contradiction in certain delegations' seeing a duplication of effort in Unesco activities concerning peace and disarmament, while asking for an increase in activities concerning human rights, for which Specialized Agencies also existed within the United Nations system.

(364) One speaker suggested that Unesco, in view of its limited financial resources, should avoid undertaking over-ambitious activities that were beyond its means. The publication planned in paragraph 13124 was mentioned as an example.

Programme XIII, 2 - Respect for human rights

(365) The vast majority of speakers expressed satisfaction concerning the studies on human rights in the context of different cultural and religious traditions.

(366) Some delegates mentioned the importance of the international instruments concerning human rights. They were of the opinion that

Unesco should reinforce its activities for the promotion and dissemination of these international instruments. With reference to paragraphs 13225 and 13226 of document 22 C/5, one speaker expressed the view that in the application of international instruments, it would be advisable to make provision for studies and meetings of experts on the possibilities of strengthening, in the Organization's fields of competence, the mechanisms provided for under the international instruments so as better to ensure their effective application.

(367) Some speakers emphasized that the activities concerning human rights should be increased and should receive greater financial support than that envisaged in the programme. One delegate observed that Major Programme XIII was the only major programme of Unesco which was directly related to human rights and that consequently it was necessary to ensure that the importance assigned to them did not diminish in the activities planned under it.

(368) Some delegates regretted the fact that one part of the world did not accept the idea that other cultural values and experiences, particularly those of the Third World, could reflect and enrich the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. According to this view, the Third World countries had no option but to accept all the standards established by the older countries without the young countries being able to make their own contribution to them. One speaker expressed indignation at the fact that the West seemed to wish to set its own cultural values as universal dogmas. He asserted that human rights could not be regarded as divine revelations and maintained that intellectual colonialism should be categorically rejected. He concluded by stating that Unesco provided a special forum where universality could effectively be ensured thanks to the participation of all Member States in the work of intellectual inquiry. Unesco was, then, a laboratory of ideas for all and should remain so.

(369) Two delegates stated that human rights emerged as a result of the realities experienced by mankind: research should therefore be based on this experience. For some speakers, the study of human rights should take into account the concrete situation of underprivileged groups.

(370) A discussion ensued concerning the action envisaged in paragraph 13213 relating to 'the problems connected with the rights of peoples and the historical and practical significance of these problems'.

(371) Many speakers expressed their appreciation of the innovation represented by the inclusion, for the first time in Unesco's programme, of activities concerning the rights of peoples. Some delegates, however, declared that the expression 'rights of peoples' had not yet been defined with any degree of accuracy.

(372) Many delegates noted the importance of the activities relating to the problems connected with the rights of peoples. Some delegates regretted that the rights of peoples did not form

the subject of a subprogramme in document 22 C/5. One delegate renewed the offer made by his country to host the meeting of experts planned to be held in Africa in 1985 under the provisions of paragraph 13215 of document 22 C/5.

(373) Another delegate observed that the relationship between human rights and the rights of peoples was described in document 22 C/5 'inadequately, to say the least'. Another delegate proposed that the expression 'the rights of peoples' should be removed from both the programme and the language of Unesco until such time as that notion had been clearly defined and its links with the 'individual' human rights had been determined in a way satisfactory to all. She went on to state that the ambiguity and differences which emerged in discussions on this subject within Unesco resulted from attempts to include among the universally recognized rights notions that did not warrant being termed rights. These were notions connected with economic and social benefits, such as the right to rest, the right to leisure, the right to social security, etc.

(374) Another speaker expressed indignation at the proposal to exclude the concept of the rights of peoples from the programme and vocabulary of Unesco. He was forceful in declaring that the rights of peoples were not discovered by Unesco, but stemmed from the struggle waged by peoples in an effort to recover their human dignity. He also stated - referring to the colonial system - that human rights could not be guaranteed unless the rights of peoples were also guaranteed. Finally, he observed that the rights of peoples were the 'poor relations' of this major programme.

(375) Numerous speakers intervened to point out that there was no reason to oppose human rights and the rights of peoples, since there was a dialectical relationship between the two.

(376) Many speakers expressed their views on the dialectical relationship between human rights and the rights of peoples, emphasizing that it was from the latter that the former derived their real content. Some delegates mentioned the importance assumed by the rights of peoples in Southern Africa enabling men and women to recover their human rights, which were being violated by the system of apartheid.

(377) Several delegates expressed great satisfaction at the activities relating to 'the effective exercise of human rights in specific social and economic conditions'. One delegate stressed the importance of the specific problems faced by migrant workers. In the opinion of another delegate, however, Unesco's programmes in the field of human rights extended far beyond the groups thus identified. It was important, he emphasized, not to confine attention to specific groups, but to study all the situations which prevented the effective exercise of human rights.

(378) Finally, many delegates were of the opinion that the activities to be undertaken in the field of human rights should include the economic aspects and should take account of the socio-cultural context.

(379) Another delegate observed that just as there could be no free people composed of slaves, there could be no free men in an enslaved people. One observer mentioned the massive violations of human rights under the Nazi occupation.

(380) With regard to paragraph 13225, some members of the Commission referred to the procedure adopted by the Executive Board in its 104 EX/Decision 3.3 relating to the examination of cases and questions which might be submitted to Unesco concerning the exercise of human rights in the spheres of its competence.

(381) Some delegates, citing their own personal experience as members of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations responsible for applying this procedure, attested to its effectiveness. One speaker stressed that the main concern of the members of the Committee had always been the sufferings of the individual human being as the victim of the violations of human rights.

Programme XIII. 3 - Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples

(382) Most delegates stressed the value of this programme, which some regarded as a priority. Some delegates called for an increase in the means provided for its implementation; others suggested that the proposed actions should be more practical and concrete. Various speakers pointed out that the implementation of relevant educational activities was a key factor in creating an awareness of major world problems and guaranteeing peace and security - a sine qua non of the development of education, science and culture. Some delegates believed that the references made to educational activities under other programmes were necessary, since they should all be based on the principles of the 1974 Recommendation. In the same spirit, another delegate expressed the hope that at the next session of the General Conference the projects relating to the application of the 1974 Recommendation would be discussed in the Commission that dealt with other educational projects.

(383) Several delegates underscored the usefulness of the Intergovernmental Conference of April 1983, which had helped to amplify the principles of the 1974 Recommendation and had provided an opportunity for fresh thinking on education in Member States.

(384) One delegation pointed out that today more than ever before it was vital to strengthen the teaching of human rights and of the rights of peoples. The flagrant intervention of some powers - setting aside the law and any code of ethics - in the life of peoples who were seeking to exercise their right to self-determination, as had recently been observed, justified any effort on the part of Unesco in this respect.

(385) Several speakers described the measures taken or envisaged in their countries with regard to the application of the 1974 Recommendation and the recommendations of the 1983 Conference which, in the words of one of them,

provided an excellent framework for Unesco's work plan. One speaker hoped that a permanent reporting system would be set up on the measures taken by Member States to apply the 1974 Recommendation.

(386) A few delegates expressed their support for the proposed action in paragraph 13311 and, referring to Recommendation No. 3 of the Intergovernmental Conference, asked Unesco to prepare the plan for the development of education for international understanding, co-operation and peace. One delegate expressed the wish that the relevant text of the work plan in document 22 C/5 should be modified to take account of what was envisaged by the Director-General in document 22 C/74 in this regard. Another delegate suggested that the multilateral consultation referred to in paragraph 13311 should be converted into a category VI meeting, which would give it a higher status corresponding to the importance of the task to be accomplished. A large number of speakers approved the proposed action for the extension and consolidation of the Associated Schools Project, which seemed to them to be an especially suitable way of spreading Unesco's ideals and applying the Recommendation.

(387) Several speakers expressed satisfaction with the results of the World Congress held in Sofia in September 1983 to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Associated Schools Project and emphasized the need to devote increased resources to the development of that Project. One of them expressed the hope that a regional seminar for national co-ordinators would be held in the Asia region similar to that proposed for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(388) One delegate hoped that the Associated Schools would contribute to the preparation of the World Congress to be held in 1985 in connection with International Youth Year.

(389) A number of speakers called for close links between the Associated Schools on the one hand and Unesco Clubs and Associations on the other, at both regional and international levels, in order to increase the effectiveness of action to further the application of the Recommendation. One delegate referred to the World Congress of Unesco Clubs and Associations that was to be held shortly in Tokyo. The majority of those who addressed this issue considered that Unesco support for Associated Schools, Clubs and Associations should also take the form of supplying appropriate documentation and materials and encouraging experimental activities and joint projects for research, studies or publications. Others laid stress on the continuation of studies on subjects of common interest and exchanges of teachers and students. The need to introduce international education at all levels and in all types of education was underscored by several delegates.

(390) Two speakers emphasized the need to include early childhood education in programme actions, since education should be slanted towards peace from infancy. One of them pointed out that a survey was taking place

on current activities in this area and that publication of the findings would be followed by a symposium as part of the preparations for the International Year of Peace.

(391) Several delegates outlined the experience of their own countries with regard to the introduction of international education, particularly education relating to human rights, in technical and vocational education. One of them drew attention to types of training in which this component seemed especially necessary, such as medical, legal and military training.

(392) Several speakers drew attention to the importance of ethical education and the development of intercultural studies in enabling young people to become familiar with different ways of thought. One delegate outlined a scheme by which the teaching of human rights and the rights of peoples could be linked to education for peace through a process of inductive education based on the clarification and deeper understanding of the concept of justice and interpersonal and inter-group harmony. He further emphasized that the aim of education for peace should be a better knowledge and understanding of the fact that there exist non-violent, just and pacific ways of solving human conflicts.

(393) Several statements contained a reference to the inadequacy of teaching materials for the effective introduction of the methods and content of international education at all levels; a further point made in common was an appeal to Unesco to encourage the production of such materials and to make them more accessible. One delegate drew attention to the desirability of revising school textbooks and teaching materials in an interdisciplinary spirit so that they would reflect the principles of the 1974 Recommendation. As a remedy to this shortcoming, another delegate proposed the establishment of an international documentation centre for the development of international education; its many and various tasks would include the exchange and dissemination of information, the conduct of surveys, the organization of seminars, the promotion of research, the award of fellowships and assistance for the translation and circulation of teaching materials. While agreeing that, these functions should be carried out, another speaker thought it would be preferable to entrust them to the Regional Offices for Education, which would have the advantage, among others, of not isolating international education and of facilitating the inclusion of the corresponding methods in the various types and levels of education.

(394) The extension, in higher education, of education for peace, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples aroused the interest of several delegates. One of them considered such extension all the more necessary in that higher education had a definite influence on the education system as a whole, and that it was at this level that the leaders of tomorrow would have to be trained.

(395) Several speakers referred to the extension of action to out-of school education and adult education, stressing the importance of out-

of-school activities in moulding children's and young people's attitudes, and highlighting the benefits of integrating the content of international education into such activities. The same speakers considered there to be a clear need to ensure adequate linkage between formal and non-formal educational activities. One emphasized the value of extending action to adult education for the purpose of generating in parents of students an awareness of the problems involved; another speaker suggested that such extension was the surest means of enabling rural communities to benefit from the implementation of the Recommendation.

(396) Many speakers expressed their views on the question of human rights teaching. Most drew attention to the importance of research in providing a basis for more effective teaching of human rights. Some speakers placed emphasis on Unesco's role as an intellectual centre suited to encouraging a range of research projects aimed at promoting human rights teaching. One speaker stressed the need for research in the same context on human values. A number of speakers were nevertheless of the view that research on human rights should not remain too theoretical; theory must be linked to action. Others gave their assessment of the multidisciplinary research programmes set forth in Programme XIII.

(397) Many speakers highlighted the importance of the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding Cooperation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms with a view to developing a climate of opinion favourable to the strengthening of security and disarmament held at Unesco Headquarters in April 1983, and of the International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights held in Vienna in 1978, including the Plan for the Development of Human Rights Teaching to which it gave rise.

(398) Some speakers deplored the low level of financial resources allocated under this programme. One delegate considered that the Voluntary Fund for the Development of Knowledge of Human Rights through Teaching and Information constituted only a subsidiary and not necessarily reliable resource, and that the regular budget provided for in the 22 C/5 document should consequently be increased. The same delegate highlighted the major role of Member States in carrying out activities relating to human rights teaching.

(399) One observer from a non-governmental organization considered that document 22 C/5 showed a slowing-down in the execution of the Plan for the Development of Human Rights Teaching, and that the importance which should be attached to such teaching was not adequately reflected in the proposed action. Expressing the hope that human rights teaching would henceforth form an integral part, more clearly and specifically, of all Unesco's education action, he referred in this connection to gaps that he had noted in such fields as early childhood education, literacy teaching, the link-up between education and communication, and educational policies.

(400) Some speakers stressed the importance

of non-formal education in human rights teaching. One delegate drew attention to the role of the school and the family in promoting human rights education. Another speaker pointed out that the promotion of democratic practices among students was more important than formal courses of instruction specifically devoted to human rights.

(401) Other proposals concerned the actual content of such teaching. While some delegates wished to remove all references to the rights of peoples, many more urged that the rights of peoples should be included in all educational projects provided for under Programme XIII, 3 in connection with human rights teaching. Some delegates pointed out that human rights teaching was extremely complex, covering types of right and teaching methods that varied from one social context to another. One delegate stressed the need to include certain specific rights of importance in his country such as the right to cultural identity. Another, following the same line of thought emphasized the rights of minorities. He also highlighted the importance of providing training in human rights in the various occupational categories, and invited Unesco to that end to contribute to the production of relevant teaching material.

(402) Referring to Subprogramme XIII, 3, 4, 'Alerting and informing of public opinion and support for youth activities under this programme' many delegates and observers from non-governmental organizations placed emphasis on the youth activities provided for in document 22 C/5, and expressed their support for the methods and strategies of action outlined therein. These speakers stressed that the alerting of young people and their action to promote peace were important features of the activities relating to youth, and that it was crucial to secure the widest possible support of young people in all countries for Unesco's major priority objectives. One speaker drew attention to the need to ensure that young people were better informed of the real dangers of a new world conflict.

(403) Many speakers expressed their complete satisfaction with the content of document 22 C/4 entitled 'Note on the lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1985 with regard to young people', whose relevance and depth of analysis they fully appreciated. They made a point of congratulating the Director-General on the document, which complemented the second Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989). Several delegates emphasized the importance that they attached to the World Congress on Youth planned by Unesco for 1985, and assured Unesco of their willingness to co-operate in preparing and holding the Congress. In this connection, one delegate repeated the offer already made in plenary by his country to host the World Congress and, for that purpose, to make available to the Organization both adequate facilities and appropriate financial resources. One delegate suggested that the World Congress should not be dominated by adults, and that it should provide an occasion for a frank

and open dialogue between the generations.

(404) The representatives of several non-governmental organizations welcomed the close links that had been established by Unesco with youth organizations and reiterated their hope that non-governmental youth organizations and other NGOs concerned would be closely associated in preparations for the Congress.

(405) Some delegates pointed out that their National Commissions were particularly concerned to mobilize young people and to keep them informed through newsletters and the reproduction of documents published by Unesco. Others pointed to various initiatives taken by pupils and students, as for example the organization of competitions designed to create greater awareness of the problems of building peace.

(406) One delegate reiterated what the head of his delegation had already said in plenary, namely, that his country intended to set up an international youth centre for international peace and understanding. This centre, whose activities would be geared to intercultural exchanges and problems relating to development, might be included as one of the pilot projects provided for under Subprogramme VIII. 3. 3, or become a project financed both from the regular programme funds and from extra-budgetary resources. Several delegates supported this initiative.

(407) One speaker referred to the priority which should be given by Unesco to rural youth and young workers. The representative of one NGO stressed the need to continue studies on the status of young people in different socio-cultural contexts, and mentioned that his organization had undertaken with Unesco a comparative study on the situation and aspirations of young workers, the results of which would be made known in connection with International Youth Year.

Programme XIII. 4 - Elimination of discrimination based on sex

(408) Almost all the speakers welcomed the activities proposed in Programme XIII. 4, which they regarded as excellent and satisfactory.

(409) Although certain countries reserved comment for the Commission I debates on Major Programme XIV, many delegates expressed their total support for the programme for the elimination of discrimination based on sex. Several delegates emphasized that forms of discrimination based on sex affected all societies. They also observed that study of the condition of women could not be separated from wider economic and political questions. One delegate stressed that discrimination based on sex should be analysed against the background of other forms of discrimination, particularly racism.

(410) Delegates and representatives of NGOs spoke of the importance they attached to those activities of the programme that involved studies and research into the fundamental rights of women and the elimination of discrimination based on sex. Several delegates stressed the importance of Action 1 for study of the Convention

on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. One delegate, however, emphasized that her country did not approve of certain articles of that Convention. Many delegates also stressed the importance of Action 2, on the study of mechanisms conducive to discrimination based on sex, because even in places where discrimination was proscribed by law, it often persisted in practice.

(411) An observer from an NGO remarked on the importance of the notion of effective enjoyment of the rights introduced in this programme since although legal reforms that bore on women's rights were important, in reality there was almost always a time-lag between the passing of a law and its actual application.

(412) Some delegates attached high priority and fundamental importance to activities that led to denunciation of assaults on the dignity of women, especially through forced prostitution and sexual violence. One delegate congratulated Unesco for having undertaken a systematic study of this serious problem and said that he was looking forward to seeing concrete results emerge from this initiative. One delegate remarked that sexual violence was the most extreme form of assault on the dignity of women.

(413) Two delegates thought that other kinds of discrimination and assaults on the dignity of women, such as discrimination against widows and the practice of child marriage also merited consideration.

(414) Several delegates voiced their support for the studies of the situation of women at times of armed conflict and national liberation struggles. One delegate drew attention to the contribution of women in his country to the struggle for national liberation and spoke of Unesco's special role in this field of research.

(415) One delegate spoke in particular of socio-cultural differences and the effect they had on the concept of women's rights; she observed that the natural role of women complemented man's role and that caution should be exercised in the selection of activities lest these remove woman too far from her natural function as mother. She emphasized also that importance should be attached not only to the material advancement of women but also to their spiritual advancement.

(416) One speaker drew attention to the links between Subprogramme XIII. 4.2 'Women's problems in the fields of research, teaching, education and information' and Subprogramme VI. 5. 5 'Studies on the status of women and development of new approaches'. He also noted the importance of research on critical analysis, theories and paradigms in the social sciences and the humanities in regard to women and the contribution of women researchers in the field.

(417) Several delegates spoke of how important it was to analyse the implications for women of the social and economic changes that were occurring with such extreme rapidity in societies. Another delegate expressed his firm support for studies of the new roles of women and

men in private and public life in rural and urban environments. Such studies were of crucial importance to developing countries, where social and economic changes were occurring with ever greater rapidity, upsetting traditions and prejudices in the process.

(418) Numerous delegates stressed the need to promote the participation of women in decision-making in public and social life.

(419) Several speakers emphasized the importance of activities involving the study of the obstacles women encounter when trying to gain positions of responsibility. They observed also that the participation of women at all levels was of great importance.

(420) Basing his remarks on draft resolution 9, one delegate drew the Commission's attention to the importance of pilot schemes that aimed to promote exchanges of experience, especially by giving priority to developing countries as part of South-South co-operation, without, however, neglecting exchanges of experience with highly industrialized countries.

(421) Several delegates pointed out that the lack of women in positions of responsibility was directly related to the general underestimation of their work; they also stressed that priority should be given to research on the economic role of women, in view of their contribution to development. One delegate emphasized the need to undertake an analysis of the contribution of women in the home in relation to their work outside the home. Both paid and unpaid work should be taken into account, as well as non-categorized work.

(422) Lastly, many speakers mentioned the world conference to be held in Nairobi in 1985 to evaluate the results of the United Nations Decade for Women. They urged that the results of the work proposed in Programme XIII, 4 be made known to that conference as a means of making its discussions more fruitful.

C. Reply by the representative of the Director-General

(423) Before giving the floor to the representative of the Director-General for her reply to the debate on Unit 21, the Chairman of the Commission invited the Legal Adviser to clarify two points made during the discussion.

(424) The Legal Adviser provided information on the concept of the rights of peoples and on the procedures, as defined by decision 3.3 of the Executive Board adopted at its 104th session, for the examination of communications alleging violations of human rights in the fields of competence of Unesco.

(425) As regards the rights of peoples, he pointed out that three rights were expressly recognized throughout the word: the right to self-determination of peoples recognized by the Charter of the United Nations; the rights of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962; and the equal rights of peoples, also contained in the Charter of the United Nations. On a

regional scale, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in 1981 by the Organization of African Unity recognized in addition the right to development, the right to an adequate environment and the right to peace and security.

(426) With respect to the procedures set out in 104 EX/Decision 3.3 of the Executive Board, the Legal Adviser stated that the various elements of the procedures taken individually were neither original nor new. In this regard, he cited precedents existing in several organizations of the United Nations system. He emphasized that it was the combination of such elements that made the Unesco procedures original.

(427) The Acting Assistant Director-General for the Social Sciences, in her reply to the debate, warmly thanked, on behalf of the Director-General, all of the sixty-nine speakers (including seven observers from non-governmental organizations and one observer from an intergovernmental organization) who had taken the floor on Major Programme XIII. To save time, the representative of the Director-General had to shorten her reply in order to give the delegates the maximum opportunity to discuss the draft resolutions.

(428) She expressed her satisfaction that the discussion of Unit 21 had been held in the atmosphere of genuine mutual understanding described in connection with the fifth task of the second Medium-Term Plan. This, she declared, had greatly eased the work of the Director-General's representative, inasmuch as questions raised by some speakers had been answered in the speeches of others in the course of the dialogue that had taken place. It was true, she said, that each of the speakers had been able to express his or her viewpoint firmly and clearly; it was nevertheless reassuring to note that the atmosphere of the discussion had been marked by the will to listen to one another and by respect for the viewpoints expressed by different speakers.

(429) Most of the speakers had expressed their support for the activities proposed in the different programmes and subprogrammes, stating them to be in complete accordance with the lines of emphasis of the Medium-Term Plan. Some of the speakers had shown a special interest in specific activities, and others had announced their countries' intention to participate in certain activities, even offering to serve as host countries.

(430) The general attitude that had emerged from the discussion was therefore one of support for Major Programme XIII. The representative of the Director-General mentioned that the Secretariat had not, however, ignored the reservations expressed by certain representatives of Member States concerning some of the proposed activities, including even the suggestion that a number of them be deleted. For example, one Member State had proposed deleting the notion of the rights of peoples from Major Programme XIII; however, through the dialogue that had been established within the Commission, practically all of the speakers had expressed their desire, on the contrary, to encourage Unesco to pursue the work of reflecting on such rights and carrying out studies on the subject. Certain speakers considered

the resources for Major Programme XIII, or for certain parts of it, to be highly inadequate.

(431) The representative of the Director-General first replied to the questions concerning the balance between the activities envisaged under Programme XIII. 1 'Maintenance of Peace and International Understanding' and Programme XIII. 2 'Respect for Human Rights'. She stressed the fact that the Director-General had taken care to ensure that all of the proposed activities were in complete accordance with the second Medium-Term Plan, in order, in particular, to maintain the consensus achieved during the fourth extraordinary session of the General Conference, and also to achieve a balance between training and research activities and action for public information and promotion of awareness of the problems of maintaining peace and promoting respect for human rights.

(432) In the ensuing discussion, certain delegates suggested that human rights were not given sufficiently prominent status in Major Programme XIII, while others expressed the opinion that peace and disarmament were not given the place they deserved in view of the real dangers currently threatening world peace.

(433) Others still stated that the rights of peoples seemed to have been neglected in Major Programme XIII, bearing in mind that many countries wished to have at their disposal the results of research on the question of such rights and their relationship to human rights.

(434) Other speakers, finally, discussing certain 'new' activities said to have been introduced into document 22 C/5, considered that such activities fell within the competence of the United Nations. In this regard, the representative of the Director-General referred the delegates to the Director-General's replies to the debates of the Executive Board and the General Conference.

(435) In reply to a question raised by a delegate regarding the publication provided for in paragraph 13124 of document 22 C/5 of a work on military strategic doctrines, the representative of the Director-General stressed that this was a line of action which had been initiated by the Organization with the 20 C/5 Programme and Budget (1978-1980) and continued within the framework of the 21 C/5 document (1981-1983), and which brought to a close the series of studies undertaken, for which the different authors - including university teachers and Professor Sakamoto, President of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) - had already delivered their manuscripts for publication.

(436) The representative of the Director-General pointed out that it was inappropriate to talk of duplication of work; what was involved was a series of complementary approaches by different organizations of the United Nations system. The world problems studied might be the same, but each agency tackled them within its particular fields of competence. In the case of Unesco, world problems had to be approached from the standpoint of education, science

culture and communication. The political analysis of world problems undertaken by the United Nations could not duplicate the scientific analysis made by Unesco. These were in fact two approaches that fully complemented one another, as indeed was attested by several recommendations of both the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

(437) Replying to the concern expressed by speakers who considered that no enough prominence had been given in Programme XIII. 3 to human rights teaching, one observer stating in particular that the recommendations of the last six regional conferences of ministers of education had referred to education for peace but not to the teaching of human rights, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that human rights education and teaching were the subject not only of the activities proposed in paragraphs 13312 and 13317 to 13319 but of the entire Programme XIII. 3, since the targets of the four subprogrammes and virtually all the activities of that programme referred explicitly to education for respect for human rights. She added that in order to gain a precise idea of the prominence given to human rights teaching in the 22 C/5 document, reference should be made to various other major programmes, programmes and subprogrammes, and to the introductions to the education programmes indicating that the proposed activities would be established in co-ordination with those of Programme XIII. 3; she further noted that proposed resolution 4.1 also referred to human rights. She recalled that the draft programme and budget formed a whole, that the different major programmes and programmes intermeshed and that they could not be correctly interpreted without cross-reference to the others.

(438) The representative of the Director-General indicated that at least three of the five regional conferences of ministers organized within the context of the first Medium-Term Plan, namely those held in Colombo, Mexico City, and Sofia, which had in fact adopted recommendations containing references to peace, had also adopted a declaration or recommendations which included explicit references to human rights. She voiced the hope that her explanations had succeeded in dispelling the fears expressed by certain delegates and the observer of one non-governmental organization regarding the prominence given to human rights education and teaching.

(439) The representative of the Director-General noted with considerable satisfaction, and was greatly encouraged by, the importance that Member States attached to Programme XIII. 4 by giving it their virtually unanimous support.

(440) Before ending, she stressed once again how impressed her colleagues and she herself had been by the searching nature of the discussion, and the sincerity and originality of the thoughts voiced in regard to the questions dealt with in this major programme - questions that were of vital concern to everyone. For its part, the Secretariat had found the debate very rewarding and stimulating, and was also encouraged by the confidence that many delegates

had made a point of expressing in the Director-General. On his behalf, she thanked the delegates for the expressions of support, suggestions, thoughts and offers of co-operation that they had formulated. She stated that the spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding that had been the keynote of the discussion of Unit 21 afforded the Secretariat the conviction that Major Programme XIII would provide a new and fruitful framework for intellectual and moral co-operation, against a background of mutual respect of peoples, in order that the social and human sciences and philosophy should serve, as part of the effort to renew values, to clarify the contribution that respect for human rights and the rights of peoples could make to the establishment of peace and international understanding.

D. Recommendations concerning Discussion Unit 21

(441) At the invitation of the Chairman, the Commission examined the draft resolutions concerning Unit 21.

(442) In the light of the Director-General's explanations, all or part of the following draft resolutions were withdrawn by their sponsors: DR. 73 submitted by Poland.

DR. 86 submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Parts 1, 3 and 4 were withdrawn, but Part 2 proposing the amendment of paragraph 6 (c) was retained with the amendment proposed by the Chairman.

The delegate of the USSR agreed, in a spirit of co-operation, to withdraw certain parts of this draft resolution but reiterated the importance which his government attached to the questions mentioned in it, particularly the concept of the rights of peoples.

DR. 121 submitted by the Philippines, suggesting a study of the status of scientists with a view to the possible formulation of a recommendation. The delegate of the Philippines wished that this suggestion should be taken into consideration, as far as possible, in the preparation of 22 C/5 Approved and in the implementation of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

DR. 122 submitted by the Philippines and referring to peace movements.

DR. 123 submitted by the German Democratic Republic on the subject of information dossiers on disarmament.

DR. 171 submitted by Mongolia proposing the addition of a reference to the rights of peoples in certain parts of proposed resolution 13.1 referring to the titles of programmes and subprogrammes of Major Programme XIII.

DR. 204 submitted by India concerning the establishment of an International Resource Centre for the Development of International Education. As this draft resolution had not been received within the time-limit laid down for draft resolutions with budgetary implications, it was withdrawn by India on the

understanding that the Director-General would take preliminary steps to study the feasibility of this project during the next biennium.

DR. 228 and Add., submitted by Nigeria was withdrawn as regards the amendment proposed to paragraph 6 (c) (ii).

DR. 234 submitted by Venezuela concerning the Latin American-Caribbean Youth Centre.

DR. 247 submitted by Bangladesh suggesting a meeting on the role of men and women in the family and in society.

DR. 305 and DR. 306 submitted by the United States of America proposing the deletion of certain paragraphs from Major Programme XIII.

DR. 325 and DR. 330 submitted by the United States of America suggesting additions to two paragraphs of 22 C/5.

The delegate of the United States of America, while agreeing in a spirit of co-operation to withdraw the above-mentioned draft resolutions, declared once again his government's concern over the questions raised in them, namely that programmes concerning conflicts and disarmament exceed Unesco's mandate, and others promoting peace and disarmament should also promote human rights, and that freedom of the mass media to disseminate views should be guaranteed absolutely in any activities studying the harmonization of peace and disarmament.

DR. 334 submitted by France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, concerning (a) the need for disarmament education to be based on the compiling and dissemination of objective information and (b) co-ordination with the organizations of the United Nations system, the authors of the draft resolution having been assured that the Director-General shared the concerns expressed in it, especially in paragraphs 7 and 8.

DR. 344 submitted by Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangladesh and Morocco concerning the preparation of an anthology on peace and understanding between peoples, the authors having been assured that the ideas expressed in the draft resolution will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1986-1987 (23 C/5).

(443) In accordance with the wishes of the delegate of Yugoslavia, DR. 354 was transmitted to Commission I for examination.

(444) In addition, the Commission decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference adopt the following draft resolutions:

DR. 170 submitted by Mongolia, concerning the results of the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended during the meeting.

With regard to this draft resolution, the delegate of the United Kingdom expressed reservations based on his country's position regarding the powers of local authorities, and regarding the autonomy of the family, of schools and institutions of higher education, and of the media.

The delegate of the Netherlands associated himself with those reservations. The delegate of the United States expressed reservations based on the federal structure of his country. The delegate of Canada stated that the situation of his country, in this respect, was the same as that of the United States. The delegate of Switzerland pointed out the need to take the internal legislation of Member States into account, and the delegate of Belgium spoke of the situation of a country containing two different communities (22 C/Resolution 13. 3).

DR. 323 submitted by Bulgaria, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Byelorussian SSR, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, India, Argentina, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Congo, Czechoslovakia and Romania to foster co-ordination between Associated Schools and Unesco Clubs (22 C/Resolution 13. 4).

DR. 358 submitted by Yugoslavia, India and Algeria concerning the procedure laid down in 104 EX/Decision 3. 3, as amended during the meeting (22 C/Resolution 13).

(445) Finally, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt a series of amendments to resolution 13. 1 proposed in paragraph 13002 of document 22 C/5 as follows:

DR. 86 submitted by the USSR, in paragraph 2, as amended by the Chairman, after discussion during the meeting, in connection with subparagraph 6 (c) (iv) (22 C/Resolution 13. 1).

DR. 228 and Add. , submitted by Nigeria in connection with paragraph 6 (d) of resolution 13. 1 as amended by the Director-General (22 C/Resolution 13. 1).

DR. 327 submitted by the United States of America as amended by the Chairman after discussion during the meeting, in paragraph 2, with regard to subparagraph 6 (b) (i) of resolution 13. 1 (22 C/Resolution 13. 1).

The delegate of Afghanistan regretted that the inviolability and universality of the rights of peoples concepts which had been raised by a large number of delegations, had not been mentioned in the text.

DR. 335 submitted by Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, proposing an amendment to paragraph 6 (c) (i) of resolution 13. 1 (22 C/Resolution 13. 1).

(446) The Commission examined the draft resolutions with budgetary implications, viz DR. 9 submitted by Norway and DR. 29 Rev. , submitted by Sweden, Austria, Iceland, Nigeria, Switzerland, Greece, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Bolivia, Denmark and Finland, and decided to resume examination thereof on completing its work.

(447) The Commission examined document 22 C/85, the resolution proposed by the Director-General in paragraph 62 of that document and the following three draft resolutions.

DR. 348 submitted by France. This draft resolution was withdrawn and the Director-General's proposal in paragraph 4 of his note concerning it was included in the resolution proposed by him in paragraph 62 of document 22 C/85.

DR. 351 submitted by Austria, Netherlands, Australia and Colombia. After debate, this draft resolution was withdrawn. The Commission agreed, however, that the main idea contained therein should be incorporated, in amended form, in the resolution contained in paragraph 62 of document 22 C/85.

DR. 352 submitted by Austria. This draft resolution was also withdrawn, following the Director-General's suggestion to amend the resolution contained in paragraph 62 of document 22 C/85 so as to take into account the proposals put forward in the draft resolution.

(448) The Commission then decided by consensus to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution, as amended, contained in paragraph 62 of document 22 C/85 (22 C/Resolution 13. 5).

(449) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Major Programme XIII, including the budget estimates for each of the relevant programmes set out in paragraphs 13101 to 13426, subject to possible adjustments resulting from draft resolutions with budgetary implications or any technical modifications that might be made.

(450) The Commission then began the examination of proposed resolution 13. 1 as a whole (paragraph 13002 of document 22 C/5). At the request of the United States, a separate vote was taken on paragraphs 6 (a) and 6 (c) of resolution 13. 1. Paragraph 6 (a) was adopted by 35 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions. Paragraph 6 (c) was adopted by 39 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions. The resolution as a whole, as set out in paragraph 13002, was then put to the vote, and the Commission recommended, by 50 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, the adoption of resolution 13. 1 as amended (22 C/Resolution 13. 1).

(451) The Commission recommended by consensus that the General Conference appropriate under the regular programme, for Major Programme XIII, an amount of \$4,155,700, on the understanding that that figure, expressed in 'constant dollars', would be subsequently adjusted to take into account the cost of inflation during the period 1981-1983, and that it could also be adjusted following recommendations of the joint meeting of the Administrative Commission and the five Programme Commissions.¹

1. This will include the final and definitive distribution by appropriation line of the reserve of one million dollars for draft resolutions submitted by Member States and approved by the General Conference.

ITEM 18 - IMPLEMENTATION OF 21 C/RESOLUTION 14.1 CONCERNING
EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE OCCUPIED
ARAB TERRITORIES

(452) The Chairman introduced item 18 of the agenda 'Implementation of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories'. He then listed the various documents comprising the report of the Director-General (document 22 C/18 and its two addenda) and drew the Commission's attention to the draft resolution (document 22 C/COM V/DR. 3) submitted to it for consideration.

(453) The representative of the Director-General then presented the report of the Director-General entitled 'Implementation of 21 C/Resolution 14.1 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories' (document 22 C/18 and its two addenda) submitted in accordance with resolution 14.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, in which it decided to include this matter on the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Conference. The representative of the Director-General said that the report explained the measures taken by the Director-General with a view to the implementation of the resolution and reported on certain events affecting the situation of those institutions in the occupied Arab territories, as well as on correspondence and communications which had been brought to the Director-General's notice since the twenty-first session of the General Conference. He concluded by informing the Commission that the Secretariat had just received a telegram from the Director of the UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education saying that the Israeli military authorities had ordered two other UNRWA/Unesco schools in the West Bank to be closed for one month from 15 November 1983.

(454) Sixteen delegates and one representative of a national liberation organization took part in the debate on the agenda item.

(455) The delegate of Iraq took the floor to introduce the draft resolution (document 22 C/COM V/DR. 3) submitted by his country and twenty others. While commending the action taken by Unesco and the Director-General in support of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, he explained that the object of the draft resolution was to invite all Member States to request Israel to rescind all military orders that were imposed upon those territories and were at variance with the right to education and academic freedom, to take the necessary measures for the reopening of the schools and universities closed by order of the occupying authorities, to request Unesco to strengthen its technical and material support to those institutions, and to establish a university scholarship fund financed by donations for students in the occupied Arab territories. In conclusion, he said that the draft resolution was a moderate one. He hoped that it would be widely supported by the delegations and that its adoption would serve the Palestinian cause.

