

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

RECORDS
OF THE
GENERAL
CONFERENCE

Twelfth Session
Paris, 1962

RESOLUTIONS

UNESCO

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NOTE ON NUMBERING OF RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions have been numbered serially. It is recommended that references to resolutions should be made in one of the following forms :

“Resolution 2.43 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session”, or

“(12 C/Resolution 2.43)“.

A. Resolutions

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION,
ADMISSION OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, ELECTIONS TO
THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
AND APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

0.1 CREDENTIALS

The General Conference, at its first plenary meeting on 9 November 1962, set up a Credentials Committee consisting of representatives of the following States :
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, France, Liberia, Libya, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

On the reports of the Credentials Committee or on the reports of the Chairman specially authorized by the Committee ; the General Conference recognized as valid the credentials of :

(a) The delegations of the following Member States :

Afghanistan	Czechoslovakia	Korea
Albania	Dahomey	Kuwait
Algeria	Denmark	Laos
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Lebanon
Australia	Ecuador	Liberia
Austria	El Salvador	Libya
Belgium	Ethiopia	Luxembourg
Brazil	Finland	Madagascar
Bulgaria	France	Federation of Malaya
Burma	Gabon	Mali
Burundi	Federal Republic	Mauritania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	of Germany	Mexico
Cambodia	Ghana	Mona co
Cameroun	Greece	Mongolia
Canada	Guatemala	Morocco
Central African Republic	Guinea	Nepal
Ceylon	Honduras	Netherlands
Chad	Hungary	New Zealand
Chile	India	Nicaragua
China	Indonesia	Niger
Colombia	Iran	Nigeria
Congo (Brazzaville)	Ireland	Norway
Congo (Leopoldville)	Israel	Pakistan
Costa Rica	Italy	Panama
Cuba	Ivory Coast	Paraguay
Cyprus	Japan	Peru
	Jamaica	Philippines
	Jordan	Poland

Organization of the session

Rumania	Syrian Arab Republic	Union of Soviet
Rwanda	Tanganyika	Socialist Republics
Saudi Arabia	Thailand	United Arab Republic
Senegal	Togo	United Kingdom
Sierra Leone	Trinidad and Tobago	United States of America
Somalia	Tunisia	Uruguay
Spain	Turkey	Venezuela
Sudan	Uganda	Viet-Nam
Sweden	Ukrainian Soviet	Upper Volta
Switzerland	Socialist Republic	Yugoslavia

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members :

Mauritius
Qatar

(c) The observers from the following non-Member States :

Holly See
Portugal

The General Conference also adopted on the first report of the Credentials Committee, at its second plenary meeting, 9 November 1962, the following resolution :

The General Conference,

Decides not to take any action on the proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics not to accept the credentials of the delegates of the Republic of China,

The General Conference also noted, on the second report of the Credentials Committee, at its thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962, that a small number of Member States, provisionally allowed to take part in the proceedings of the twelfth session, had not subsequently submitted credentials in the form prescribed by Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. The Conference expressed the hope that all Member States would, in future, comply with the requirements of the Rules of Procedure regarding credentials.

0.2 RIGHT TO VOTE OF BOLIVIA, GUATEMALA AND PARAGUAY

0.21 The General Conference, /¹
Considering the provisions of Article IV. 8(b) and (c) of the Constitution,
Decides to permit the delegations of Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay to vote during the twelfth session of the General Conference.

0.22 The General Conference, /¹
Having accorded the right to vote to Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay,
Requests the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 65th session on the action taken and the payments of arrears effected by these three countries.

0.3 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

0.31 The General Conference, at its third plenary meeting, 10 November 1962, adopted the revised agenda prepared by the Executive Board (12 C/1 Rev.) after deciding by a separate vote to delete from the agenda item 6. 1 (the re-establishment of legal rights of the Chinese People's Republic in Unesco).

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission : twenty-third plenary meeting, 23 November 1962.

Organization of the session

0.32 At its sixth plenary meeting on 13 November 1962, the General Conference approved, on the recommendation of the General Committee, the plan for the organization of the work of the session proposed by the Executive Board (12 C/2, 12 C/2 Add. and Corr. and 12 C/2 Corr. 2), with amendments proposed by the Director-General for the work of the Programme Commission.

0.33 Suspension of paragraph 2 of Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference /¹

The General Conference,

Having regard to Rule 78, paragraph 2, and Rule 108 of its Rules of Procedure, Recalling that, by virtue of paragraph 2 of Rule 78 of its Rules of Procedure, draft resolutions involving the undertaking of new activities or a substantial increase in budgetary expenditure which were submitted by Member States after the expiry of the prescribed time-limit on 28 September 1962 cannot be received.

Considering, nevertheless, that certain of the draft resolutions referred to above are of a particularly urgent character,

Decides to suspend paragraph 2 of Rule 78 of its Rules of Procedure in respect of draft resolutions 12 C/DR. 56, 12 C/DR. 63, 12 C/DR. 73 Rev. , 12 C/DR.77, 12 C/DR. 89 and 12 C/DR. 90.

0.4 GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its fourth plenary meeting on 12 November 1962, elected the officers comprising its General Committee, as follows :

President of the General Conference : H.E. Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil).

Vice-Presidents : H.E. Dr. F. Kahuda (Czechoslovakia); H.E. Mr. G. Abad (Ecuador) ; H. E. Professor E. Revelo Borja (El Salvador) ; H. E. Mr. Louis Joxe (France); H. E. Mr. G. Cassimatis (Greece) ; H. E. Mrs. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (India) ; H. E. Dr. Risaburo Torikai (Japan) ; H. E. Mr. Abdoulaye Singare (Mali) ; the Hon. Aja Nwachuku (Nigeria) ; H. E. Mr. Ziada Arbab (Sudan) ; H. E. Professor S. Rasit Hatipoglu (Turkey) ; H. E. Mr. S. K. Romanovski (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) ; the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward C.G. Boyle, Bt. , M. P. (United Kingdom) ; the Hon. Lucius D. Battle (United States of America); H.E. Dr. Eduardo A. Pons Echeverry (Uruguay).