(456) Most of the speakers who took part in the debate commended Unesco's action in support of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, as reflected in the report of the Director-General, and expressed support for the draft resolution. One speaker said that the occupation of the territories constituted a flagrant violation of the principles of international law and that the territories were neither administered nor annexed, but merely occupied by the occupying authorities. He added that the key to the problem lay in its political dimension and that so long as a political solution had not been found the question of the situation in the occupied Arab territories would continue to be discussed at sessions of the General Conference for a long time to come. In his view, the authorities occupying these territories should be made to respect the historical and cultural identity of the Palestinian people. One delegate noted that the Director-General's report showed that the situation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories was steadily deteriorating. The restrictions placed by the occupying authorities on the functioning of educational institutions were in fact meant to prevent Palestinian students from pursuing their studies and to compel them to leave the territories; this, he added, was in keeping with the intention of those authorities to bring about a mass exodus of the inhabitants. Another delegate considered that the policy of the military authorities in the occupied territories was comparable to that of the Axis countries during the Second World War. It was, in other words, a policy of 'might is right'. Another speaker expressed appreciation of the quality of the Director-General's report, which he found objective and comprehensive. He stated that the occupying authorities were trying to undermine the right to education and the culture of the Palestinian people by imposing upon it a large number of military orders, particularly Military Order No. 854, and that that policy aimed to destroy the cultural identity of the Palestinian people and constituted a threat to peace in the Middle East. Two speakers referred to the debate on the status of the city of Jerusalem which had been the subject of item 60 of the agenda of the present session of the General Conference. One delegate, while supporting the draft resolution, expressed some reservations concerning the use of expressions such as 'a policy of annihilation of Arab culture' and 'to annihilate the cultural identity' which were to be found, respectively, in paragraph (b) of the preamble and in paragraph 2 of the operative part of the draft resolution. Since the previous session of the General Conference there had been, in his view, a regrettable escalation in the vocabulary used in draft resolutions and he asked the sponsors of draft resolution 22 C/COM V/DR. 3 to avoid such an escalation

in order to secure the largest possible number of votes by Member States. Several speakers appealed to Israel to co-operate with Unesco and heed the resolutions and decisions which had been adopted by the General Conference and the Executive Board. One delegate stated that his delegation associated itself with the draft resolution and particularly welcomed the idea of establishing a university scholarship fund for students in the occupied Arab territories. Two speakers, while expressing support for the draft resolution, voiced concern at the time it might take before positive results were achieved.

(457) Two speakers stated that their delegations would vote against draft resolution 22 C/COM V/DR. 3. The first considered that the draft resolution was an unjust and inequitable political text emanating from countries which had never recognized her country and that the content of the draft resolution exceeded Unesco's competence. She added that her country had always recognized its obligations with respect to the rights of the Palestinian population and that it always remained in permanent contact with that population. She also stated, quoting figures, that progress had been made, as a result of the policy of the occupying authorities, at all levels of the education system in those territories, including enlargement of facilities. She spoke of Israel's policy of non-intervention in programme studies, which followed the educational systems in Egypt and Jordan. She added that universities in the territories were closed only in cases when violent activities interfered with public order and endangered public safety, explaining that in some cases the violence erupted due to internal conflicts between students from different political groups or between the students and the university authorities, and that in some cases the universities were closed by their own authorities. She also mentioned improvements made following the recommendations of the mission sent by the Director-General to study the situation in the territories. The second of these speakers considered that the Director-General's report contained certain 'controversial documents of a political nature' which were not in keeping with the purpose of the report. The same delegate thought that the preambular part of the draft resolution was tendentious and raised serious questions as to the possibility of an impartial examination of so complex a matter.

(458) The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization stated that it was not possible to speak about the situation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories without mentioning the policy of occupation and repression practised in those territories. He added that that policy of occupation did not correspond to a traditional type of occupation based on racism through which the occupying authority recognized but at the same time denigrated the other party. The policy being pursued consisted in occupying the territories, driving the inhabitants out and removing all trace of the Palestinian people. After recalling the facts and events which had led to the closure of

several educational institutions in the occupied Arab territories, the PLO representative requested that the report of the mission sent by the Director-General to the occupied Arab territories be published so that, at its next session, the General Conference could take cognizance of it. He concluded by saying that the least that the General Conference could do was adopt the draft resolution and that it was high time that other ways were found whereby Unesco could carry out its task with regard to educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories.

(459) Speaking at the conclusion of the debate, the representative of the Director-General, replying to the delegate who had felt that the Director-General's report contained documents of a controversial and of a political nature, observed that the documents and correspondence quoted or summarized in the Director-General's report concerned the situation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories. In reply to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization who had expressed a wish that the report of the mission dispatched to the occupied Arab territories by the Director-General in the spring of 1982 be published and placed before the General Conference, the representative of the Director-General indicated that the Director-General submitted his own reports to the governing bodies of the Organization and that the report of the mission composed of members of the Secretariat was intended for the Director-General. He added that in the report on the situation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories submitted to the Executive Board at its 116th session, which formed part of document 22 C/18, the Director-General had already informed the Board of the conclusions and recommendations of that mission.

(460) One delegate, speaking on behalf of the countries which had sponsored the draft resolution, said that in the original version of that text paragraph 2 had referred to a policy 'calculated to efface culture' and not to the 'annihilation' of culture. Another speaker raised a point of procedure, referring to the fact that the draft resolution had not been distributed to delegations twenty-four hours before the vote. The Legal Adviser and the Chairman explained that, in fact, in accordance with practice and following a tradition long accepted in the Organization, the general rule concerning the minimum period within which a draft resolution could be considered was applied with some degree of flexibility. Following the explanation given by the speaker who had introduced the draft resolution, the Chairman proposed that preambular paragraph (b) should be amended so that the phrase in question would read '... a policy designed to efface Arab culture ...', and that operative paragraph 2 should also be altered to read: '... measures taken by Israel to efface the cultural identity of ...'.

(461) Draft resolution 22 C/COM V/DR. 3 was then put to the vote. The Commission

recommended by 55 votes to 12, with 18 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution as amended. The delegates of

the following Member States explained their vote: Austria, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Norway and Chile (22 C/Resolution 23).

ITEM 11 - DISCUSSION UNITS 18, 19, 20 AND 21

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS WITH BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

(462) At the end of its twenty-second meeting, the Commission considered the seventeen draft resolutions relating to the four discussion units concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5), namely Units 18 and 19 (Major Programme XI - Culture and the future), Unit 20 (Major Programme XII - The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid), and Unit 21 (Major Programme XIII - Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples).

(463) In view of the fact that the draft resolutions submitted by Member States represented a total of \$1,090,000, whereas the amount allocated to Commission V for that purpose, from the reserve of one million dollars, had been set at \$339,000, the Chairman convened a meeting of the Bureau of Commission V on 15 November 1983. At that meeting it was decided, in the light of clarifications provided by the representatives of the Director-General, to divide the sum of \$339,000 in such a way as to satisfy all the Member States concerned. The members of the Bureau accordingly conducted negotiations with the respective sponsors of the draft resolutions.

(464) When it turned its attention to this question, the Commission endorsed the proposals of the Bureau put forward with the agreement of the sponsors of the draft resolutions and announced by the Chairman. The Commission therefore decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the following draft resolutions, and invite the Director-General to take account of them, within the limits of the appropriation, in the execution of the Approved Programme for 1984-1985.

Major Programme XI - Culture and the future

- DR. 9 (Norway) concerned with improving the status of women - Subprogramme XI. 4. 2 (\$10,000) (see also Major Programme XIII);
- DR. 12 (Sweden) calling for an increase in the subvention to International PEN. DR. 281 (Belgium), while not mentioning budgetary implications, had the same objective (\$17,000);
- DR. 13 (Sweden) envisaging an increase in the funds allocated to Subprogramme XI. 4. 1 (\$24,000);
- DR. 17 (Argentina) concerning comparative studies of cultural values in Latin America (\$11,000);

- DR. 18 (USSR), amended by its sponsor, providing for a feasibility study with a view to the establishment of a subregional centre for the cultural heritage of the countries of Eastern Europe (\$20,000);
- DR. 20 (Argentina) concerning interdisciplinary studies on Latin American culture (the other parts of the draft resolution have been withdrawn) (\$10,000);
- DR. 37 (Czechoslovakia) concerning the organization of a working group with a view to setting up a videogram collection (\$14,000);
- DR. 214 (Austria) calling for an increase in the subvention to MEDIACULT (\$3,000);
- DR. 236 (Switzerland) envisaging support for musical composition and publishing (paragraph 11325 of the 22 C/5 document - \$10,000);
- DR. 249 (Bulgaria) calling for the establishment of a data bank in the House of Humour and Satire in Gabrovo (\$10,000);
- DR. 284 (Australia) requesting support for the Indian Ocean Arts Festival (1984) (\$10,000);
- DR. 294 (Madagascar, Tanzania and Cameroon) envisaging financial support for EACROTANAL and CERDOTOLA (\$10,000).

Major Programme XII - The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid

- DR. 19 (USSR), as amended, concerning the organization of an informal consultation of experts on the studies that need to be carried out on socio-economic and political causes of racism and apartheid with a view to an international meeting to be held in 1986 (\$25,000);
- DR. 35 (France, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Sudan and Zambia) concerning the commemoration of the tricentenary of the Code Noir (\$50,000).

Major Programme XIII - Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples

- DR. 9 (Norway) on improving the status of women - Subprogramme XIII. 4. 3 (see also Major Programme XI) (\$57,000);
- DR. 29 Rev. and Add., (Norway, Sweden) providing for an increase in the allocation to Programme XII. 3 (\$57,000).

(465) The Commission decided to take note of DR. 7 (Argentina) concerning the production of films on dance, which no longer had any budgetary implications, as its author had accepted the Director-General's suggestion that the activities concerned be deferred to the next biennium.

II. Report of the Administrative Commission

Introduction

Part I - Item 10 - Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1984-1985 and review of budgeting techniques and the budget estimates for 1984-1985

Part II - Item 11 - Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985

Part III - Methods of work of the Organization

Item 35 - Working languages of the Organization

Item 36 - Reduction of the volume of documentation for the General Conference

Financial questions. Staff questions. Headquarters questions.

INTRODUCTION

(1) The Administrative Commission elected its Chairman by acclamation at its first meeting and its four Vice-Chairmen and its Rapporteur, also by acclamation, at its second meeting. The Commission's officers were as follows:

Chairman: Mr Azzedine Guellouz
(Tunisia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Krishna Raj Aryal (Nepal)
Mr Hector J. Estrella-Polanco
(Dominican Republic)
Mr Jean-Félix Loung (United
Republic of Cameroon)
Mr P.A. Pavlovic (Yugoslavia)

Rapporteur: Mr Carlos Neves Ferreira
(Portugal)

(2) The Commission then went on to adopt its work plan and draft timetable as contained in documents 22 C/2 and 22 C/ADM/1.

(3) In accordance with standard practice,

the present report includes only those parts of the discussions which have a direct bearing on the decisions of the Commission. The name of a delegation is mentioned only if one of its members has submitted a proposal on which the Commission had to take a decision or if a delegate expressly requested that the name of his country be mentioned in connection with a statement which he wished to have recorded in the report of the Commission.

(4) The Commission then proceeded to examine item 10 of the agenda (Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1984-1985) together with item 34 (Review of budgetary techniques) and item 11 (Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 - Application of budgeting techniques to 22 C/5). A separate report on this question was submitted to the plenary meeting of the General Conference.

PART I

ITEM 10 - ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL BUDGET CEILING FOR 1984-1985
REVIEW OF BUDGETING TECHNIQUES AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1984-1985

(5) At the outset, the Commission noted that the deliberations on items 34 and 11 would serve as a basis for the report to the plenary on the methods of preparing the budget and the budget estimates for its consideration of the provisional budget ceiling for 1984-1985, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 46 of document 22 C/2 (Organization of the work of the General Conference) adopted by the plenary at its fourth meeting on 26 October 1983.

ITEM 34 - REVIEW OF BUDGETING TECHNIQUES

(6) In his presentation of the report by the Director-General on this subject (22 C/34), the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget explained that the Organization's budgeting techniques had been developed to cope with two factors, namely, the inflation which since 1967 had gradually become of significant world-wide concern on the one hand, and, on the other, the fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar, the fixed parity of which had been discontinued since December 1971. He emphasized that these techniques served to distinguish clearly expenditures which were subject to control by the Organization, such as the number and kind of meetings, the quantity and quality of publications and the number and categories of posts, from those which were beyond the control of the Organization, such as the costs of inflation and the fluctuation in the United States dollar which was the unit of account of the Organization.

(7) The Commission was reminded that these techniques had been adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session in 1976, and confirmed at its twentieth session in 1978, and at its twenty-first session in 1980, and had also been recommended by the Executive Board, following an intensive study thereof at its 113th and 114th sessions. The General Conference, in resolution 38.1 adopted at its twenty-first session, whereby it instructed the Executive Board to undertake this study, requested the

Director-General to take into account the resulting recommendations of the Executive Board in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985. The Assistant Director-General said that the Director-General had faithfully followed these directives of the General Conference and the Executive Board in preparing document 22 C/5.

(8) In the ensuing debate, thirty-four delegates took part, some taking the floor more than once. Several delegates commended the conciseness and the high quality of the document and thanked the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget for the quality of his presentation, which would facilitate the deliberations of the Commission. Other delegates expressed some doubts on certain points of document 22 C/5.

(9) The debate focused on the following topics:
Budgetary transparency
Use of the principle of the constant dollar
Independent calculation of inflation costs and full budgeting
Separate treatment of currency fluctuation
Evaluation.

Budgetary transparency

(10) The majority of delegates who addressed themselves to this subject supported the budgeting techniques applied by the Director-General as recommended by the Executive Board at its 114th session and reaffirmed by it at its 116th session. To them these techniques did allow a clear identification of the real growth, and preserved the integrity of the programme by separating the cost factors beyond the control of the Organization, enhancing cost-efficiency in the budgetary administration, for the ultimate aim of budgeting techniques was to maximize the use of the Organization's resources. Two delegates termed these techniques a dynamic process, responding to the requirements of dynamic programme execution.

(11) Several delegates considered that Unesco's budgeting techniques, though professional, were complicated and thus difficult to understand for laymen. Therefore more legibility should be sought. One of them felt that these techniques dealt in constant value where there existed no constancy either in the United States dollar or in the French franc. Another delegate considered that while the stated role of these techniques was to present budgetary data in a transparent manner to enable the governing body to make decisions, they led to digression in determining budgetary growth both in real and nominal terms: for instance, when there was a surplus in the provisions for currency fluctuation in the current period, it should be eliminated from the basis of comparison. It seemed that one possible way to modify Unesco's budgetary techniques for the future would be to request the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to review them in the context of the co-ordination of budgeting techniques throughout the United Nations system.

(12) Others, while agreeing to a point with the budgetary transparency brought about by these techniques, considered that they obscured the real growth by dissimulating the additional costs added by the reserve for draft resolutions, due to the change to the full budgeting principle and by the fortuitous appreciation of the United States dollar. They emphasized that these factors were completely independent and should be taken into account whenever the real growth factor was considered. These speakers expressed the opinion that this obscurity highlighted the need to seek external advice, namely from the JIU. Several delegates stressed the relevance of a comparative study of the budgeting techniques employed by other organizations of the United Nations system. Still another delegate said that the budgeting techniques, considered as a whole, obscured real growth, that he assumed to be of the order of 10 per cent.

(13) Several delegates wished to see more efficiency, in particular by seeking savings in administrative costs. One of them hoped that the country where the Organization's Headquarters was located might bear some of the costs of inflation and currency fluctuation. Another delegate underlined that the aim of budgeting techniques should be to implement the control of budget growth.

(14) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget thanked all speakers who had commended the efforts of the Director-General in developing and refining the budgeting techniques. He stated that Unesco's budgeting techniques had been recognized as advanced among the organizations of the United Nations system. They had been developed to suit the situation faced by the Organization, which was quite different from that of the other agencies. For instance, the United Nations, which had its Headquarters in New York, had different budgetary requirements. In making his study, the Director-General had consulted other organizations, whose reaction was that the budgeting techniques of each organization should be those that could best cope with its given situation.

(15) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget pointed out to the Commission that Unesco's techniques enabled comparison in real terms on programme level, i.e. any increase or decrease therein was strictly due to programme factors. Changes in inflation and currency fluctuation factors, such as those

presented in 22 C/5 Rev.1 and Rev. 2; affected only Parts VII and VIII of the budget, without necessitating modification of any figures expressed in constant dollars in Parts I-VI. These techniques, therefore, served to preserve programme integrity, by protecting it from the impact of inflation and currency fluctuation, while at the same time facilitating daily execution of the programme and budget with administrative economy. Concentration of the cost factors in Parts VII and VIII contributed to the transparency of the programme budget (Parts I-VI). Thus, in the case of the 1984-1985 budget, the programme growth of 6 per cent was maintained while the total budget was decreased by some 10 per cent.

(16) The Commission was further informed that the 1983 work programme of the JIU included a study of the 'Budgets and Medium-Term Plans of the organizations of the United Nations system'; and that, as mentioned in paragraph 52 of document 22 C/34, the Director-General would spare no effort to improve Unesco's budgeting techniques, taking into consideration all the opinions expressed during the debate of the Administrative Commission as well as the recommendations that the JIU might make as a result of its comparative study.

Use of the principle of the constant dollar

(17) A majority of the delegates who spoke on this topic supported the use of the principle of the constant dollar as recommended by the Executive Board. To some of them, this principle was imperative for the transparency of programme and budget presentation. One delegate pointed out that the constant dollar was intended to serve for the six-year medium-term plan period and therefore should not be too high. Another considered that the use of the average of the exchange rates during the twelve months preceding the preparation of the budget was a reasonable method.

(18) However, several delegates questioned the wisdom of continuing the use of this principle. Given the fact that the constant dollar represented an obsolete value - in the case of 1984-1985, three years behind - it represented to one delegate nothing more than an indicative value. Another pointed out that Unesco was the only organization in the United Nations system which used the constant dollar, while others used 'constant cost', which facilitated comparison of the budgets from one period to another. Still another considered that the method of determining the constant dollar by taking the average of the United Nations' operational rates of exchange over the twelve months of the year preceding the preparation of the budget, resulted in a constant value that was excessively low and, therefore, contributed to a lack of clarity in presenting the real growth rate.

(19) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that as Unesco was the first organization in the United Nations system to adopt the biennium programme and budget cycle, some twenty-five years ahead of the other organizations, there was no reason for Unesco to follow the techniques of other agencies as long as its own techniques safeguarded the financial solvency of the Organization. The constant dollar was not an invention of Unesco: many international public and private bodies, as well as economists, used this device

which had proved its value in financial operations conducted on a global scale such as those of Unesco.

Independent calculation of inflation costs and full budgeting

(20) Considering that it represented a significant improvement over previous practice, a large number of delegates supported the change from the semi-full to the full budgeting principle, as recommended by the Executive Board. In their opinion, this change not only removed the constraints hitherto felt on programme and staff administration but also increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness. They further pointed out that this change had been effected by the Director-General without giving rise to any significant increase in the budget ceiling and that it had also harmonized Unesco's practice with that of other organizations of the United Nations system.

(21) Some delegates recognized that the calculation of the cost of inflation for the current period, on the one hand, and for the ensuing period, on the other, was a corollary to the use of the principle of the constant dollar.

(22) Several delegates were against the change from semi-full budgeting to the full budgeting principle. They considered that the usefulness of semi-full budgeting had already been demonstrated, but that it remained to be seen whether the full budgeting principle would lead to a more economical use of funds.

(23) Two delegates asked what additional cost, in nominal budget terms, was due to the change from semi-full budgeting to full budgeting, one of them advancing the figure of US \$7 million. Some delegates questioned, in that context, the accuracy of paragraph 31 of document 22 C/34.

(24) One delegate questioned the need to keep the provisions for full budgeting in a separate part of the budget. He considered that distributing these provisions to each item of the budget would obviate complications. On the other hand, another delegate pointed out that, if these costs were distributed to each item, the C/5 document would become even more complicated.

(25) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that the Director-General had faithfully acted in conformity with the directives of the Executive Board (114 EX/Decision 8.3, paragraph 28) and that the application of the full budgeting principle had not caused any significant rise in the budget ceiling as the overall budget had only increased by 0.5 per cent, as indicated in 22 C/5; in nominal terms, however, he confirmed the figure of \$7 million. He further informed the Commission that, while the costs of inflation occurring during the current period were distributed eventually to each item in the approved programme and budget document since the factor was a known reality, the provisions for the costs of inflation during the ensuing period were kept in Part VII of the budget - Appropriation Reserve - the use of which was subject to the approval of the Executive Board as a matter of prudence, since these were no more than estimates and the actual requirements might be higher or lower than those foreseen.

Separate treatment of currency fluctuation

(26) For the calculation of the provision for

currency fluctuation several delegates considered that the use of the average of the rates of exchange for three months, as recommended by the Executive Board, was reasonable. Others proposed that the exchange rate should be that in force on, or as close as possible to, the date when the budget was adopted.

(27) Caution, however, was voiced by one delegate who warned that if the exchange rate adopted for Part VIII of the budget proved too high because of future depreciation in the value of the United States dollar during the implementation of the budget, it might well prove necessary to convene a costly extraordinary session of the General Conference, whereas if the rate adopted for this part of the budget proved lower than the prevailing rate, the surplus would be refunded to Member States. In his opinion, therefore, a conservative approach should be adopted in determining the rate of exchange for this part of the budget.

(28) Since the provisions for currency fluctuation were not strictly budgetary expenditure, one delegate suggested that a study should be made with a view to dealing with them in future in a reserve outside the budget. The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that the Director-General was of the same opinion, as he had referred to the possibility of setting up such a reserve in his introduction to document 21 C/5 (paragraph 359) in 1980; and that, in view of the continued rise in the value of the United States dollar, the Director-General did not consider it appropriate to pursue the study at this juncture. However, this possibility was not to be totally excluded if future development so warranted (paragraph 30 of document 22 C/34).

Other techniques

(29) The Commission was informed by the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget that other budgeting techniques that had evolved since the inception of the Organization had also continued to be used for the preparation of 22 C/5 and that the Executive Board had recommended that the Director-General use them for the preparation of future C/5 documents with the necessary improvements and innovations. These techniques were:

- (a) zero-based budgeting;
- (b) application of budget standards;
- (c) taking into account staff turnover in the calculation of the budget total;
- (d) breakdown of staff and other indirect programme costs at the programme level;
- (e) apportionment of administrative and common services costs to the programme;
- (f) integration of activities financed by extra-budgetary resources with those financed by the regular budget;
- (g) use of work measurement and analytical estimations of work-load to determine staff requirements.

(30) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget explained to the Commission how 'zero-based budgeting' differed from the 'increment budgeting method' in that, according to the former, all proposals were examined and the budget estimates were constructed from scratch, as in the case of Unesco's budget, whereas according to the latter method, only the new proposals were examined, as in the case of many other public and private organizations and bodies.

(31) Given that the use of budget standards and the taking into account of staff turnover in the calculation of the budget were such commonplace techniques, two delegates considered that they did not deserve a particular mention among the budgeting techniques. One of them said that paragraphs 23, 25 and 27 of document 22 C/34 were obscure. An explanation was given to the Commission as to how the budget standards had been developed, and the reduction had been made for staff turnover which involved savings of a considerable size - \$14 million in the case of the 1984-1985 budget - derived by applying percentages of reduction in the staff costs, by category of posts and by part of the budget, as shown in paragraph 24 of document 22 C/34. Consequently these techniques deserved specific mention.

(32) The integration of extra-budgetary programmes with regular programme activities in the draft programme and budget was found satisfactory. However, it was cautioned that as the volume of extra-budgetary activities was beyond the control of the Organization such information should only be of an indicative nature, in order to avoid giving a distorted picture of the Organization's financial resources.

(33) With regard to the absence of an analysis by modality of programme execution, the Commission was informed that this omission was designed to simplify C/5 presentation and to reduce the size of that document. However, if any delegate requested such an analysis for a portion of a particular programme, the Secretariat would prepare such information accordingly.

(34) A number of delegates expressed their satisfaction that a time-limit had been put to a certain number of activities, but wished that this practice be further expanded. One delegate mentioned that what might be called the 'sunset rule' should govern all activities. The Commission was informed that not all activities were amenable to such a time-limit; for example, subventions. The Commission was assured that the Director-General would make every effort to expand this practice in the future wherever applicable.

Evaluation

(35) Several delegates emphasized the importance of evaluation, some congratulating the Director-General for his intention to reinforce the internal evaluation system by making full use of the resources within the Secretariat. They hoped that the system would be further improved and extended and that external evaluation would be explored. One of them considered that the link between documents C/11 and C/5 was tenuous while another felt that financial information in document 22 C/11 was inadequate. Nevertheless the importance of document 22 C/11 was emphasized by all delegates who referred to it.

(36) Some delegates stressed the need for external evaluation as a means of monitoring the efficiency of the Organization, underlining the advantages of securing independent views in order to improve efficiency.

(37) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that the Director-General intended to structure the internal evaluation system in a decentralized manner at three levels - first by the programme specialists responsible for the planning and execution of the programme; second by the evaluation and co-ordination unit at the sectoral level; and, third by the intersectoral committee.

Naturally, the external evaluation system which had already been applied to various subject-matters would be extended where appropriate. All these efforts would culminate in the improvement of C/11 documents in the future.

Conclusion

(38) A large majority of the delegates who participated in the debate confirmed that the budgeting techniques used for the preparation of document 22 C/5 were in accordance with resolution 38.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session and with the guidelines laid down by the Executive Board in 114 EX/Decision 8.3. They considered that these techniques should continue to be applied for the preparation of the draft programmes and budgets for future biennia, it being understood that the Director-General should adapt these techniques to the prevailing situation if it so warranted. Some delegates expressed the view that the item on budgeting techniques should also be included on the agenda of the next session of the General Conference.

Draft resolution

(39) In considering the draft resolution submitted by the Director-General in paragraph 53 of document 22 C/34, one delegate proposed an amendment to the effect that the Conference should invite the Director-General to seek a JIU review of these techniques and report recommendations on the applicability of these techniques for consideration by the General Conference at its twenty-third session. This amendment was rejected by the Commission by a vote of 10 for and 25 against, with 24 abstentions.

(40) In view of the fact that various alternative amendments had been tabled during the debate on further improvement of these techniques, particularly with regard to their transparency, the Commission established a working group consisting of the delegates of Ghana (who served as Chairman), New Zealand, India, United Republic of Cameroon, France, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Tunisia, with a view to reconciling the various texts. In the subsequent meeting of the Commission, a new paragraph 5 formulated by the working group was adopted by consensus. However, the delegates from the United States of America, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dissociated themselves from this consensus, while the delegates from Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany expressed their reservations.

(41) With the adoption of the new paragraph 5, the Commission decided to recommend for approval by the plenary the resolution, paragraphs 1 and 2 of which are identical with those proposed by the Director-General in document 22 C/34, paragraph 53 (22 C/Resolution 44). In this connection, the delegate of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that in formulating the new paragraph of the resolution, it had been agreed in the above-mentioned working group that the words 'taking into account other sources of information at its disposal' implied the possibility of studying several varieties of budgeting techniques and bearing in mind the results of studies already carried out within the United Nations system'.

ITEM 11 - CONSIDERATION OF THE
PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1984-1985 -
APPLICATION OF BUDGETING TECHNIQUES
TO 22 C/5

(42) Having completed its examination of budgeting techniques, the Commission proceeded to review the application of these techniques to the preparation of document 22 C/5, i.e. the use of the constant dollar, the calculation of the cost of inflation in 1981-1983, and of the cost of inflation in 1984-1985, Part VII of the budget - Appropriation Reserve - and the computation of Part VIII of the budget - Currency Fluctuation.

Use of the constant dollar

(43) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that the constant rates of exchange used for the preparation of 22 C/5, which were intended for use in the following two financial periods, were one United States dollar equal to 6.45 French francs and 2.01 Swiss francs. The rates chosen were the average of the United Nations operational rates of exchange during the twelve months of 1982, and had been considered as reasonable by the Finance and Administrative Commission of the Executive Board at its 116th session (116 EX/49, paragraph 7). It was recalled that for the whole period of the first Medium-Term Plan - 1977-1983 - a constant dollar exchange rate of one United States dollar equal to 4.90 French francs had been used for the preparation of the budgets, and that the rate of one United States dollar equal to 2.48 Swiss francs had been used since 1979. In order to ensure full comparability with the 1984-1985 budget the 1982-1983 base had been recalculated using the new exchange rates of 6.45 French francs and 2.01 Swiss francs to one United States dollar.

(44) Several speakers supported the use of the constant dollar principle which facilitated the identification of programme growth and therefore enhanced the understanding of the budget. One delegate stated that it was essential to use the constant dollar with separate treatment of inflation and currency fluctuation in order to safeguard the integrity of the programme from the impact of cost factors beyond the control of the Organization. Some delegates felt, however, that other techniques such as 'constant costs', used by other organizations of the United Nations system, should be investigated in order to check if they were more adequate to determine real growth and to assure a more economical use of the resources available.

(45) In reply to a delegate who considered the rate of 6.45 French francs to one United States dollar too low, the Commission was provided with information on the average annual rates of the French franc over the last seven years: 1975 - 4.29; 1976 - 4.75; 1977 - 4.93; 1978 - 4.55; 1979 - 4.25; 1980 - 4.20; 1981 - 5.35; 1982 - 6.45 and the first six months of 1983 - 7.10. The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget therefore considered that the rate of 6.45 French francs was appropriate.

(46) In the light of the above and in view of the Director-General's intention to use these new rates of the constant dollar for the next six years, the Commission considered that the rates of 6.45 French francs and 2.01 Swiss francs to a United States dollar was reasonable and should therefore be retained.

Inflation in 1981-1983

(47) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that since the constant dollar value represented the purchasing power of that currency in December 1980, it was necessary to compensate for the erosion thereof by adding provisions to cover the inflation that had occurred since then. Document 22 C/5 included an amount of \$96,883,000 in respect of such costs in 1981-1983, which represented an annual rate of 9.6 per cent. Of this amount, increases in staff costs accounted for \$59,816,700, at an annual rate of 10.6 per cent, and increases in the costs of goods and services accounted for \$37,066,300, at an annual rate of 8.8 per cent.

(48) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget explained to the Commission that it had become necessary, however, to revise this figure due to the fact that an increase in the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional category and above, which was foreseen for October 1983, had not occurred. Therefore there was a saving of \$1,474,000 in the Organization's contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Consequently, the total provision for inflation in 1981-1983 had been reduced from \$96,883,000 to \$95,409,000. This modification would be reflected in 22 C/5 Rev.3 to be issued later.

(49) The Commission was provided with the statistics published by the International Monetary Fund showing the following annual rates of inflation for different countries where Unesco's offices were located:

<u>Country</u>	<u>1981</u> Actual %	<u>1982</u> Actual %	<u>1983</u> Foreseen %
France	13.3	12.1	9.0
United States of America	10.4	6.2	3.5
Switzerland	6.5	5.7	3.6
Thailand	12.7	5.3	3.6
Chile	19.7	19.9	30.8
Uruguay	34.0	19.0	47.7
Indonesia	12.2	9.5	9.3
Egypt	10.4	14.8	13.5
Kenya	11.3	20.4	13.2

In view of the trends of inflation throughout the world as illustrated above, the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget considered the amount of inflation in 1981-1983 foreseen for the 1984-1985 budget to be rather conservative.

(50) The Commission consequently considered that these costs had been correctly calculated. The amount shown for three years' inflation demonstrated the cumulative impact on the Organization's budget for 1984-1985.

Inflation in 1984-1985

(51) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget pointed out to the Commission that in contrast to the calculation of inflation rates for 1981-1983 which was based on reality, the estimates of inflation in 1984-1985 were no more than a projection. For this reason the provision was placed in a separate part of the budget, Appropriation Reserve, the use of which was subject to the approval of the Executive Board. If real inflation proved to be less than

anticipated the unused funds would become a budget surplus and would be returned to Member States in accordance with the Financial Regulations. Conversely, if it proved to be more than anticipated the deficit would be covered through supplementary estimates. This distinguished Unesco's budgeting techniques from those of the United Nations and other agencies, where the costs of inflation for 1984-1985 were apportioned to the related items of their budgets.

(52) In that context some delegates raised again the question of the transition from semi-full budgeting to full budgeting, stating that semi-full budgeting would lead to savings in overall management.

(53) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget, in resuming his explanations, stated that the costs of inflation in 1984-1985, which had been computed on the basis of the full budgeting principle as recommended by the Executive Board, amounted to \$27,996,000. At its 116th session the Finance and Administrative Commission of the Executive Board considered that the computation was accurate and acceptable, although some members of the Commission felt that it was rather conservative when compared with current expectations in many public and private circles, as well as in such bodies as OECD (116 EX/49, paragraph 12).

(54) Recent developments had, however, necessitated modification of the amount of these costs as follows:

(a) The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) survey of best conditions of service in the Paris region resulted in a recommendation for a revision of the salary scales and for an increase in the spouse and the language allowances for staff in the General Service category. If the General Conference approved these changes, the extra costs for 1984-1985 would be \$1,502,000.

(b) The ICSC had decided that the housing allowance scheme should also apply to staff in the Professional category and above at Headquarters. This entailed additional costs estimated at \$200,000 for 1984-1985.

(The above two changes had already been included in 22 C/5 Rev.2.)

(c) It was now foreseen that the next increase in pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional category and above would occur in April 1984 and would be only 5 per cent instead of the 7 per cent initially foreseen in October 1984. This entailed a reduction of \$311,000 in the Organization's contribution to the Pension Fund. This adjustment would be reflected in 22 C/5 Rev.3 to be issued later.

(55) Taking into account these plus and minus factors, the amount of inflation costs had been increased from \$27,996,000 to \$29,387,000, that is, by \$1,391,000. Of this total, anticipated increases in staff costs amounted to \$17,282,000 (7.6 per cent increase per annum) and increases in the costs of goods and services amounted to \$12,105,000 (7.5 per cent per annum).

(56) The Commission was satisfied with the computation of these inflation costs and considered that the average rate foreseen for 1984-1985 was reasonable. However, certain delegates reiterated their opposition to the change from semi-full to full budgeting and felt that the extra costs resulting from this change should have been absorbed within the budget.

(57) Referring to the fact that the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions of the International Civil Service Commission considered that the post adjustment index for Paris was too

high, one delegate drew attention to the possibility of a freeze in post adjustment at its present level, and asked what would be the impact on the Appropriation Reserve. The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that as the subject was still under active consideration by the Advisory Committee and subsequently by the International Civil Service Commission, it would not be appropriate for the Conference to take a decision at the present time. Consequently, the provision therefor of \$6,420,000 contained in 22 C/5 should be retained. This was agreed by the Commission.

Currency fluctuation

(58) It was explained to the Commission that since the estimates for Parts I-VII of the budget were established at the constant dollar value (one United States dollar equal to 6.45 French or 2.01 Swiss francs), a negative or positive provision had to be made in Part VIII of the budget:

either to take up the surplus over and above the constant value, as a consequence of the appreciation of the United States dollar;

or to compensate for the loss in the constant dollar value as a result of the depreciation of the United States dollar.

(59) Document 22 C/5 included a positive provision of \$4,154,000 under this part of the budget, calculated on the basis of one United States dollar equal to 6.45 French or 2.01 Swiss francs. This was for the sake of prudence, in view of the uncertain trends in the rates of exchange that had prevailed during the earlier part of the year when 22 C/5 was being finalized.

(60) Subsequently, as the value of the dollar in relation to the French and Swiss francs continued to rise, 22 C/5 Rev.1, dated 25 July 1983, provided three alternative rates for the calculation of this part of the budget. Namely:

alternative 1: the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed during the last three months (May-July 1983), which gave 7.55 French or 2.08 Swiss francs equal to one United States dollar;

alternative 2: the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed during the last six months (February-July 1983), which gave 7.25 French or 2.06 Swiss francs to one United States dollar;

alternative 3: the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed during the last twelve months (August 1982-July 1983), which gave 7.05 French or 2.08 Swiss francs to one United States dollar.

Each of these alternatives provided a negative provision for this part of the budget. Namely:

\$38,652,000 under alternative 1;

\$29,265,000 under alternative 2; and

\$22,668,000 under alternative 3.

In all cases, the positive provision of \$4,154,000 would naturally be deleted.

(61) Since July 1983, the rising trend in the value of the United States dollar had continued. The Director-General had accordingly revised, in 22 C/5 Rev.2, dated 26 September 1983, the base for the calculation of the three alternatives referred to in 22 C/5 Rev.1, as follows:

alternative 1: the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed during the last three months (July-September 1983), which gave 7.80 French or 2.11 Swiss francs equal to one United States dollar;

alternative 2: the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed during the last six

months (April-September 1983), which gave 7.60 French or 2.10 Swiss francs equal to one United States dollar;

alternative 3: the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed during the last twelve months (October 1982-September 1983), which gave 7.25 French or 2.09 Swiss francs to one United States dollar.

Under each of these alternatives there would be a negative provision in this part of the budget, ranging from \$46,145,000 under alternative 1, to \$40,353,000 under alternative 2, to \$29,472,000 under alternative 3.

(62) The Commission noted that in its final recommendations on the proposed budget for 1984-1985, the Executive Board at its 117th session on 7 October 1983, had considered that alternative 1 presented in document 22 C/5 Rev.2, which proposed revised budget estimates on the basis of the rate of exchange of one United States dollar equal to 7.80 French or 2.11 Swiss francs, being the average of the rates of exchange that prevailed in July, August and September 1983, constituted the most reasonable solution since it permitted the taking into account of the financial constraints of Member States on the one hand, and the full implementation of the proposed programme on the other (22 C/6 Add., paragraph 6).

(63) Given the recent slowing down in the movement of the dollar value on the international monetary market, it was the Director-General's opinion that it was not in the best interests of sound financing of the Organization that the rate of exchange be further raised from that recommended by the Executive Board for the calculation of this part of the budget, namely, one United States dollar equal to 7.80 French or 2.11 Swiss francs.

(64) In the ensuing debate, several delegates expressed the opinion that the rates of exchange to be used for the calculation of this part of the budget should be the rates prevailing at the time the budget was adopted by the General Conference. Another speaker, supporting this view, maintained that the figure for this part of the budget in 22 C/5 Rev.2 should have been calculated at the September 1983 rate (i.e. one United States dollar equal to 8.00 French francs).

(65) On the other hand, several speakers felt that it would be unwise to fix the exchange rate at too high a level because, in the event of a fall in the operational rate of exchange, the Director-General would be obliged to submit supplementary estimates which would entail considerable inconvenience to Member States and possibly, as one of them stated, the convening of an extraordinary session of the General Conference, involving considerable costs to Member States as well as to the Organization.

(66) In concluding the debate, a large number of delegates expressed the view that the choice of the rates of 7.80 French and 2.11 Swiss francs to one United States dollar, which had been recommended by the Executive Board, was prudent and reasonable and consequently it should be used for calculating this part of the budget.

Other related matters

(67) In reply to a question from one delegate, an explanation was given to the Commission as to why the 1982-1983 budget base exceeded by \$13,741,000 two-thirds of the 1981-1983 approved budget ($2/3 \times \$625,374,000 = \$416,916,000$). This was accounted for by the fact that there were

certain items in the 1981-1983 budget, such as the cost of new posts foreseen in 1982 and 1983 (\$551,000), the cost of within-grade increments (\$2,585,000), the full costs of the International Conference on Education and of the General Conference (\$1,345,000) for which the full provision, and not two-thirds, had to be included in the 1982-1983 base. This also applied to the costs of inflation in 1982-1983 which were much higher than two-thirds of the provisions in the 1981-1983 budget (\$9,260,000).

(68) Regarding the percentage of real growth that the Director-General proposed in document 22 C/5, several delegates voiced their opinion that the actual rate was actually less than 6 per cent suggested by the General Conference if the mandatory provisions (e.g. increase in the membership of the Executive Board and amortization of the construction costs of the new premises for the International Bureau of Education) were excluded. Conversely, other delegates considered that the actual growth rate exceeded 6 per cent and reached the order of 10 per cent if the \$1 million reserve for draft resolutions, the \$2,174,500 for additional proposals and the \$7 million resulting from the change from semi-full to full budgeting were considered as growth. Still others felt that, in view of the financial and economic difficulties faced by Member States, growth should be reduced to zero.

(69) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget pointed out to the Commission that as 4 XC/Resolution 5/01 (paragraph 3 (i)) stipulated that the Director-General should include a reserve for draft resolutions, within the budget ceiling, it was not possible to include the \$1 million for the reserve under any specific part of the budget, and consequently it could not be considered as real growth at this stage. As concerned the change from semi-full to full budgeting, the \$7 million resulting from such change could not be considered as real growth since this amount was included in Part VII of the budget, and would be used only if actually needed, and with the approval of the Executive Board. Furthermore, referring to the wish of the Executive Board (114 EX/Decision 8.3, paragraph 28) that the change should take place 'without any significant raising of the budget ceiling', it was pointed out that the proposed overall budget in 22 C/5 was only 0.5 per cent over the 1982-1983 base. He further informed the Commission that if the \$2,174,500 for the three additional proposals were taken into account the rate of real growth would be increased from 6.1 per cent in 22 C/5 to 6.9 per cent and that this sum had already been included in the Executive Board's final recommendations on the proposed budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/6 Add., paragraphs 7 and 8).

(70) Given the fact that there actually existed some 200 vacant posts, some delegates wondered whether it was necessary to create the 122 new posts proposed in 22 C/5. On the other hand, several speakers considered that unless adequate financial and staff resources were made available, the Secretariat would not be able to cope with the very heavy load of tasks to accomplish under the second Medium-Term Plan.

(71) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that of the 200 vacant posts, some 100 had been filled by temporary incumbents to ensure execution of the current programme and that, as a consequence of the continued adoption of the semi-full budgeting principle in the present

triennium, it had been necessary to leave many posts unfilled with the result that the actual staff was obliged to deal with the extra work-load caused by these vacancies. With regard to the new posts proposed for 1984-1985, in view of the fact that some 30 per cent of 479 programme actions were renewed activities, it was considered indispensable to have these additional posts in order to strengthen the staff so that they could carry them out effectively. This was all the more true in that there was a limit to staff redeployment in view of their specializations, which were often different from those required, not to mention the fact that in any redeployment human factors were involved.

CONCLUSION

(72) As a result of its examination of

item 34, Review of budgeting techniques, and item 11, Consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, particularly in respect of Parts VII and VIII of the budget, the Commission was satisfied that the budgeting techniques as recommended by the Executive Board had been properly applied by the Director-General in the preparation of 22 C/5. It also noted that the estimates for inflation costs in 1981-1983, the estimates for inflation costs for 1984-1985 (Part VII - Appropriation Reserve) and the provision (negative) for Currency Fluctuation (Part VIII of the budget) had been correctly computed, it being understood that these factors would be kept under constant review by the Director-General and that, if necessary, he would submit revised estimates prior to the adoption of the final budget for 1984-1985 by the General Conference.

PART II

ITEM 11 - CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1984-1985

(73) Having completed its consideration of the budgeting techniques and budget estimates relating to inflation and currency fluctuation (Part I of the report), the Commission examined, chapter by chapter, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (document 22 C/5).

(74) In introducing this item, the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget pointed out that, bearing in mind the comments made by Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that maximum resources should be devoted to the programme, the Director-General had given highest priority in allocating the overall growth of 6.1 per cent to Part II of the budget, which represented an increase of 7.5 per cent over the 1982-1983 base, while the increases were 4.3 per cent for Part I, General Policy and Direction, 4.2 per cent for Part III, Programme Supporting Services, 2.9 per cent for Part IV, General Administrative Services, 3.1 per cent for Part V, Common Services, and 8.2 per cent for Part VI, Capital Expenditure. With respect to this last-named part, the exceptionally high growth was accounted for by the new provision for the amortization of the construction costs of the premises of the International Bureau of Education in Geneva which was of a compulsory nature, as explained by the Director-General in paragraph 295 (2) of his Introduction to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(75) He further stated that, of the \$17,545,300 growth at the constant dollar value, 76.7 per cent was devoted to programme operations and services under Part II of the budget, and 23.3 per cent to all other parts of the budget. This equally applied to the proposed new posts for 1984-1985: of the 122 new posts 76, or 62 per cent, were for Part II and 46, or 38 per cent, for the other parts of the budget.

(76) The Commission was informed that the figures appearing in these parts as well as in other parts had been established on the basis of the constant dollar value (i.e. at the 1980 price levels and at an exchange rate of 6.45 French francs or 2.01 Swiss francs per dollar). It was understood that the cost of inflation in 1981-1983 would be distributed thereto item by item when document 22 C/5 Approved was prepared, and

that provision for inflation and currency fluctuation in 1984-1985 would form separate reserves under Parts VII and VIII of the budget, respectively.

(77) Concerning the procedures to be followed by the Commission in examining these parts of the budget, after two delegates observed that the budget ceiling had not yet been approved, the Commission could, at this stage, only note and not recommend the budget provisions. The Chairman ruled that the Commission should recommend approval by the Conference of the estimates constituting separate appropriation lines on condition that they would be subject to adoption of the provisional budget ceiling and to adjustment at the time of the final adoption of the Appropriation Resolution, after examination by a joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions.

PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION

Chapter 1 - General Conference

(78) Introducing this chapter, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the Commission that the estimate of \$3,903,200 for 1984-1985 had been prepared on the assumption that the twenty-third ordinary session of the General Conference would be held at Headquarters. Subsequently, however, the People's Republic of Bulgaria had invited the General Conference to hold its session in Sofia on the understanding that the government would defray any additional costs in excess of the provision made in 22 C/5 therefor.

(79) The Commission was informed that the increase of \$64,500, or 2.7 per cent, over the 1982-1983 base for interpretation and documentation services, was mainly required in order to align Unesco's practices with respect to the composition and working conditions of the interpretation teams with those followed in all the other organizations of the United Nations system. Answering a question from one delegate, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated the breakdown of the increase to be as follows:

	Increase (Decrease) over 1982-1983 base	
	\$	%
Interpretation services	138,600	18.5
Documentation services	(74,100)	(4.4)
Total	64,500	2.7

(80) On the question of whether the estimates for audit fees took account of the proposal endorsed by the Executive Board at its 116th session (116 EX/Decision 8.3) to amend the Financial Regulations so as to replace the audited interim accounts established at the end of the first year of the biennial financial period by a descriptive interim financial report supported by unaudited financial statements, the Commission was informed that this amendment would not bring about a reduction in the auditing work and hence no decrease in fees had been expected.

(81) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$3,903,200 for this chapter.

Chapter 2 - Executive Board

(82) The Commission, at the request of one delegate, was provided with information on the budgetary implications of increasing the Board's membership beyond the present fifty-one members: an additional sum of \$48,000 would be required for 1984-1985, the standard cost for an additional member being \$42,000 per biennium.

(83) Having paid tribute to the efficient functioning of the Board's secretariat, two members noted that the Professional staff had decreased by one, whereas the Board membership had increased by six (from forty-five to fifty-one). The Commission was assured that this would in no way impair the efficiency of the Board's secretariat. Information was provided on the various types of travel by Board members, on the hospitality provision and on the downgrading of one Professional level post to the General Service level.

(84) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$4,211,000 for this chapter.

Chapter 3 - Directorate

(85) Answering the question of one delegate the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the Commission that the Director-General intended to fill as soon as possible the post of Deputy Director-General when a suitable candidate had been found.

(86) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$773,100 for this chapter.

Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate

A. Executive Office and units responsible to the Assistant Director-General/Director of the Executive Office

(87) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced the above units, comprising Section I - Executive Office of the Director-General, II - Inspectorate-General, III - Office of International Standards and Legal

Affairs, IV - Office of the Mediator and V - Regional Co-ordinators.

(88) Executive Office of the Director-General: Several delegates questioned the upgrading of the post of Director of the Executive Office to the level of Assistant Director-General. To them the additional responsibilities conferred upon that post with respect to the co-ordination of the decentralization operations of the Secretariat seemed inconsistent with a true spirit of decentralization. It also appeared as a potential source of administrative confusion due to the risks of interference with the autonomy of the sectors in charge of the implementation of the programme. Another delegate referred to a draft resolution on the budget ceiling which the Nordic countries were presenting, proposing that no new posts be established. In accordance with that proposal he was, at the present stage, unable to support the creation of a new post of Assistant Director-General. Several members of the Commission voiced their support for the decision to assign to the Assistant Director-General/Director of the Executive Office the responsibility for co-ordinating all of the decentralization measures, and for liaising with the Co-ordinators, given that Unesco's efforts in this respect cut across sectoral lines and required the necessary authority behind them to be effective.

(89) The debate then focused on the merits of decentralization, an issue that was subsequently raised again in the context of regional activities and regional co-ordinators. Some delegates said that document 22 C/5, while always favouring decentralization in general terms was not clear on the practical implication of this objective in specific paragraphs. One delegate referred to paragraphs 00021 and 00070 as an example. Some delegates stated that, in their view, document 22 C/5 properly reflected the policy of decentralization.

(90) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration explained that, in the Director-General's view, there was no contradiction between the policy of decentralization and the additional responsibilities accruing to the Executive Office. On the contrary, considering the interdisciplinary nature of the programme, the effective co-ordination of decentralized activities could only be assured by the Executive Office and the upgrading of the post of its Director was consequently justified.

(91) The information was given that the regional advisory committees referred to in paragraph 00027, did not constitute a new mechanism but aimed at enhancing the co-ordination of existing consultation activities within the programme sectors to ensure that they contributed fully to the application of the policy of decentralization. Clarification was also provided on the financing of activities referred to in paragraph 00036.

(92) Inspectorate-General: One delegate asked how the evaluation work of the Inspectorate-General related to that of the Bureau of Studies and Programming. It was explained that the Inspectorate's task involved evaluation of the Secretariat's internal functioning, and did not conflict with that of the Bureau of Studies and Programming but was complementary thereto.

(93) Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs: With respect to the increase for the Office of \$121,300, or 12.7 per cent over the 1982-1983 base, it was explained that this was primarily attributable to the creation of two new General Service posts in 1981-1983 to cope with

the work in connection with the communications on the exercise of human rights.

(94) The Mediator: On the question of the role of the Mediator in encouraging and facilitating dialogue between the staff members and their supervisors, the Commission was informed that it could be likened to that of an ombudsman attempting to resolve conflicts not giving rise to legal appeals.

(95) Regional Co-ordinators: Following the introduction of this item, a wide-ranging discussion again ensued on the implementation of the decentralization policy, which went beyond the confines of the section relating to the Regional Co-ordinators.

(96) One member of the Commission attached particular importance to the strengthening of the Regional Co-ordinators as a means of bringing Unesco closer to the Member States, and enhancing its visibility, while another stressed the Co-ordinators' crucial role in the implementation of the second Medium-Term Plan. Another paid particular tribute to the Regional Co-ordination Office for Asia and the Pacific which had given valuable assistance in implementing regional activities. Being of the opinion that little progress had been achieved, one speaker called for a review of the system of Regional Co-ordinators.

(97) Regarding the draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh (22 C/DR.65), part of which aimed at amending paragraph 00026 of document 22 C/5 to ensure that the Assistant Director-General/Director of the Executive Office gave particular attention to establishing 'sub-regional offices whose duties would be diversified and determined according to the specific requirements of the subregion', nine speakers expressed their support for this amendment, several of them stressing the importance of such subregional offices for intensifying Unesco's action at the subregional level, particularly in respect of the Asia and Pacific region which encompassed a vast area and comprised a variety of different cultural and linguistic zones. Noting that the 'Note of the Director-General' on 22 C/DR.65 stated that the proposed amendment did not seem appropriate, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the Commission that the Secretariat would consider the matter and draft an acceptable text for inclusion in the 22 C/5 Approved document.

B. Bureau of Studies and Programming

(98) In his introductory account, the Assistant Director-General for Studies and Programming summarized the Bureau's functions under five general headings: (1) preparation of the Medium-Term Plan; (2) preparation, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, of the Draft Programme and Budget documents and carrying out studies on planning and programming methods, with a view to the preparation of future plans and programmes; (3) developing evaluation under two aspects: firstly, continued efforts to implement the internal evaluation system; secondly, further development of the C/3 and C/11 documents and of their evaluation functions; (4) promoting co-ordination within the Secretariat, primarily through the Committee on Intersectoral Co-operation; and (5) co-ordination of activities relating to the status of women with the help of a specialist in these matters. The Commission noted that the Bureau's new

substantive role in implementing Major Programme I was the most significant change introduced in 1984-1985, and that the work would be closely linked to its functions concerning inter-sectoral co-ordination; accordingly, this role would be particularly relevant for the preparation of the Medium-Term Plan for 1990-1995.

C. Bureau of the Budget

(99) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget stated that the Bureau's main responsibilities had remained virtually constant; namely, within the Medium-Term Plan, preparing, in co-operation with the Bureau of Studies and Programming, the biennial programme and budget documents, and the technical co-ordination of the execution of the programme under the regular budget and from extra-budgetary resources. Although the complexity and scope of these operations had increased, it was envisaged that a General Service post could be abolished, thanks to the utilization of modern office technology.

(100) One delegate expressed appreciation of the Bureau's zero growth rate, which she wished to see applied across the board to the whole of the Unesco budget. Other delegates, referring to paragraph 00111 of document 22 C/5, expressed their concern regarding the policy of using the savings from the abolition of posts to upgrade the level of other posts. The Commission was assured that this was in conformity with Regulation 2.1 of the Staff Regulations and Rules and was in the interests of economy.

(101) In the light of the above, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$9,421,700 for Chapter 4 - Services of the Directorate, taken as a whole.

Chapter 5 - Participation in the joint machinery of the United Nations system

(102) In reply to one delegate's question, the Commission was informed that the increase of \$7,300 was due primarily to the strengthening of the secretariat of the International Civil Service Commission in New York.

(103) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$670,000 for this chapter.

PART IV - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

(104) Introducing this part of the budget, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the Commission that the growth rate of 2.9 per cent was primarily due to increased provisions for: improving staff recruitment and training activities, and staff social and medical services; defraying the increased contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund in respect of associate participants; and strengthening the staff of the administrative bureaux to enable them to cope with their increased work-load. A number of speakers voiced their support for the growth rate proposed, since they considered that strengthening the administrative services helped to support programme execution. One member, however, felt that zero growth should also be applied to this part of the budget.

(105) Two speakers having expressed the view that the decentralization measures for the administrative services were not described in

sufficient detail in 22 C/5, it was explained that, while certain personnel and financial operations were well on the way to being decentralized, others, such as the recruitment of staff and the gathering of overall financial data for accounting purposes, did not lend themselves to decentralization.

(106) Furthermore, the increase in staff travel, for example in the Office of the Assistant Director-General, the Bureau of the Comptroller and the Bureau of General Services gave rise to certain comments. The Commission was informed that the increases were one example of the impact of the measures to decentralize the Organization's activities. Given the magnitude of Unesco's expenditures for travel, two members felt that there was further scope for reduction therein, e.g. through low-cost and excursion rates and other special arrangements, one of them asking for measures to reduce the frequency of travel. Information was provided on Unesco's practice of employing a specialist to monitor ticket costs and travel agency arrangements, which the Joint Inspection Unit had recommended for application to other United Nations organizations. It was also pointed out that greater harmonization was required among United Nations organizations, with respect to the class of air travel authorized for staff, so as to avoid disparities in their treatment and to reduce costs.

Chapter 1 - Office of the Assistant Director-General for General Administration

(107) The Commission took note of the budget provision of \$507,300 for this chapter.

Chapter 2 - Bureau of the Comptroller

(108) With regard to the expanded utilization of computerized equipment for the Bureau in 1984-1985, the Commission was informed that, while this had not given rise to reductions in staff, it had enabled its stabilization at the existing level, given that more personnel would be required if this equipment were not acquired.

(109) Concerning the increasing level of the Organization's contribution to the Medical Benefits Fund on behalf of the associate participants, the explanation was given that this was due to the addition of some 100 retired staff each year and was in accordance with the provisions of resolution 30 adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session.

(110) The Commission took note of the budget provision of \$5,833,300 for this chapter.

Chapter 3 - Bureau of Personnel

(111) Discussion focused on questions of recruitment in general and the role of the Bureau of Personnel therein, in particular. In this connection, several members of the Commission voiced their objection to the creation of any new posts for the Organization in 1984-1985, given that there were at present some 200 existing vacant posts. One delegate said that the filling of posts had to be carefully scheduled in order to slow down the real growth rate of the budget. The Commission was informed that these vacancies were a direct consequence of the application of the semi-full budgeting principle, which compelled the Director-General to have a number of posts vacant in order to absorb the inflation costs that

had not been covered in the budget. It was also to be borne in mind that not all of these posts were really vacant, given that short-term staff had had to be engaged against them to carry out the tasks required for the implementation of the programme.

(112) Several delegates considered that delays in the recruitment process were a source of frustration to candidates and harmful to Unesco's image. Two members praised the effort made to accelerate the recruitment process, one being of the view that this had gone hand in hand with improving in quantity and in quality the geographical distribution and geocultural diversification of the staff and improving the representation of women, while the other felt that, nevertheless, even more had to be done to bring young staff into the Secretariat. Another delegate stressed that the paramount criterion for recruitment should remain that of selecting the best qualified and most competent persons available. Yet another delegate expressed surprise that no mention was made in this chapter of the efforts to achieve decentralization. The Commission was assured that every effort was being made to reduce the recruitment delays, but that a certain time-lag was inevitable due to the large number of candidates for each post and to the evaluation and clearance procedures in force. The view was also expressed that since the acceleration of recruitment as a consequence of the adoption of full budgeting would put considerable pressure on the staff of the Bureau, there might be a need to strengthen its staff over and above the four new posts foreseen for 1984-1985. Information was also provided concerning the probationers programme (paragraph 16314), improved publicity for vacant posts (paragraph 16316) and the bridging contracts for experts in the field (paragraph 16318).

(113) With respect to staff training, general support was voiced for the activities proposed. While three speakers considered that the programme of short-term fellowships for officials of Member States and National Commissions referred to in paragraphs 16333 and 16334 of document 22 C/5 had been particularly valuable in enabling such officials to learn about the Organization's activities at Headquarters or in the Regional Offices, two of them felt that the provision of forty such fellowships for 1984-1985 was not enough. The Commission was informed that any further increase over and above forty fellowships would strain the training capacity of the Secretariat and result in less meaningful fellowship programmes.

(114) Several members expressed their satisfaction at the measures foreseen under the social and medical services which were well adapted to the needs of a culturally diverse secretariat located in Paris. One member having queried, as an example of an item whose implementation was not of paramount importance, the need to include a provision for a temporary acupuncture specialist (paragraph 16353) since such services were readily available in Paris, it was explained that this provision had been made in response to wide demand on the part of the staff, it being understood that the arrangements would be reviewed in due course. Two other speakers supported this innovation, one of them offering his government's whole-hearted co-operation in providing specialists in acupuncture, a field in which it had a long and rich experience.

(115) The Commission took note of the budget provision of \$9,761,700 for this chapter.

Chapter 4 - Bureau of Data-Processing Services

(116) In his introduction of this item, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that the existing level of staff and other resources had been maintained for 1984-1985 given that the Director-General had received and presently had under study the report of the Intersectoral Committee on Data Processing referred to in paragraph 16404. When the review of the report was completed the measures approved by the Director-General, some strengthening and enhancement of data-processing services might be proposed. Concerning the possible financial implications, the Commission was informed that certain options involved additional costs while others could be accommodated within the limits of existing financial resources. Information was also provided on the working relations between the Bureau of Data-Processing Services and the former Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities (IOB) which had recently been restructured into a new organization, the Advisory Committee for Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS).

(117) The Commission took note of the budget provision of \$3,727,400 for this chapter.

Chapter 5 - Bureau of General Services

(118) Having been informed that the increase under this chapter was mainly attributable to the creation of two General Service posts to cope with the work resulting from putting the two new buildings into service, the Commission took note of the budget provision of \$3,792,300 under this chapter.

(119) In the light of the above, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$23,622,000 for Part IV of the budget as a whole.

PART V - COMMON SERVICES

(120) Differing views were expressed concerning the security arrangements, one member deeming that too great a proportion of the Organization's scarce resources was being spent thereon, while another felt that the location of the Headquarters in a large urban area necessitated adequate security arrangements. Assurance was given that the Organization's security measures were in line with those taken by other United Nations's organizations in comparable circumstances.

(121) Three members of the Commission expressed their concern over the growing deficit of the Unesco restaurant. One of them having wondered whether it had been envisaged to offer the restaurant services concession to an outside caterer, the reply was given that such arrangements had been explored in the past without success. The Commission was assured that efforts would be intensified with a view to improving the restaurant operation so that it would attract more patronage and thereby eliminate its deficit.

(122) At the request of some delegates, explanations were also provided to the Commission concerning the facsimile links between Headquarters and the New York and Washington offices (paragraph 16608), the provision for rental and municipal taxes for the place de Fontenoy, rue Miollis and rue François Bonvin sites (paragraph 16619), the provision for the maintenance and charges for cultural events

(paragraph 16621) and the operations of the Bois du Rocher (paragraph 16625).

(123) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the budget provision of \$22,131,000 for this part of the budget as a whole.

PART VI - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(124) One speaker expressed his satisfaction at the improvement in the presentation of this part of the budget which now included information on the operating costs of the main buildings of the Organization in 1984-1985, the plan of amortization of loans for capital expenditure and the future accommodation needs at Headquarters.

(125) In reply to a concern voiced by one member of the Commission, assurance was given that the health-care measures taken in order to reduce the risk of asbestos pollution in the sixth building would be financed within the existing budget provisions therefor, without having recourse to the Working Capital Fund.

(126) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget provision of \$4,845,000 for this part of the budget.

Examination of the Appropriation Resolution for 1984-1985

(127) The Commission heard the introductory statement on this item made by the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget, who explained that in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution, the General Conference should approve and give final effect to the budget of the Organization. He further stated that since the final budget figures would be reviewed and decided upon in plenary, the Commission was called upon to consider the form and text of the Draft Appropriation Resolution, on the understanding that no commitment would be made as to the total budget, nor to its distribution.

(128) The Commission was informed that the text of the Draft Appropriation Resolution was virtually identical with that adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, with the exception that:

Firstly, pursuant to the decision taken by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session in resolution 5/01 (paragraph 3 (k)), Part II of the budget included a separate appropriation line for each of the major programmes.

Secondly, the titles of several other parts of the budget which had already been thoroughly examined by the Commission had also been changed, as follows:

Part III for the Programme Supporting Services, including the Office of Public Information, Office of the Unesco Press and the Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents; Part IV for the General Administrative Services; Part V for Common Services; Part VI for Capital Expenditure; and Part VII for the Appropriation Reserve.

Thirdly, section I.A, paragraph (e), authorized the Director-General, if necessary, in a specific number of clearly defined cases, to effect transfers between appropriation lines and inform the Board of such transfers.

(129) The Commission was informed that, in light of the opinions expressed by members of the Finance and Administrative Commission of the Executive Board at its 116th session, the

Director-General now proposed that paragraph (e) be rephrased as follows:

'Subject to the restriction relating to Part VIII of the budget in paragraph (b) (ii) above, the Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines if estimated expenditure for a given appropriation line exceeds the sum appropriated under paragraph (a) above on account of the change in the proportion of expenditure in terms of French francs, United States dollars and other currencies, from that assumed when the budget estimates were prepared.* He is also authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of common staff costs if the actual needs under these costs in an appropriation line exceed the provision therefor. He will inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of such transfers made under these authorizations'.

(130) It was further explained to the Commission that for the purpose of facilitating transparency and the understanding of the evaluation of the budgeting techniques applied by the Organization, an information column entitled 'inflation costs in 1981-1983' was provided in the Appropriation Table itself side by side with the amount shown in the body of the document calculated on the basis of the constant dollar value, i.e. at the 1980 price level. This device was designed to show how the total amount for each appropriation line was arrived at.

(131) In the ensuing discussion two members of the Commission expressed their endorsement of the text and the form of the Draft Appropriation Resolution and the amendments introduced by the Director-General to paragraph (e) thereof. Another member, notwithstanding the support of his delegation for the text of the Draft Appropriation Resolution, commented on the continual growth of the budget including administrative expenses and on the lack of transparency in document 22 C/5. Still another member wished to know if the global reductions in assessments on Member States referred to in document 22 C/5 Rev.2 were expressed in real terms or in purely nominal terms.

(132) In response to these questions the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget informed the Commission that no effort had been spared by the Director-General to make document 22 C/5 as transparent as possible - as demonstrated by the number of appendices, the annex and the related documents that had been made available to the Commission. However, further improvements would be made wherever possible in preparing future C/5 documents. As for the budget growth, of the real growth rate of 6.1 per cent proposed for 1984-1985 in keeping

with the directives of the General Conference, 7.5 per cent was for programme operations, i.e. Part II of the budget, while only 2.9 per cent and 3.1 per cent were for administrative expenditures, i.e. Parts IV and V respectively. With reference to the assessment on Member States, the Commission was informed that the global reductions foreseen in alternative 1 of document 22 C/5 Rev.2 showed a reduction of 11.2 per cent in relation to the total budget originally proposed in 22 C/5 and a decrease of 10.9 per cent in contributions assessed on Member States.

(133) The Commission decided to recommend for adoption by the plenary the text and form of the Draft Appropriation Resolution for 1984-1985 with paragraph (e) as amended, it being understood that all the figures contained therein were subject to adjustment at the joint meeting of the Administrative and Programme Commissions, which would be held at a later date, whereby the \$1 million earmarked as a reserve for draft resolutions would be distributed to the various appropriation lines, and any other adjustments which might be necessitated by developments in relevant matters would be made.

APPENDICES, ANNEX AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

(134) The Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget provided the Commission with a detailed description of the purposes and contents of each of the appendices and the annex to 22 C/5 and related documents. He emphasized that, according to CCAQ statistics as of 31 December 1982, Unesco was the least top-heavy organization among the United Nations agencies in terms of D-1 staff and above as a percentage of total Professional staff and above; Unesco stood at 7.6 per cent, while others ranged from 10.1 per cent to 18.7 per cent (document ACC/1983/PER/32 of 30 June 1983, Table 3D). He further informed the Commission that if any of its members wished to have information on the modality of execution of any portion of the programme, it would be provided by the Secretariat.

(135) One delegate announced his satisfaction with the information provided in the appendices and the annex to 22 C/5 and related documents, while expressing his opinion that the expert meetings listed in Appendix V were often of questionable utility since, as experience had shown, the results achieved did not always justify the expense incurred for holding such meetings.

(136) The Commission took note of the content and presentation of the appendices and annex to document 22 C/5 and related documents.

PART III

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

ITEM 35 - WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE ORGANIZATION

Item 35.1 - Wider use of the Russian language

(137) After a brief introduction of document 22 C/35 by the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support, the Chairman invited the

delegate of the USSR to introduce draft resolution 22 C/ADM/DR.1 concerning wider use of the Russian language.

* This replaces 'of the conversion of the United States dollar from 4.90 to 6.45 French francs and from 2.48 to 2.01 Swiss francs' in the text included in 22 C/5.

(138) While expressing his satisfaction with the clarity of document 22 C/35 and the measures taken by the Director-General, the delegate of the USSR expressed the opinion that the pace of implementation of the measures had not been rapid enough. Although undeniable progress had been made during the 1981-1983 period, much remained to be done in the implementation of 21 C/Resolution 41.1, and advantage should be taken of the forthcoming biennium to bring it to completion. His delegation had therefore submitted a draft resolution which, while not in conflict with the content of the Director-General's report or the draft resolution proposed by the Director-General, expressed more forcefully the need to continue the work begun. While he stressed his satisfaction at the publication in Russian of the five quarterly periodicals listed in paragraph 6 of document 22 C/35, he regretted the plan to cease publication of the 'Unesco journal of information science, librarianship and archives administration', which was particularly highly thought of by Soviet specialists. He stressed the need to keep this periodical in the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, and requested the Secretariat to explore the possibility of providing for it under Programme VII.3 (Unesco information and documentation systems and services). Lastly, he expressed the hope that the posts provided for in 1981-1983 to ensure wider use of the Russian language, particularly in the Office of the Unesco Press, would be filled without further delay.

(139) Several members of the Commission said that they were most satisfied with the report submitted by the Director-General in document 22 C/35 and expressed their support for the draft resolution submitted by the USSR. They referred in particular to the growing importance of the Russian language as a means of conveying scientific, technological and cultural information, as a link between a large number of peoples and nations and as a means of communication to facilitate international co-operation. One delegate stated that a number of technically complicated documents were still not made available in Russian or, if they were, appeared in that language in an abbreviated form only. He thought that efforts to enlarge the use of Russian should therefore be intensified pursuant to the relevant resolution of the General Conference.

(140) Some speakers referred to particular passages in the draft resolution submitted by the USSR, taking the view that there were ambiguities in it, especially from the point of view of possible budgetary implications. Other speakers wondered whether it was necessary to request that the question of wider use of the Russian language should be included on the agenda of the twenty-third session of the General Conference, especially in view of the concern to reduce the volume of documentation intended for future sessions of the General Conference, a matter on which the Commission would be required to give an opinion when considering item 36 of the agenda.

(141) One member of the Commission took the view that only English and French should be used as working languages of meetings convened by Unesco in connection with programme execution, the use of the other official languages being confined to meetings held in the regions where these languages were spoken. He considered that to adopt the draft resolution proposed by the USSR might set a dangerous precedent leading to similar requests in the future.

(142) In response to some speakers'

expressions of concern regarding the possible financial implications of the draft resolution he had submitted, the delegate of the USSR amended the text so as to clarify its aim, which was to ensure full implementation of previous General Conference resolutions on widening the use of the Russian language while remaining within the estimate contained in the proposed Programme and Budget for 1984-1985.

(143) At the invitation of the Chairman, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support replied to the comments made during the discussions. After recalling which were the official languages of Unesco, the working languages of the General Conference and the Executive Board and the working languages of the Secretariat, he said that although there had on occasion been delays in the publication of certain documents in Russian, these were mainly due to administrative constraints which were sometimes beyond the Director-General's control. In that connection he referred more particularly to the question of the availability of the language staff needed to deal with extra-heavy work-loads.

(144) On the subject of increasing the number of translations of books and periodicals into Russian and improving their circulation, a question raised by some speakers, the Assistant Director-General said that the Draft Publication Plan contained in document 22 C/5 reflected that concern, since the number of titles had been reduced to enable them to be published in more languages. Moreover, he noted that the general problem of the circulation of Unesco publications, which could only be solved in co-operation with National Commissions and non-governmental organizations, would be considered by Commission IV.

(145) The Commission then approved the Chairman's suggestion that the delegate of the USSR and the representative of the Director-General should meet to draw up a draft resolution acceptable to the Commission as a whole. The new text (22 C/ADM/DR.1 Rev.) was considered by the Commission at a subsequent meeting, and several delegates took the floor in the ensuing discussion. One delegate repeatedly urged that it should be clearly specified in the revised draft resolution that the measures referred to in paragraph (b) of the operative part had no budgetary implications. Although assurances were given to that effect both by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution and by the representative of the Director-General, the delegate submitted two amendments which were accepted by the delegation of the USSR.

(146) On the Chairman's proposal, the Commission then recommended by consensus that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 35.1 (22 C/Resolution 47.1).

(147) The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he had joined the consensus after considerable hesitation. He doubted whether the enlargement of the use of existing working languages of the Organization was consistent with the need for budgetary restraint and feared that it would entail similar initiatives in respect of other languages. In addition, he thought that the accentuation of the importance of certain languages would run counter to the policy of defending cultural identity in general as recommended by MONDIACULT. He said that Unesco should be careful to avoid new forms of what he termed 'language hegemonialism' when expanding the use of existing languages. The speaker pointed out that his statement applied also to Arabic under agenda item 35.2.

Item 35.2 - Wider use of the Arabic language

(148) After a brief presentation of document 22 C/36 by the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support, most of the members of the Commission who took part in the discussions expressed their satisfaction with the measures enumerated in document 22 C/36. They were, however, of the opinion that the results achieved during the 1981-1983 biennium had not been entirely satisfactory, considering the importance of the Arabic language as an international medium of communication and, in particular, as an instrument for the development and dissemination of science and culture in the world.

(149) Some speakers pointed out that Arabic was the principal language of two hundred million people and the spiritual language of over a thousand million people. Although it was an ancient language, the vehicle of a civilization and a culture unique in the world, it was capable of adapting itself to the requirements of the modern world and of assimilating and expressing any new concepts. For those reasons, they stressed that it was essential to continue and to speed up, as far as possible, the process which would ultimately give Arabic the status it deserved in Unesco. One delegate also emphasized the religious dimension of the Arabic language.

(150) One speaker said that he was opposed to any expansion of the use of Arabic that would entail additional expenditure. He argued that the use of Arabic as a working language should be increased only in a regional context.

(151) Referring to Recommendation No. 73 adopted unanimously at the World Conference on Cultural Policies, MONDIACULT (Mexico City, July-August 1982), the delegate of Portugal stressed the importance of the Portuguese language and requested that the Director-General study the possibility of introducing Portuguese as a working language of the Organization. In that connection, he quoted the statement by the representative of the Director-General of Unesco at the Congress on the situation of the Portuguese language in the world (Lisbon, 1983), to the effect that the Portuguese language should be given the status it deserved in international organizations, while Unesco for its part would do everything in its power to help to disseminate and highlight the Portuguese language and culture in the world.

(152) The delegate of Brazil supported the previous speaker and recalled that at the twentieth session of the General Conference the head of the delegation of Brazil had already expressed his concerns on the subject.

(153) While pointing out that a debate could not be opened on the subject, which was not on the agenda of the General Conference, the Chairman said that the Commission would take note of the wish expressed by the two speakers. For his part, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that the MONDIACULT recommendation did not give any specific mandate to the Director-General.

(154) Replying to one member of the Commission who had referred to National Commissions' capacity for translating and publishing Unesco books and periodicals in Arabic, the Assistant Director-General confirmed the Secretariat's determination to continue co-operation in that field.

(155) A remark having been made by another speaker on the poor career prospects for Arabic-speaking language staff, the Assistant Director-General said that that was a vast problem which concerned the staff policy of Unesco and indeed

the policy applied by international organizations in the United Nations system.

(156) A proposed amendment to the final paragraph of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 19 of document 22 C/36, aimed at speeding up the implementation of measures to ensure a wider use of the Arabic language, having been submitted by the delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Chairman suggested a re-wording of the text which met with a favourable response by the Commission as a whole.

(157) At the end of the debate, the Commission took note of the information contained in document 22 C/36 and of the statement of the Portuguese delegation and decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 35.2 (22 C/Resolution 47.2).

ITEM 36 - REDUCTION OF THE VOLUME OF DOCUMENTATION FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(158) The Assistant Director-General for Programme Support, introducing document 22 C/99, recalled that in recent years the General Conference and the Executive Board had repeatedly expressed their concern at the steady increase in the volume of documentation produced by the Organization, both for sessions of the decision-making bodies of Unesco, and for meetings held within the framework of programme operations and services. As indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of document 22 C/99, this subject was examined in detail by the Executive Board at its 114th session, and, on that occasion, the Executive Board had recognized the need to reduce its own documentation as well as that produced for the General Conference, and had invited the Director-General to prepare proposals on the subject.

(159) The Director-General had therefore carried out the necessary studies and had submitted to the Executive Board at its 116th session a report entitled 'Reduction of the volume of documentation of the General Conference and the Executive Board' (116 EX/12), which was reproduced in Annex I to document 22 C/99. The latter document had been submitted to the General Conference pursuant to 114 EX/Decision 3.2.2.2 and 116 EX/Decision 5.1.4 adopted by the Executive Board. The question of reduction of documentation had also been the subject of recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session (4 XC/Resolution 2/15, XV.5, and 4 XC/Resolution 01).