Chairman of the Programme Commission : H. E. Mr. Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco).

Chairman of the Administrative Commission : H. E. Dr. C. Edward Beeby (New Zealand).

Chairman of the Credentials Committee : H. E. Mr. S. M. Sharif (Pakistan).

Chairman of the Nominations Committee : H. E. Mr. Tudor Vianu (Rumania).

Chairman of the Legal Committee : H. E. Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico).

Chairman of the Reports Committee : H. E. Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson (Philippines).

Chairman of the Headquarters Committee : H. E. Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil). /²

1. Resolution adopted at the twenty-second plenary meeting, 22 November 1962.

2. The Chairman of the Headquarters Committee, upon his appointment as President of the General Conference, invited one of the two Vice-Chairmen, H. E. Dr. G. A. Raadi (Iran), by letter dated 29 November 1962, to represent the Headquarters Committee in his stead in the General Committee.

Organization of the session

0. 5 ADMISSION OF ASSOCIATE MEMBER : QATAR / ¹

The General Conference,
Considering Article II, paragraph 3, of the Constitution,
Considering the request presented on 16 March 1961 by the Government of the
United Kingdom,
Decides to admit Qatar to associate membership of the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization.

0. 6 ADMISSION AS OBSERVERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

In conformity with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and on the recommendation of
the Executive Board, the General Conference decided, at its third plenary meeting
on 10 November 1962, to admit at the twelfth session, observers from the following
organizations :

Academic Internationale de la céramique	International Confederation of Pro-
B'nai B'rith International Council	fessional and Intellectual Workers
Carnegie Corporation of New York	International League of Children's and
Carnegie Endowment for International	Adults' Education'
Peace	International Montessori Association
Ford Foundation	International Union for the Liberty of
International Alliance of Former	Education
Residents of the Cite Universitaire	Rockefeller Foundation
de Paris	United Towns Organization
International Civil Service Training	World Association of World
Organization	Federalists

0. 7 ELECTION OF EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The General Conference, at its twenty-fifth plenary meeting on 27 November 1962,
proceeded to the election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of eighteen
members of the Executive Board.

The following eighteen candidates, having obtained the required majority of the
votes cast, were declared elected on the first ballot :

H. E. Mr. Ziada Arbab (Sudan)	H. E. Mr. Juvenal Hernandez (Chile)
Dr. Moshé Avidor (Israel)	Dr. Sarwat Okasha (United Arab
Mr. Amadou Hampâté Ba (Mali)	Republic)
Mr. Julien Cain (France)	Mr. Gian-Franco Pompei (Italy)
Mr. Samuel J. Cookey (Nigeria)	Mr. S. M. Sharif (Pakistan)
Dr. Atilio Dell'Oro Maini (Argentina)	Dame Mary Smieton , D. B. E.
Dr. Hilding Eek (Sweden)	(United Kingdom)
H. E. Mr. -Mohammed El Fasi	Professor Ottilia A. de Tejeira
(Morocco)	(Panama)
Mr. William A. Eteki Mboumoua	Professor Bedrettin Tuncel (Turkey)
(Cameroon)	Mr. Tudor Vianu (Rumania)
	Dr. Silvio Zavala (Mexico)

In accordance with Rule 95 A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference,
as amended at the tenth plenary meeting on 15 November 1962, lots were drawn to
designate three out of the eighteen newly elected members of the Executive Board

¹ 7. Resolution adopted at the fourth plenary meeting, 12 November 1962.

Organization of the session

whose term of office would expire at the end of the thirteenth session of the General Conference. These three members were Mr. W. Eteki Mboumoua (Cameroon), Prof. O. A. de Tejeira (Panama) and Mr. Tudor Vianu (Rumania).

0. 8 APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL /¹

The General Conference,

I

Considering the nomination submitted to it by the Executive Board, Acting in accordance with Article VI. 2 of the Constitution, Appoints Mr. Rene Maheu as Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for a term of six years as from 15 November 1962;

II

Approves the draft contract presented to it by the Executive Board establishing the terms of appointment, salary, allowances and status of the Director-General.

STATUTE RELATING
TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ARTICLE 1

The Director-General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization. In the discharge of his duties he shall observe the provisions of the Constitution and any rules made by the General Conference and by the Executive Board, and shall give effect to the decisions of these two organs.

ARTICLE 2

If the Director-General dies or resigns, the Executive Board shall appoint an Acting Director-General to serve until the following session of the General Conference.

ARTICLE 3

In the event of the Director-General being incapacitated, the Executive Board may grant him leave of absence on such conditions and for such period as the Board may decide pending the following session of the General Conference ; in such case, the duties of the Director-General shall be exercised by an Acting Director-General appointed by the Executive Board.

If, in the opinion of the General Conference, the incapacity of the Director-General renders it impossible for him to continue to exercise his functions, the Conference will request the Executive Board to make a new nomination and will proceed to a new election. In such circumstances the Conference may grant to the former Director-General such indemnity as it deems proper.

ARTICLE 4

The Executive Board by a vote of two-thirds of its members may suspend the Director-General on grounds of misconduct, or of violation of the Constitution or Rules of the Conference and of the Executive Board; in such case it may appoint an Acting Director-General to exercise the functions of the Director-General until the following session of the General Conference. If the General Conference endorses the decision of the Executive Board the contract of the Director-General shall be terminated forthwith, and the Executive Board shall be requested to make a new nomination for appointment to the position of Director-General,

1. Resolution adopted at the seventh plenary meeting, 14 November 1962.

II. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1963-1964/1

-
1. Resolutions 1.01 to 7.7 adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, at the thirty-second and thirty-third plenary meetings, 12 December 1962.