(160) In the report submitted to the 116th session of the Executive Board, the Director-General, on the basis of an overall study of the problem of documentation, had suggested various studies designed to reduce the documentation of the decision-making bodies without in any way limiting the information needed by the higher authorities of the Organization. Document 22 C/99 included three other annexes in which were reproduced that part of the report of the Executive Board's Special Committee which reflected the substance of the discussion on this question (Annex II), the summary record of the debate which took place in plenary meeting of the Executive Board (Annex III), and, lastly, 116 EX/Decision 5.1.4, adopted by the Executive Board (Annex IV). By that decision, the Board had approved a number of measures designed, inter alia, to reduce the length of its own

documentation (in particular that of certain specific documents) and had made several recommendations concerning the documentation of the General Conference. It was these recommendations that were taken up in the draft resolution submitted to the General Conference for approval in paragraph 8 of document 22 C/99.

(161) The first of the Executive Board's recommendations to the General Conference was aimed at limiting the number of special reports requested of the Director-General. In that connection, the Assistant Director-General drew attention to the fact that in paragraph 16 of document 22 C/2 on the organization of the work of the twenty-second session of the General Conference the Executive Board recommended 'that Member States refrain as far as possible from including in their draft resolutions requests for special reports to be prepared for the next session, since these often require a great deal of effort, high additional costs and a substantial increase in documentation'. This recommendation by the Executive Board merely reiterated one of the wishes expressed by the majority of Member States on the occasion of the 1979 consultation of Member States on the methods of work of the General Conference, namely, that the number of special reports requested of the Director-General and which were to be included in his written or oral reports should be reduced.

(162) Referring to the second recommendation made by the Executive Board, which called for omission of annexes reproducing reports in extenso from documents dealing with action taken by Member States with regard to conventions and recommendations approved at previous sessions, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that in all cases the Secretariat would make these annexes available to delegations, together with a translation into English and/or French of the reports received in other working languages of the General Conference.

(163) With regard to the Executive Board's third recommendation, to do away with interim reports on conferences of a representative nature held between the finalization of the draft programme and budget and the ordinary session of the General Conference, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that the adoption of such a measure would not affect the production of the final reports of these conferences; these would continue to be published and distributed to the Member States, in accordance with the established practice.

(164) Lastly, with regard to the Executive Board's fourth recommendation, to change the frequency of some reports which figure regularly on the agenda of each session of the General Conference, the Assistant Director-General explained that the reports in question were concerned with such matters as Unesco's contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order; Unesco's role in the creation of a climate of opinion conducive to halting the arms race; and Unesco's contribution to improving the status of women.

(165) Most of the delegates who spoke in the debate expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the Director-General towards reducing the volume of documentation produced by the Secretariat in connection with programme operations and services. Most of them supported the Executive Board's recommendations concerning the documentation prepared for the sessions of the General Conference in the form in which they appeared in the operative part of the draft

resolution in paragraph 8 of document 22 C/99. One delegation stated that it would support any additional measure that would enable a further reduction to be made in the documentation of the General Conference, provided that information for the latter was not adversely affected.

(166) Some delegates observed that since the question of reducing the volume of documentation of Unesco's decision-making bodies had been thoroughly examined by the Executive Board at its 116th session, it should be possible for the Commission to adopt the draft resolution without modification. One of them suggested that it should be adopted by consensus, without debate.

(167) With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the draft resolution, three delegates nevertheless expressed the fear that the proposal to omit annexes containing reports in extenso on action taken by Member States with regard to conventions and recommendations approved at previous sessions might deprive the General Conference of information that was useful for its work, particularly on matters pertaining to human rights. One of these delegates was particularly opposed to this measure because he felt that all information on conventions and recommendations concerning human rights and, particularly, cases of violation of such rights, should receive the widest possible dissemination. It was therefore essential, in his view, to continue to reproduce in extenso reports and documents dealing with action taken by States with regard to recommendations of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations. His delegation considered the matter of such importance that he would be obliged, should the paragraph be retained, to request a separate vote. Another delegate asked what savings would be made by omitting the annexes in question. A third delegate pointed out that distributing certain documents only to those delegations which requested them might eventually lead to a general restriction on access to documentation.

(168) Two members of the Commission criticized paragraph 4 (a) of the draft resolution, which called for a limitation of the number of special reports requested of the Director-General: they regarded the paragraph as insufficiently clear and even ambiguous. One of them pointed out that his country had long advocated a reduction of documentation in the organizations of the United Nations system and observed that some reports or studies could sometimes prove useful and enable savings to be made subsequently in a particular field. The second speaker said that he was most anxious to know at what level the decision would be made, in particular in the period between two sessions of the General Conference, as to whether special reports would be prepared. In that connection, he mentioned 4 XC/Resolution 4/01 of the fourth extraordinary session, in which it was clearly stated that the General Conference would examine requests to the Director-General from Member States for additional documents with a view to reducing their number. The same delegate suggested that each commission should inform the plenary meeting of the General Conference of the reports requested, in the course of its work, by delegations of Member States; it would then be for the General Conference to decide whether those reports should be prepared.

(169) Another delegate observed that savings should be sought not only by reducing documentation but also by making a parallel reduction in the number and length of meetings. Another delegate expressed the view that meetings were one

of the principle means of executing certain programmes and that it would therefore be difficult not to produce the corresponding documentation.

(170) One delegate congratulated the Director-General on the planned reduction in the number of programme meetings during the coming biennium and on the flexibility and selectivity he had exercised in the translation of documents into the working languages. Mentioning the expense involved in documentation - money that could certainly be better used in other fields - and the waste he saw in the present situation, he expressed the wish that documents should be written in a more concise and down-to-earth way. He also remarked that certain countries that advocated a reduction in documentation were the first to request new studies on points that were of particular interest to them.

(171) One delegation asked the Secretariat to prepare documents in good time so that they could be sent to Member States before delegations left for the General Conference. Finally, one delegate observed that by introducing selectivity into the preparation and distribution of documents, the draft resolution would favour the gradual formation of an attitude of mind favourable to the limitation of documentation.

(172) Replying to comments made during the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support began with the general observation that much of the present volume of the Organization's documentation, and the documentation of the decision-making bodies in particular, was accounted for by requests from Member States themselves. In addition, one aspect of the 'waste' mentioned by one delegate was simply a reflection of the Secretariat's wish to provide the delegations of Member States with the number of copies of documents which the delegations considered necessary for their work.

(173) Referring to the remarks made about paragraph 4 (b) of the resolution, the Assistant Director-General stressed that the proposed measure was in no way intended to deprive the General Conference of an important source of information. As was clear from the paragraph itself, annexes containing reports in extenso could at any moment be made available, in English or French, to delegations requiring them. The Assistant Director-General remarked incidentally that the conventions and recommendations mentioned in the paragraph did not, strictly speaking, concern complaints relating to violations of human rights, which later were dealt with by the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the Executive Board. He added that at any session of the General Conference, delegations of Member States would in any case still be entitled to ask specifically for the reports in extenso for any particular document. The reasoning behind the measure proposed in paragraph 4 (b) was, nevertheless, that not all delegations would be concerned by every one of those annexes.

(174) Regarding the economies that might be made by doing away with the annexes, the Assistant Director-General, while stating that they would have to be evaluated case by case, said that it would be possible to do without translating the reports into four of the six working languages of the General Conference and to do without reproducing them in the six languages. This would make it possible to reduce the use of supernumerary personnel and to reduce the cost of the materials employed (particularly paper, ever greater quantities of

which were used at each session of the General Conference).

(175) With regard to paragraph 4 (a), the Assistant Director-General for Programme Support expressed the opinion that the concern voiced by some delegations was unjustified. He said that the proposed limitation of the number of special reports - and not their abolition - was a response to a concern previously expressed by Member States. The substance of those reports would in any case be included in the written or oral reports submitted by the Director-General to the General Conference, which would make it possible once again to save a considerable amount on the translation and reproduction of those documents. He felt that the wording of the draft resolution was sufficiently general to enable the measure in question to be applied with all necessary flexibility. In any event, it would not be for the Director-General himself - as seemed to have been feared - to make a selection from the special reports requested by Member States, but rather for the General Conference, at each of its sessions, to decide in each case on the need for a special report, especially in the light of its professed concern to reduce the volume of documentation. The suggestion of one delegate that proposals for special reports made in the commissions should be examined in plenary session seemed to go much further than the wording of the draft resolution.

(176) Referring to the comment made by a Commission member concerning the number of meetings organized by Unesco, the Assistant Director-General acknowledged the importance attaching to that question. Considerable progress had already been made in that respect, since, as shown in the table in paragraph 11 of Annex I of document 22 C/99, the total number of meetings had dropped from 371 in 1977-1978 to 306 in 1981-1983 (figure calculated for a two-year period). The number of meetings envisaged in document 22 C/5 was 233.

(177) The observation made concerning a deadline for sending documents to Member States led the Assistant Director-General to point out that it would be even easier to avoid delay if documents were shorter in length. While emphasizing that most of the documents for the present session of the General Conference had been sent to their recipients on time, he pointed out that some documents could not have been sent prior to a certain date (e.g. those pertaining to issues that the Executive Board had to examine at its session preceding the General Conference, or reports of meetings held shortly before the Conference).

(178) At the conclusion of the debate, the Chairman asked if, despite reservations expressed by some delegates, the Commission was prepared to adopt the draft resolution by consensus. The reservations in question would in that case be duly recorded in the report.

(179) One member of the Commission expressed his satisfaction with the explanations provided by the Assistant Director-General concerning paragraph 4 (a). Another delegate persisted in his objections to the arrangements for, and implications of, the envisaged limiting of the special reports.

(180) One delegate declared that while he could understand the position of the Director-General, he continued to find the measure recommended in paragraph 4 (b) unacceptable. He therefore felt compelled to maintain his intention to request a separate vote on that paragraph.

(181) The Chairman then put paragraph 4 (b) of the draft resolution appearing in paragraph 8 of document 22 C/99 to the vote. The paragraph was adopted by 14 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

(182) The Chairman then put the draft resolution as a whole to the vote. It was adopted by 14 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

(183) In explanation of their vote, three delegates said that, while they favoured a reduction in the volume of documentation, they had

felt obliged to abstain as the wording of the operative part seemed to them to be open to misinterpretation because it was too vague. One delegate expressed his agreement with the reservations previously expressed by another member of the Commission relating to paragraph 4 (b).

(184) In conclusion, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 36 (22 C/Resolution 48).

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

ITEM 37 - FINANCIAL REPORTS

Item 37.1 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the accounts of Unesco for the financial period ended 31 December 1980, and report by the External Auditor

(185) In introducing the item, the Chairman informed the delegates of the presence of two representatives of the External Auditor. He then referred them to the proposed draft resolution to be found in paragraph 3 of document 22 C/38.

(186) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration welcomed the two representatives of the External Auditor, Mr John A. Collens and Mr Tony Dobson, who were present for the deliberations of the Commission. On behalf of the Director-General he expressed his appreciation for the high standard of audit work which the External Auditor continued to carry out on the accounts of Unesco.

(187) In introducing document 22 C/38, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration drew the attention of the delegates to changes in the presentation of the document. The report of the Director-General was now placed before the report of the External Auditor, and the statement of significant accounting policies appeared after the certification of the financial statements. These changes in presentation had been made following the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, an inter-agency United Nations body, in the interests of harmonization of financial statements throughout the United Nations system. He also drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that all the financial statements were now presented in vertical form rather than the horizontal form which had been used for some financial statements previously.

(188) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration went on to inform the delegates that the expenditure of the Organization for the financial period had remained within the approved budget despite the pressures of inflation and the adverse movements in exchange rates during 1979-1980. On behalf of the Director-General he thanked all those Member States who had paid their contributions in a timely fashion, thereby enabling the Organization to maintain a favourable cash position for most of 1980. He informed the members of the Commission of the surplus in excess of estimates amounting to \$7.1 million, for the item 'interest and exchange adjustments (net)' under miscellaneous income, and stated that this sum would be utilized to reduce the contributions of Member States in the next financial period. He also commented on the

rapid expansion of the special accounts and trust funds under management and noted that such funds, which at the end of 1980 amounted to \$57.3 million continued to rise. Concluding his remarks on the Director-General's report, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration explained that the cash in the bank as at 31 December 1980 appearing on Annex 1.1 and Schedule 1 of the financial statements, disclosed the holdings of Unesco for all programmes including UNDP, which explained the diversification of currencies held by the Organization.

(189) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration then turned to the report of the External Auditor which, in the Director-General's opinion, presented a fair and complete summary of the relevant facts. With reference to the surplus of the Public Liaison Fund, and the transfer of \$800,000 of this surplus to the Special Account for Increased Aid to Developing Countries as approved by the Executive Board at its 112th session, he said that this had been the most practical course of action open to serve the best interests of all concerned. On the subject of language allowances, he informed the delegates that the need for such a grant had been reviewed by the International Civil Service Commission and the recommendations of that Commission could be found in document 22 C/54 Addendum. It could be noted from that document that the Commission had not recommended the abolition of the language allowance. With regard to fee contracts the External Auditor had urged the Secretariat to ensure that those contracts were fully performed and that appropriate steps were taken to recover payments to contractors not justified by services rendered. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration assured the delegates that every effort was being made to comply with those suggestions.

(190) The External Auditor had made an analysis of the problem of purchase and stock control of printing paper in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report. He had recommended that steps be taken to reduce paper stock to the maximum extent possible in order to release cash tied up in this way and to eliminate slow-moving and obsolete stock. While agreeing with the External Auditor's recommendation, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that some flexibility must be admitted in order to take advantage of early purchases in anticipation of price rises. This was the motive that had led the Secretariat to accelerate purchases from 1977 to 1979. He said that efforts would continue to be made to reduce the level of stocks to the minimum compatible with sound management.

(191) In paragraphs 20-22 of his report, the External Auditor had drawn attention to the cash

flow problems experienced by the Organization as a result of the non-reimbursement of income tax paid on behalf of its staff members. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the delegates that discussions on that subject were being pursued by the United Nations system as a whole in order to seek a solution to the problem. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration concluded his introduction to the document by confirming the establishment of a committee to co-ordinate computer systems policy, as recommended by the External Auditor after a review of computer installations in the Organization.

(192) The representative of the External Auditor, Mr Collens, then addressed the Commission. He said that as the Assistant Director-General for General Administration had already commented fully on the matters raised in the External Auditor's report, he had nothing to add as regards the content of the report. He thought that it might assist the Commission if he explained briefly how the External Auditor carried out his audit in order to discharge the responsibilities placed upon him by Article 12 of Unesco's Financial Regulations and the additional terms of reference governing external audit appended thereto.

(193) The audit comprised both a financial and an operational audit. The financial audit was aimed at assessing the adequacy of the Organization's financial systems and control procedures and conducting a test examination of the accounting transactions to check that these systems were working satisfactorily; that controls were adequate; and that all important regulations, rules and instructions were being observed. This examination therefore was directed at the accounting and financial control which enabled the External Auditor to certify the accuracy and propriety of the accounts.

(194) The operational audit, or 'value for money audit' as it was also known, was directed at examining whether programmes, projects and activities had been efficiently and economically carried out and whether the Organization ensured that worthwhile benefits had been obtained from the expenditure. He considered this to be an important part of their work - one which they had been encouraged to develop by successive Finance and Administrative Commissions of the Executive Board. In practice, the financial and operational audits were planned together and integrated as far as possible: so that in looking into a particular area of expenditure, the auditors covered both aspects.

(195) In the light of the results of his examination, the External Auditor made observations and sought explanations from the Secretariat. Although the comments might be critical, they were always intended to be constructive. The External Auditor's report did not reflect all the matters raised during the year; the audit staff enjoyed a good working relationship with the Secretariat and there was a continuing interchange of observations and comments both with the central services and with the programme sectors. The report, however, was confined to those matters which the External Auditor considered should be brought to the attention of Member States in order to explain, for example, a significant point in the accounts or to exemplify the need for improvement in procedures. On these matters, the External Auditor sometimes made definite recommendations or, where solutions to problems were not obvious, he might suggest the need for further consideration by the Secretariat.

(196) The audit examination was not confined to Headquarters and, as a consequence of the Organization's policy of decentralization, visits to Regional and Field Offices had been increased. During 1983 the auditors had visited Asia, South America and the Middle East to examine a wide range of the Organization's activities.

(197) The External Auditor's representative explained that they did not neglect to review the cost of their own audit operations. He firmly believed that their audit practices should not stand still, and stated that they were continually trying to evolve new techniques, such as the development of computer software which allowed them to use the computer as an audit tool, to make their examination more cost-effective. They had developed a close working relationship with the internal audit division of the Inspectorate-General and took into account the internal audit work when framing their own audit plans in order to avoid, so far as was consistent with their differing responsibilities, wasteful duplication.

(198) With regard to the future, he explained that they were changing the emphasis of their operational audit in order to present a broader picture of the Organization's management. In the past they had tended to use observations on individual transactions or projects to indicate defects in general procedures. They were now trying to identify factors which were crucial to the efficient and effective use of resources and then examining and testing the procedures relevant to those factors to arrive at conclusions on their adequacy. Their report on Unesco's monitoring and evaluation system, which the Commission would be discussing later, came into this category. Their aim was to shift the emphasis of their reports from selective criticism towards a broader and more balanced picture of the Organization's value-for-money performance. In conclusion he said that he hoped that this development would commend itself both to the Secretariat and to the Organization's executive and governing bodies.

(199) One delegate commended the External Auditor for his excellent report which had eased the work of the Commission considerably and was one of the most helpful documents available to delegates to the Conference.

(200) Another delegate said that the introductions to the document under discussion had been very comprehensive. He had, however, identified the persistence of certain problems during the year 1981 compared with the year 1980 notably in the case of self-financing and welfare funds such as the Publications and Auditory and Visual Materials Fund, the Public Relations Activities Fund and the Restaurant Services. Receipts were down in certain cases and operational deficits had appeared.

(201) In reply the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that the nature of revolving funds was to support themselves from the revenue generated from sales of certain commodities. Adequate capital was required initially and afterwards economy had to be practised to ensure income covered expenditures. The objectives of such funds were not to make profits but to be self-supporting operationally. Although a fund might not break even in one year, it should do so over a cycle of say three years. If one of the essential elements such as the level of working capital was out of balance, problems would arise such as operational deficits. Particular care was being given and would continue to be given to such problems. For instance, the

commercial policy followed in the case of the Unesco Courier was under careful review since prices were increasing and although it could be argued that the sales price of that publication should be increased, such an increase could price it out of reach of the public.

(202) One delegate requested more information on Unesco Housing Loans and considered that the introduction of rental subsidies should eliminate the need for any other form of subsidized housing in the future. In reply the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that the practice of granting housing loans to staff should be seen in the context of conditions prevailing in the locality. In France there existed a normal practice of helping staff with housing problems by means of subsidized loans. The level of funds available in Unesco for this purpose was modest and very good results had always been experienced with repayments of loans. Rental subsidies had not yet been introduced but such subsidies would not eliminate the need for loans since they would normally benefit newcomers and would be limited to the first five years of service. On the other hand those who owned their houses could not get a rental subsidy.

(203) Information was requested by a delegate on the lapse factor in post vacancies giving rise to the savings mentioned in paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of the Director-General's report as well as the rate of inflation in the cost of goods and services mentioned in paragraph 8 (a) (iii). This delegate also hoped that in future, the figures shown in paragraph 28 of the Director-General's report could be given, to the extent possible, both in dollars and in French francs. In reply, the Comptroller referred the delegate to documents 108 EX/32 Part I (6), 109 EX/45 Part I (7) and 111 EX/24 Part II (12) where the need for transfers to cover inflation costs had been described.

(204) Following a question raised by one delegate, the Comptroller assured the Commission that follow-up action was being taken on a regular basis every quarter to control the receipt of reports in respect of payments made under fee contracts.

(205) The Chairman then concluded the debate and the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 37.1 (22 C/Resolution 28.1).

Item 37.2 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1980, and report by the External Auditor

Item 37.4 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1981, and report by the External Auditor

(206) In his introduction the Chairman proposed to the Commission that the two items, 37.2 and 37.4 be examined together. These documents covered the financial reports of the Director-General and the audited financial statements together with the reports of the External Auditor relating to the United Nations Development Programme for the years 1980 and 1981 respectively. He informed the delegates that these documents had already been examined and approved at the 113th and 115th sessions of the Executive Board,

in accordance with the authority granted by the General Conference to the Executive Board in this respect. For this reason, he said, delegates would perhaps be content to take note of these documents and to invite the General Conference to accept them without discussion.

(207) The Chairman's proposal was accepted and the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolutions on items 37.2 and 37.4 (22 C/Resolution 28.2 and 22 C/Resolution 28.3).

Item 37.3 - Financial report and audited interim financial statements relating to the accounts of Unesco as at 31 December 1981 for the financial period ending 31 December 1983, and report by the External Auditor

(208) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced document 22 C/40 which, he said, had been presented in the same manner as the previous document 22 C/38 on the accounts of Unesco for the financial period ended 31 December 1980. It followed the guidelines recommended by CCAQ for harmonization of financial reports and statements throughout the United Nations system. The Director-General's financial report commenced with an analysis of Statement I which showed budgetary expenditure for the year 1981 against the revised appropriations for the financial period 1981-1983. A description of the additions and adjustments to the original appropriations that were approved during 1981 could be found in paragraphs 6-8 of the report.

(209) He informed the delegates that as in the previous year there were three graphic illustrations in the report. Exhibit 1 gave an overview of all programme expenditure for the year 1981. In Exhibits 2 and 3, details were given of the monthly rate of receipt of contributions and the monthly cash position of the Organization. The percentage of contributions received against amounts assessed for the year 1981 was 76.8 per cent as compared with 95.6 per cent for the first year of the previous biennium. There had been an uneven pattern in the payment of contributions during 1981, low in the first quarter and high in the last quarter. Despite a Working Capital Fund with a principal of \$20 million, the total of outstanding contributions at 31 December 1981 which amounted to \$46.3 million would have forced the Organization to borrow were it not for several special factors, of which the most important was the favourable evolution in exchange rates during that year. At the end of September 1983 the arrears of contributions of \$46.3 million at 31 December 1981 had been reduced to \$2.1 million. On behalf of the Director-General he thanked all those Member States who had paid their contributions in full in a timely fashion and appealed to those Member States, still in arrears, to do their utmost to settle those balances.

(210) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration then referred to notable features of extra-budgetary accounts shown from paragraph 30 onwards in the Director-General's report. Receipts for special accounts and trust funds essentially of an operational character had increased from \$45.1 million in 1980 to \$65.3 million for the year 1981. The rapid expansion of the programme of the Organization for extra-budgetary activities other than UNDP had resulted in a total of funds from these

sources under management at 31 December 1981 of \$81 million. This expansion in resources provided a welcome opportunity for the Organization to expand its operational action in the service of Member States.

(211) Turning to the report of the External Auditor, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the delegates that before finalizing his report the External Auditor had, as usual, given the Director-General the opportunity to review it and to make comments on it. The Director-General was of the opinion that the report presented a fair and complete summary of the relevant facts. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration then summarized the points of view of the Director-General on the various topics raised in the Auditor's report:

(a) In paragraph 9 of his report the External Auditor referred to missions carried out during the year 1981 by his own staff to the Regional Office in Bangkok and by the staff of the Inspector-General to the Regional Office in Dakar respectively. He noted with satisfaction that the Auditor had found the financial procedures at both offices generally satisfactory.

(b) In paragraphs 10-12 of the report, the External Auditor had raised two points in connection with the review of the budget - finance system dealing with controls and the methodology for systems development. With regard to the comments and suggestions made on the subject of controls, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that these would be followed in order to reduce reliance on human controls, although clerical controls would remain necessary as always for certain operations, in particular for control of signatures approving documents. With reference to methodology, Unesco's policy had for some years been to separate the functions of project managers and analyst-programmers. This practice had been recommended by the External Auditor.

(c) In the following section of his report, the External Auditor had commented on a computer-leasing arrangement. Early in 1980 the Organization had entered into a leasing arrangement for the Computer Central Processing Unit. The decision made at the time took into account both the desire to achieve maximum economy compatible with the procurement of suitable equipment, and the need to review carefully the commercial policies followed by computer manufacturers. The Director-General agreed with the Auditor that a full cost-analysis should always be made when considering whether to lease or to purchase computer equipment.

(d) In paragraphs 19-26 the External Auditor had analysed action taken in relation to the construction of a temporary building and made suggestions regarding the need for careful planning and budgeting in relation to the awarding of construction contracts. With regard to the contract for the temporary building in question the Director-General considered that the Headquarters Committee had been informed of the full construction costs foreseen and that it was aware that the purpose of the operation was to carry out, within the framework of the approved budget, the maximum construction programme, taking into account the pressing needs of the Secretariat and the permanent delegates for office space, and bearing in mind the scarcity of building sites available to the Organization.

(e) The External Auditor had commented on the recurring deficit trend in the Publications and

Auditory and Visual Material Fund, in paragraphs 30-35 of his report. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration assured the delegates that a great deal of attention had been given to the problem of restoring equilibrium to this fund. A special working party of competent services in the Secretariat had been set up to study the question and to make proposals - which were currently being implemented - with regard to redistribution of costs and administrative expenses. As a result of these actions the deficit of the fund had been reduced from \$939,357 for the year 1981 to \$333,685 for the year 1982. Further progress was being made in the current year since the deficit for the first six months for 1983 was some \$120,000 lower than for the corresponding period in the previous year.

(f) In the exercise of accounting controls, the Bureau of the Comptroller had discovered a discrepancy in the accounting for duty-free petrol coupons received and sold at the end of 1981 compared with the cash deposits banked into Unesco's account. As a result of this finding, the control system had been strengthened and no further losses had occurred during 1982 and 1983.

(g) The deficit encountered in 1981 in the operation of the Restaurant Services related to many factors, the most important of which was the reduced attendance from participants at meetings during construction work on conference rooms, consequently unavailable for renting. The Director-General was giving very close attention to the recurring deficit trend which had unfortunately continued during the year 1982 and 1983 to date. It was to be hoped that the latter part of 1983 would provide welcome income due to the holding of the General Conference at Headquarters.

(212) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 37.3 (22 C/Resolution 28.4).

Item 37.5 - Financial report and audited interim financial statements relating to the accounts of Unesco as at 31 December 1982 for the financial period ending 31 December 1983, and report by the External Auditor

(213) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced the document. He informed the delegates that the presentation had remained the same as that followed in respect of Unesco's accounts for the two previous years 1980 and 1981. The Director-General's financial report commenced with an analysis of Statement I which showed budgetary expenditure for the years 1981/1982 against the revised appropriations for the current financial period. A description of the additions and adjustments to the original appropriations approved during 1982 could be found in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this report.

(214) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration then summarized the situation in respect of contributions received for the year 1982 which amounted to \$183.4 million against an assessed amount of \$199.2 million as at 31 December 1982. This represented 92.1 per cent of contributions due for that year. By comparison, a total of 76.8 per cent of assessed contributions had been received for the first year of the financial period as at 31 December 1981. Combined receipts of contributions for the years

1981/1982 as at 31 December 1982 represented 94.6 per cent of the total amount assessed for 1981/1982. Although the monthly cash flow had varied considerably due to the irregular pattern in the payment of contributions, the treasury position of the regular budget had remained constantly in a favourable position throughout 1982. This favourable cash position had been largely a result of the strength of the United States dollar vis-à-vis the French franc.

(215) Monthly totals of assessed 1982 contributions actually received during that year were shown on graphic Exhibit I on page 10. It could be noted that only \$62.3 million in contributions had been received during the first semester as against \$120.8 million in the second semester. The fourth quarter of 1982 had provided \$85.3 million in contributions alone or 46.6 per cent of the total received for that year. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration suggested that this tendency of paying assessed contributions towards the end of the year when they became due would no doubt create serious treasury difficulties for the Organization in the future.

(216) With regard to other income foreseen in the approved Appropriation Resolution for the 1981/1983 budget, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that the rate of receipt had continued to be favourable during 1982. As at 31 December 1982 a total of \$29.0 million had been received for 1981/1982 against some \$18.6 million foreseen; this was some \$10.4 million in excess of expectations. This favourable result had been achieved principally due to the high level of interest earned on investments.

(217) Receipts for special accounts and trust funds essentially of an operational character had increased from \$65.3 million in 1981 to \$70.4 million for the year 1982. The rapid expansion of the programme of the Organization for extra-budgetary activities other than UNDP had resulted in a total of funds from these sources under management at 31 December 1983 of \$98 million; this provided an excellent opportunity for the Organization to expand its operational action.

(218) With regard to the report of the External Auditor, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration made several comments as follows:

(a) On the subject of improvement and extension of conference facilities and extension of office accommodation at Headquarters, the External Auditor had referred specifically to the exclusion of companies not represented in France during the selection procedures relating to the award of certain Headquarters construction contracts. There was, however, a need for non-French firms to have offices in France, because French laws and regulations did not allow non-French workers to work in France unless they held a work permit. In the past this requirement had precluded the Organization from selecting any such firms for the carrying out of construction work at Unesco Headquarters. This matter was under study and discussions were envisaged with the French authorities in order to find a solution to the problem in the event of future construction work.

(b) In the following section of his report the External Auditor had given a comprehensive explanation of the principles governing the operation of Funds in Trust Overhead Cost Account (FITOCA) and traced the evolution of the status

of the account. The Director-General was grateful for the clarity with which the External Auditor had presented this complex aspect of the Organization's financial statements. As the External Auditor pointed out, the accumulated surplus had reached a significant level. The Director-General, however, considered that it was necessary to retain the full amount of the existing surplus as a reserve on FITOCA, to ensure the continued solvency of the account. Nevertheless, the Director-General agreed to consider during the next biennium the disposal of any additional surpluses which might arise or the possible integration of FITOCA into the regular programme, in the light of circumstances then prevailing. Appropriate recommendations, as necessary, would then be submitted to the Executive Board and to the General Conference.

(c) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the delegates that the bank overdraft of the Restaurant Services mentioned in paragraph 39 of the report to which some delegates had referred with some concern, had been cleared by an interest-bearing advance from the Working Capital Fund.

(d) The External Auditor had conducted a field mission during which he had made a review of Unesco-executed funds-in-trust projects in East Africa. A problem had been identified regarding employment of local personnel in one project as mentioned in paragraph 42 of the report. The local personnel in question were mainly guards and herdsman, that is, locally engaged casual labourers and custodial personnel whose conditions of service were determined by local conditions. They were explicitly excluded from the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules. In these exceptional circumstances, the Director-General considered that the terms and conditions of employment made adequately met the project's particular needs and requirements.

(219) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration reassured the delegates that special attention continued to be paid to the question of security of funds in imprest accounts away from Headquarters. Careful reviews of monthly imprest reports were always made, which was the reason for the detection by the Bureau of the Comptroller of the misappropriations mentioned in paragraphs 15-17 of the audit report. In the first case mentioned the two local staff members involved had since been dismissed and the Organization had taken action to recover the funds lost from the individuals involved as well as through the Fidelity insurance policy which is maintained against fraud. In the second case the staff member responsible had been recalled to Headquarters and would appear before a committee appointed by the Director-General to review the charges.

(220) The External Auditor's representative added a few brief comments to those made by the Assistant Director-General for General Administration. Firstly, he stressed the importance which he attached to monitoring and evaluation of Unesco's programmes and projects, and suggested that when limited funds were available it was recognized within the whole United Nations system that it was essential to have a systematic means of assessing the relevance and achievement of programmes in order to ensure, as far as possible, that maximum use was made of the human and material resources available to each organization. He recognized the difficulties in devising suitable procedures for monitoring and evaluating programmes such as Unesco's with a

high intellectual, as distinct from material, content. He was generally satisfied with the progress that had been made in Unesco towards establishing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, although he considered there was still some way to go, particularly in the development of ex-post evaluation of programme effectiveness. The audit report suggested ways in which the procedures could be made more effective with a very small increase in the resources devoted to them and he welcomed the Organization's agreement to consider implementing them. He pointed out that ex-post evaluation was not an end in itself, the most important thing being that the lessons learned from it should be turned to account in the framing of future programmes and projects.

(221) He went on to say that during 1982 the auditors had continued their examination of computer systems with a review of the payroll application. As in the case of their earlier examination of other systems, they had found that programme documentation was not up to currently accepted standards. This was probably because, at the time the programmes were written, there had either been no generally recognized standards, or these had been less stringent than they had since become. Unesco had accepted the need to improve documentation so that it conformed to accepted standards, but was unable to set a realistic timetable for carrying out the work, because the necessary data-processing staff resources were not at present available. He was pleased to note that an Intersectoral Committee on Data Processing had been established to which this particular problem was being referred. He hoped that the Committee would be able to find a solution which would allow existing systems to be brought up to standard by stages over a period of years. With regard to the payroll system, he suspected, but it had yet to be proved with firm evidence, that it might be more cost-effective to further computerize payroll procedures, thereby making possible a reduction in clerical checks.

(222) He then referred to the two cases of misappropriation of funds in field offices mentioned in paragraphs 15-17 of the report and endorsed the comments of the Assistant Director-General for General Administration to the effect that the Organization had procedures to detect fraud and to limit its extent before discovery. Because the internal controls within the Bureau of the Comptroller worked effectively in these cases, the fraud had been brought to light.

(223) With regard to the audit examination of the tendering arrangement for the improvement and extension of the conference facilities and office accommodation at Headquarters, the External Auditor's representative said that apart from the international tendering aspects, which the Assistant Director-General for General Administration had already mentioned, he was concerned about some of the steps taken to meet the tight budgetary and time-limits set for this work. He felt that some of the procedures adopted could have been open to abuse. The External Auditor had reported on them because he wanted to ensure that for any future construction work these procedures should not be taken as acceptable precedents. He was therefore pleased to note that the Director-General had accepted the need to reconsider the position if further construction work was required.

(224) In conclusion, he had little to add to the comments of the Assistant Director-General for General Administration on the Funds-in-Trust

Overhead Costs Account except to say that if it was accepted that it was impracticable for the Organization to determine the staff costs which should be charged to the account, as a genuine reflection of the resources devoted to trust fund work, then it seemed to him that FITOCA did not serve its intended purpose of showing true costs and cost recoveries and it would therefore be better not to keep it at all.

(225) In the ensuing discussion on the item, appreciation was expressed for the exhaustive and complete financial analysis contained in the External Auditor's report. Two delegates stressed the importance of the Auditor's recommendations on the subject of monitoring and evaluation of Unesco's programme which if followed should enhance the work of the Organization, since money would be spent more rationally and economically. This was particularly important during times when resources available for the programme were limited.

(226) Two delegates stressed the importance of competitive bidding, in order to eliminate the possibility of abuse, especially with regard to the award of building contracts. One of these delegates said that even if technical problems existed regarding competition for building contracts, the Secretariat should look for ways to overcome them.

(227) One delegate expressed the opinion that overhead costs levied on extra-budgetary programmes should be sufficient to fund related administrative resources required. The administration of extra-budgetary accounts should not require the transfer of funds provided from assessments under the regular budget.

(228) With reference to transfers approved at the 117th session of the Executive Board, which included a transfer from Part II to Part I of the regular budget, one delegate was concerned about the scale of inflation costs, that had resulted in transfers from the budgets of programme sectors to the budgets of other services. He hoped that the External Auditor could focus more on these categories of transfer in the future, since in his opinion they were not always justified and might go against overall policy at times. Concern had already been voiced at the 117th session of the Executive Board on this subject.

(229) Another delegate referred to the pattern of payment of contributions disclosed in the graph appearing on page 10 of the document which showed a very irregular distribution of payments over the year. He was concerned about the possible adverse effects on the treasury situation of the Organization of such a pattern of payments and although he considered it rash to draw conclusions from the experience of one or two years, he wished to know if proper cash planning was possible in such circumstances.

(230) Another delegate expressed the hope that, in the future, the External Auditor would also concentrate on questions of substance such as the rationale of transfers, inflation, etc.

(231) In reply, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration assured the delegates that he had fully noted all the observations that had been made. Regarding the cash situation, this was a problem that was currently receiving particular attention, and all organizations in the United Nations system were providing information on their experiences in this matter through ACABQ to the United Nations General Assembly. Some organizations were charging interest on late payment of contributions and

those organizations tended to receive payments consistently on time. Unesco had, in common with most other organizations, recently experienced a trend towards late payment of contributions. The Secretariat wished to improve planning, but when the date of payment of contributions was unknown, it was very difficult to plan ahead properly. If present trends continued, liquidity difficulties would no doubt be encountered in the future. The Comptroller added that cash projection had grown increasingly difficult due to uncertainty of dates of payment of contributions and he hoped that the pattern of payments would improve. He pointed out that in the two organizations where interest was being levied for late payment of contributions, namely the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union, over 90 per cent of contributions due were received by 30 June each year.

(232) The Chairman referred to the section commencing with paragraph 5 of the External Auditor's report and noted with satisfaction that a constructive dialogue was taking place and that attention was being paid to the recommendations on the subject of internal evaluation. He was also glad to note that prominence was being given to the work of the Joint Inspection Unit on the subject.

(233) The Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 37.5 (22 C/Resolution 28.5).