Programme

EDUCATION

- 1 EDUCATION
- 1.0 Office of the Director
- 1.01 The General Conference,
Recognizing that adequate systems of education at all levels are a prerequisite essential to the economic, social and political development of all countries. Believing that in the absence of adequate educational facilities no nation can make its full contribution to the cause of international understanding and world peace to which Unesco is dedicated,
Welcoming the overwhelming interest which has been shown by all delegations in the work of the Secretariat in the field of education and the unvarying support given to the proposals for expanding those activities,
Desiring that the organization of the Secretariat at Headquarters shall reflect the priority emphasis on education and that the Secretariat shall be enabled to fulfil its increased obligations in this field,
Invites the Director-General to continue with the constant adjustment of the administrative and operational structure of the Secretariat to the complex situations Unesco has to face throughout the world.
- 1.1 International co-operation for the study and advancement of education
- 1.11 Co-operation with international organizations
1. III Member States are invited :
- (a) To apply the recommendations adopted by the International Conference on Public Education and to give to the Conference, in their annual reports on educational progress, an account of their achievements in applying those recommendations which the Joint Committee (Unesco/International Bureau of Education) has chosen for special reporting because of their importance; and
- (b) To foster the establishment of national associations specializing in education, particularly teachers' organizations, and to associate them with the work of the National Commission in each country.
- 1.112 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international organizations with a view to the advancement of education, and especially :
- (a) To provide advisory services on educational topics to the organizations of the United Nations system and to other intergovernmental organizations, and to co-operate with them in studies of common interest ;
- (b) To provide the International Bureau of Education with financial assistance (\$20,000) and to co-operate with it in carrying out studies and in organizing the International Conference on Public Education; and
- (c) To collaborate with international non-governmental organizations , in particular with international teachers' organizations , and to provide them with subventions

to a total amount not exceeding \$68,000, and services as appropriate, for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the field of education.

- 1.12 Education clearing house and advisory services
- 1.121 Member States are invited to establish and develop centres of educational documentation and information and to strengthen institutions of educational research for promoting national educational development and for contributing internationally to the solution of current educational problems.
- 1.122 The Director-General is authorized to provide services for the study and exchange of information and materials in response to the needs of Member States and according to the requirements of the programme of Unesco in the field of education, and in particular :
- (a) To pursue documentation and bibliographical activities ;
 - (b) To diffuse technical information and materials relating to significant developments in education, in particular by such publications as the "World Survey of Education", "Unesco Monographs on Education", and the "International Journal of Adult and Youth Education", and through the educational press of Member States ;
 - (c) To foster, in co-operation with appropriate institutions, the comparative study of education with a view to facilitating the exchange of experience between Member States through :
 - (i) systematic surveys and analysis of data;
 - (ii) study and evaluation of experience in educational planning and organization, curriculum improvement, teacher education and school plant ;
 - (iii) assistance to the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, not exceeding \$90,000, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1968 ;
 - (d) To foster the improvement of teaching methods and materials through :
 - (i) surveys and studies on the use of teaching aids ;
 - (ii) experimental activities designed to test or adapt new techniques and materials ; and
 - (e) To participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States in the areas of educational documentation, research and teaching materials.
- 1.13 Equality of educational opportunity and prevention of discrimination
- 1.131 Member States are invited :
- (a) To become parties to the International Convention and to apply the Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960), and to take any legislative or other measures required for the implementation of these instruments in the territories under their jurisdiction ; and
 - (b) To continue and intensify their efforts, jointly and severally, to provide equal educational opportunities for all, without regard to race, sex or any other distinction, economic or social.
- 1.132 The Director-General is authorized to undertake, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations , activities designed to promote respect for the principle of equality of educational opportunity and the prevention of discrimination in education, and in particular :

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- (a) To provide services necessary to the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education ;
 - (b) To promote equality of educational opportunity for girls and women ; and
 - (c) To participate, on request, in the activities of Member States directed to these ends.
- 1.14 Education for international understanding
- 1.141 Member States are invited to promote education for international understanding and co-operation, with special attention to teaching about the organizations of the United Nations system, through improvement of educational programmes, methods and materials ; and in particular to stimulate the organization of experimental activities within the framework of Unesco's Associated Schools Project.
- 1.142 The Director-General is authorized to undertake, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international non-governmental organizations , activities designed to promote education for international understanding and co-operation, with special attention to teaching about the organizations of the United Nations system, and in particular :
- (a) To provide advisory services and documentation to Member States and international non-governmental organizations ;
 - (b) To carry out studies of specific problems of education for international understanding and to publish the results ;
 - (c) To encourage the bilateral and multilateral exchange and examination of textbooks and teaching materials with a view to their improvement from the point of view of international understanding ;
 - (d) To promote and assist experimental projects in schools and teacher-training institutions, established through the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding ; and
 - (e) To participate on request in the activities of Member States to this end.
- 1.143 The General Conference,
Recalling the terms of the preamble to the Constitution, declaring that "it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed", and resolution 1. 1531, adopted at its eleventh session, which expresses the opinion that "a suitable upbringing, imbued with a spirit of tolerance and objectivity, can effectively help to eradicate those factors which oppose the establishment of genuine and lasting international understanding" and urges Member States "to redouble their efforts to ensure that education shall always be based on the principle of tolerance, the spirit of strict objectivity and the desire to maintain peaceful relations among the different nations and races",
Noting paragraph 3 of resolution 1572 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly, by which Unesco was invited to prepare a report describing ways of intensifying international, national and voluntary action in order to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,
Considering it necessary, especially where evidence of attitudes contrary to the ideas set forth above is encountered, and in order to avoid any recurrence thereof, to continue work for education in line with the principles of Unesco,
Stressing the importance of the part that international youth organizations can play in promoting international understanding among young people,
1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report (12 C/PRG/1) submitted by the Director-General in accordance with resolution 1572 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly ;

2. Expresses the belief that the full flowering of abilities and talents, and of the highest moral qualities, in free men, in whom intellectual achievement, moral integrity and physical perfection are harmoniously blended, is a basic factor in the development of societies ;
3. Appeals to Member States, National Commissions and international, regional, national and local public organizations concerned with the education of the young, for the younger generation to be brought up in the spirit of the ideals of peace, friendship and respect for other peoples, with measures taken to counter any propaganda harmful to international peace and friendship ;
4. Urges Member States, with this development in mind, to expand their programmes of activities for young people, based on the pursuit of truth, understanding and objectivity, as one of the best means of promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples and of fostering exchanges between young people of different countries, whatever their social and economic systems, so that the spirit of peace and friendship may be spread among young people ;
5. Draws the attention of Member States to the useful ideas set out in the report for practical measures which may assist in such expansion ;
6. Recommends that the Director-General include in the agenda of the International Conference on Youth, the holding of which is proposed for 1964, /I the question of measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

- 1.2 Specific contribution to the planned development of education in its various forms
- 1.21 Over-all educational planning and administration
- 1.211 Member States are invited to develop and improve the planning of their educational systems with a view to ensuring simultaneously the full and balanced development of individuals and the due integration of education in the social and economic development of the country.
- 1.212 The Director-General is authorized to promote educational planning, and in particular :
- (a) To organize, promote and support conferences and seminars on educational planning and administration, especially in the context of planning for social and economic development ;
 - (b) To assist Member States in establishing, maintaining and developing their over -all educational planning services ; and
 - (c) To assist Member States in the training of personnel for such services.
- 1.213 The General Conference,
Noting that the importance of co-ordinating educational plans with over-all national plans for social and economic development was stressed by the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1717 (XVI)),
Noting also that the recent meetings of Ministers of Education of Africa (Paris, March 1962) and Asia (Tokyo, April 1962)) and the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, March 1962), as well as the meeting of representatives of the Ministers of Education of the Arab States (Beirut, February 1960) have all emphasized the need for

1. cf. resolution 1.252(b)(iv).

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long-term educational planning as an essential means for promoting social and economic development,

Noting further Recommendation No. 54 of the XXVth International Conference on Public Education,

Considering the rapidly increasing demand from Member States for assistance in drawing up their national educational plans, in establishing planning offices and for training personnel,

Taking into account the demands for detailed educational planning required by the international and other financial agencies which are granting credits for educational development,

Realizing the severe world-wide shortage of personnel qualified in educational planning and the need for research into the basic problems involved in designing and implementing educational plans,

Taking into account the recommendations of the report of the Committee of Consultants on the International Institute of Educational Planning contained in document 12 C/PRG/19, Annex I,

Recognizing the need of existing and proposed regional centres for assistance in developing their training programmes in educational planning, grounded in research,

Taking into account the importance of studying and disseminating the experience of all countries which are applying a system of educational planning,

Being informed of the results of the consultations between the Director-General and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the responsible officers of other institutes interested in the training of personnel for educational planning,

Decides to establish in Paris an International Institute for Educational Planning in accordance with the Approved Statutes annexed to this resolution;

Authorizes the Director-General :

- (a) To take such action as may be needed to ensure establishment of the Institute in accordance with the statutes, in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the other organizations of the United Nations system, interested universities and foundations and other appropriate bodies ; and
- (b) To accept on behalf of the Institute financial or other assistance from the interested appropriate international, regional or national organizations , governmental and non-governmental, in conformity with Unesco regulations and subject to the approval of the Governing Board of the Institute.

A N N E X

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

ARTICLE I

Establishment of the Institute

An International Institute for Educational Planning (hereinafter termed "the Institute") is hereby established within the framework of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE II

Aims and functions

The purpose of the Institute is to promote instruction and research on educational planning in relation to economic and social development.

To realize this purpose, the Institute will :

- (a) Provide instruction, by organizing in-service training courses, seminars and symposia, for senior civil servants, educational planners and economists or experts attached to institutions responsible for the promotion of social and economic development ;
- (b) Endeavour to co-ordinate existing knowledge and experience gained on this subject, and to promote research into new concepts and methods of educational planning likely to further economic and social development.

ARTICLE III

Governing Board

Membership

1. The Institute shall be administered by a Governing Board (hereinafter called "the Board"), consisting of :

- (a) The Director-General of Unesco or his representative, the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction

- and Development or his representative;
- (b) The following persons who shall hold office in turn for a period of three years in the following order :
 - the Director-General of the International Labour Office or his representative ,
 - the Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization or his representative,
 - the Director-General of the World Health Organization or his representative ; and
- (c) The following persons, who shall hold office in turn for a period of three years in the following order :
 - the Directors of the three regional institutes for economic planning established by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, respectively.

The members referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of the present paragraph may appoint deputies who shall be empowered to represent them at meetings of the Board.

- (d) Two educators recognized for their contribution in the field of human resource development ;
- (e) Three members elected from among educators, economists and other specialists, one of whom shall be from each of Latin America, Asia and Africa, who have made contributions in the field of human resource development.

The members referred to in sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) shall be elected for a period of four years, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article. They shall be eligible for re-election.

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(f) A Chairman elected from among educators, economists and other specialists of international repute in the field of human resource development. He shall hold office for five years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

2. Should a seat on the Board fall vacant through expiry of a member's term of office or through death or resignation, the members of the Board mentioned in sub-paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) shall be elected by the Board as a whole. For the purpose of setting up the first Board, however, they shall be elected solely by the five members of the Board mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

3. When the Directors-General of the International Labour Office, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization and the Directors of the three regional institutes for economic planning are not exercising the functions referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, of paragraph 1, they shall be invited to appoint representatives who shall express their views and participate in the Board's deliberations without the right to vote.

ARTICLE IV Functions

The Board shall determine the general policy and the nature of the Institute's activities.

It shall decide how the funds available for the operation of the Institute are to be used, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII, and shall adopt the budget. The budget ceiling shall not exceed the total sum available, including contributions and subventions paid to the Institute under formal agreement for the relevant financial year.

The Board shall lay down conditions for the admission of participants to the Institute's courses and meetings. It shall make whatever general arrangements it may deem necessary for the administration

of the institute and for the general supervision of the activities of the Director.

The Board shall be consulted as to the appointment of the senior officials of the institute and shall make recommendations to the Director-General of Unesco as to the appointment of the Director.