Item 37.6 - Financial report and audited financial statements relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1982, and report by the External Auditor

(234) The Chairman introduced document 22 C/43, explaining that it covered the audited financial statements together with the report of the Director-General relating to the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1982 and the report of the External Auditor. He informed delegates that the English-language version of the document bore the reference 22 C/43 Rev. whereas all other language versions were identified under reference 22 C/43. He also drew the attention of the delegates to decision 8.4 adopted by the Executive Board at its 117th session after examination of these UNDP accounts.

(235) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration commenced his introduction by informing the delegates that document 22 C/43 consisted of three parts, namely the financial report of the Director-General, the report of the External Auditor and the audited financial statements. He also referred to the fact that these statements would subsequently be examined by the Governing Council of UNDP and that as a result these accounts would receive very thorough examination within the United Nations system. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration then highlighted several of the more important points in the report of the Director-General. He referred to the fact that project delivery in 1982 had been lower by approximately 15 per cent compared with the 1981 figures mainly as a result of the overall decrease in available UNDP resources. He said that the distribution of expenditure by type of assistance incurred during 1982 followed largely the trend of the preceding two years as could be seen by reference to the graphic display provided on page 3 of the document. He also briefly explained to the delegates

the introduction of the new rate of programme support costs (13 per cent instead of 14 per cent) which had come into effect on 1 January 1982 for a duration of ten years, and drew attention to the existence of a special safety clause approved by the Governing Council of UNDP which had resulted in Unesco continuing to be entitled to a 14 per cent rate of support costs reimbursement for 1982.

(236) With reference to the report of the External Auditor, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that, as in the past, the External Auditor had made a number of observations and constructive recommendations. The principal concern expressed by the External Auditor, on this occasion, as a result of local examination of field projects, related to the issue of smooth co-ordination in the timing of inputs into UNDP-assisted projects, between those to be provided by UNDP and those to be provided by the governments concerned. Delays in providing inputs on time on the part of some of the governments had adversely affected work programmes.

(237) In the debate that followed, one delegate, referring to the observation made in the audit report concerning delays in timely provision of input to UNDP-assisted projects on the part of some governments, gave the recent example of a UNDP teacher-training project in his country on which agreement had been reached in 1982 and which should have been started in 1983. He added that his government had given the greatest importance to the project. Recent difficulties, which the delegate considered to be the responsibility of UNDP, had resulted in a delay in commencement of execution of this important project. This delegate suggested that this aspect of the matter should be considered by the Commission when recommending a resolution to the General Conference.

(238) Several delegates took the floor to comment on the issue raised by the first speaker. One delegate expressed his full support for those opinions. Another delegate, referring to paragraphs 6-16 of the External Auditor's report and the importance of the points raised therein, underlined the necessity for realistic planning and phasing of obligations which were to be assumed by governments. The same speaker drew a parallel between the issue under debate and the subject dealt with in document 22 C/11.

(239) Another delegate warmly welcomed the possibility of having Unesco co-ordinators on the project site during a pre-project phase, to co-ordinate all preliminary aspects and plan inputs with governments concerned, with a view to ensuring that inputs were designed on a realistic scale to enable governments to honour obligations and thus reduce delays to a minimum. This delegate considered that the External Auditor had made a very pertinent point by stating that the obligations incumbent on governments were not always very realistic, and he felt that Unesco at times bent over backwards to accommodate governments unwisely.

(240) On the same subject of co-ordination of inputs; one delegate referred to the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 113th session (document 22 C/39) and quoted verbatim the text of paragraph 2 of that Executive Board decision. He considered there was a link between that text and the observations made in paragraphs 6-16 of the External Auditor's report reproduced in document 22 C/43 which stated that delays occurred in the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects executed by Unesco. The same

delegate felt that the concern of the Commission with respect to the issue under review would best be reflected by an appropriate insertion in the draft resolution contained in paragraph 3 of document 22 C/43 to be submitted for the approval of the General Conference. He proposed therefore that all paragraphs reflecting the decisions of the Executive Board taken at its 113th session and 117th session should be included in that resolution.

(241) An exchange of opinions on that proposal took place between a number of delegates and the Chairman of the Commission. While some delegates considered it opportune to incorporate an additional text into the draft resolution proposed in document 22 C/43 other delegates felt rather that the concern of the Commission in this regard could suitably be expressed in the report of the Commission and that the debate on the subject had not been sufficiently detailed. One delegate in particular felt that it would indeed be superfluous to attempt to merge the text of the previous Executive Board decisions with the draft resolution in document 22 C/43 in view of the fact that all Executive Board decisions were conveyed to the General Conference in any event. Two delegates expressed concern about possible confusion due to there being two Conference documents related to the proposed amendment. One delegate pointed out that the types of delay mentioned in the two decisions of the Executive Board were of a different order.

(242) The Chairman decided to put the proposed amendment to the vote. Seventeen delegates voted against the incorporation of an additional text into the draft resolution contained in document 22 C/43, five delegates voted for and seventeen abstained. After the vote was taken, one delegate explained that his proposed amendment had been made in order to draw attention to the problems of delays and that he would be quite satisfied if the matter were covered in the report of the Commission.

(243) The Chairman drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that approved audit accounts were required, from agencies at the earliest possible date. Since the Unesco General Conference met only once every two years, it would be desirable to add a paragraph to the resolution proposed in paragraph 3 of document 22 C/43 in order to authorize the Executive Board to approve the UNDP accounts of Unesco as at 31 December 1983 on behalf of the Conference. Such an authorization had been given many times in the past because of the timing problem. The Secretary of the Commission read the text of the proposed additional paragraph which was adopted unanimously.

(244) The Commission decided unanimously to propose that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 37.6 (22 C/Resolution 28.6).

ITEM 38 - CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES

Item 38.1 - Currency of contributions

(245) In introducing this item the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the delegates that document 22 C/45 concerned the choice of currency or currencies in which Member States would be required to pay their contributions to the budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund for 1984-1985. He stated that the Director-General wished to maintain the

established principle of accepting contributions as far as possible in the widest choice of currencies. However, the Director-General did not wish to disperse the assets of the Organization by accumulating unusable currencies. Thus, if a Member State wanted to avail itself of the possibility of paying its contribution in any currency other than United States dollars, French francs or pounds sterling, the Secretariat would study each request with a view to determining whether or not there was a foreseeable immediate use of the currency in question. He assured the members of the Commission that the Comptroller did everything possible to accommodate requests from Member States for payment of their contributions in national currencies, including approaching UNDP for its assistance in absorbing such currencies and utilizing them in connection with extra-budgetary activities. He indicated that if a national currency was accepted, the exchange rate applied would be the most favourable rate which Unesco could obtain for the conversion of the currency into dollars at the date at which the contribution was credited to an account of the Organization. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration drew the attention of delegates to the fact that the acceptance of national currency in payment of all or part of the contribution of a Member State could reduce wholly or partly the acceptance of national currency in payment of Unesco coupons. It was therefore for a Member State to decide whether it wished to give priority to the payment of its contribution or to the purchase of Unesco coupons when making a request for acceptance of its national currency.

(246) Two delegates expressed their satisfaction with the practice of accepting national currencies in payment of contributions and indicated that their respective countries had taken advantage of this practice in view of the existence of Unesco offices in their countries and the need for local currencies for the running expenses of the offices. They hoped that this facility would be continued and increased to the maximum extent possible in 1984-1985. Another delegate, while supporting the recommendation to accept a wider variety of currencies, nevertheless urged caution in accepting national currency because of the problems resulting from the immobilization of funds in non-convertible currencies and the difficulties involved in cash management.

(247) In answer to another delegate who wished to know if Member States that did not have Regional Offices located in their territory could also pay part of their contributions in their national currencies, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration replied that any Member State could make such a request. These requests would be studied in light of the possible utilization of such currencies including consultation with UNDP as regards their use. It was not however possible to accept national currencies in excess of the foreseeable immediate use of such currencies by the Organization.

(248) One delegate considered that there appeared to be a contradiction between paragraph (e) (ii) and paragraph (f) of the proposed resolution. In reply the Assistant Director-General for General Administration indicated that there was no contradiction since paragraph (e) (ii) referred to the rate of exchange to be applied at the time of conversion of currencies while paragraph (f) referred to situations which occurred later. The Comptroller added that paragraph (f) was applicable to the last contribution

payments made by Member States in national currencies. He explained that delays often occurred between the date on which transfer orders were given to the banks by a Member State and the date on which the Unesco bank account was credited and that any differences due to variations in exchange rates between these dates which did not exceed \$50 were absorbed by Unesco.

(249) In reply to a question raised by one delegate on the subject of the payment in local currency for the purchase of Unesco coupons, the Comptroller explained that an initial favourable reply might be given while the possibility of the utilization of the local currency was being explored but that the final reply might be negative if the utilization of that currency by the Organization and by UNDP had not been possible. He stated that the case of the Member State in question would be investigated.

(250) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution item 38.1 (22 C/Resolution 29.2).

Item 38.2 - Collection of contributions
(including settlement of arrears of
contributions)

(251) The Chairman directed the attention of delegates to the fact that the document under consideration contained one resolution regarding the question of collection of contributions and two other specific resolutions concerning individual requests from Member States to settle their arrears of contributions by means of payment plans.

(252) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration in presenting document 22 C/46 called the attention of the members to the fact that the document could be analysed into four parts: the first part dealt with the status of contributions for the financial period 1981-1983 as at 30 September 1983; the second part dealt with the treasury situation throughout the 1981-1983 period up to 30 September 1983; the third part dealt with the report to the General Conference on the implementation of the decisions taken at its twenty-first session approving payment of the arrears of contributions due from Grenada, Democratic Kampuchea and Nicaragua up to 31 December 1980, in annual instalments commencing 1981; and the fourth part dealt with requests for deferred payment plans from two Member States.

(253) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration, referring to the status of contributions received as at 30 September 1983, informed the Commission that an amount of \$197.1 million or 99 per cent had been received in respect of the year 1981, \$190.2 million or 95.5 per cent in respect of 1982 and \$110.7 million or 55.6 per cent in respect of 1983. He stated that as at 30 September 1983, of the 151 Member States requested to contribute to the budget for the 1981-1983 financial period, 140 had paid their contribution in full for 1981, 108 had paid their contribution in full for 1982 and 64 had paid their contribution in full for 1983. In addition, 27 had paid part of their contribution for 1982 and 26 had paid part for 1983. On the other hand, 7 Member States had not paid any contributions to the 1981-1983 budget. He informed the delegates that during October 1983, 18 Member States had paid contributions amounting to \$6.2 million, the details of which would be made available upon request to supplement the

information contained in Annex I to document 22 C/46. In addition, 3 other Member States one of which was the largest contributor had advised the Secretariat that they had taken action to make payments amounting to \$34.6 million. Apart from the customary letters of assessment, special reminder letters had been sent to all Member States with arrears of contributions for the current and previous financial periods inviting them to pay at the earliest the full amounts, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board at its 115th session (September-October 1982) and resolution 37/128 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 37th session (1982) concerning the timely payment of contributions by Member States to all organizations within the United Nations system. Special letters (with subsequent reminder cables) had also been sent in the middle of June 1983 to the 18 Member States who were in arrears in their contributions to an extent which could entail the application of Article IV C. 8 (b) of the Constitution concerning voting rights at the twenty-second session of the General Conference.

(254) As regards the treasury situation, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration called the attention of the Commission to the difficulties encountered in the first two months of 1981 as a result of delays in the receipt of contributions from certain Member States. The situation had showed a marked improvement from March 1981 onward and had continued to be favourable largely due to the strength of the exchange rate of the United States dollar *vis-à-vis* the French franc. The favourable treasury situation coupled with the high interest rates that prevailed through 1981-1983 had resulted in a substantial amount of interest earned on investments which was credited to the miscellaneous income account and would thus reduce future contributions of Member States. On the other hand, the monthly cash flow position had varied considerably because of the irregular pattern of the contributions received in 1981-1983. Such an irregular pattern made cash forecasting and treasury planning extremely difficult and unreliable. Moreover, as indicated in Annex II to document 22 C/46 which showed the monthly totals of contributions received, there was a tendency among some of the larger contributors to pay their contributions towards the end of the year in which they were due. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration mentioned that if this tendency continued it could result in serious financial difficulties for the Organization in the future. The solution to this problem lay in the hands of Member States through the regular and timely payment of their contributions. On behalf of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration thanked all Member States who had paid their contributions in full and in a timely manner.

(255) On the subject of payment plans approved by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the Commission that Democratic Kampuchea and Nicaragua had paid the instalments due for 1981, 1982 and 1983. On the other hand, Grenada had only paid the instalment due for 1981. Grenada had however submitted a request for a rescheduling of the previously approved plan less the amount of the 1981 instalment which had been paid, together with arrears of contributions for 1981-1983 under a new deferred payment plan beginning 1984. Another new request for a

deferred payment plan had been submitted by Chad.

(256) A number of delegates expressed their appreciation for the information and the analyses of the data included in the document and its annexes.

(257) One delegate stated that in view of the additional information provided to the Commission, the financial position of the Organization was in fact much better than that presented in the document. Nevertheless, he stressed the need for all Member States to pay their contributions in conformity with Article 5.5 of the Financial Regulations which stated that contributions and advances were considered due and payable in full within thirty days of the receipt of the communications of the Director-General or on the first day of the year to which they related whichever was the later. He indicated that if information on the status of the payment of contributions as at 31 October 1983 was available he would appreciate if it could be made available to delegates. In response to this request, the information called for was made available to the members of the Commission.

(258) Another delegate said that it was clear that Member States were not sufficiently conscientious in the payment of their contributions as laid down in Financial Regulation 5.5 of the Organization. He also noted that the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 115th session only invited the Director-General to contact again those Member States whose contributions were outstanding and that resolution 37/128 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 37th session requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of Specialized Agencies to transmit to Member States relevant extracts of the resolution when notifying them in connection with their contributions. He felt that the Director-General did not possess adequate means of persuading Member States to pay their contributions in time. In this connection, one delegate inquired whether the possibility of levying an interest charge for late payment of contributions, as was the case in two United Nations agencies, had been considered. He stated that he was ready to accept such a sanction. Another delegate however objected to such a course of action.

(259) Three delegates underlined the importance of the timely payment of their contributions by the eight Member States who contributed some 71 per cent of the budget of the Organization. They were of the view that these Member States had special responsibilities and delays in payment of their contributions could have harmful effects on the implementation of programmes. They also noted the variations in the timing of the payment of contributions by some of these Member States that had occurred in the course of the period 1981-1983 and that difficulties were encountered in managing the Organization's finances because of the irregular pattern of the receipt of contributions particularly of these eight Member States.

(260) The delegate of Japan explained that the delay in the payment of his country's contribution was due to internal administrative causes, and that the contribution for 1981-1983 had now been paid in full. He added that the cumulative debt of his country was now twice its national budget and while serious efforts were being made to meet its commitments, it was becoming more and more difficult for his country, which ranked as the third largest contributor, to

pay such a large share. The delegate of the United States stressed the importance of delegates having the latest information possible on the status of contributions. She also said that her country was proud to be the largest contributor to the Organization and that the United States Government attached great importance to its contribution to Unesco. The delay in payment of the United States contribution referred to by some delegates and the Assistant Director-General for General Administration was due to lateness in legislative appropriations. A payment of US \$34,485,000 representing the outstanding contribution had been processed on 19 October 1983.

(261) The delegate of Italy indicated that the delay in payment of his country's contribution for 1981 was due to the rise in the exchange rate of the United States dollar *vis-à-vis* the national currency and that the contribution had now been paid.

(262) The delegate of Finland stated that the delay in paying his country's contribution was also due to fluctuation in the exchange rate of the United States dollar. He promised to take the necessary action so that the outstanding amount of his country's contribution would be paid as soon as possible.

(263) One delegate, referring to the favourable cash situation, noted that it was due to the strength of the United States dollar *vis-à-vis* the French franc. He was therefore of the view that if this factor changed the Organization could face treasury problems in the future.

(264) Three delegates indicated that they supported the request made by Chad for the payment of its arrears of contributions under an instalment plan in view of the serious difficulties faced by that country.

(265) Two delegates referring to the draft resolution in paragraph 10 of the document said they objected to the final clause therein proposing an authorization for the Director-General to contract short-term loans during the financial period 1984-1985. One of them noted that it had not been necessary to resort to such loans in the course of the last five years. They had however no objection to interest-free loans and suggested that the resolution be amended accordingly. One of them, the delegate of the United States, indicated that she could not agree to such an authorization in paragraph 10 of 22 C/46 and that her government would be forced by existing law to withhold that portion of its contribution if the Organization resorted to external borrowing. On the other hand, a number of delegates indicated their support for the resolution as proposed in view of the modest amount of the Working Capital Fund and stated that the need for external borrowing would not arise if Member States paid their contributions in a timely fashion.

(266) In answer to various questions raised, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that the best way to avoid treasury problems would be for all contributions to be received at the beginning of each year in accordance with Article 5.5 of the Financial Regulations which had been approved by Member States. Nearly 70 per cent of the budget related to the payment of salaries and consequently it was necessary to have the funds on hand to meet such disbursements. If the large contributors delayed their contributions, the implementation of the programme would suffer. He recognized that certain countries with financial years starting in April or later might have difficulties in paying

their contributions in January. For this reason, the solution was for the Organization to have an adequate Working Capital Fund. At its present level, the Working Capital Fund represented approximately one month's expenditure. If Member States were not prepared to increase the level of the Working Capital Fund, they would have to give the Director-General another tool, namely, the possibility of borrowing. The Director-General would resort to commercial borrowing only after having explored all possibilities of obtaining interest-free loans. The suggested amendment to the proposed resolution in paragraph 10 of the document was therefore not necessary. The authorization requested was necessary as a safety clause in the event of unforeseen treasury difficulties and in view of the modest level of the Working Capital Fund. He underlined the difficulties of negotiating loans without security since the only security the Organization had to offer was the promise of Member States to pay their contributions. The fact that the authorization to borrow had not been utilized was an indication of the care and prudence exercised by the Director-General. He said that as 1 November 1983 was a holiday it was physically impossible to provide delegates earlier with information on the status of contributions as at 31 October 1983. He indicated that additional contributions amounting to a total of US \$38.6 million had been received from the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Samoa and Sierra Leone after 31 October 1983. He also indicated that in the English text of document 22 C/46, in the fourth line of paragraph 2.4, the words 'part of' should be inserted after the first two words 'have paid'.

(267) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the three draft resolutions on item 38.2 (22 C/Resolution 29.3, 22 C/Resolution 29.41 and 22 C/Resolution 29.42).

(268) Following adoption of the draft resolutions the delegate of the United States stated that for the reasons she had explained earlier she had to object to the part of the resolution that empowered the Director-General to resort to external borrowing. The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had refrained from pressing an amendment to the draft resolution on the understanding that the Director-General would not resort to commercial loans unless this became necessary after exploring all possibilities for interest-free financing.

Item 38.3 - Scale of assessments

(269) The Chairman informed the delegates that resolution 0.2 concerning the scale of assessments of Member States' contributions was to be found in document 22 C/5 immediately after the draft Appropriation Resolution for 1984-1985 which followed the Introduction by the Director-General.

(270) In introducing this item, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that the proposed scale of assessments for Member States' contributions for the financial period 1984-1985 was based, as in the past, on the most recent scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. In this instance, the scale was based on the scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 37th session in 1982. Adjustments had been made to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations. For States that were not members of the United Nations but were members of Unesco, the scale of

assessments used was that which was applied by the United Nations to such States in assessing contributions for those United Nations activities in which they participated. He pointed out that according to subparagraphs (b) and (d) of paragraph 4 of the proposed resolution, the contributions of new Member States that deposited their instruments of ratification after 28 February 1983, would be accounted in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.2 which provided that their assessments were to be credited to Miscellaneous Income. Consequently, such Member States would not be eligible to participate in the distribution of any budgetary surplus arising from the financial period 1984-1985. In other words, the scale of assessments for 1984-1985 included in document 22 C/5 would not be adjusted to take into account the addition of the membership of Fiji which became a Member State on 14 July 1983 or any other new Member State. Such States would be included in the subsequent scale for the following biennium.

(271) The delegate of Italy informed the Commission that he would be obliged to vote against the proposed resolution in line with the position taken by Italy in the vote on the scale of assessments at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Government of Italy considered that the elements taken into consideration by the United Nations Committee of Contributions in establishing the scale of contributions did not take into account the capacity to pay since the rate of assessment of certain countries which claimed increased economic growth had been reduced. On the other hand, the rate for certain countries which appeared to be richer than Italy had been increased by a lesser degree than that of Italy.

(272) The delegate of Mexico stated that in the proposed scale of contributions, the percentage payable by Mexico was 0.87 per cent which represented an increase of 12 percentage points and a 16 per cent increase over its previous assessment which was 0.75 per cent. The Government of Mexico considered that the criteria used in setting this scale of assessments by the United Nations were not the most appropriate. Only one-third of the contributions was based on the gross national product of the Member States. The remaining two-thirds were based on the figures of the United Nations Office of Statistics which had not been updated. Furthermore, a number of other factors had not been taken into consideration such as the very grave economic and financial situation besetting many of the developing countries, their real ability to pay, the extent of their indebtedness and the economic difficulties caused by unequal terms of trade in the international area which had been considerably aggravated by the fall in prices of raw materials. Moreover, there was an over-evaluation of the statistics since they were based on constant prices and consequently did not take into account the real rate of inflation. Mexico would therefore take the position it took at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly and be obliged to vote against the proposed resolution on the scale of assessments on Member States. Mexico would nevertheless continue to fulfil its financial commitments to the Organization.

(273) The delegate of Brazil said that the rate of assessment of Brazil had been increasing from biennium to biennium in recent years. The percentage payable by Brazil for 1984-1985 was 1.37 per cent as against 1.26 per cent for

1981-1983. The Government of Brazil considered that the rate of assessment for 1984-1985 was too high. He referred to the serious foreign exchange problems faced by Brazil, which accounted for the fact that, to his profound regret, it had not yet been possible to pay the country's contribution for the current biennium to the budgets of Unesco and of other international organizations. In the scale of assessments for 1984-1985 his country appeared in the twelfth highest place, an assessment that was higher than that of several industrialized countries. He considered that the percentage assessment of 1.37 per cent for 1984-1985 would make the situation of Brazil more difficult in the next biennium. As indicated by his country's delegation to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly and to other organizations of the United Nations system, Brazil was of the view that the system for establishing the new scale of assessments was neither fair nor equitable. Moreover, at the 116th session of the Executive Board, the representative of Brazil had expressed the serious reservations of his government as regards the proposed scale of assessments for 1984-1985. Brazil considered that the criteria utilized for determining the scale of assessments to the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system did not take into account a proper evaluation of the factors prevailing in a certain number of Member States, including Brazil. Therefore, his country had underlined at the United Nations General Assembly and other forums that additional criteria should be utilized in order to avoid distortions implicit in the present system. For example, the statistics covering national revenue did not assure the necessary comparability because the methods of national accounting and the level of inflation varied from country to country. In addition, factors such as the credit rating for foreign loans should be taken into consideration in establishing the scale. He realized that the matter had to be dealt with by the United Nations General Assembly but he nevertheless wished to draw attention to the problem of increasing disparities in the proposed scale of assessments to the detriment of his country and other developing countries. He would therefore be obliged to vote against the scale of assessments proposed in paragraph 4 (a) of the resolution, in line with the position taken by his country in the United Nations General Assembly and other forums.

(274) The delegate of Venezuela stated that in the proposed scale of assessments the percentage share of Venezuela amounted to 0.54 per cent which corresponded to an increase in the amount of its contribution by over \$1.2 million. She informed the Commission that Venezuela had voted against the scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 37th session which involved an increase in the contribution of Venezuela since the criteria used by the Contributions Committee was national income. The scale proposed by the United Nations General Assembly was not in keeping with the prevailing circumstances or economic conditions of many of the developing countries. Venezuela on that occasion had stated that the scale should be reviewed and revised to bring it into line with the principles of equity and justice and in keeping with resolution 37/125 B adopted by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly which stated that the basic criterion which should be used by the Contributions Committee was the real ability of Member States to pay. Furthermore, the Contributions Committee should spend

more time in the preparation of an appropriate methodology and submit a new proposal for the period 1984-1985 which would take into account, in addition to the social and economic indicators, correct estimates of national income as well as of national inflation and exchange rates. In line with the position taken by the Venezuelan delegation at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the delegate of Venezuela reiterated that her country was not in agreement with the proposed scale of assessments for 1984-1985.

(275) The delegate of Netherlands stated that the new United Nations scale of contributions had been extensively discussed at the 37th session of the General Assembly. Even though several Member States of the United Nations including the Netherlands had opposed the new scale in which the Netherlands had to face a considerable increase, the scale had nevertheless been adopted by the General Assembly. Because Unesco was a member of the United Nations family and since Unesco and the Netherlands adhered to the common system of the United Nations, the Netherlands would not oppose the proposed scale of contributions.

(276) The delegate of France informed the Commission that his country also had serious reservations on the scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 37th session. Notwithstanding this position, his country would not vote against the proposed resolution.

(277) The delegate of Spain said that the contributions made by Member States as a whole and by Spain in particular to the Organization entailed a sacrifice. This sacrifice had been embodied in a scale of assessments in which his country appeared in the ninth highest place and that this was not in keeping with equity and fairness. As regards the actual increase for 1984-1985 Spain ranked second among all countries. This was surprising since his country's economic position could not be considered as particularly promising or buoyant. The increase in the scale of contributions of Spain was excessive and unjustified. However, the tasks of the Organization necessitated sacrifices by all Member States including his own country if the Organization was to be able to implement its plans and programmes and function satisfactorily.

(278) The delegate of Turkey stated that to consider national income as the only criterion in readjusting the level of assessment of Member States' contributions was insufficient and that it had led to an unfair situation. Turkey agreed that the contributions of those Member States whose national income had shown a drop should be reduced. Turkey considered that it would have been more just and equitable if criteria such as scale of foreign indebtedness, balance of payments and finally the overall economic growth had been taken into consideration while readjusting the assessment rate of those Member States whose national income appeared to have risen. In spite of the sacrifices that would be entailed and in view of its deep faith in the value of international co-operation, his country would support the resolution.

(279) Two delegates supported the proposed scale of assessments for 1984-1985. One of them recommended that the Commission adopt the scale taking into account the reservations made by a certain number of delegates.

(280) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that note had been taken of the comments of the various delegates on

the proposed scale of assessments. In the course of events, the discussion on this item would come to the attention of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Committee on Contributions. He made it clear that the Commission was not being asked to approve any figures showing provisional amounts of assessments as these figures were merely illustrative. The Commission was only required to approve the scale of assessments.

(281) The Commission recommended by 42 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 38.3 (22 C/Resolution 29.1).

(282) The delegates of Brazil and Venezuela explained that they had voted against the draft resolution since a separate vote had not been taken on paragraph 4 (a) of the resolution.

ITEM 39 - WORKING CAPITAL FUND: LEVEL AND ADMINISTRATION

(283) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced document 22 C/47. He informed the delegates that Part I of the document explained how the Working Capital Fund was used in 1981/1983 and gave suggestions with regard to the purpose for which the Fund might be used in the next biennium. It also covered the requirements of the General Conference - to receive a report on the level of the cash position of the Working Capital Fund and the interest earned on investment of the surplus in the Fund during the financial period. He said that the proposal of the Director-General on the level of the Working Capital Fund for 1984/1985 had been outlined in paragraph 329 of the introduction to document 22 C/5. Mindful of the financial difficulties of many Member States, in the current uncertain economic situation, the Director-General had not proposed any increase in the level of the Fund for the forthcoming biennium. Consequently the level of the Fund at \$20 million would represent only 4.6 per cent of the total budget for 1984/1985 on the basis of the budget proposed in document 22 C/5 or at the most only 5.2 per cent based on the lowest budget figure proposed in 22 C/5 Rev.2. This should be compared with the amount of 7.5 per cent approved by the General Conference at its nineteenth session for the 1977/1978 biennium.

(284) He went on to say that Part II of the document outlined a proposal for the continued existence in 1984/1985, of the Fund to assist Member States in acquiring education and scientific material for technological development through Unesco coupons. The Director-General was very much aware of the considerable benefit that many Member States derived from the existence of the authorization for the sale of coupons against non-convertible currencies. In the normal course of events, coupons could only be sold against non-convertible currencies in accordance with the ability of the Organization to foresee the utilization of those currencies. Nevertheless during 1981/1983 a fund of \$1 million had been set aside to help Member States to purchase Unesco coupons without restriction in relation to immediate foreseeable currency usage. Mindful of the desire of Member States to obtain further benefits under this provision, the Director-General proposed to increase this Fund for the 1984/1985 period to a maximum of \$1,500,000. A part of this sum could be earmarked for Unesco coupons to be used for the

purchase of Unesco publications by Member States.

(285) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration emphasized that it would be in the interests of each Member State to decide whether it wished to give priority to the purchase of Unesco coupons, or to the payment of its contribution in national currency, when making requests to the Organization for acceptance of national currency.

(286) He informed the delegates that a draft resolution on the level and administration of the Working Capital Fund for 1984/1985 could be found on page 77 of document 22 C/5. He said it was proposed in paragraph (i) of the draft resolution that the report on the use of the Working Capital Fund for the forthcoming biennium and on the interest earned on the investment of the Fund should be included in the Financial Report of the Director-General on the accounts of the Organization. This proposal was made in order to reduce the number of documents required for the General Conference in line with efforts to reduce documentation generally. The text of the draft resolution proposed required one important change, namely, that in paragraph (h) the words 'repay unamortized loans' in the fourth line should be changed to 'finance unamortized costs'.

(287) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration concluded his introduction by announcing that the text of a draft resolution concerning the Fund to assist Member States in acquiring technical and scientific material necessary for technological development could be found in paragraph 15 of document 22 C/47.

(288) Several delegates expressed support for the proposal contained in paragraph 9, Part I of the document, to the effect that future reports on the use made of the Working Capital Fund during the financial period and on the interest earned from the investment of the Fund would be included in the financial report of the Director-General on the accounts of the Organization. They considered that this proposal would help to reduce the volume of documentation required for the General Conference and would therefore result in economies for the Organization.

(289) With reference to Annex II of the document one delegate expressed satisfaction at the level of interest earned on the investment of the Working Capital Fund during the period 1 January 1981-31 May 1983 of over \$6.2 million. He urged that this policy of wisely investing the resources of the Working Capital Fund be continued in the future.

(290) With regard to the use proposed for the Working Capital Fund in 1981/1983, several delegates objected to its use for the financing of construction costs and of design studies for unforeseen building work. Two delegates strongly objected to the use of the Working Capital Fund for the financing of self-liquidating expenditures as foreseen in paragraph (e) and the financing of unamortized costs for construction as foreseen in paragraph (h) of the draft resolution proposed in 22 C/5. One delegate proposed that the level of funds available for advances for self-liquidating expenditure be reduced to \$200,000 and that the amount available to meet expenses relating to emergencies under paragraph (f) be reduced to \$100,000. The latter delegate considered that there was a danger of confusion between Part VI of the regular budget and paragraph (h) of the draft resolution proposed in document 22 C/5. Another delegate felt that use of the Working

Capital Fund for self-liquidating expenditures and the financing of unamortized costs for construction could lead to lower funds being available for the coupon system. He was also apprehensive that additional appropriations might be needed to replenish the resources of the Working Capital Fund after such use.

(291) A very thorough debate took place on the question of the level of the Working Capital Fund proposed by the Director-General for the biennium 1984/1985. Several delegates supported the proposal for the maintenance of the level of the Working Capital Fund at \$20 million. Others, pointing out that the treasury situation of the Organization was very strong and drawing attention to the large budgetary surplus which was expected to remain in the Organization after the close of the current financial period, asked whether the Director-General could not reduce the level of the Working Capital Fund, especially as they understood that budgetary surpluses were not returned to Member States in cash, but were deducted as a credit against future years' assessments. Several delegates argued that since the levels of the budget proposed in document 22 C/5 Rev.2 were proportionately lower than the budget for the current financial period, the level of the Working Capital Fund should be correspondingly reduced. One delegate expressed concern over the amount of funds lying idle, since he had noted that very little use was made of the Working Capital Fund during the financial period 1981/1983.

(292) One delegate pointed out that if the treasury situation of the Organization was exceptionally good at the present time, this was so because of the strength of the United States dollar vis-à-vis the French franc over the period 1981-1983 to date. It was his impression that the Working Capital Fund in Unesco was amongst the lowest in proportion to the budget in the United Nations system. He commented on the statement of a previous speaker concerning funds lying idle and pointed out that this was not so, since the Working Capital Fund was invested and earned interest and in any event it remained the property of Member States. He felt it was quite clear that it was in the interest of the Organization to advance funds to meet its expenditure requirements rather than to borrow from commercial sources and pay interest.

(293) Two delegates expressed the opinion that the Working Capital Fund could be reduced by a specific amount. One suggested that a new level of \$12 million would be possible and another mentioned that in 1980 the level of the Fund represented one month's budget expenditure which seemed quite enough since the Fund was rarely used and, at present, Unesco had an enormous budget surplus.

(294) One delegate noting that the treasury situation of the Organization at the present time was exceptionally strong and was continuing to improve, wondered whether the level of the Fund which had remained constant for several years might not be revised downwards. This delegate noted that there had been a certain irregularity in payments of contributions of Member States over the period 1981/1983 and understood that problems would be encountered if contributions were not paid on time. Taking into account these factors the delegate felt that it would be appropriate to request the Executive Board to study the level and use of the Working Capital Fund. This proposal was supported by several other delegates.

(295) One delegate requested information on the proportion represented by Working Capital Funds in relation to the budgets of other United Nations organizations and asked what the percentage of the Working Capital Fund proposed by the Director-General would be of the budget figure in Alternative 1 of 22 C/5 Rev.2.

(296) In reply, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stressed that it was true that the Working Capital Fund remained the property of Member States, a fact that had appeared to be questioned by some speakers. A sound Working Capital Fund of an adequate amount was essential for the continued vitality and efficient functioning of the Organization. With regard to the question regarding the proportion of Working Capital Funds to budgets of other United Nations organizations, he referred delegates to a report of ACABQ (reference A/37/547) of May 1983. He read out the percentages appearing in that report, which showed that its percentage of 3.2 during the 1981/1983 budget cycle placed Unesco among the least favoured organizations, with a lower proportion of working capital to the budget than ILO (4.5 per cent) and only half that of the United Nations (6.6 per cent). He then informed delegates that the proposed level of the Working Capital Fund for Unesco for the next biennium would amount to 5.2 per cent of the budget figure proposed in Alternative 1 of 22 C/5 Rev.2.

(297) With regard to the level of the Working Capital Fund proposed by the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that he had noted the suggestions made by some delegates that a reduction might be possible in that level. He wished, however, to point out that exceptional conditions had prevailed during the current financial period 1981/1983 which were unlikely to recur. A large budgetary surplus was accumulating, but in view of the intention of the Director-General to return this surplus to Member States in accordance with the Financial Regulations, the liquidity position of the Organization might change drastically. It would not be fair to Member States to create a situation where the programme could not be implemented. He reminded the delegates of the series of financial difficulties that had been encountered in the United Nations in the past, and hoped that Unesco would not have to resort to the unorthodox procedures that the United Nations had been forced to follow in order to make ends meet. He continued by saying that bearing in mind the various considerations he had outlined and after very careful reflection on all aspects related to the budget and finance of the Organization, the Director-General was making a proposal on the level of the Working Capital Fund which would not increase the financial liabilities of Member States. He hoped that the Member States would support the proposal to maintain the level of the Fund at \$20 million.

(298) With regard to the proposed utilization of the Working Capital Fund, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration assured delegates that the resources of the Fund would not be used unless needed and that they would be managed in a prudent fashion. Advances made would be replenished at the earliest opportunity.

(299) Following the reply of the Assistant Director-General for General Administration, clarification was requested on the percentage shown in the ACABQ report of May 1983 in respect of the Unesco Working Capital Fund. The

Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed delegates that the percentage shown was based on the budget for the current three-year financial period, and that on a two-year financial period the percentage was 4.8 per cent.

(300) One delegate put forward an amendment to the proposed resolution contained in 22 C/5, page 77. He proposed to change paragraph (a) in order that the level of the Working Capital Funds should be determined by the Executive Board at its 119th session. Two other delegates did not think this was possible since it was in their opinion only the General Conference that could determine the level of the budget and that of the Working Capital Fund. In reply the Assistant Director-General for General Administration referred the delegates to Article 6.2 of the Financial Regulations which stipulated that there should be established a Working Capital Fund in an amount to be determined from time to time by the General Conference. Consequently in the Assistant Director-General for General Administration's opinion the proposed amendment would not be in accordance with the Financial Regulations.

(301) With regard to the study proposed by several delegates on the level and use of the Working Capital Fund, one other delegate drew attention to the fact that the Executive Board had considered this subject on previous occasions. He questioned therefore whether it would be useful to request another study especially as the work schedule of the Executive Board was already heavy. In reply the Assistant Director-General for General Administration informed the delegates that the level of the Working Capital Fund in relation to the budget had been studied by the Executive Board at its 98th and 100th sessions, at which time the Board had recognized the relationship between the two levels and had recommended that the General Conference should determine that of the Working Capital Fund over a given biennium at 7.5 per cent of the appropriation for the financial period concerned. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration considered that there would be no harm in a further study being made by the Executive Board but in view of the fact that the Board established its own work schedule, the session at which this subject should be taken up should be left to the discretion of the Board.

(302) Following the discussion on Part I of the document, the Commission decided unanimously to propose to the General Conference an amendment to the resolution appearing on page 77 of 22 C/5 by the addition of a final paragraph as follows:

'requests the Director-General to prepare a report on the level and use of the Working Capital Fund and requests the Executive Board to study that report at its earliest convenience'.