The Board shall submit a report on the Institute's activities to each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE V Procedure

1. The Board shall meet in ordinary session once a year. It may meet in extraordinary session when convened by its Chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of four of its members.

2. The Board shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

3. The Board shall set up an Executive Committee consisting of its Chairman, the three members mentioned in Article III, paragraph 1 (a), and two members to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure. Between the sessions of the Board, the Executive Committee shall perform the functions assigned to it by the Board.

ARTICLE VI The Director

The Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the recommendation of the Governing Board.

The Director shall be responsible for the administration of the Institute.

He shall prepare its draft programme of work and budget estimates and shall submit them to the Board for approval.

Subject to the latter's approval, he shall draw up detailed plans for teaching and research, and shall direct their execution.

ARTICLE VII

1. The Director and members of the staff of the Institute shall be regarded as officials of Unesco within the meaning of Article VI, Section 18 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

2. The working hours for specialized staff members of the Institute, and in particular its teaching staff, shall be so calculated as to enable them to devote sufficient time to a study of problems arising in the field of educational and economic planning.

3. Members of the Institute's specialized staff may be authorized, under conditions to be laid down by the Director, to take part in research and planning or in surveys organized by other international institutions or by governments on questions which fall within the Institute's field of competence. In no case, however, may the loan of the services of a staff member of the institute entail interruption or serious delay in the instruction provided by the Institute.

ARTICLE VIII

Finance

1. The funds set aside for the operation of the Institute shall consist of the annual allocation determined by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of such conventions, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it by other United Nations agencies, governments, public or

private organizations, associations or individuals, and of fees collected for special purposes.

2. Funds allocated for the operation of the Institute shall be paid into a special account to be set up by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Organization's Financial Regulations. This special account shall be operated and the Institute's budget administered in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

3. Upon termination of the life of the Institute its assets shall be vested in Unesco.

ARTICLE IX

Transitional provisions

1. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall make all necessary arrangements for the Institute's entry into operation and for the establishment of its Governing Board., For this purpose, pending the adoption of the Institute's first annual budget, the Director-General shall incur the necessary expenditure from funds voted by the General Conference.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles IV and VI, the Director-General of Unesco shall appoint the first Director and, in agreement with the latter, the first senior officials of the Institute without consulting the Governing Board.

- 1.214 The General Conference,
Noting resolution 1708 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its XVIth session and resolution 903(B) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its XXXIVth session, concerning the planning of balanced economic, and social development ;
Recalling that the Conference of Ministers of Education of Africa, Asia and Latin America stressed the vital part played by educational planning in the planning of balanced economic and social development ;
Expresses its satisfaction at the establishment of Institutes for Economic Planning in Latin America, Africa and Asia, as part of the respective United Nations

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Regional Economic Commissions, with the financial assistance of the United Nations Special Fund ;

Considers that. Unesco should be closely associated with the organization and operation of these regional institutes and that educational planning sections should be set up in the said institutes, using the resources available for this purpose, with the object of promoting the training of educational planning specialists ;

Instructs the Director-General to continue his consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions with a view to the establishment of these sections as soon as possible.

- 1.2151 Member States are invited to give effect to the recommendations of the International Educational Building Conference, London, 1962 :
- (i) by undertaking, where appropriate, the creation of suitable national centres ;
 - (ii) by ensuring close co-operation between national and appropriate regional centres in all matters relating to the development of techniques and procedures concerned with educational buildings.
- 1.2152 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States in the development and execution of their educational building programmes by the following measures based upon the recommendations of the International Educational Building Conference, London, 1962 :
- (a) The development, in association with Member States, and if necessary with other organizations , of regional building centres ;
 - (b) The provision of a service
 - (i) to explore, in consultation with appropriate bodies, the possible functions and the desirability or otherwise of establishing an international educational building centre within the framework of Unesco;
 - (ii) to give a lead to and to co-ordinate the work of regional centres, and to assist with the diffusion of information on design, materials, methods, costing and planning techniques ;
 - (c) The formulation of a long-term programme to be presented to the thirteenth session of the General Conference in 1964.
- 1.22 Primary and general secondary education
- 1.221 In developing their systems of general education in primary and secondary schools, Member States are invited, in accordance with Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights :
- (a) To take measures to extend free and compulsory education to all boys and girls;
 - (b) To make secondary education increasingly available ; and
 - (c) To ensure that the content and methods of primary and secondary education are adapted to the needs of young people for further education, either in institutions for higher or vocational education or outside schools, in accordance with the requirements of life in a modern world.
- 1.222 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with appropriate international organizations, to provide services to Member States in the fields of primary and secondary education, and, in particular, to assist Member States in the solution of the following problems :
- (a) The adaptation of general school curricula and methods to the needs and possibilities of children and society;
 - (b) The training of teachers;

- (c) The provision of adequate school facilities and teaching materials ; and
- (d) The preparation and training of supervisory and administrative staff.

1. 23 Technical and vocational education

1.231 Member States are invited to continue their efforts to develop and improve technical and vocational education, including agricultural education, provided in their schools, on the basis of the relevant recommendations formulated by international or regional conferences, and, in particular, to ensure :

- (a) That the International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962) is taken fully into account in planning the content and methods of technical and vocational education ; and
- (b) That the planning of technical and vocational education is integrated into that of the over-all educational system and of national economic and social development.

1.232 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization, to assist Member States to develop technical and vocational education ; and, in particular :

- (a) To conduct surveys, and to participate in regional activities, with a view to improving the quality of technical and vocational education ; and
- (b) To provide assistance to Member States, at their request :
 - (i) in the planning of technical and vocational education programmes suitable to the national educational and cultural background and in accordance with national economic and social planning ;
 - (ii) in production of suitable technical textbooks and teaching aids ;
 - (iii) in training of teachers and administrative staff for technical schools ; and
 - (iv) in the establishment of new and the expansion of existing polytechnic schools, technical institutes and vocational institutions for trade, industry and agriculture.

1.233 The General Conference,
Recognizing the important rôle of agricultural education in educational progress in relation to economic and social development,
Noting with satisfaction the proposals of the Director-General towards strengthening the Unesco programme in this field and his past efforts to assist Member States with the development of agricultural education at all levels through the use of all methods and techniques,
Believing however, that Unesco should give even greater emphasis to :
education for agricultural development ;
research and basic studies on intellectual investment in agriculture;
the place of agricultural education in the schools ;
application of the mass media, especially radio, for community education of people living in rural areas ; and
follow-up on the Unesco Recommendations on Technical Education regarding the planning and organization of agricultural education,
Aware of the existing arrangements concerning co-operation between ILO, FAO and Unesco in the field of technical and agricultural education, and recalling the equal interest of the sister organizations in this matter,
Reiterates its conviction that agricultural education is an integral part of a national system of education and that it should, therefore, be developed bearing in mind the short and long-term needs of agriculture and agricultural industries on the one hand, and the overall educational needs of the country on the other hand ;

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Authorizes the Director-General to find ways and means within the resources available to him to place all the necessary weight upon Unesco programmes in this field and to carry out, in close consultation with other organizations as appropriate, the necessary surveys, research, studies, pilot projects, training courses and expert missions to increase the effectiveness of the total effort of United Nations Specialized Agencies in this field.

1.24 Higher education

1.241 Member States are invited to co-operate with the Secretariat in promoting the development and improvement of higher education.

1.242 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with appropriate international and regional organizations, to promote international co-operation aimed at meeting requirements for higher education in relation to the cultural, social, economic and technological needs of Member States :

- (a) By undertaking international or regional studies concerning problems of higher education, with the financial assistance of private foundations and of such other bodies as he deems appropriate;
- (b) By preparing in 1963-64 a regional conference in higher education in Latin America, to be held in 1965 ; and
- (c) By providing Member States, at their request, with advisory services and assistance for the development of their higher education, with particular reference to planning, organization, administration, staffing and the improvement of curricula and teaching methods.

1.25 Adult education and youth activities

1.251 Member States are invited to regard the various forms of out-of-school and adult education as an integral part of any educational system, so that all men and women, throughout their lives, may have opportunities for pursuing education conducive alike to their individual advancement and to their active participation in civic life and in the social and economic development of their country, and to this end :

- (a) To conduct mass education campaigns as a means of reducing illiteracy;
- (b) To develop various forms of education for young people and adults, other than school and university education ;
- (c) To provide for the training of the necessary educators and to give them a status consonant with their work ;
- (d) To meet special needs for such items as reading materials, audio-visual media and other teaching aids, and provide the necessary premises and equipment ;
- (e) To promote research concerning needs and methods, and new experiments in education ;
- (f) To assemble the relevant documentation, including statistics ;
- (g) To establish, where appropriate, within the framework of the National Commissions, special committees for youth activities and adult education.

1.252 In order to promote and stimulate the development and improvement of programmes of education for adults and young people out of school, the Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To assist, in collaboration with appropriate international non-governmental organizations and Member States, in the over-all study and planning of their activities in this field, particularly :

- (i) by making full use of the advice and assistance of the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education ; and
- (ii) by collecting and publishing relevant information ;
- (b) To further the development of youth activities :
 - (i) by providing technical and financial assistance (\$80,000) to the Unesco Youth Institute established in Gauting (Federal Republic of Germany), it being understood that Unesco's assistance will not be continued beyond 1968;
 - (ii) by encouraging continuing studies on the prevention of social inadaptation among young people, and assembling, analysing and publishing the results of such studies ;
 - (iii) by stimulating the work of organizations active in the field of physical education and sport, encouraging co-ordination of their efforts, and inviting them to study means of promoting international understanding through sport ;
 - (iv) by making studies of the objectives and content of out -of-school education for young people, and convening an international conference on this subject for leaders of youth organizations and services ; and
 - (v) by participating, at the request of Member States, in activities relating to the training of youth leaders ;
- (c) To study conditions for the provision of continuing education for adults and young people :
 - (i) by undertaking studies on techniques of continuing education, such as the use of correspondence courses, museums, radio, television and other mass communication media for adult education ; and
 - (ii) by participating, at the request of Member States, in activities for the continuing education of adults, such as the organization of regional conferences, in South East Asia on the rôle of universities and schools in adult education, and in Europe on adult education for the productive use of leisure time ;
- (d) To contribute through education to the promotion of the ideals of peace and international understanding among adults and youth;
 - (i) by making studies on the promotion of international understanding through adult education and out-of-school activities for youth;
 - (ii) by collaborating with appropriate non-governmental organizations in promoting adult education activities and in developing voluntary youth services and clubs which promote international understanding ; and
 - (iii) by participating, at the request of Member States, in activities relating to the promotion of education for international understanding among adults and youth,

II. World literacy campaign

1.2531 The General Conference,

In response to resolution 1677 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 16th session in December 1961, which invites Unesco :

- “(a) To make a general review, at a regular session of its General Conference, of the question of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world, with the object of working out concrete and effective measures, at the international and national levels, for such eradication;
- (b) To present, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at a regular session a survey of the position in the world with regard to the extension of universal literacy, together with recommendations on the measures which might be taken, within the framework of the United Nations, for co-operation in the eradication of illiteracy ;”