(303) With regard to Part II of the document, dealing with funds to assist Member States in acquiring, with Unesco coupons, the educational and scientific materials necessary for technological development, several delegates strongly supported the need for that fund. In this connection, several delegates stressed the special requirements of developing countries for educational materials in an economic environment which was presently very difficult. Foreign exchange restrictions in many countries prevented some Member States from acquiring even the most basic educational materials. In certain cases, the United Nations Development Programme was

helping Unesco to use non-convertible currencies relating to coupon sales, but this was not always satisfactory because of delays and uncertainties in making coupons available by this means.

(304) Support was also expressed for the use of the coupons revolving fund for the purchase of Unesco publications. It was pointed out that Unesco spent some \$5 million on publications and that many of these publications could be sold. An increased coupon revolving fund would help in this respect. One delegate, however, while not questioning the quality of Unesco's publications, expressed doubts as to the advisability of using Unesco coupons for purchasing these publications.

(305) One delegate proposed that the level of the coupon revolving fund should be increased beyond the level of \$1.5 million proposed by the Director-General for the financial period 1984/1985, if possible even up to a level of \$4.5 million. Many delegates spoke on the desirability of increasing the coupon revolving fund. Some requested that the proposed increase should be more moderate in order that the Director-General should not be put in a difficult situation, where he could not use accumulated non-convertible currencies of an excessive amount. Another delegate proposed that the increase be moderated to the level of \$2.5 million. The Commission decided to adopt a proposal to raise the level of the fund to \$2 million for 1984-1985.

(306) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolutions on item 39 (22 C/Resolutions 30.1 and 30.2).

(307) Following the vote, the delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic asked for the floor and explained that they would have voted against paragraphs (a), (e) and (h) of the draft resolution shown on page 77 of 22 C/5 if a vote had taken place on that proposed resolution.

ITEM 40 - RENEWAL OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

(308) In introducing this item, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that the Administrative Commission was being requested to consider the proposal by the Director-General for the reappointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom as the External Auditor of the Organization since his tenure of office expired in 1983 with the audit of the accounts for the 1981-1983 budgetary period. He recalled that at its nineteenth session in 1976 the General Conference had reappointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom as External Auditor of the Organization for a period of six years starting from the audit of the accounts for the 1977-1978 budgetary period. In accordance with that decision, the tenure of office of the External Auditor would have expired in 1982. Since it was desirable that the External Auditor's tenure of office should coincide with an entire budgetary period, the General Conference at its twenty-first session in 1980 had decided to extend the period of the External Auditor's appointment by one year (1983) to enable him to audit the accounts for the whole of the 1981-1983 budgetary period. He informed the delegates that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom had been the External Auditor of the Organization since 1951

and that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom was also the External Auditor of several other major agencies of the United Nations system, such as FAO, WHO and ILO.

(309) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration explained that in view of: (i) the present External Auditor's thorough familiarity with the Organization's programmes, financial procedures, accounting systems and working methods, which ensured an effective audit; (ii) the quality and impartiality of his audit reports over the years which have been recognized and appreciated by Member States of the Organization; and (iii) his considerable experience of international audit, particularly of organizations within the United Nations system, which not only allowed matters of common interest to be raised by the External Auditor with several agencies but also permitted pertinent observations and recommendations to be made to the Organization, the Director-General proposed that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom be reappointed as External Auditor of the Organization for a further period of six years starting with the audit of the accounts for the 1984-1985 budgetary period. The proposed duration of six years from 1984 to 1989 corresponded to the period of the second Medium-Term Plan.

(310) Eight delegates took part in the discussion and expressed their appreciation of the high quality of work of the External Auditor and the thoroughness and the impartiality of his reports and supported the proposal of the Director-General to reappoint the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom as External Auditor of the Organization for a further period of six years. One delegate expressed the desire that in the future the External Auditor would also look into the question of distribution of funds between various items of the budget of the Organization as well as that of economic analysis of the implementation of recommendations of the General Conference for the optimal use of resources, and would make proposals to that effect.

(311) In reply to a question raised by one delegate on the desirability of appointing External Auditors on the basis of geographical rotation and representation, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that a panel of External Auditors as was the case in the United Nations had not been favourably considered because the situation in Unesco was different to that of the United Nations. In view of its size and the larger scope of the audit of its accounts, the United Nations had a panel of three External Auditors, with the necessary machinery for the co-ordination of their work. Such an arrangement facilitated rotation and geographical representation. However, in view of the complexity of such an arrangement, the Director-General did not feel he should recommend the practice.

(312) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 40 (22 C/Resolution 31.1).

ITEM 41 - AMENDMENTS TO THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS - ABOLITION OF AUDITED INTERIM ACCOUNTS

(313) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced document 22 C/49 by informing the delegates that the document contained a proposal of the Director-General

that the audited interim financial statements currently submitted at the end of the first year of each biennium, as required by the Financial Regulations, should be replaced by a narrative report of the Director-General supported by unaudited financial statements. He said that in the context of a biennial programme and budget, the Director-General considered that the usefulness of audited interim accounts was limited. He therefore proposed, in conformity with the practice adopted by the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, that the requirement for audited interim accounts be abolished.

(314) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration then confirmed that the External Auditor of Unesco was in agreement with the proposal of the Director-General. Under the new system the External Auditor would continue to carry out a detailed verification of transactions of the Organization on an ongoing basis and furnish a report and audit certification on the accounts at the close of the financial period. Nevertheless the External Auditor could submit a report to the Executive Board and the General Conference at the end of the interim year, if he so wished, for any special or urgent reason. The aim of the Director-General was of course to reduce the work-load of the Secretariat and decrease administrative costs, without in any way weakening the thoroughness of the audit.

(315) He said that the proposals of the Director-General called for certain changes to the Financial Regulations and these had been examined by the Executive Board at its 116th session. These proposed changes appeared in Annex A of document 116 EX/44 (for the English version - 116 EX/44 Rev.) which was attached to document 22 C/49. The Board had unanimously approved these proposed amendments.

(316) In conclusion the Assistant Director-General for General Administration drew the attention of the delegates to one change required in the French text of the document as follows:

In Annex A, page 5 of document 116 EX/44 - Draft amendments to additional terms of reference governing the audit - in the third line, the brackets around the word 'l'année' should be removed, and an oblique line should be inserted between the words 'l'année' and 'l'exercice financier'.

(317) The representative of the External Auditor confirmed that the External Auditor supported the proposed amendments to the Financial Regulations, which would put Unesco on the same footing as the United Nations and the other major Specialized Agencies.

(318) He said that from an accounting and administrative viewpoint the production of interim accounts, their submission to audit and the audit operation entailed considerable staff effort. It therefore made good sense to simplify the interim statements which would become virtually computer generated, and to move to biennial accounting to match biennial budgeting. Although the interim statements would be unaudited the External Auditor would ensure that the statements reflected the accounting records and would subject them to a reasonable degree of analytical review.

(319) From an audit viewpoint he said that the audit work was already systems based, dependent upon selective sampling and was a continuous process. In practice, it was not possible to review every component of Unesco's accounting and financial system every year and a two-year

audit cycle was possibly a better reflection of the true position.

(320) He pointed out that from their experience of other agencies where unaudited interim accounts were presented, true savings of time and effort would only be achieved if the information produced was restricted to little more than the basic statements I to III for the regular programme plus a Status of Funds statement for UNDP. If the full range of statements and schedules forming the final accounts were to be drawn up, translated, published and distributed to Member States, little, if any, savings would result.

(321) In conclusion he said that should anything of significance come to light during the first year of a biennium the External Auditor would make an exception and report on the matter when submitting the interim statements.

(322) In the discussion that followed, several delegates expressed support for the proposal of the Director-General and for the proposed resolution. In particular one delegate mentioned three advantages if the proposal were adopted, namely:

(a) There would be a simplification of procedures, without depriving management of interim accounts, even if these were to be audited as in the past.

(b) The volume of documentation of the General Conference would be reduced and this would result in economies.

(c) The new procedures were in harmony with the practices of other United Nations organizations.

(323) One delegate said he welcomed the fact that savings would result from the adoption of the Director-General's proposal. He said he was satisfied with the assurances given by the representative of the External Auditor that a special report would be issued if anything of significance came to light during the first year of a biennium. He suggested that any special report of this nature should be submitted to the Executive Board and the General Conference with the unaudited interim accounts or that references to any special report be given with such accounts.

(324) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 41 (22 C/Resolution 32.1).

ITEM 42 - UNESCO STAFF COMPENSATION FUND

(325) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced document 22 C/50 relating to the financing of the Staff Compensation Plan, which was one of the components of the system of social security enjoyed by staff members, the other two components being the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and the Unesco Medical Benefits Fund. The Staff Compensation Plan was similar to national legislation on work accidents and occupational illness in that it provided a means whereby the Organization compensated staff members or their dependants in the event of death, accident or illness resulting from circumstances which were determined to be attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the Organization. This compensation covered, in particular, full reimbursement of medical expenses, the payment of salary and allowances in the event of temporary disability, periodic payments (pensions or annuities) in the event of death or permanent

disability, and lump-sum cash awards for permanent partial disability.

(326) The Assistant Director-General then reviewed the existing arrangements for the financing of the Staff Compensation Plan. This was handled partly through a self-insurance system and partly through a commercial insurance policy taken out by the Organization. Concerning the former, the Assistant Director-General recalled that the General Conference, at its tenth session (10 C/Resolution 38), had renewed on an indefinite basis a Compensation Fund which had originally been set up in 1954, at the eighth session, by 8 C/Resolution V.2.2. That Fund had served to cover only the least costly risks, namely payment of all medical and related expenses, salaries and allowances in the event of disability, and the cost of indexing pensions and annuities. Major risks, for their part, were covered by a commercial insurance policy, primarily because of the unpredictable nature of such risks and their potentially high cost. Risks in this category included the base amounts of pensions and annuities in the event of death or disability and lump-sum cash awards in the event of permanent disability.

(327) Turning to the essential point of document 22 C/50, the Assistant Director-General explained that it had been in consideration of the arrangements outlined above, particularly the limited nature of the risks covered by the Fund, that paragraph (d) of 10 C/Resolution 38 had provided that 'The balance of the Fund shall be carried forward from one financial period to another up to a maximum of \$50,000. Any balance above this sum at the end of a financial period shall be credited to the General Fund'. In document 22 C/50, the Director-General was proposing to enlarge the scope of the Staff Compensation Fund to enable the Organization itself to cover a greater part of the risk, a course of action which would require the building-up of the reserves of the Fund. To that end, the text of the resolution set out in paragraph 15 of the document invited the General Conference to amend the above-mentioned paragraph (d) of its 10 C/Resolution 38 by authorizing the Director-General to carry forward the entire balance of the Staff Compensation Fund from one financial period to another, starting with the 1984-1985 financial period.

(328) The Assistant Director-General explained why the General Conference was being asked to grant the authorization in question. Experience in recent years had shown that while the commercial insurance premiums were in fact reasonable, the amount of those premiums had exceeded not only that of the benefits and allowances recovered under the policy, but that of all obligations payable under the Compensation Plan. In the Director-General's view, the best solution would undoubtedly be the establishment of a joint compensation fund for all the organizations of the United Nations system, on the model of the Joint Staff Pension Fund. However, given the existing obstacles to the adoption of this solution, and until such time as they could be overcome, the conclusion had been reached that for the moment - in view of the high cost of commercial insurance over the long term - it would be advantageous to widen the scope of the self-insurance cover of the risks in question, as that approach would enable the Organization to achieve savings.

(329) In the course of the discussion, the Commission noted with approval the Director-General's initiative aimed at strengthening the

Organization's internal system of social security, of which the Staff Compensation Plan was one of the three components, and encouraged the Director-General in his efforts to bring about the establishment of a Compensation Fund common to the United Nations organizations. It was explained, in reply to a question asked by one delegate, that this approach would make it unnecessary to resort to commercial insurance.

(330) Some members of the Commission raised the issue of whether the elimination of any ceiling on the amount of the balance of the Compensation Fund that could be carried forward from one financial period to another might not tend to result in an excessive accumulation of the Fund's assets. In reply to this question, the Director-General's representative pointed out that the proposed measure was primarily technical in

nature. The budget appropriation requested for the purposes of the Fund in each biennium would not involve any pre-established and automatically applicable ceiling on the amount that could be carried forward; instead, the amount of the surplus on the one hand and, on the other, the possibility of enlarging the reserve set aside for self-insurance cover of the risk would be taken into account. Since the amount of the requested budget appropriation would appear in the Organization's budget under the heading of the Compensation Fund, the General Conference would be in a position to give a ruling on whatever sum the Director-General had deemed appropriate to include in each draft budget for the purpose.

(331) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 42 (22 C/Resolution 33).

STAFF QUESTIONS

ITEM 43 - STAFF REGULATIONS AND RULES

(332) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration, introducing document 22 C/51, explained that it was submitted to the General Conference pursuant to Regulation 12.2 of the Staff Regulations, which stipulated that the Director-General should report to each session of the General Conference on such Staff Rules and amendments thereto as he might make to implement those Regulations. The document in question accordingly listed the amendments made to the Staff Rules since the last ordinary session of the General Conference.

(333) One delegate thanked the representative of the Director-General for the clarity of the Staff Rules and stressed how important it was for the National Commissions to have up-to-date information concerning amendments thereof available for candidates. Another speaker noted that all the changes listed were consistent with the policies of the organizations of the United Nations system as established by CCAQ and ICSC. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference should adopt the resolution on item 43 (22 C/Resolution 34.1).

ITEM 44 - ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL: EXTENSION OF ITS PERIOD OF JURISDICTION

(334) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration pointed out in his introduction that Staff Regulation 11.2 stated that an Administrative Tribunal was approved from 'time to time by the General Conference' to be the final court of appeal for staff members against a decision alleged to conflict with their terms of appointment, or with any relevant regulation. Since 1953 Unesco had recognized the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of ILO for a period of six years which had been regularly renewed, except in the case of the last period of jurisdiction which had been only one year owing to the change in the Organization's budget cycle.

(335) Following the observation of a member of the Commission to the effect that recourse to the ILO Tribunal sitting in Geneva was more practical than recourse to the United Nations Tribunal sitting in New York, the Commission

unanimously recommended that the General Conference should adopt the draft resolution on item 44 (22 C/Resolution 35).

ITEM 45 - SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND OTHER BENEFITS

Item 45.1 - Staff in the Professional category and above

(336) Introducing document 22 C/53, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration explained that the report was designed to enable the General Conference to take note of the changes which had occurred since its twenty-first session in the salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff in the Professional category and above. He then drew the Commission's attention to a number of changes which the United Nations General Assembly had adopted on the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission since 1 January 1981. At its twenty-first session, the General Conference, by 21 C/Resolution 28.11, had authorized the Director-General to apply to the Unesco staff any measures that might be adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, such application to take effect on the date set by the General Assembly. It was in accordance with that authorization of the General Conference that the Director-General had applied the measures described in document 22 C/53 to staff in the Professional category and above, namely, the revised salary and post adjustment scales after incorporation of 30 multiplier points of post adjustment into base salaries and the application of revised staff assessment rates, the increase of the children's allowance from \$450 to \$700 a year, the revision of the lump sum of the supplementary installation grant for staff serving in certain duty stations away from Headquarters and changes in the Pensionable Remuneration scales.

(337) One member of the Commission wished to be informed as to what attempts had been made to absorb the cost of the increase in the children's allowance.

(338) The representative of the Director-General replied that the increase in the allowance became effective on 1 January 1983 and cost \$300,000 for the current year. This amount was absorbed within the 21 C/5 budget. As for the

22 C/5 biennium the increased costs were included in the draft budget for 1984-1985.

(339) The Chairman of the Commission then invited the representatives of the Staff Association and the International Staff Association to address the Commission. After drawing the attention of the Commission to the situation of women in the Secretariat, the representative of the Staff Association stated that there were no objections to the contents of the report made by the Director-General in document 22 C/53.

(340) The representative of the International Staff Association, while expressing satisfaction over the measures adopted, voiced some concern over the recent cost-of-living surveys carried out by the International Civil Service Commission which determined the post adjustment classification of duty stations, and which might prove to be based on questionable applications of the methodology. In this connection he questioned the appropriateness of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 23 of the document which would authorize the Director-General to apply to Unesco staff any measures which the General Assembly of the United Nations might adopt.

(341) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 45.1 (22 C/Resolution 36.1).

Item 45.2 - Staff in the General Service category

(342) Introducing documents 22 C/54 and 22 C/54 Add., the Assistant Director-General for General Administration explained that the Director-General reported to the General Conference, at each ordinary session, on changes which had occurred in the salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff in the General Service category. These changes were described in the first part of document 22 C/54. He then referred to resolution 28.21 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, by which the Director-General was invited to participate with the International Civil Service Commission in the conduct of a survey on best prevailing conditions of service in the Paris area. An account of the different stages of the survey were to be found in the second part of the document. The conclusions and recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission were reported in document 22 C/54 Add. The Assistant Director-General informed the Commission that the Director-General, after considering the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission, accepted its conclusions on the salary scale, updated to 1 January 1984, on the increases in the spouse and language allowances and on the continued use of the General Quarterly Index of Hourly Wage Rates together with the application of a moderator of 20 per cent introduced in 1973 by which salaries between surveys were adjusted by 4 per cent for every movement of the index of 5 per cent. This index was to be re-established as base as at 1 November 1982. With regard to the children's allowance the Director-General proposed to revise this allowance on 1 July 1984 on the basis of 3 per cent of the mid-point of the salary scale then in force, and thereafter on 1 July of each year.

(343) The Assistant Director-General drew the attention of the Commission to the two draft resolutions contained in documents 22 C/54 and Add. He then suggested that they could be consolidated into one draft resolution in the

Commission's report. He also drew attention to a correction to be made in the draft resolution contained in paragraph 3 (iii) of paragraph 20 in document 22 C/54 Add.

(344) One member of the Commission stated that while he had no reservations regarding the documents presented, he would like to know whether the Director-General had taken into account any comments and observations made by staff representatives when preparing them.

(345) Another member of the Commission made a statement on the position of his delegation which was also the position presented to the United Nations General Assembly and to the International Civil Service Commission. He stated that the methodology for periodic adjustments appeared inappropriate and ought to undergo a fundamental revision.

(346) In reply to one of the questions raised, the representative of the Director-General stated that staff representatives had been fully involved in the salary survey and had had the opportunity to present their point of view to the International Civil Service Commission itself in the same manner as the representatives of the Director-General.

(347) The Chairman of the Commission then invited the representatives of the Staff Association and the International Staff Association to address the Commission, in view of the importance to the staff of the item under consideration.

(348) The representative of the Staff Association stated that the salary survey had been exceptionally long and difficult to carry out. She stressed the importance of equality between conditions of service practised by outside best employers and conditions of service in Unesco. In that respect, the Staff Association felt that outside employers provided numerous benefits for their employees which were not available to Unesco staff but which were estimated to have been equal to 6.5 per cent in 1978. The Staff Association therefore suggested that to counter-balance such advantages, the General Conference should agree to a reduction in the working week for Unesco staff. This suggestion, the Staff Association felt, would have the advantage of aligning the Unesco working hours with those practised in France and other United Nations organizations without adding additional cost to the Unesco budget. Furthermore, the Staff Association felt that the International Civil Service Commission had recommended an increase in the Unesco training budget to increase appropriations for training activities to an amount equal to 2 per cent of the payroll.

(349) The representative of the International Staff Association of Unesco stated that his association felt Unesco must be competitive by comparison with outside employers in France if the Secretariat was to work efficiently. He regretted the timing of the salary survey which had been carried out at a time when the French Government had instituted a price and wage freeze. He was of the opinion that the salary data collected by the International Civil Service Commission should not be weighted but rather should be used as collected so as to avoid a negative bias in the resulting salary scale. In addition he thought that Unesco General Service salaries should be increased by 6.5 per cent as had been done in 1978 to offset the better conditions of service found among outside employers.

(350) The representative of the Director-General made a statement in which he explained that whereas in 1978 the International Civil

Service Commission had identified outside benefits which led to a salary increase of 6.5 per cent, this was not the case in 1982. Regarding the Unesco working hours, the Organization was not under any obligation whatsoever to align its own working hours with those of the host country; furthermore, the salary data collected in the survey had been adjusted on the basis of a 40-hour week. Thus, while staff worked 40 hours, they were paid an additional amount for the additional time. With regard to the training activities which had been alleged to constitute, on average, 2 per cent of outside employers' payroll, he drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that when all Unesco activities available under this heading were added up they would amount to a figure very near to 2 per cent of the Organization's payroll. In fact Unesco was one of the forerunners in the United Nations system in providing training facilities and the special inter-agency committee for training had expressed an interest in other organizations following Unesco's specific initiatives in this field.

(351) One member of the Commission noted that civil servants in some Member States had received, in recent years, salary increases much lower than the movement in the consumer price indices in their countries and expressed support for the draft resolutions submitted by the Director-General.

(352) Another member of the Commission stated that while he was sympathetic to the comments made by the staff representatives, he nevertheless felt that a number of the measures proposed for implementation as at 1 January 1984 should go a long way towards providing complete satisfaction to staff. He therefore proposed adoption of the draft resolutions submitted by the Director-General.

(353) The Commission decided, by consensus, to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the draft resolutions contained in paragraphs 30 and 20 of documents 22 C/54 and 22 C/54 Add., respectively, which were consolidated into a single resolution (22 C/Resolution 36.2).

ITEM 46 - INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION; ANNUAL REPORTS

(354) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration, introducing document 22 C/55, stated that the proposal was to allow the Director-General to submit future annual reports of the International Civil Service Commission to the Executive Board at its spring session, and no longer to the Board at its autumn session and to the General Conference: owing to the date of publication of the report, it was physically impossible to transmit it to Member States in time. It was further proposed that, unless the report contained conclusions or recommendations of such importance that the General Conference ought to be called upon to consider them, it should henceforth be submitted to the Executive Board alone. In reply to a question, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that the United Nations General Assembly now sitting in New York did not, to his knowledge, have before it any issue of sufficient importance to warrant submission to the General Conference at its present session. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference should adopt the draft resolution on item 46 (22 C/Resolution 37).

ITEM 47 - PERSONNEL POLICY

Item 47.1 - Medium-term overall plan for the recruitment and renewal of the staff and geographical distribution of the staff

(355) The Chairman recalled that the Executive Board, having examined document 22 C/56 at its 117th session, invited the Director-General, by decision 8.6, to prepare for the General Conference at its twenty-second session a preliminary report on the possibility of reviewing the quotas currently assigned to Member States, taking into consideration the suggestions put forward during the debate. As that report constituted the Addendum to document 22 C/56, the Chairman announced his intention to consider the two documents as relating to one and the same question.

(356) The representative of the Director-General then introduced document 22 C/56. He noted that, in the three years that had elapsed since the last ordinary session of the General Conference, the number of Member States had increased, at 1 July 1983, by nine. However, in the same period, the proportion of Member States represented in the Secretariat rose from 80 to 81.26 per cent and that of Member States represented within range from 38.6 to 44 per cent. The number of over-represented States admittedly rose slightly, but, as the document indicated, the general level of over-representation had remained virtually the same. As for the representation of women within the Secretariat, it had increased slowly but constantly (21.2 to 23.4 per cent). Concluding the introduction to document 22 C/56, the Director of the Bureau of Personnel, after emphasizing that the Plan's objectives for December 1983 had for the most part already been attained, if not exceeded, by July 1983, briefly commented on the objectives for the period 1984-1985, set out in Table VIII of the Annex to the document. Turning to document 22 C/56 Add., the representative of the Director-General explained how the representation quotas were calculated, what the situation was in certain organizations of the United Nations system from this point of view and the options that were open in the light of the various technical factors involved. A widening of the basis of the posts subject to geographical distribution, coupled with a slight lowering of the minimum standard quota, would enable the maximum quota to be increased to the benefit of Member States paying less than 0.45 per cent of the budget, without significantly affecting the quotas of the largest contributors, which would in any case have to be reviewed from 1 January 1984 because of the increase in the number of Member States since the last distribution.

(357) The first speaker to take the floor, after referring to the imbalance in the representation of States belonging to different regional groups, drew attention to the progress that still needed to be made towards improving the distribution of posts at all levels, particularly at the decision-making levels, and the recruitment of young professional staff. He introduced and commented briefly on a draft resolution (22 C/ADM/DR.4) submitted by Ghana, India, Guinea, Senegal, Gambia and Pakistan, and subsequently co-sponsored also by the following Member States: Gabon, Togo, Bangladesh, Mali, Madagascar, Tanzania, Kenya, Congo, Central African Republic, Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria,

Indonesia, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Turkey, Mauritius, People's Republic of Benin, Burundi and Morocco. The draft resolution was aimed at modifying the minimum quota from 3-5 to 2-8, on the basis of a total of 1,100 posts subject to geographical distribution. The speaker considered that this was a compromise solution that would enable the representation of the majority of Member States to be improved without calling into question the quota levels of the 19 countries making the largest contributions.

(358) Several delegates stated that document 22 C/56 Add. had reached them too late, and that the draft resolution introduced by the previous speaker had likewise only just been tabled. 'They expressed regret that delegations had been placed in the position of having to discuss this document without being able to submit it to the necessary careful analysis'. Where such a basic question was involved, it seemed to them difficult to come to a decision without analysis and thorough discussion. The proposed modification of the quotas would have budgetary implications for the Organization; the inclusion of linguistic posts seemed undesirable to one of them, and the very title of the document, containing the words 'more equitable geographical distribution', seemed inappropriate. The question should therefore be referred in his view to a forthcoming session of the Executive Board. Returning to document 22 C/56, he underlined the unsatisfactory situation of his country, which had slipped since 1976 into the under-represented category; he considered moreover that in 1982-1983 too many appointments had been made from countries that were already over-represented. He then introduced and commented on a draft resolution (22 C/ADM/DR.3) recommending a number of measures designed to improve the representation of Member States, including suspending the recruitment of nationals from over-represented countries and discontinuing the conversion into indeterminate contracts of fixed-term appointments held by nationals of these countries.

(359) Two other delegates suggested postponing the debate in view of the late date at which the Addendum and the draft resolutions had been received. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration, invited to make known to the Commission the views of the Director-General, noted that it was on 10 October that the Board had invited the Director-General to prepare a report for the General Conference at its twenty-second session and that it would not be fair, in those circumstances, to speak of the late publication of this document, which was, moreover, inevitably technical and complex given the 'framework' laid down by the Executive Board itself. Referring to the two draft resolutions tabled at the opening of the discussion, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that one of these two drafts seemed to refer to document 22 C/56, and the other to its Addendum; they should therefore be studied separately, the Director-General reserving the right to make known his comments on each of them subsequently.

(360) Several delegates who took part in the discussion congratulated the Director-General and the Secretariat on the presentation, clearness and succinctness of the two documents. Some expressed the opinion that the adjective 'preliminary' could be dropped from the title of the Addendum since the report was sufficiently comprehensive for the General Conference to be able

to take decisions. Some speakers said that they were generally satisfied with the results obtained regarding the improvement of geographical distribution, thanks to the Director-General's efforts. It was stressed, however, that a large number of Member States were not yet represented by a single one of their nationals within the Organization, that the distribution of senior posts among Member States could be improved and that the increase in the number of women was still inadequate.

(361) One speaker criticized document 22 C/56 and expressed the fear that the fixing of objectives by regional group in the medium-term recruitment plan would benefit only those States that were already over-represented. Comparisons should be made between individual countries, not between regions. He cited the example of his own country, the number of whose nationals within the Secretariat had decreased, while its contribution to the budget was to be increased in the next biennium. In his view, comparisons should also be made in respect of senior posts and likewise in regard to the representation of women.

(362) Another speaker recalled the difficulties impeding the recruitment of nationals of countries that had recently joined the Organization, as well as the recruitment of women; emphasizing that the Director-General had done his best to apply the principles of geographical distribution, he expressed the opinion that the adoption of full budgeting would also help to speed up the recruitment process. Concerning the Addendum, the same speaker stated that he was in favour of the adoption of a widened basis of 1,100 posts and of the gradual introduction of a range of 2 to 8 posts. He felt that there was no need to introduce a population factor as existed at the United Nations. In conclusion, he expressed his opposition to the non-renewal of fixed-term staff appointments.

(363) Another delegate said that he was disappointed by the medium-term recruitment plan in that it did not adequately reflect either the interdisciplinary aspects of programme implementation or the aims of decentralization as set out in the Medium-Term Plan (4 XC/4). He expressed the wish that no staff be recruited for Headquarters, and that the greatest effort be centred on recruitment of staff for Regional Offices. The Staff Regulations should be amended in so far as some of their provisions constituted an obstacle to the posting of staff away from Headquarters. Along with several other speakers he also hoped that recruitment procedures would be speeded up and the number of women at senior levels in the Secretariat increased. He suggested that henceforth the staffing table should indicate whether or not the post to be filled was a geographical one.

(364) Another delegate endorsed these remarks, emphasizing that 62 per cent of the funds available to the Organization were used to cover staff costs, and that the pace at which decentralization was being achieved varied very greatly from one sector to another. He hoped that priority would be given to the creation of new posts away from Headquarters which, moreover, were less expensive, and that a more effective policy would be applied with a view to appointing staff in station to Field posts. There, in his view, lay Unesco's future.

(365) Another delegate, in agreement with the two previous speakers, particularly in regard to the number of women in senior posts, asked in addition what measures had been taken on the

subject of the employment of spouses by the Organization.

(366) Several speakers declared themselves in favour of raising the maximum quota to eight while lowering the minimum quota to two.

(367) One member of the Commission explored the delays resulting from the amount of time taken by some governments to approve candidatures, and the limited number of women in senior Secretariat posts, although that situation was not entirely within the control of States or of Unesco.

(368) The delegate of Poland referred to what he felt was the abnormal situation of the Member State he represented which, in the course of the past twelve months, had passed into the category of under-represented States. He requested the Director-General to take this worrying situation into consideration, to speed up the recruitment of nationals of under-represented States and to ensure the more regular dispatch by the Unesco Secretariat of recruitment missions to Member States.

(369) Another speaker whose country had been among the under-represented States ever since its admission, expressed his concern at the fact that, in the past six years, none of its nationals had been recruited despite the submission of twenty-three candidatures of high calibre. He pointed out that document 22 C/56 revealed the unfavourable situation of States in Group II, and that the objectives of the recruitment plan were not such as to enable the situation to be rapidly set to rights; he suggested the adoption of some of the recommendations of the last report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit concerning the placing of limits on the number of indeterminate appointments and the recruitment of nationals from countries represented within range and over-represented countries.

(370) One delegate was of the opinion that real progress could not be achieved unless decisive efforts were made at the initial stage of recruitment, in other words, as soon as post vacancies were foreseen. He also requested clarifications regarding the criteria and methods that had governed the establishment, in the recruitment plan, of the 'goals' to be attained, and also concerning the correspondence between the figures quoted in document 22 C/56 and 22 C/56 Add. in respect of the number of posts subject to geographical distribution. As regards the Addendum, while appreciating that that document had been prepared at the request of the Executive Board, he found himself in a difficult situation in that, through lack of time, it had not been examined by national authorities, in particular by his National Commission.

(371) Another speaker, while recognizing that geographical distribution had improved in recent years, considered that progress had not been sufficient, that a large number of Member States continued to be over-represented with regard both to the number of their nationals and to the level of the posts they occupied, and that as far as reviewing quotas was concerned, caution should be exercised in order not to overtax the Organization's budget. In his opinion, geographical distribution should not be improved by increasing the number of posts subject to geographical distribution, but rather by the constant renewal of personnel. He also took a stand against the conversion of so-called language posts into geographical posts and the lowering of the minimum for the standards quota to two, which,

in his opinion, would be prejudicial to Member States which had no more than two nationals in the Secretariat and would therefore suddenly find themselves within range. Lastly, he wondered if document 22 C/56 Add. was in fact valid, since it had been based on the hypothesis that the number of States making the largest contributions would be nineteen and a review of the quota system had just been approved that raised that number to thirty.

(372) Another delegate, while expressing his delegation's positive reaction to the recruitment plan and to the results already achieved by the Director-General, nevertheless considered the situation to give cause for concern. He also mentioned the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit on distribution by units, and the limitation of recruitment of nationals of countries within range or over-represented and of the granting of indeterminate appointments which, in his opinion, was detrimental to the necessary rotation of personnel. Lastly, he hoped for better follow-up of recruitment missions.

(373) In reply to these statements, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that all due attention would be given to all the comments that had been made by the delegates. He nevertheless wished to develop certain points more fully and to thank the Bureau of Personnel both for the quality of the document and for the speed with which the Addendum had been prepared. He assured the delegates that all the necessary attention would be given by the Director-General to measures favouring decentralization, although it was difficult, in examining a candidate's file, to foresee exactly what assignment he might be given. Furthermore, measures which favoured decentralization would not necessarily improve geographical distribution in view of the great number of factors which had to be taken into account and existing personnel policies. With respect to the employment of spouses, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration recalled that the amendment of the Staff Rules which was under way constituted only a first stage and that the General Conference could draw the attention of governments with permanent missions to Unesco to the employment opportunities they themselves could offer to qualified spouses of candidates. The recruitment of high-level female personnel obviously did not depend entirely on the wishes of the Director-General in this matter. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration pointed out that one of the reasons for insufficient representation lay in the desire of some States to keep the most qualified personnel in their own service. In that respect, the employment of young professional personnel could provide a solution which would not run counter to the objectives of the programme. As far as delays in the recruiting process were concerned, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration recalled that the process was complicated and that certain problems such as the unavailability of the candidate selected or medical unfitness arose just when it was thought that all obstacles had been overcome. Lastly, there were many causes for the reduction in the representation of some States, such as the lack of employment opportunities for spouses, national fiscal policy, the schooling of children and the desire of spouses to return to their countries of origin.

(374) The representative of the Director-General then took the floor and quoted figures which showed that as far as the geographical

representation of Member States was concerned, the position of Unesco among the organizations of the United Nations system was very much to its credit. Recruitment missions had not been broken off; plans were made for them each year in the programme activity details. Nevertheless, it would be dangerous by increasing the number of such missions to encourage new expectations at a time when the Organization was attempting to make more systematic use of the resources on its roster, which already numbered 36,000 candidates and each year had approximately 6,000 names added to it. Once complete computerization of candidatures was achieved, it would be possible to organize more selective recruitment missions. Turning to the question of improving recruitment procedures, the representative of the Director-General mentioned certain initiatives that had been taken in that respect, for example, the use of forecasting techniques in the management of vacancies. He also referred to the efforts which had been made to improve monitoring of the different stages of the recruitment process, which would soon be computerized. In taking up the subject of the appointment of nationals of over-represented countries, he noted that such appointments had been reduced to a minimum in order to respond to particular circumstances such as the need to fill long vacant posts or posts requiring very special qualifications. With respect to the rotation between national and international civil service proposed by some delegations, it appeared difficult to envisage the replacement of the nationals of a given country by those of the same country without risking a 'monopoly' which would be contrary to the principle of selection open to all Member States. In the same way, the granting of indeterminate appointments, which had, incidentally, been frozen for some time pending revision of the criteria used, could not be eliminated without detracting from harmonious career development. Lastly, he said that study of the implementation of a gradual policy of decentralization, in terms both of staff numbers and of qualifications, was under way.

(375) The representative of the Director-General then recalled how the targets of the recruitment plan had been set and how that method had proved its worth, since some of the goals set for the second phase of the long-term recruitment plan (December 1983) had been very successfully met and even surpassed by 1 July 1983. In conclusion, in referring to certain issues raised with respect to the Addendum to document 22 C/56, he stressed that modification of the basis of geographical posts would not have the slightest financial repercussion, and that the proposals aimed at transforming certain non-geographical posts into geographical posts did not concern the language posts as such but only a small number of 'mixed' posts which involved, in addition to linguistic tasks, administrative, organizational, managerial and programming activities. In that regard he recalled the example of WHO, in which extra-budgetary posts, in contrast with Unesco, were included for the purposes of calculating geographical distribution.

(376) The Commission then proceeded to examine two draft resolutions respectively numbered 22 C/ADM/DR.3 and 22 C/ADM/DR.4.

(377) Introducing draft resolution 22 C/ADM/DR.3, its sponsor reiterated his regret at the late submission of document 22 C/56 Add., his concern over the fact that Group II representation had remained at an inadequate level, his fears concerning the financial repercussions of a

possible change in the quotas and his objections to the inclusion of language posts within the category of posts subject to geographical representation and to the granting of indeterminate contracts, and his arguments in favour of the rotation of staff members between the national and the international civil service.

(378) Invited to present the views of the Director-General, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration pointed out firstly that paragraph 3 which called for constant rotation of staff would have the likely effect not only of placing an additional burden upon the recruitment services but would also result in depriving the Secretariat of the vital experience accumulated by staff members who had spent lengthy periods in its service. He assured the Commission that the under-representation of certain Member States was a constant concern of the Director-General, but that in some cases the Secretariat recorded no candidatures from certain States. In connection with paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, he recalled that all the proposals contained therein were already presented in a report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit, which had been the subject of detailed examination by the Special Committee of the Executive Board at its 116th session, and of a decision by the Board. He asked that the Commission kindly refer to the discussion that took place on the subject within the Special Committee, during which the following arguments had been put forward: requiring geographical representation by sector and by unit would result in inhibiting the Director-General's scope of action; suspending the recruitment of nationals from over-represented Member States and limiting recruitment from adequately represented countries would be likely to be unduly restrictive, and to cause conflicts with the requirements of Article VI of the Constitution; transposing to Unesco a part of a resolution applicable to another organization, in the event the United Nations, would be dangerous in that no account would be taken of the particular structures of the two organizations; finally, restricting unduly the granting of indeterminate contracts would be to go against the recommendations of the ICSC on career structure and those of the Special Committee, which had already approved the Director-General's position, namely, to resume, on a selective basis, the granting of such contracts after receiving the views of advisory committees set up for that purpose.

(379) During the discussion that ensued, some delegates spoke in favour of adopting the draft resolution, the purpose of which was to bring about a better representation of the least favoured countries. Other delegates declared themselves in agreement with the spirit of the draft resolution, but not with its overly restrictive or overly rigid formulation. Others, lastly, considered that the means proposed for improving the representation of under-represented Member States would be liable to run counter to the aim pursued. In the course of the discussion, the sponsor of the draft resolution made a number of amendments thereto.

(380) After a discussion of procedure, the Commission decided by a vote to hear statements from representatives of both staff associations. The Unesco Staff Association, in the person of its president, recalled the importance attached by the staff to Article VI of the Constitution and the interest it took in recruitment procedures. In her view, Unesco's mission was not to train national civil servants in the Secretariat; moreover,

security of employment was needed in order to ensure the independence and creativity of staff members. The replacement of staff members holding fixed-term contracts as proposed in the draft resolution would undoubtedly prevent them from performing their duties properly and resisting any political pressures that might be exerted by governments. The International Staff Association of Unesco, for its part, recalled that it had enshrined geocultural diversity as a principle of associative life and that it was therefore in favour of staff diversification. It appreciated the argument for rotation but stressed that 'exogenous' rotation, that is, between the national and the international civil service, would jeopardize the independence of the international civil service. The ISAU was favourable to the granting of indeterminate contracts and to improved geographical distribution; gradual measures should be taken in order to combine inputs from without and experience from within.

(381) The representative of the Director-General then replied to a number of questions raised by speakers. He stated in particular that, after a fairly lengthy period during which the granting of indeterminate contracts had been suspended, the percentage of those holding such contracts had decreased substantially below the ceilings fixed by the General Conference - i.e. 25 per cent of posts in the Professional category and 44.6 per cent of posts subject to geographical distribution - and confirmed the Director-General's concern to grant indeterminate contracts only to the best staff members, and with discernment. He stated that despite the amendments that had been made in the meantime to the text of 22 C/ADM/DR.3, a number of points remained that were likely to prove restrictive and difficult to accept. Finally, he recalled that document 22 C/56 to which the draft resolution referred had been discussed at length at the 117th session of the Executive Board, and that appreciation of the Director-General's efforts was clearly reflected in decision 8.6 adopted by the Board.

(382) One delegate having moved the suspension of the meeting the Chairman decided, in preference, to set up a working group comprising the delegates of Algeria, Denmark, Guinea, India, Tunisia and the USSR and a representative of the Director-General in order to endeavour to amend the draft resolution so that a consensus could be reached thereon. It proved impossible for the working group, for lack of time, to draft a text that was acceptable to all. Resuming its deliberations, the Commission therefore put the draft resolution to the vote, paragraph by paragraph. The results of the voting were as follows:

paragraph 1 was adopted by 49 votes to 0, with no abstentions;

paragraph 2 was adopted by 52 votes to 0, with no abstentions;

paragraph 3 was the subject of a vote by roll-call, after the result of a first vote by show of hands had been contested; following the roll-call vote, it was rejected (21 votes in favour, 25 against and 17 abstentions, 1 State having stated that it was not taking part in the vote, and 94 delegations being absent);

paragraph 4 was adopted by 39 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions;

paragraph 5 was adopted by 59 votes to 0, with 1 abstention;

paragraph 6 (a) was rejected (25 votes in favour, 36 against and 5 abstentions);

paragraph 6 (b) was rejected (16 votes in favour, 48 against and 4 abstentions);

subparagraph 6 (c) was rejected (11 votes in favour, 49 against and 7 abstentions);

subparagraph 6 (d) was adopted by 68 votes to 0, with 0 abstentions;

subparagraph 6 (e) was rejected (25 votes in favour, 35 against and 8 abstentions);

subparagraph 6 (f) was adopted by 65 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

(383) The Commission then recommended, by 72 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference should adopt the entire draft resolution as amended (22 C/Resolution 38.11).

(384) The Commission then turned to draft resolution 22 C/ADM/DR.4. The Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that implementation by the Secretariat of the proposals contained in that draft resolution, which were based on the contents of document 22 C/56 Add., would not present the Director-General with any particular problem.

(385) Upon a motion to adjourn the debate, the Chairman, in accordance with Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure, gave the floor to one speaker in favour of the motion and one speaker against it. After these speakers had made their statements, the Commission, by 42 votes to 18, with 2 abstentions, rejected the motion to adjourn.

(386) The Commission then decided, by 40 votes to 17 with 6 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference should adopt the draft resolution 22 C/ADM/2 as reproduced in its report (22 C/Resolution 38.12).

(387) A number of delegates who had voted against the draft resolution or abstained took the floor to explain their positions. Their explanations may be summarized as follows: the lack of full discussion before the vote was taken, or indeed the absence of discussion as a result of what one speaker termed the 'dictatorship of the majority'; document production deadlines, which had been insufficient to allow thorough consideration and had not left them enough time to consult their governments; fear of financial implications; uncertainty about the effect of adopting a wider range; the adverse impact of countries which were in the under-represented category when the range was 3 to 5 and which would find their representation declared to be within range as a result of lowering the minimum of the range; the fear of confronting the General Conference with a hasty decision.

(388) One delegate who had been absent when the vote was taken stated that he would have voted against the draft resolution, partly because of the procedure that had been adopted and partly because he regarded the resolution as pointless. In his view, DR.3 as amended was quite adequate to solve the problems that had arisen.

(389) Other delegates who had voted in favour of the draft resolution took the floor to state that the discussion, which in their opinion had been adequate, might have been even fuller if procedural obstacles, not to say systematic obstruction, had not been employed on several occasions to get the draft resolution rejected. The majority of Commission members who voted for the adoption of the draft resolution could feel that they had done useful work for Unesco and the international community as a whole. One delegate took the floor to thank the Commission, on behalf of all the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, for supporting their initiative with a significant majority.

ITEM 48 - UNITED NATIONS
JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

(390) Introducing document 22 C/58, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration said that the Director-General was reporting to the General Conference, in accordance with customary practice, on the main developments regarding the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund since the twenty-first session of the General Conference. Document 22 C/58 provided information on the three annual reports submitted by the Joint Staff Pension Board to the 35th (1980), 36th (1981) and 37th (1982) sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and on the decisions taken by the General Assembly on the basis of those reports. The document also gave particulars of the main recommendations adopted at the latest session of the Joint Staff Pension Board, which were to be considered by the General Assembly at its 38th session (1983) currently in progress.

(391) The Assistant Director-General then analysed in detail Sections III and IV of the document, dealing mainly with the actuarial imbalance of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, which had become disquieting since the actuarial valuation at 31 December 1980, and with the measures taken and contemplated in order to improve the situation.

(392) In that connection, he reminded the Commission that, upon the recommendation of the Pension Board, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 37th session (1982), had adopted a substantial package of economy measures designed to improve the long-term balance of the Pension Fund's financial situation. The purpose of those measures, which had come into force on 1 January 1983, was mainly to limit the future and current financial obligations of the Fund; accordingly, they applied both to new participants and also, with due regard for entitlements already acquired, to existing participants and to pensioners. The General Assembly had also decided to delete from the Regulations the provision for repayment by the Fund to member organizations of half of the employer's contributions paid on behalf of participants separating after less than five years of service which entitled them only to the reimbursement of their own contributions as employees. The moneys concerned were henceforth to be kept in the Fund.

(393) The Assistant Director-General went on to point out that the package of measures thus adopted was merely a first stage in seeking to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund. In point of fact, the actuarial valuation carried out on the basis of the Fund's financial results at 31 December 1982 had confirmed that additional measures were required. The Joint Staff Pension Board, at its last session (July 1983) had accordingly recommended to the United Nations General Assembly an increase in the total rate of contributions (employer's and employee's) from the current 21 per cent of pensionable remuneration to 24 per cent, it being understood that this increase would be applied in stages spread over the period from 1 January 1984 to 1 January 1990. This recommendation thus advocated in the first instance, for the 1984-1985 period, an overall increase in contributions of 0.75 per cent (0.5 per cent for member organizations and 0.25 per cent for participants). If the proposal were accepted by the United Nations General Assembly, to which it was being submitted for discussion during the current session, additional

contributions to the Fund during 1984-1985 would amount to about US \$700,000 for the Organization and US \$350,000 for staff members affiliated to the Fund.

(394) The representative of the Director-General drew attention to another point which might have implications for the Organization, namely, the recommendation of the Joint Staff Pension Board that the mandatory age of separation and retirement be raised from 60 to 62. This being a matter of personnel policy, the International Civil Service Commission also had the proposal before it and had put forward conclusions which did not follow the same line as the recommendation of the Joint Staff Pension Board. In that connection, document 22 C/5 had made clear the opinion of the Director-General - which was shared by the majority of the other executive heads of organizations - that the mandatory age of retirement should be kept at 60, as was currently the case in most of the organizations of the United Nations system, with FAO, where the statutory age of retirement was 62, representing an exception in this respect. The Director-General intended, however, to exercise his discretionary power liberally to extend the service of staff members beyond the age of 60 if that was in the interest of the Organization.

(395) During the discussions, members of the Commission expressed the view that it was essential to maintain the principle - which was the very basis of the Joint Staff Pension Fund - that the system should be wholly self-financing and capable in the long term of meeting its obligations towards all current and future pensioners. They therefore considered it necessary that, given the circumstances, all possible measures should be taken to restore and maintain the actuarial balance of the Fund.

(396) One member of the Commission expressed his concern in this connection over the actual size of the actuarial imbalance revealed by the recent valuations. According to the actuarial assumption used, the long-term interest rate, net of inflation, which was one of its items, had been estimated at 3 per cent per annum, whereas the average rate of return of the Fund's investments, net of inflation, over the past thirty years had been only 1.3 per cent per annum. The Joint Staff Pension Board was therefore proposing to review, at its 1984 session, the question of the choice of the appropriate assumption for the next valuation at 31 December 1984.

(397) On the question of the mandatory age of separation and retirement, the members of the Commission agreed that the problem raised came under the general heading of the planning of human resources within each organization. Certain members of the Commission, while welcoming the fact that the Director-General intended to use his discretionary power liberally to extend the service of an official beyond the age of 60, were in favour of a gradual change in the mandatory age of retirement, raising it to 62. Other members of the Commission took the view that the present mandatory age of retirement at 60 should be maintained, since the raising of the age-limit was liable to have adverse effects on the renewal of the staff and on geographical distribution within the Secretariat.

(398) In reply to the questions raised, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration pointed out that, taking into account the existing practice of extending the employment of certain officials beyond the age of 60 in the interest of the service, the Consulting Actuary of

the Pensions Fund estimated that a systematic raising of the mandatory age of retirement from 60 to 62 would result on average in six further months of participation in the Pension Fund, with payment of the corresponding contributions, and would defer by as many months the date upon which the retirement pension would become payable. In that connection, it was stated that there were at the present time in the Secretariat twenty-four officials in the Professional category and above who had been kept in active service beyond the age of 60. The representative of the Director-General stated that, according to information received very recently, the International Civil Service Commission, unlike the Joint Staff Pension Board, had decided, by a majority of its members, not to recommend any change in the mandatory age of retirement to the organizations, at the present stage.

(399) In reply to another question, the representative of the Director-General explained that a change in the mandatory age of separation and retirement would not in any way alter the rights of staff members in respect of the Joint Pension Fund. As was already the case in FAO, where the mandatory age of separation was exceptionally set at 62, a staff member could always stop working at the age of 60 and receive a normal retirement pension based on the length of his participation in the Pension Fund. If a staff member were to decide, however, to leave the service before the age of 60 (between 55 and 60), he would be entitled to an early retirement pension, the amount of which would be proportionally reduced. A staff member became entitled to a retirement pension after a minimum of five years' participation in the pension scheme. He could accumulate entitlements in this way up to thirty-five years of contributory service. The form of benefit to which he would be entitled would depend on his age at the time of separation; ordinary retirement pension at the age of 60 or over, early retirement pension between 55 and 60, and deferred retirement pension, which would normally start being paid only when the person concerned reached the age of 60.

(400) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the report by the Director-General on item 48 (22 C/Resolution 39).

ITEM 49 - UNESCO STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE; ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBER STATES

(401) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced document 22 C/59, drawing the Commission's attention to the role and membership of the staff Pension Committee, which, within Unesco, was the administrative organ of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. In that connection, he recalled the need for some degree of continuity in representation and the need to ensure that the Committee, which was required to deal with technical problems of increasing complexity, was functioning properly. The delegate of Belgium, the retiring Chairman of the Committee, proposed that, in line with the criteria referred to, the representatives of the following Member States should be recommended to the General Conference: India, Australia, Ghana, as members, and Algeria, Brazil, France as alternate members.

(402) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 49 (22 C/Resolution 40).

ITEM 50 - MEDICAL BENEFITS FUND

(403) The Assistant Director-General for General Administration introduced document 22 C/60, concerning the Medical Benefits Fund, which was an essential part of the comprehensive social security scheme protecting the staff members of the Organization. He recalled the origins and characteristics of the Medical Benefits Fund (MBF), which provided medical coverage for active and retired staff members and their families, amounting as at 30 September 1983 to a total of approximately 9,800 persons. The Assistant Director-General informed the Commission that the financial position of the Fund had continued to show a favourable trend since the twenty-first session of the General Conference. Despite an increase in the expenditure of the Fund during the 1983 financial period, due in particular to the measures taken in the previous two years to improve the benefits scheme, the Fund had shown an excess of income over expenditure amounting to \$974,014 (including interest on deposits and investments) as at 30 September 1983, and the Fund's reserves at that date had amounted to \$5,716,003, representing approximately fifteen months of reimbursements.

(404) The Assistant Director-General then recalled that, in response to the wishes expressed in the course of the discussion within the Administrative Commission of the General Conference at its twenty-first session, the Director-General had undertaken a comparative study of the medical insurance schemes in force in the other organizations of the United Nations system. That study, annexed to document 22 C/60, provided a basis for comparison and evaluation, particularly in regard to the various types of medical insurance schemes, methods of financing, structure of benefits and methods of defraying administrative expenses. On this last point, and on the question of the Fund's administrative expenses, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5) contained a proposal for the transfer to the Organization's regular budget of two of the thirteen posts financed by the Medical Benefits Fund. This would represent a first step towards bringing the Organization's practice in this connection into line with that of the other organizations of the United Nations common system which had similar medical benefits schemes and whose budgets covered these expenses in their entirety.

(405) He stressed the importance, in the Director-General's view, of maintaining a financially viable Medical Benefits Fund while at the same time offering participants optimum medical protection. The experience gained in this respect by a large number of national social security schemes attested to the difficulties to be overcome in this field and to the magnitude of the task, owing in particular to the steadily rising cost of medical care, both in the host country and in the field. These difficulties were all the greater in that the MBF was a self-supporting fund governed by the principles of mutual responsibility and solidarity and providing protection for a limited number of participants. The Assistant Director-General informed the Commission that the Board of Management would continue to apply its strict policy of sound management of the MBF's resources while maintaining the highest possible level of medical protection for the staff of the Organization.

(406) All the members of the Commission who took part in the ensuing discussions expressed

their satisfaction with the continuing sound management of the Fund's financial resources, whose development showed a favourable trend. They also approved the management policy applied hitherto, which had led to these encouraging results. In addition, the members of the Commission noted the precise information contained in the comparative study of the medical insurance schemes in force in other organizations of the United Nations system, annexed to document 22 C/60.

(407) On the question of the administrative expenses of the MBF, some members of the Commission expressed the opinion that the Fund should continue to meet these from its own budget, especially since the financial position of the MBF appeared satisfactory. Other members, however, referring to the information contained in the aforementioned comparative study, declared that those expenses should be charged to the Organization's budget, this being standard practice in all the other organizations of the United Nations system which had similar medical insurance schemes.

(408) One delegate regretted the absence of a balance sheet in document 22 C/60. In reply, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration provided the following information: the income of the MBF, including interest on deposits and investments, amounted to \$6,111,063 in 1981, \$6,194,422 in 1982 and \$4,490,797 from 1 January to 30 September 1983; the expenditure of the Fund, including administrative expenses, amounted to \$4,934,574 in 1981, \$4,561,914 in

1982 and \$3,517,783 as at 30 September 1983. Thus the excess of income over expenditure was \$1,176,489 in 1981, \$1,632,508 in 1982 and \$974,014 as at 30 September 1983. As regards the administrative expenses of the Fund, the Assistant Director-General stated that they had amounted to \$524,424 in 1981, \$524,207 in 1982 and \$322,243 in the first nine months of 1983. The Comptroller also pointed out in this connection that the detailed balance sheet of the MBF was submitted to the General Conference under another agenda item (see document 22 C/42).

(409) The members of the Commission expressed their satisfaction at the stringency and caution with which the management policy of the Fund had been pursued, as was apparent from the satisfactory results achieved. One Commission member accordingly proposed an amendment to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, to read as follows:

'3. Expresses its appreciation for the measures taken by the Director-General to ensure the stringent administration of the Fund and thanks him for the detailed information contained in his comparative study of the medical insurance schemes in force in other organizations of the United Nations system'.

This amendment was unanimously adopted by the Commission.

(410) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt, including the amendment to paragraph 3, the draft resolution on item 50 (22 C/Resolution 41).

HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS

ITEM 52 - REPORT OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

(411) The Commission examined the report of the Headquarters Committee which was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, who underlined the links between the content of that document and that of the four reports submitted by the Director-General (documents 22 C/62, 22 C/63, 22 C/64 and 22 C/65). The Chairman summarized the conclusions of the Headquarters Committee and introduced the four draft resolutions on the agenda item examined.

(412) The Chairman of the Administrative Commission thanked the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee for his clear, detailed statement.

ITEM 53 - HEADQUARTERS PREMISES: EXTENDED MEDIUM-TERM SOLUTION

Item 53.1 - Headquarters premises - Extended medium-term solution - sixth building

(413) The Commission was informed of the series of measures taken in implementation of 21 C/Resolution 34.11 by which the General Conference at its twenty-first session invited the Director-General to continue carrying out work, *inter alia* for the improvement of the operating, health and safety conditions in the sixth building.

(414) The Commission noted firstly that the remaining construction lots for work had been finally accepted and that the corresponding accounts had been settled.

(415) The Commission also took note of the ruling of the Arbitration Tribunal rejecting the claim advanced by the firm of Dumont et Besson which had been responsible for the main structure contract.

(416) The Commission was also informed of the measures which had been taken to ensure health and safety throughout the Headquarters buildings and particularly as regards the use of asbestos-based materials in the construction of the sixth building.

(417) The Commission noted the cost of the work already carried out on the sixth building and the fact that the only work remaining to be done was work that required a certain number of special precautions.

(418) In that respect, four members of the Commission welcomed the steps which had been taken by the Director-General, emphasizing the need to ensure in all circumstances the best possible health and safety conditions in the Headquarters buildings.

(419) The delegate of France, speaking as the representative of the host country, stated that while he had no objection to make to the text of draft resolution I concerning that item of the agenda, and particularly paragraphs 6 and 7 concerning the request for reimbursement of the additional expenditure of 2,965,051 French francs, exclusive of tax, addressed to the French Government by the Director-General, he wished to point out to the Commission that paragraphs 25-28, and particularly paragraph 27, of the Report of the Headquarters Committee (document 22 C/61) could not entail any specific time-limit for reimbursement by the French Government.

(420) In that respect, the Commission noted that the request made by the Director-General to the French Government dating from 4 April 1980, was aimed at obtaining reimbursement of the additional expenditure of 2,965,051 French francs, exclusive of tax, borne by the Organization as a result of certain delays.

(421) With regard to the measures to be taken to re-establish normal television reception in the residential buildings which were blocked off by the sixth building from the Eiffel Tower television transmitter, the Commission noted that in accordance with the indications given in paragraph 24 of the Report of the Headquarters Committee (document 22 C/61), consultations between specialists from the Organization and from the Société nationale de Télédiffusion de France (TDF) were to be continued so as to settle the matter once and for all and, if possible, by a lump-sum settlement.

(422) The Commission noted the view expressed by the delegate of France that the Société nationale de Télédiffusion de France was not legally obliged to take responsibility for the maintenance of the installations and that on that particular point a compromise solution should be found in due course.

(423) The Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 53.1 (22 C/Resolution 42.1).

Item 53.2 - Improvement and extension of conference facilities and extension of office accommodation

(424) The Commission took note of the information concerning the measures taken throughout the 1981-1983 triennium to give effect to 21 C/Resolution 34.21.

(425) With regard to the conference facilities, the Commission was informed that the improvement, enlargement and modernization work on the conference building was providing the different organs of the General Conference during its present session with very satisfactory working conditions.

(426) With regard to the artistic decoration and the furnishings of the Headquarters premises, the Commission was informed that in order to carry out the improvement and extension of the conference building it had been necessary, as had always been the case in similar circumstances in the past, to alter or move certain items of furniture or works of art.

(427) The Commission also noted that, in accordance with the decisions taken by the General Conference at its previous session, other work had been carried out during the same period, in particular the installation and putting into operation of a new electronically operated telephone exchange with direct dialling for incoming calls, the installation of emergency generators and of new central electricity distribution equipment and the complete renovation of the cabins and doors of the lifts of the main battery in Building I.

(428) With regard to office accommodation, the Commission noted that the funds amounting to US \$768,700, originally earmarked for the renting of offices outside Headquarters, had been used for the erection of a prefabricated building near Building VI (Bonvin) within the Headquarters perimeter.

(429) The Commission noted that the building had been put into operation early in 1983 and

that the premises could be used for at least fifteen years.

(430) Furthermore, the Commission noted that Building VII, which contained 140 standard offices, could be put into operation as scheduled at the beginning of 1984 and that the space thus gained would make it possible to improve the working conditions of the Secretariat and the permanent delegations.

(431) In that respect the Commission noted that the Headquarters Committee had entrusted a working group with preparing recommendations to the Director-General concerning procedures and criteria applicable to the allocation of the additional space that could finally be made available to permanent delegations.

(432) Lastly, the Commission noted that the financial situation of those projects was sound and that the funds committed to the project for the improvement and extension of conference facilities and the extension of office accommodation totalled approximately 5,400,000 French francs, exclusive of taxes, at 30 September 1983.

(433) The Commission noted, however, that the real impact of price rises, which was not yet known precisely, could make that evaluation uncertain and that if necessary it might perhaps prove useful, after consultation with the Headquarters Committee and while awaiting the decision of the General Conference on that subject, to call at the appropriate time for the advance of US \$300,000 from the Working Capital Fund provided for in 21 C/Resolution 24.1 (h), an arrangement which it was foreseen would be extended at the present session of the General Conference, in accordance with the proposed resolution in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5, page (77)).

(434) Two members of the Commission emphasized the considerable improvement in telephone communications.

(435) Another member of the Commission, while recognizing the very considerable progress made in the fitting out of the conference rooms and the various services made available to the General Conference delegates, said he thought progress nevertheless remained to be made in the decoration of the conference rooms. He also expressed the hope that the emergency medical installations would be improved.

(436) The Chairman of the Commission shared the view of the previous speaker concerning the decoration of the conference rooms, stressing that priority could be given in this respect to Room X, which was at present somewhat stark.

(437) One member of the Commission expressed the hope that efforts would be made to display at Headquarters as many as possible of the works of art offered as gifts to the Organization.

(438) The delegate of the Netherlands expressed the hope that the unfortunate situation which had occurred concerning the press room would not be repeated in the future.

(439) Another member of the Commission expressed the hope that every effort would be made in future to improve the artistic decoration of the buildings.

(440) Two members of the Commission requested clarifications concerning the conditions for using parking places in the underground garages and another member expressed the hope that a study would be made with a view to altering the access ramp to the underground garages in the Miollis building so that the number

of access points along the rue Miollis would be reduced to one single entrance gate, thus increasing the security of those installations.

(441) Several members of the Commission, while noting that the project was financially sound, expressed the hope that the Commission would be provided with clarifications on the various methods of financing, particularly the possible use of the Working Capital Fund.

(442) One delegate also recalled the recommendations of the External Auditor concerning in particular the widening of the range of firms consulted in connection with international calls for tenders.

(443) Replying to the questions raised by members of the Commission, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration stated that, with regard to the methods of financing the building projects, the arrangements in force were those described in Part VI of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1984-1985 (document 22 C/5), and he stressed that, as regards the cash situation, no use had been made recently of the Working Capital Fund and that the Organization's general funds were sometimes used for that purpose as a transitional measure.

(444) In connection with the recommendations of the External Auditors, he said that every effort would be made to widen as far as possible the range of firms allowed to submit tenders for the Organization's construction work.

(445) As for the office accommodation allocated to permanent delegations, he recalled that a questionnaire had been sent out to all the permanent delegations and that not all the replies had yet been received.

(446) Concerning the decoration of the conference rooms, particularly the new Room XII, he recalled that the work had been carried out within the authorized budgetary ceiling, which contained no budgetary provisions for decoration, and that under those circumstances priority had naturally been given to the delegates' working conditions and comfort.

(447) With regard to the improvement of security in Headquarters buildings and in particular at the entrance to the Miollis building, he stressed that in accordance with the suggestion made by a member of the Commission, studies would be undertaken without delay with a view to altering the layout of the access ramp to the basement of the Miollis building and to reducing the number of street entrances to a single gate.

(448) Replying to questions raised by two members of the Commission, the Director of the Bureau of General Services stated that parking places were made available against payment of a rental fee, the amount of which was automatically revised every year, and that that fee went into the receipts of the Headquarter's Utilization Fund, which on the other hand covered the cost of the guard and maintenance services for the underground garages, thus balancing the accounts.

(449) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 53.2 (22 C/Resolution 42.2).

ITEM 54 - LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF PREMISES

(450) The Commission noted the information concerning the studies, research and negotiations

undertaken by the Director-General with the competent French departments, in pursuance of 4 XC/Resolution 2/15 (XV.8) concerning the search for a long-term solution to the problem of Headquarters premises around the perimeter of the Place de Fontenoy.

(451) While taking note of the information given by the representative of the host State to the effect that the investigation of other possibilities which might also meet the Organization's long-term needs should not be neglected, the Commission noted that the majority of members of the Headquarters Committee had expressed a preference for the Place de Fontenoy, on historical, symbolic and economic grounds.

(452) During the ensuing debate on the item, several members of the Commission said that they were opposed to new construction projects being carried out in the future, and also that the enlarged and modernized conference rooms which had just been made available to the General Conference should now make it possible to reduce the number of sessions of the General Conference held away from Headquarters. In that connection one delegate reiterated his opposition to the next session of the General Conference being held away from Headquarters.

(453) One delegate also emphasized that in connection with the long-term forecasting of the Organization's office accommodation requirements account should be taken of the effects of decentralization; in addition, construction projects should be subject to detailed planning of financing methods clearly indicating all the sources of financing envisaged.

(454) Another delegate stressed that Headquarters extension work which was necessary to the smooth functioning of the Organization should be planned sufficiently far ahead.

(455) Another delegate supported the measures taken by the Director-General in seeking a long-term solution other than by decentralization. He noted in this connection that there was a long waiting-list of Member States which did not yet have offices at Headquarters, and he welcomed the inclusion in draft resolution III of provisions for a possible intermediate stage in the long-term solution.

(456) Another delegate stressed that although he was not opposed to decentralization, he felt that it should no longer be carried out systematically towards predefined centres on the scale current within the United Nations system as a whole, but should rather be directed towards local populations who needed the services offered by decentralization.

(457) Another delegate expressed the view that the first requirement was to look the future situation in the face, and that an effort should continue to be made to find a long-term solution once and for all to the problem of the Organization's Headquarters premises; the corresponding studies should therefore be continued.

(458) Another delegate expressed the view that additional buildings should be limited to a minimum.

(459) Another speaker however was fully in favour of the extension of the premises in order to meet all needs, but at minimum expense and subject to the allocation of a fixed amount of funds.

(460) The delegate of France, representing the host State, said that although his remarks did not constitute an observation on draft resolution III concerning the agenda item in question, he wished to draw the Commission's attention to

the fact that the indications in paragraph 60 of the Headquarters Committee's report (document 22 C/61) should not exclude the possibility of the feasibility studies they referred to being pursued, if necessary, beyond the 1984-1985 biennium.

(461) Replying to the questions and comments raised in the debate, the Assistant Director-General for General Administration first of all stated that he wished publicly to thank the French Government and the Permanent Delegation of France to Unesco for their constant and effective assistance to the Organization in the search for the most appropriate solutions to the various problems concerning the Organization's Headquarters.

(462) He reminded Commission members that the Organization's need for additional premises was a practical reality. He referred in this connection to the large number of cars which, during the present session of the General Conference, had to park in the immediate vicinity of the main entrance to the Fontenoy building and which, because of this, constituted a hazard.

(463) With regard to the estimates for long-term needs, he assured the Commission that the effects of decentralization were duly taken into account in the calculations and forecasts which had been made. He also stated that the technical and financial studies planned for 1984-1985 would make it possible to establish more detailed figures in regard to the needs of the Organization as a whole and the cost of the work which might be undertaken should all or part of the Place de Fontenoy buildings belonging to the French Government eventually be offered to the Organization as part of a long-term solution.

(464) He also pointed out that those studies would be carried out by the Organization's technical units in liaison with the competent French departments, and that no expense would therefore be incurred.

(465) The Commission noted that the construction of the Centre Administratif des

Morillons in Geneva - where the new headquarters of the International Bureau of Education was to be installed in accordance with the outline agreement between Unesco and the Swiss Federal Council, acting also on behalf of the Council of State of the Republic and Canton of Geneva - was continuing as planned and that the new premises would be completed early in 1984.

(466) The Commission noted that the outline agreement was to be supplemented by an agreement of co-ownership and a new headquarters agreement and that negotiations between the relevant departments of the Organization and the Swiss authorities were under way.

(467) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 54 (22 C/Resolution 42.3).

ITEM 55 - TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

(468) Having heard a statement by the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee and having noted that the Director-General wished to be able to consult the Committee as in the past, the Commission considered that the Committee's mandate should be extended to cover the 1984-1985 period.

(469) The Committee recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution on item 55 (22 C/Resolution 43.1).

Expression of thanks to the Headquarters Committee

(470) The Commission examined draft resolution 22 C/ADM/DR.2 submitted by Morocco and recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt that draft resolution as amended by India (22 C/Resolution 43.2).

III. Report of the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions

ITEM 12 - ADOPTION OF THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1984-1985

(1) The joint meeting was held on the morning of 24 November 1983 under the Chairmanship of Mr Iba der Thiam (Senegal), Chairman of Commission V, with the following five Vice-Chairmen:

Mr A. Wagner de Reyna (Peru)

Chairman of Commission I

Mr T. Kuranov (Bulgaria)

Chairman of Commission II

Mr E. İnönü (Turkey)

Chairman of Commission III

Mrs H. Søndergaard (Denmark)

Chairman of Commission IV

Mr A. Guellouz (Tunisia)

Chairman of the Administrative Commission

(2) The joint meeting heard a brief introduction by the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget who stated that document 22 C/PRG/ADM. 1 (reproduced hereunder as an Appendix to this report) merely represented a technical recapitulation of the decisions taken by the plenary and the recommendations approved by the Commissions which would shortly be submitted to the plenary for adoption.

(3) The joint meeting took note of the statement made by the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget that as the movement of inflation, the rates of exchange and other factors since 4 November 1983, when 22 C/5 Rev. 3 was issued, had not been such as to warrant modifications of the budget, the Director-General had no intention of submitting further revised estimates prior to adoption of the final appropriation by the Conference, scheduled for the afternoon of 25 November 1983. Consequently, the provisional budget ceiling of \$374, 410, 000, as adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth plenary meeting on 16 November, would be the final appropriation for 1984-1985.

(4) The joint meeting also noted that the figure of \$374, 410, 000 represented a reduction of \$10, 483, 000 compared with the revised budget of \$384, 893, 000 in document 22 C/5 Rev. 3 and

that the Director-General intended to absorb this \$10, 483, 000 in the execution of the programme and budget in the course of 1984-1985 through austerity measures, such as reducing certain expenditures which were of a less urgent nature, freezing certain posts in areas where the programme would not be seriously jeopardized, and other economies. The joint meeting was assured by the Assistant Director-General in charge of the Budget that the Director-General would do everything within his power to execute the programme as approved by the General Conference to the fullest extent possible, as urged by many delegates when the Conference adopted the budget ceiling on 16 November 1983.

(5) In the ensuing debate, seven speakers took the floor, all of whom expressed their full confidence in the Director-General and commended the document as reflecting faithfully the decisions taken by the organs of the General Conference. The opinion was expressed that in applying the austerity measures, the Director-General should take full account of the comments and observations made by the delegates at the various Commissions with regard to the priority of the programmes, particularly in respect of science and technology.

(6) The joint meeting decided by consensus to recommend that the Conference adopt at its plenary meeting scheduled for 25 November 1983 the Draft Appropriation Resolution for 1984-1985, as set out in Annex II to document 22 C/PRG/ADM. 1 (22 C/Resolution 16).

(7) After adoption of the recommendation, the delegate of the United States of America stated that had a vote been taken, she would have voted against this draft resolution on the grounds of her government's long-standing opposition to programme growth. The delegates of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that they would have abstained had there been a vote.

APPENDIX

JOINT MEETING OF THE PROGRAMME
AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS

ADOPTION OF THE APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR 1984-1985

(1) The General Conference at its twenty-sixth plenary meeting, held on 16 November 1983, adopted a provisional budget ceiling of \$374,410,000 for 1984-1985, as suggested by the Director-General in his reply to the general policy debate on 10 November 1983 (22 C/INF.19 (prov.), pages 27-28).

I

Adjustments within the budget ceiling

Final Appropriation

(2) Compared with the revised budget total of \$384,893,000 for 1984-1985 proposed by the Director-General in 22 C/5 Rev. 3, dated 4 November 1983, the provisional budget ceiling of \$374,410,000 adopted by the General Conference represents a reduction of \$10,483,000. This sum will be absorbed by the Director-General in the execution of the programme in the course of 1984-1985. Consequently, it is proposed that the Appropriation Resolution carry the following entry:

	\$
Total for Parts I to VIII	384,893,000
<u>Less:</u> amount to be absorbed in the execution of the programme within the limits of the approved total budget	(10,483,000)
Total appropriation	<u>374,410,000</u>

Inflation and currency fluctuation

(3) 22 C/5 Rev. 3 includes a sum of \$95,409,000, as recommended for approval by the Administrative Commission of the Conference (22 C/113, Part I, paragraphs 44, 46, 68) for the costs of inflation in 1981-1983 which has been distributed to the appropriation lines concerned in the Draft Appropriation Resolution (details are given in column 2 of Annex I to this document).

(4) For Part VII of the budget, Appropriation Reserve, which is to cover the costs of inflation foreseen in 1984-1985, a sum of \$29,387,000 has been included in 22 C/5 Rev. 3. This estimate was examined by the Administrative Commission which considered the computation of this cost to be correct and reasonable (22 C/113, Part I, paragraphs 51, 52, 68). This is reflected in column 3 of Annex I to this document.

(5) The Executive Board at its 117th session considered that the rates of exchange of one United States dollar to 7.80 French or 2.11 Swiss francs constituted the most reasonable solution since they permit the taking into account of the financial constraints of Member States on the one hand, and the full implementation of the proposed programme, on the other (22 C/6 Add., paragraph 6). On this basis, 22 C/5 Rev. 3 includes a negative provision of \$46,145,000 under Part VIII of the budget, Currency Fluctuation, it being understood that the positive provision of \$4,154,000 in this part of the budget in 22 C/5 would be eliminated. This provision was examined by the Administrative Commission which considered it was prudent and reasonable and consequently should be used for the calculation of this part of the budget (22 C/113, Part I, paragraphs 62, 68). This negative provision is shown in column 3 of Annex I to this document.

(6) Since 4 November 1983, when 22 C/5 Rev. 3 was issued, the movement of inflation, rates of exchange and other factors have not been such that further modification of the budget estimates is required. Consequently, the provisions of

\$95,409,000 for the costs of inflation in 1981-1983,

\$29,387,000 for the costs of inflation in 1984-1985 under Part VII of the budget, and

the negative provision of \$46,145,000 under Part VIII, Currency Fluctuation

have been retained in the final Appropriation Resolution.