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- Recalling the terms both of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) which designates the current decade as the "United Nations Development Decade", in which efforts to accelerate the economic and social advancement of underdeveloped countries will be intensified, and of Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV), which calls for a wide range of measures including the development of human resources through adequate programmes for education,
- Recalling further resolution 1778(XVII) of the General Assembly in support of international co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries, including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education,
- Confirming its belief in the right to education as one of the fundamental rights of man as set forth in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- Sharing the view of the General Assembly of the United Nations that mass illiteracy acts as a brake upon the advance both of individual countries and of human society as a whole along the path of economic and social progress,
- Believing also that universal literacy will make a vital contribution to peace and understanding between peoples and nations,
- Affirming that one of the primary objectives of Unesco since its creation has been to combat illiteracy in the world by encouraging the progressive expansion and improvement of school systems and of adult education;
- Recalling Unesco's assistance to its Member States in educational research and planning, the training of teachers and the production of teaching and reading materials, by establishing regional training centres, providing technical advice, awarding fellowships, convening conferences, seminars and meetings of experts and making available publications and technical documents in this field,
- Recording that the problem of adult illiteracy, even though identified and assessed, and successfully liquidated or reduced by a number of Member States, has not received the attention it merits on a world-wide basis,
- Recording also that in three regions of the world, Africa, Asia and Latin America, Conferences convened by Unesco and bringing together high-level representatives of the governments concerned, have adopted regional plans aiming at the attainment of universal primary education within periods of 10-20 years and have stressed the urgency of literacy campaigns and educational action for adults,
1. Presents through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly of the United Nations a review of the question of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world containing : an introduction to the problem ; a summary of the present situation in the world with regard to illiteracy; recommendations for national literacy programmes ; estimates of the cost of a world literacy campaign and its relationship to economic development ; and a proposed programme of international action ;
 2. Invites the attention of the General Assembly to the following broad conclusions :
 - (a) That plans for the attainment of universal primary education should be simultaneously accompanied by a world campaign for adult literacy as an essential element in the promotion of social and economic progress within the Development Decade;
 - (b) That the initial phase of this world campaign should aim to make literate, within the Development Decade, two-thirds of the 500 million adults now presumed to be illiterate in the Member States of Unesco in Asia, Africa and Latin America, namely a total of 330 million persons between the ages of 15 and 50 years ;
 - (c) That the total cost of such a programme is estimated at \$1,883 million over 10 years ; that this programme would involve a sum of at least \$33 million per year to be made available for international assistance to the governments concerned through bilateral and multilateral arrangements ; and that

it would also involve a further sum of the order of \$10 million per year being made available to Unesco, the greater part of which would come from extra-budgetary sources, for the conduct of the campaign during the Development Decade;

(d) That, subject to the above conditions, Unesco declares its readiness to promote and support such a campaign.

1.2532 Member States are invited to intensify their national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy and for the promotion of adult education in their countries, and where appropriate, to provide assistance to such national efforts either through bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

1. 2533 The Director-General is authorized:

(a) To revise document 12 C/PRG/3, in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee on World Literacy;

(b) To transmit it, as revised, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and for eventual submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations in accordance with the request contained in its resolution 1677 (XVI) ; and to include in this document a draft appeal which would be widely distributed at the beginning of the world literacy campaign ;

(c) To co-ordinate the activities for the eradication of illiteracy within the programme and budget for the current budgetary period into a comprehensive programme ;

(d) To establish an International Committee of Experts on Literacy;

(e) To organize two regional conferences, in Africa and the Arab States, on the planning and organization of literacy programmes ;

(f) To undertake studies

(i) on methods and media used for the eradication of illiteracy in Member States ;

(ii) on the use of the mother tongue for literacy and the preparation of alphabets for unwritten languages ;

(iii) on the employment and training of school-teachers for adult literacy and mass education ;

(g) To organize a meeting of experts on the use of the mother tongue for literacy ;

(h) To organize a workshop for specialists concerned in the establishment and operation of national services needed for adult literacy programmes ;

(i) To provide assistance to national centres for research and production of teaching and reading materials for literacy and adult education; and

(j) To participate, on request, in Member States' activities for the promotion of literacy.

1.2534 The General Conference,

Recalling the appeal of the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 1677 (XVI) for, the extension of effective assistance for the eradication of illiteracy,

Invites the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to note the approval by the General Conference of a programme of international action for the years 1963-64, as defined in resolution 1. 2533.

Programme

1.3 Regional programmes for educational development

1.31 Africa

I. Regular programme

- 1.311 African Member States and Associate Members are invited to continue the implementation of the Plan for African Educational Development adopted in May 1961 by the Addis Ababa Conference, and in particular to ensure continuous planning of education within the framework of economic and social development, and to co-ordinate the national resources and foreign aid at their disposal.
- 1.312 Member States in other regions are invited to provide the African countries, directly or through Unesco, with financial and technical aid to facilitate the execution of the Plan for African Educational Development.
- 1.313 The General Conference,
Considering that a "Plan for African Educational Development" was adopted by the Conference of African States convened in Addis Ababa from 15 to 25 May 1961 in pursuance of resolution 1.2322 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session,
Considering that the Ministers of Education of the African countries participating in the implementation of this Plan met in Paris, from 26 to 30 March 1962, to consider machinery and procedures for keeping under review the programmes drawn up in accordance with this Plan,
Noting that the Ministers of Education of those countries, taking the view that provision should be made for the regular functioning, within the framework of Unesco's activities in respect of the execution of this Plan, of a body consisting of the Ministers of Education of the African countries concerned, have to that end instituted a "Conference of Ministers of Education of African Countries participating in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan", /1
Signifies its agreement with the provisions adopted by the Meeting of Ministers of Education of African countries participating in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan for the institution of such a Conference;
Authorizes the Director-General to furnish this Conference, within the framework of the Organization's activities in connexion with the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan, and in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, with the services necessary for the running of its sessions ;
Takes note of the wish expressed by the Meeting of Ministers of Education of the African countries that Unesco continue to assist at the international level in the harmonizing of all sources of external assistance available to the African countries, for their effective and accelerated educational development ;
Considers, however, that this harmonizing of all sources of external assistance should not lead to any interference with the assistance given to African countries in accordance with bilateral agreements.

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1. The following list of African countries entitled to participate in the Conference of Ministers of Education of African countries was approved by the General Conference at its twelfth session : Algeria, Basutoland-Bechuanaland-Swaziland, Burundi, Federal Republic of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) , Congo (Leopoldville) , Dahomey , Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland , Nyasaland , Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika , Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Zanzibar.