Allocation of the Reserve for Draft Resolutions

(7) On the basis of the suggestion by the Chairman of the meeting of the Chairmen of the five Programme Commissions, and in accordance with the recommendations made by the respective Commissions, the \$1,000,000 Reserve has been distributed as follows:

<u>Commission</u>	<u>Major Programme</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
I	I	DR. 3 Regional seminar in Latin America on cultural dimensions of world problems (I. 1)	35,000
		DR. 11 Seminar on influence of science on future-oriented studies (I. 2)	36,000
		Total Commission I and Major Programme I	71,000
II	II	DR. 9 Increase for further literacy and education in civics for women, particularly in rural areas (II. 4)	190,000
	V	DR. 4 Innovations in science and technology teaching (Spanish version) (V. 2)	10,000
	Total Commission II	200,000	
III	X	DR. 15 Establishment of an International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation in China (X. 3)	60,000
		DR. 16 International training course on hydrology in Nanjing, China (X. 3)	20,000
		DR. 25 Studies relating to flatlands (X. 3)	14,700
		DR. 201 Increased provision for activities relating to symposia and meetings of the Inter-Union Commission on the Lithosphere (X. 1)	30,300
		Total Major Programme X and Commission III	125,000
IV	III	DR. 23 Study on non-conventional communication media (III. 1)	8,000
		DR. 36 Studies on experiences and forms of alternative communication (III. 1)	12,000
		DR. 296 Preparation of a World History of the Cinema (III. 1)	5,000
		With regard to COM IV/DR. 1 and COM IV/DR. 2 which were withdrawn, it was proposed that the resolution in paragraph 03002 be amended by adding: (1) a new paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3; (2) a new subparagraph (iv) to paragraph 12 (b); that the budgetary resources foreseen for the activities under paragraph 03255 of the work plan be increased by \$10,000	10,000
		DR. 21 Case-study on the watch-dog function of the mass media (III. 2)	8,000

Joint Meeting of the Programme
and Administrative Commissions

<u>Commission</u>	<u>Major Programme</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
		DR. 217 Contribution to the organization of the 14th conference of the International Association for Mass Communication Research (III. 2)	8,000
		DR. 267 Comparative analyses of media reporting on other cultural zones (III. 2)	5,000
		DR. 22 Organization of an expert meeting on the establishment of a Caribbean enterprise for the production of print and audio-visual materials (III. 3)	20,000
		DR. 24 Convening of a colloquium on the introduction of a course on the appreciation of moving images into secondary education in Latin America (III. 3)	10,000
		DR. 28 Preparation of an international guide on youth literature (III. 3)	5,000
		DR. 31 Expert services for the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAL) (III. 3)	36,000
		DR. 196 Dissemination of subject anthologies of moving images (III. 3)	5,000
		DR. 287 Study on free press and cultural development (III. 3)	5,000
		Total Major Programme III	<u>137,000</u>
	VII	DR. 1 Increased support for terminological activities notably the International Information Centre for Terminology (VII. 1)	30,000
		DR. 30 Seminar for users in Latin America and the Caribbean on the development of CDS/ISIS computer system (VII. 3)	15,000
	VII	DR. 70 Increased support for the acquisition of primary scientific and technical literature by developing countries (VII. 2)	20,000
		Total Major Programme VII	<u>65,000</u>

Joint Meeting of the Programme
and Administrative Commissions

<u>Commission</u>	<u>Major Programme/Part</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
	Part II, B Chapter 1 Copyright	DR. 27 Publication in Russian of: (i) Copyright Bulletin and (ii) collection of articles from previous issues of the Bulletin	22, 000
		DR. 31 Corr. Consultant services in copyright for the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAL)	18, 000
		Total Copyright	<u>40, 000</u>
	Part III Chapter 2 Office of Public Information	DR. 26 Publication of the Thai version of the Unesco Courier	23, 000
		Total Commission IV	<u>265, 000</u>
V	XI	DR. 18 Feasibility study on the establishment of a sub-regional centre for cultural heritage in Eastern Europe (XI, 1)	20, 000
		DR. 294 Assistance for EACROTONAL (East African Centre for Research on Oral Traditions and African National Languages) and CERDOTOLA (Centre de recherche et de documentation sur les traditions orales et pour le développement des langues africaines) (XI, 1)	10, 000
		DR. 17 Comparative studies on cultural values in Latin America (XI, 2)	11, 000
		DR. 20 Interdisciplinary studies on Latin American cultures (XI, 2)	10, 000
		DR. 37 Establishment of videogramme collection (XI, 2)	14, 000
		DR. 249 Creation of a data bank in the 'House of Humour and Satire' (XI, 2)	10, 000
		DR. 284 Support for the 1984 Indian Ocean Art Festival (XI, 2)	10, 000
		DR. 12 Increase of subvention to International PEN (XI, 3)	17, 000
		DR. 236 Support for musical composition and publishing (XI, 3)	10, 000
		DR. 9 Strengthening of activities concerning the status of women (XI, 4)	10, 000
		DR. 13 Strengthening of activities under Sub-programme XI, 4, 1 'The cultural dimension of development' (XI, 4)	25, 000

Joint Meeting of the Programme
and Administrative Commissions

<u>Commission</u>	<u>Major Programme</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
		DR. 214 Increase of subvention to the International Institute for Audio-visual Communication and Cultural Development (MEDIACULT) (XI. 4)	3,000
		Total Major Programme XI	150,000
	XII	DR. 19 Organization of an international meeting of experts on socio-economic and political causes of the existence of racism and apartheid (XII. 1)	25,000
		DR. 35 Commemoration in 1985 of the tri-centenary of the promulgation of the CODE NOIR (XII. 3)	50,000
		Total Major Programme XII	75,000
	XIII	DR. 29 Rev. and Add. Strengthening of activities relating to the implementation of the plan for the teaching of human rights (XIII. 3)	57,000
		DR. 9 Strengthening of activities under Sub-programme XIII. 4. 3 'Participation of women in political, economic and social and cultural life' (XIII. 4)	57,000
		Total Major Programme XIII	114,000
		Total Commission V	339,000
		GRAND TOTAL	1,000,000

(8) These allocations are shown under the respective appropriation lines to which they directly relate (see column 4 of Annex I to this document).

Supplementary programme activities

(9) 22 C/5 Rev. 3 (paragraphs 2 and 3) includes a sum of \$2,175,000 for the following three additional activities:

		\$
(a)	supplementary activities by the International Institute of Educational Planning so that it can play a part in the activities of major programmes other than Major Programmes II, IV and V	603,000
(b)	expansion of the 'informatics' programme planned under Major Programme VI (Subprogramme VI. 3. 1)	988,000
(c)	supplementary activities by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission under Major Programme X (Subprogrammes X. 4. 1 and X. 4. 4)	584,000
	Total	2,175,000

(10) As the General Conference decided, on the basis of the recommendation of Commission II (22 C/122, Annex-Recommendations, paragraph 11, resolution 4.3, Section II) that the programme of the International Institute of Educational Planning (IIEP) will make a contribution to the implementation of Major Programmes I, III, VIII and XI of the Medium-Term Plan within the context of the Institute's specific functions in respect of training and research, the additional sum of \$603,000 referred to above will be distributed as follows:

	\$
To Major Programme I, 'Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies' (I. 1. 2)	150,000
To Major Programme III, 'Communication in the service of man' (III. 1. 3)	150,000
To Major Programme VIII, 'Principles, methods and strategies of action for development' (VIII. 1. 3)	150,000
To Major Programme XI, 'Culture and the future' (XI. 4. 1)	153,000
Total	603,000

These sums have been included in the appropriation lines of the relevant Major Programme (see column 5 of Annex I to this document).

(11) With regard to the second and third supplementary programmes, the sums have been added to the respective appropriation lines as follows:

	\$
To Major Programme VI, 'The sciences and their application to development' (VI. 3. 1)	988,000
To Major Programme X, 'The human environment and terrestrial and marine resources' (X. 4. 1 and X. 4. 4, 'The ocean and its resources')	584,000
Total	1,572,000

(12) Within the sum of \$584,000 referred to immediately above, for the additional activities concerning the ocean and its resources, the following additional posts will be required:

- one P-5 for 1984-1985
- one P-5 for 1985 only
- two General Service for 1985 only

These increases have been reflected in the number of posts shown in paragraph (h) of the Draft Appropriation Resolution and in Note 2 attached thereto.

II

Text and form of the Appropriation Resolution

(13) At its eighth meeting, held on 31 October 1983, the Administrative Commission recommended the adoption of the text and form of the Draft Appropriation Resolution for 1984-1985, as given in Annex II to this document. The text and form are virtually identical to that approved by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, except

- (i) that Part II. A of the budget includes a separate appropriation line for each of the Major Programmes,
- (ii) that the titles of several other parts of the budget have been altered, and
- (iii) that the wording of paragraph (e) has been amplified.

(14) In order to facilitate the assessment of the annual contribution of Member States, it is proposed that the Miscellaneous Income of the Organization be increased from \$29,700,000, shown in 22 C/5, to \$29,710,000, or by \$10,000, under 'Other receipts'. This will make the total assessment on Member States for the biennium amount to \$344,700,000:

	\$
Total appropriation for 1984-1985	374,410,000
<u>Less: Miscellaneous Income</u>	29,710,000
Total assessment on Member States	344,700,000

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(15) This requires an annual contribution of \$172,350,000 for Member States as a whole.

(16) In this connection it should be recalled that, as stated by the Director-General in his reply to the general policy debate, measures will be taken when making the assessment on Member States for 1984, to credit them with their share of the sum of \$70,813,000 shown under Part VIII of the budget for 1981-1983, as approved by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, if they have paid their contributions for the triennium in full by 31 December 1983 (22 C/INF.19 (prov.), page 25).

III

Draft Appropriation Resolution

(17) On the basis of the foregoing, the Director-General has revised the Draft Appropriation Resolution. This revised draft is submitted herewith to the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Administrative Commissions for recommendation, which will then present it to the plenary for final adoption, scheduled for 26 November 1983.

ANNEX I

DETAILS OF ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO THE APPROPRIATION TABLE FOR 1984-1985

Appropriation line	Amounts recommended by the Commissions concerned (as in 22 C/5) (1)	Adjustments made				Final Appropriation (6)
		Distribution of inflation cost in 1981-1983 (2)	Appropriation Reserve and Currency Fluctuation (3)	Distribution of \$1 million Reserve (4)	Supplementary programmes (5)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION						
1. General Conference	3,903,200	1,194,900	-	-	-	5,098,100
2. Executive Board	4,211,000	1,409,900	-	-	-	5,620,900
3. Directorate	773,100	256,500	-	-	-	1,029,600
4. Services of the Directorate	9,421,700	3,746,300	-	-	-	13,168,000
5. Participation in the joint machinery of the United Nations system	670,000	193,800	-	-	-	863,800
Total (Part I)	18,979,000	6,801,400	-	-	-	25,780,400
PART II - PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES						
II. A MAJOR PROGRAMMES						
I. Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies	1,955,100	553,100	-	71,000	150,000	2,729,200
II. Education for all	24,014,500	6,926,200	-	190,000	-	31,130,700
III. Communication in the service of man	12,259,000	3,610,600	-	137,000	150,000	16,156,600
IV. The formulation and application of education policies	27,186,100	8,360,200	-	-	-	35,546,300
V. Education, training and society	13,236,700	3,859,300	-	10,000	-	17,106,000
VI. The sciences and their application to development	22,739,700	6,755,000	-	-	988,000	30,482,700
VII. Information systems and access to knowledge	9,234,400	2,894,700	-	65,000	-	12,194,100
VIII. Principles, methods and strategies of action for development	8,389,100	2,513,100	-	-	150,000	11,052,200
IX. Science, technology and society	5,809,600	1,776,600	-	-	-	7,586,200
X. The human environment and terrestrial and marine resources	23,452,100	7,015,600	-	125,000	584,000	31,176,700
XI. Culture and the future	19,702,000	5,549,300	-	150,000	153,000	25,554,300
XII. The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid	1,188,200	366,600	-	75,000	-	1,629,800

XIII. Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples	4, 155, 700	1, 270, 600	-	114, 000	-	5, 540, 300
Sub-total II. A	173, 322, 200	51, 450, 900	-	937, 000	2, 175, 000	227, 885, 100
II. B GENERAL PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES						
1. Copyright	1, 436, 200	520, 400	-	40, 000	-	1, 996, 600
2. Statistics	3, 617, 500	1, 159, 000	-	-	-	4, 776, 500
3. Co-operation for development and external relations	15, 576, 500	4, 835, 500	-	-	-	20, 412, 000
4. Participation programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total II. B	20, 630, 200	6, 514, 900	-	40, 000	-	27, 185, 100
Total (Part II)	193, 952, 400	57, 965, 800	-	977, 000	2, 175, 000	255, 070, 200
PART III - PROGRAMME SUPPORT	39, 537, 600	14, 731, 000	-	23, 000	-	54, 291, 600
PART IV - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	23, 622, 000	7, 294, 000	-	-	-	30, 916, 000
PART V - COMMON SERVICES	22, 131, 000	8, 616, 800	-	-	-	30, 747, 800
PART VI - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	4, 845, 000	-	-	-	-	4, 845, 000
Total (Parts I to VI)	303, 067, 000	95, 409, 000	-	1, 000, 000	2, 175, 000	401, 651, 000
PART VII - APPROPRIATION RESERVE			29, 387, 000			29, 387, 000
PART VIII - CURRENCY FLUCTUATION			(46, 145, 000)			(46, 145, 000)
Total (Parts I to VIII)						384, 893, 000
<u>Less:</u>						
Amount to be absorbed in the execution of the programme within the limits of the approved total budget						(10, 483, 000)
TOTAL APPROPRIATION						<u>374, 410, 000</u>

IV. Reports of the Legal Committee

A. FIRST REPORT

(1) The Legal Committee held its first meeting on 26 October 1983 at 11.30 a.m. It elected by acclamation Dr Carlos Mario Santillán (Argentina) as its Chairman.

(2) At its second meeting, held on 28 October

1983 at 10.30 a.m., the Legal Committee elected by acclamation Mr Karel Komarek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr Amadou Kaboua (Togo) as its Vice-Chairmen, and Mr Heinrich Reimann (Switzerland) as its Rapporteur.

Item 21.1 of the agenda - Draft amendment to Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, proposed by Australia and New Zealand

Statements by the representatives of the authors of the proposal

(3) The Committee decided to hear the representatives of New Zealand (Mr F. Turnovsky) and of Australia (H. E. Mr E. G. Whitlam). Referring to documents 22 C/107 and 22 C/107 Add., Mr Turnovsky and Mr Whitlam emphasized alike the historical aspect, the present situation and the future trend of development in the South Pacific region in relation to Unesco's work, drawing parallels with the situation in other organizations in particular those of the United Nations system, in the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank. After recalling the background to the question, referring in particular to the decision taken by the General Conference in 1974 on the regionalization of programme activities and the accession to independence of several countries of the region, which for the most part had become members of Unesco, both representatives highlighted the indivisible nature of the various parts of the proposal, involving a change in membership of electoral groups, the raising of the number of seats on the Executive Board from 51 to 52, and the allocation of the additional seat to Group IV. According to the authors of the proposal its purport was primarily to correct an inconsistency resulting from the fact that co-operation had developed substantially in the South Pacific; acceptance of the proposal would do justice not only to the present situation but also and above all to the future of the territories situated in that region of the world. They stressed that

the strengthening of Group IV should not adversely affect Group I, an outcome that, to judge from Unesco's previous practice, did not appear likely.

(4) It was first noted that several of the statements of the representatives of Australia and New Zealand concerned the actual substance of their proposal and as such were not binding on the Committee. Although several members wished to reply to certain points of substance with counter-arguments, particularly the fact that the electoral groups had been established solely for electoral purposes in accordance with resolution 11.1 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, the Committee felt it necessary to confine itself strictly to consideration of the legal aspects of the proposal.

General discussion of the proposal

(5) Several members drew attention to the nature of the question laid before the Committee. One member said that the transfer of a State from one electoral group to another required first and foremost the agreement of the electoral group it might join and that only then could the General Conference take a decision on the matter. Furthermore, according to the same member, such a transfer should not automatically entail an increase in the number of seats on the Executive Board allocated to the 'host' group. That point of view was supported by other members of the Committee who wished the Legal Committee to express its position on the matter in the following terms:

'Owing to the fact that the arguments put forward by the representatives of Australia and

New Zealand in their letter addressed to the Director-General on 22 April 1983, and the additional information provided, might subsequently be interpreted as acceptance of the principle that the transfer of one or more States from one electoral group to another would automatically give the host group the right to secure one or more additional seats on the Executive Board, the Legal Committee considers: without prejudice to the right of any Member State to make proposals and to submit them in the form it deems appropriate, no provision of the Constitution or of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference gives any grounds for such interpretation'.

(6) Some members maintained that the two parts of the proposal should legally be dealt with separately, since the proposal concerning transfer to another electoral group required no more than an amendment to resolution 11.1 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, whereas increasing the number of seats on the Executive Board called for an amendment to the Constitution. According to those members, there was no provision in the Constitution or Rules of Procedure requiring that the two parts should be dealt with jointly in a single operation; on the contrary, they should be dealt with separately. Several members were, however, of the view that, in the case in point, a decisive factor was the intention of the authors of the proposal, in view of their insistence on the indivisible character of all the parts of their proposal. According to those members, it was not for the Legal Committee to propose that the General Conference should dissociate the various parts of the proposal when coming to its decision about it.

(7) Another member also said that the authors were clearly submitting their proposal as a package in order to preserve the important constitutional principle of geographical balance. The member stressed that dividing the proposal against the wish of its authors could therefore not be seriously considered without causing grave prejudice to that principle of geographical balance which was rooted in the Constitution, and without raising serious legal or constitutional problems that the authors of the proposal had deliberately sought to avoid. In that connection, other members said that increasing the number of seats on the Executive Board and allotting them to a specific electoral group would clearly change the equilibrium of the Board, having regard to the principles of the diversity of cultures and balanced geographical distribution which derived from Article V, paragraph A.2, of the Constitution. Another member argued that an increase of one seat would not have any special legal consequences since in Belgrade the General Conference had adopted a much larger increase without considering that it implied any institutional change in the role of the Executive Board.

(8) Another member said that the statements made by both authors showed that they considered the proposal to be a response to a quite special problem which was unlikely to occur again. As

the General Conference had before it a general study on the functioning and optimum composition of the Board, he did not feel it necessary for the Committee, at that stage, to answer such questions. In his opinion, the Committee could confine itself to transmitting a draft resolution in the appropriate form to the General Conference. Nevertheless, several members thought that the proposal should be examined in the general context of the 'Study on the operating conditions of the Executive Board and on the prospects of its possible enlargement in the future' (document 22 C/33) and in the light of that document's conclusions. Finally, another member said that the question of an automatic increase in the number of seats did not raise any problem of receivability since any Member State was entitled to propose amendments of substance in accordance with its interests. Another member concurred in that view. One member nevertheless reiterated his reservations about the receivability of the proposal to increase the number of members of the Executive Board and to amend Article V of the Constitution in consequence. In his opinion, the question of the transfer of the countries concerned to another electoral group had not yet been settled. In addition, the proposal had not been accompanied by any kind of motivation or justification. In that connection, in reply to questions from several members of the Committee, the Legal Adviser said that in his opinion, the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference spoke only of formal conditions for the receivability of proposed amendments to the Constitution. In any event, the unanimous opinion had been that, as regards substance, the decision lay with the General Conference.

(9) The Legal Adviser then recalled the practice followed by the Legal Committee in considering proposals aimed at increasing the number of seats on the Executive Board and their distribution among the electoral groups, basing himself on the Committee's reports to the nineteenth and twenty-first sessions of the General Conference. He pointed out that it was not the Committee's function to express an opinion as to whether or not the number of seats on the Executive Board should be increased. He nevertheless suggested that the Committee might bear in mind the manner in which it had dealt, in Belgrade, with the matter of the substantial increase in the number of seats on the Executive Board. The Legal Adviser briefly distinguished four problems to be dealt with by the Committee:

- receivability from the point of view of requirements of form and procedure;
- possible special legal implications of the adoption of the proposed amendment;
- the allocation of the additional seat to an electoral group;
- the transfer of countries from one electoral group to another.

(10) In conclusion, the Legal Adviser recalled that it was also the Committee's practice to provide the General Conference with technical assistance by redrafting the amendments submitted in the form of draft resolutions.

(11) In the case in point, the instruments concerned by the proposal submitted by Australia and New Zealand were the Constitution of Unesco and resolution 12.1, relating to election of members of the Executive Board, adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session.

(12) One member of the Committee said that the Legal Committee had always followed the same practice with regard both to proposals for increasing the number of seats on the Executive Board and to the allocation of additional seats to a particular group. Only the transfer of a State from one electoral group to another had not previously been submitted to the Legal Committee for consideration. With regard to the first two points, the Legal Committee could only follow the practice adopted in the past. On the last point, namely the transfer of a State from one electoral group to another, the same opinion had been expressed by other members of the Committee. Another member drew the Committee's attention to the fact that at the General Conference in Belgrade and at the 1972 and 1976 General Conferences, the increase in the number of seats had affected several electoral groups, resulting in a better geographical and cultural balance. In that member's view, that was not the case with regard to the proposal being considered by the Committee.

Receivability of the proposal

(13) At the Chairman's request, the Committee accordingly focused its attention on the formal and procedural aspects and concluded that the two proposals submitted by Australia and New Zealand were receivable as regards Unesco's Constitution (Article XIII) and the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (Rule 103).

Special legal implications of the proposal

(14) At its third meeting on 28 October 1983, the Committee reviewed the problems of a legal nature to which the proposal gave rise. Generally speaking, the Committee was of the opinion that the practice hitherto followed should not be modified and that it would thus confine itself to the specific legal implications of the proposal, its general legal implications having been summarized in paragraph 5 above, while refraining from expressing an opinion on its validity.

(15) Finally, owing to the fact that the proposed increase would bring the number of Executive Board seats to an even number, reference was made to Rule 52 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, which stipulated that in the event of equally divided votes, a second vote should be taken, and that if the vote was still tied, the proposal should be considered as lost. In that connection, one member said that, since the

Executive Board had sat with an even number of members on several occasions in the past, the Legal Committee could confine itself to drawing attention to that point, without submitting any precise proposals to the General Conference.

Draft resolution of the General Conference

(16) Under those circumstances, the Committee, without expressing an opinion as to the validity of the proposal and its various parts decided to submit to the General Conference the text of the following draft resolution, which translated into legal terms the double proposal by Australia and New Zealand:

'The General Conference,¹

Having taken note of documents 22 C/107 and 22 C/107 Add., and of the report of the Legal Committee thereon (document 22 C/111),

A. Decides:

- (a) to amend Article V, paragraph 1, of the Constitution by replacing the words 'fifty-one' by 'fifty-two';
- (b) to modify the allocation of seats for the purposes of election to the Executive Board, as established by resolution 11.1 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, confirmed by resolution 13 adopted at its sixteenth session and as modified by resolutions 13.1, 17.1 and 18.1 adopted at its seventeenth, nineteenth and twenty-first sessions respectively, so as to increase the number of seats in electoral group IV from eight to nine;

B. Decides:

to comply with the request by Australia and New Zealand that these two States shall henceforward belong to electoral group IV instead of electoral group I'.

(17) The Committee draws the attention of the General Conference to the fact that the decision referred to under A must be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of members present and voting, while a simple majority suffices for the adoption of the decision under B.

1. This draft resolution was not put to the vote. At a subsequent meeting, the General Conference adopted another resolution (see 22/Resolution 27).

B. SECOND REPORT

Item 22 of the agenda - Study of the procedures currently used by Unesco to monitor the application of the standard-setting instruments adopted within the framework of the Organization (document 22 C/21)

(1) At its fourth meeting the Legal Committee began consideration of document 22 C/21, deferring until later the examination of document 22 C/104 which deals with a specific problem.

(2) The Director-General's study (document 22 C/21) was prepared in pursuance of resolution 16.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session at the proposal of the delegation of the United States of America and in compliance with the wishes of the Legal Committee. It was submitted to the Executive Board and is now submitted to the General Conference. The General Conference had begun by noting that a large number of bodies were involved in the procedures for monitoring the application of Unesco's standard-setting instruments by Member States, and had considered it necessary to make a study of these various procedures in order to achieve better co-ordination and made the procedures more efficient.

(3) The Director-General's study comprises three main sections which deal respectively with:

(i) the various types of Unesco's standard-setting instruments and the procedures for monitoring their implementation (descriptive part);

(ii) a brief analysis of the procedures in force in other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations; and

(iii) eight considerations to be taken into account in defining better co-ordinated and more efficient procedures;

and which lead on to proposals by the Director-General. The Director-General first considered whether it would be advisable to envisage a committee of experts, whose members would be independent of governments. The committee would be responsible for making an initial examination of the reports submitted by States and would be competent to examine all types of reports relating as a rule to all instruments. It would be provided with such resources as would allow it to enter into and maintain discussions with States concerning the implementation of the instruments. It would report to the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the Executive Board, to the Executive Board itself and to the General Conference. The Director-General then put forward suggestions regarding the other bodies involved in the procedure for examining reports, in particular the Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations.

(4) The Legal Committee's attention was drawn to the decision of the Executive Board in which, since the study had revealed how very complex the problem was, it recommended that the General Conference should instruct it to continue the study and to report to it at its twenty-third session (116 EX/Decision 5.8.1).

(5) The Legal Committee discussed whether, once it had been agreed to support the Executive Board's recommendation to continue the study and, in particular, to review the proposals contained in it, it was still necessary to examine those proposals. One member of the Committee thought that it would be premature to do so and said that he would therefore limit his comments to the descriptive sections of the study. At the same time he wondered whether the proposal to set up a new, single body with responsibility for all instruments (the committee of experts envisaged) did not go beyond the bounds of 21 C/Resolution 16.1, which simply called for a study of the various procedures in use with the aim of better co-ordination and making them more efficient.

(6) In the view of that member, the variety of procedures and the variety of bodies involved in them, which the study had highlighted very clearly, was quite simply a reflection of the variety of subjects covered by Unesco's standard-setting instruments. However, the machinery for monitoring the application of those instruments had to be governed by the subjects the instruments covered. For example some instruments, such as the recommendations on the international standardization of statistics, might call for no special monitoring measures, the Secretariat being necessarily kept informed, through the statistical data that it received, of the way in which States were applying the recommended standardization procedures. Other instruments were more difficult to monitor and necessitated the submission of reports and a suitable procedure for examining them, a procedure that might vary from one instrument to another or from one type of instrument to another. Accordingly, the right approach would not necessarily be to call existing procedures into question in order to replace them by a single new mechanism, valid for all instruments, but rather to improve the existing mechanisms.

(7) The other members of the Legal Committee made the following comments with regard to the proposal to set up the committee of experts and to assign to it the functions and resources referred to above.

(8) One member noted that in performing its duties, the proposed committee could infringe the sovereignty of States, especially since its authority and discretion seemed to exceed that exercised currently by the General Conference, which would not be a proper role for a group that did not consist of State representatives. That member also had problems with the report's recommendations that the group meetings would not necessarily be public, that the group could determine the periodicity of reports and that the group might undertake a 'task of persuasion' with respect to Member

State compliance. This member felt it necessary to recommend to the General Conference, as the Executive Board had done, that the study should be continued, taking those problems into account, and considering that such a committee was likely to complicate rather than harmonize those diverse procedures.

(9) This proposed single committee to deal with all the instruments, which was somewhat artificial in view of the diversity of Unesco's fields of competence, was also unrealistic in conception with its dual membership of a nucleus of legal experts on the one hand and specialists in various disciplines on the other. In such a form it would not be likely to improve the monitoring of the implementation of instruments. It would be better to improve the operation of the existing procedures and of the bodies involved in those procedures, particularly the Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, which some members felt was too much taken up with the examination of communications alleging violations of human rights. In that connection others felt that the fact of a body's having several functions was not likely to impair its efficiency. Moreover, in one member's opinion, it was important to preserve the prerogatives of the Legal Committee itself, in that field. Lastly there was a danger that the establishment of a committee of experts would make the existing procedures even more cumbersome by adding an additional body to all those already set up.

(10) On another point, one member of the Committee suggested that, in so far as the study was to be continued, as had been recommended by the Executive Board and as the Legal Committee was recommending, two additional matters should be dealt with therein: first, an analysis of Unesco's standard-setting instruments, bringing out the great variety of the subject-matter covered by those instruments and of the objectives pursued by each of them, the better to form a judgement about the desirability of any possible special procedures already established for others; and second, a study of the place of declarations in Unesco's standard-setting work and of their role in relation to the other two types of instruments, conventions and recommendations. Declarations were a form of instrument not provided for in Unesco's Constitution and not the subject of any specific rules and regulations. It would, in particular, be useful to consider whether - and, if so, to what extent - declarations should be treated at Unesco as instruments calling for measures of implementation similar to those provided for conventions and recommendations. It would be advisable in any case, in order to avoid dealing by declaration with subjects that ought to be covered by recommendations or conventions, and a study should accordingly be made of the respective fields to which those various types of instrument applied in the Unesco context, so as to arrive at a definition of declarations, and perhaps to draw up rules of procedure concerning them such as already existed for conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference.

(11) In that connection the representative of the Director-General explained that declarations were a fairly new and empirical form of normative instrument, not mentioned in the constitution of any international organization, the first precedent for which had been set in 1948 by the United Nations when it had adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In a well-known opinion that he had had occasion to give in 1962, the United Nations Legal Counsel had put forward a kind of definition of the declaration in United Nations practice. This included the statement that a declaration 'is a formal and solemn instrument, suitable for rare occasions when principles of great and lasting importance are being enunciated... it may be considered to impart, on behalf of the organ adopting it, a strong expectation that members of the international community will abide by it. Consequently, in so far as the expectation is gradually justified by State practice, a declaration may by custom become recognized as laying down rules binding upon States'. It was, of course, important to distinguish carefully between the field covered by declarations and that covered by conventions and recommendations, but United Nations practice and that of ILO showed that, as in the case of the Unesco Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice declarations were often accompanied by provisions for their implementation.

(12) With regard to the variety of subjects dealt with in Unesco's standard-setting instruments, it was to be feared that, if too much account were taken of that point, it might lead to the setting up of special machinery for giving effect to each individual instrument. That would not only entail additional costs but would also run counter to the desire for co-ordination expressed by the General Conference. In any case, the committee of experts proposed in the study took account of the diversity of the instruments, since the intention was that it should comprise specialists in the various disciplines concerned while the permanent nucleus of legal experts, responsible for co-ordinating the procedures, would preserve the idea of a single committee.

(13) Referring to the fears expressed about possible infringements of the sovereignty of States, the representative of the Director-General maintained that discussion with a State was not considered to be interference in its domestic affairs, provided that proper moderation was shown. The study should possibly be reviewed on that point in order to bring out even more clearly the constant concern to achieve a dialogue with Member States.

(14) In conclusion, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that the monitoring procedure proposed in the study was intended to be a non-contentious procedure.

(15) At the end of the discussion, the Legal Committee decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution reproduced below, while expressing the hope that the Director-General and the Executive Board would take account, in the studies they were to be asked to continue on this subject, of the considerations and suggestions appearing in this report.

'The General Conference,¹

Having taken note of document 22 C/21, and in particular of decision 5.8.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 116th session, and of the Legal Committee's report thereon (document 22 C/114),

Recalling 21 C/Resolution 16.1, in which the General Conference invited the Director-General and the Executive Board to undertake a study of the different procedures in force in Unesco to monitor the application of the standard-setting instruments adopted under the auspices of the Organization, with a view achieving better co-ordination and making the

procedures more effective and efficient, and to submit the results, with appropriate proposals, to the twenty-second session of the General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the quality of the study submitted by the Director-General,

Observing that the study has revealed the very great complexity of the problem thus raised, Invites the Executive Board and the Director-General to continue in greater depth the study that has been begun, and to report to it on this matter at its twenty-third session'.

1. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference (22 C/Resolution 24).

C. THIRD REPORT

Item 22 of the agenda - Study of procedures for reporting on the application and implementation of the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (document 22 C/104)

(1) At its fifth meeting, the Legal Committee considered document 22 C/104, which contains a draft resolution in paragraph 15. The representative of the Director-General explained that the purpose of the study was to define a procedure for reporting on the implementation by Member States of the Recommendation in question, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution. The study, like the draft resolution accompanying it, provides for the preparation of a questionnaire or form to be used by Member States for presenting their reports and submitting them to the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session. It does not, however, give an opinion as to the frequency of the reports.

(2) The representative of the Director-General drew attention to the two complementary ILO instruments concerning vocational education and to the fact that there was a highly elaborate implementation procedure for these instruments at the Organization.

(3) One member reminded the Committee that what it had to do under this agenda item was not to consider the 'initial special reports', a matter for which the Legal Committee was certainly competent, but to give an opinion on the advisability of requesting reports on the implementation of a recommendation - which was a matter for the programme commissions concerned. Since the Legal Committee had just recommended to the General Conference that the study of procedures for reporting on the implementation of Unesco's standard-setting instruments should be continued, there was no further reason, in his view, why the Committee should be required to consider the draft resolution

contained in paragraph 15 of document 22 C/104, which could be referred to the competent Commission for consideration, with a view to its formulating a recommendation thereon. However, considering that the adoption of the resolution by the General Conference would not prejudice the decision it would have to take at a subsequent session on the question of procedures in general; the Legal Committee considered that there was no objection to its adopting the resolution.

(4) One member suggested that the draft questionnaire should be sent to a few Member States of Unesco for informal examination. Another member questioned the ultimate purpose of the reports and asked whether sanctions might be envisaged against States which contravened the provisions of the Organization's standard-setting instruments. The representative of the Director-General said that the purposes of the implementation procedure by means of reports were as follows:

(a) to provide Member States with information about other Member States, having regard to the application of the instrument in question;

(b) to encourage States to apply the instrument;

(c) to check whether the instrument is being applied correctly;

(d) to identify any obstacles to the implementation of the instrument so as to determine whether any measures should be taken by Unesco to assist Member States in overcoming such difficulties.

(5) In view of the foregoing, the Legal Committee decided to submit the following draft resolution to the General Conference:

'The General Conference,¹

Having examined the study contained in document 22 C/104,

Finding the proposed procedures acceptable and desirable,

Invites the Director-General to prepare a questionnaire or form to be used by Member States to report on their implementation of the Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education,

Further invites the Director-General to send this questionnaire or form to Member States in 1985, after having submitted it for approval to the Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, and to request Member States to reply thereto within ten months,

Decides that analytical summaries of the reports of Member States, along with the

report thereon of the aforementioned Committee, shall be submitted to the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference'.

1. This draft resolution was adopted by the General Conference after operative paragraphs 2 and 3 had been amended as follows:

Further invites the Director-General to send this questionnaire or form to Member States in 1985, after having submitted it to the Executive Board, and to request Member States to reply thereto within ten months;

Decides that analytical summaries of the reports of Member States, together with the report thereon of the Executive Board's Committee on Conventions and Recommendations, shall be submitted to the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference (22 C/Resolution 25).

D. FOURTH REPORT

Item 23 of the agenda - Initial special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them upon the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (22 C/22 and Add.), the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images (22 C/23 and Add.) and the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on the Public Financing of Cultural Activities (22 C/24), adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session

(1) The Committee considered this agenda item at its seventh meeting, held on 8 November 1983, and adopted this report on the same day.

(2) The representative of the Director-General introduced the documents relating to this agenda item. He stated that consideration of the initial special reports submitted to the General Conference by Member States concerning the submission of international instruments adopted by Unesco to the competent national authorities lay within the competence of the Committee under Rule 32, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(3) He recalled that in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, 'Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted', and that under Article VIII of the Constitution, 'Each Member State shall submit to the Organization, at such time and in such manner as shall be determined by the General Conference, reports ... on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4'.

(4) These provisions are supplemented by those of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and, more specifically, by Article 16 of those Rules, which stipulates that Member States shall submit to the

General Conference special reports on the action they have taken to give effect to conventions or recommendations adopted by the General Conference, and that the initial special reports shall be transmitted not less than two months prior to the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted.

(5) The attention of the Committee was drawn to the distinction that should be made between the initial special reports, chiefly concerning the fulfilment by Member States of their obligation under Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution to submit conventions and recommendations to their 'competent authorities', and the additional reports referred to in particular in Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure, to which different procedures were applicable and whose consideration did not come within the competence of the Legal Committee.

(6) The Committee noted that at its twenty-first session the General Conference had adopted the three aforesaid recommendations and that the initial special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them upon those recommendations were contained in documents 22 C/22 and Add., 22 C/23 and Add. and 22 C/24. In accordance with the authorization given by the General Conference at its fifteenth session (15 C/Resolutions, Part C, II, paragraph 24) and renewed at its twenty-first session (21 C/Resolution 17.21), these documents reproduce only such information as replies to the questions asked in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d), of paragraph 4

of resolution 50 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session. These questions are the following:

(a) whether the convention or recommendation has been submitted to the competent national authority or authorities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and Article I of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions;

(b) the name of the competent authority or authorities in the reporting State;

(c) whether such authority or authorities have taken any steps to give effect to the convention or recommendation;

(d) the nature of such steps.

(7) It was stressed that, by a letter addressed to Member States, the Director-General had reminded them that they were obliged by the Constitution to submit these initial special reports on the above-mentioned Recommendations and had invited them to communicate the reports in question to him within the prescribed time-limits, in order that he might transmit them in due time to the General Conference. A memorandum drafted at the request of the General Conference and containing information intended for the governments of Member States concerning the various provisions of the Constitution and the regulations applicable, together with other suggestions which the General Conference had itself found necessary to formulate at its previous sessions concerning the submissions of conventions and recommendations to

the competent national authorities, was annexed to this letter.

(8) The Committee noted that despite the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations and Conventions, a large number of States had not submitted the initial special reports on the action taken on the instruments adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Conference in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution.

(9) The Committee then examined a draft resolution submitted to the General Conference together with a draft report in which the General Conference, under Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations and Conventions, was called on to set down its comments on the action taken by States in pursuance of the aforementioned recommendations. The draft report contained only general considerations, most of which were based on the comments made by the General Conference at previous sessions; likewise, the draft resolution was the same in every respect as those that had been adopted previously by the General Conference.

(10) Following discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend unanimously that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution regarding the adoption of the aforesaid general report.¹

1. See 22 C/Resolution 26 and Annex.