- 1.314 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To assist African Member States and Associate Members, at their request, to establish or strengthen the services necessary, and to train the staff required, for educational planning ;
 - (b) To continue arrangements for the operation of the Unesco Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Africa, established in Accra, on the understanding that Unesco's planned assistance to this Centre will cease in 1972, and to promote the establishment or development of national centres of a similar kind ;
 - (c) To continue arrangements for the operation of the Unesco School Construction Bureau for Africa, established in Khartoum, on the understanding that this regional undertaking will cease in 1967 ;
 - (d) To provide technical aid to African Member States and Associate Members :
 - (i) for the preparation of school curricula and teaching materials, in particular by organizing training courses and expert meetings ;
 - (ii) for the pre-service and in-service training of primary school-teachers, in particular by organizing courses for teaching staff of teacher training schools ;
 - (iii) for the pre-service and in-service training of secondary school-teachers, in particular by taking part in the establishment and operation of secondary teacher -training colleges ;
 - (iv) for the preparation and implementation of adult education programmes, in particular by fostering research in this field and the production and testing of audio-visual materials ;
 - (v) for the development of technical and vocational training, with special reference to the training of teachers ; and
 - (vi) for the extension of educational opportunities for girls and women as part of programmes for the development of human resources.

II. Emergency programme of financial aid
to Member States and Associate Members in Africa

1.315 Member States are invited to make further voluntary contributions in money towards the implementation of the Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa in order to reach, by the end of 1963, the target of \$4,000,000 estimated to be necessary for financing this programme.

1.316 The General Conference,

A

Noting with appreciation that the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, has provided effective assistance to the educational development of Africa, through the Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa,

Expresses its satisfaction at the progress of the projects approved by the Executive Board within the above-mentioned programme on the basis of requests from Member States and on the recommendation of the Director-General :

1. Educational planning assistance to 13 countries	\$1 150 000
2. Supply of teachers to 20 countries	1 653 000
3. African School Construction Bureau (Khartoum)	392 400
4. African Textbooks Production Centre (Yaounde)	400 000
5. Equipment (plus equipment to Ecoles Normales in Sierra Leone, Upper Volta and Central African Republic)	10 000
	<u>\$3 605 400</u>

Programme

B

Recording its satisfaction that 33 Member States and Associate Member States have pledged \$2,418,172.

Noting that there is a gap of \$1,187,228 between programmes approved and pledges made, and the instructions received to keep obligations on the programme at all times below the pledges,

Reaffirms its belief in the importance and efficiency of this programme as a means of meeting the emergency educational needs of Africa ;

Noting that the Regular programme allocations are reduced by 12% for 1963-1964 in view of the Emergency programme,

Calls on Member States and Associate Members to contribute or further contribute to the fund a sum of \$1,581,828 so that its target of \$4,000,000 may be attained without delay.

1. 317 The Director-General is authorized to continue in 1963, and to complete in 1964, if necessary the implementation of the Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member States and Associate Members in Africa, in the following fields :
- (a) General educational planning ;
 - (b) Provision of overseas teachers and professors for general and technical secondary education and for higher education ;
 - (c) Construction of buildings for school and out-of-school education ;
 - (d) Production of teaching material, both traditional and new ; and
 - (e) Provision of equipment.

III. Aid to the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville)

- i. 318 The Director-General is authorized, at the request of the Government of the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville), and within the framework of the civilian operations of the United Nations in the Congo :
- (a) To provide the Central and Provincial Ministries of Education with the services of experts in educational administration, inspection and planning ;
 - (h) To assist the Government of the Republic of Congo to recruit teachers for secondary education - general, teacher-training and technical;
 - (c) To provide the necessary technical assistance for the operation of the Pedagogical Institute at Leopoldville ;
 - (d) To organize refresher courses for primary school-teachers and the staff of teacher -training schools, and training and refresher courses for inspectors of primary schools ;
 - (e) To draw up and carry out, in agreement with the United Nations and with its assistance, and subject to the approval of the Executive Board, new projects for aid, including projects concerned with technical and vocational education, higher education, and adult education, the co-ordination and promotion of scientific research, the study and conservation of natural resources, and the development of mass communication media.

- 1.32 The Arab States
- 1.321 The Arab Member States /¹ are invited to formulate, where necessary, and to implement comprehensive plans for the further development of their national systems of education within the framework of national overall planning for, economic and social development, and to give special attention in such plans ;
- (a) To the training of teachers for all levels and types of education;
 - (b) To the production and utilization of suitable textbooks and other teaching materials ; and
 - (c) To the construction of school buildings.
- 1.322 Member States of other regions are invited to assist the development of education in the Arab Member States by granting them technical and financial assistance, at their request, directly or through Unesco.
- 1.323 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To continue to provide technical and financial aid to the Arab States Centre for the Training of Senior Educational Personnel in Beirut (\$294,000) it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972 ;
 - (b) To participate, at their request, in the activities of the Arab Member States, concerning the establishment or strengthening of the services and the training of staff required for educational planning;
 - (c) To assist the Arab Member States in the training of primary and secondary school-teachers and of tutors for primary teacher-training colleges ;
 - (d) To assist the Arab Member States in the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids in the Arabic language ;
 - (e) To provide technical assistance to 'the Arab Member States, at their request, in the field of school buildings ;
 - (f) To provide technical assistance to the Arab Member States, at their request , for the development of technical and vocational education ; and
 - (g) To supply Member States, at their request, with technical aid in developing and improving educational opportunities of women and girls as part of programmes for the development of human resources.
- 1.324 Member States are invited to make the fullest use of graduates from and of the services of the Regional Training Centre for Education for Community Development for the Arab States, established in Sirs-el-Layyan, United -Arab Republic., in their national programmes of community development and adult education and in their literacy campaigns, especially for the planning and execution of projects , the training of staff and the production of educational materials.
- 1.325 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To continue to operate, in co-operation with the United Nations and participating Specialized Agencies and the Government of the United Arab Republic, the Regional Training Centre for Education for Community Development for the Arab States, for a new phase of ten years of service to the expanding programme of community development and adult education up to 1972 ; and
 - (b) To consult with Member States of the region, the Arab League, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies concerned, and with other appropriate international and regional organizations , with a view to finding resources allowing
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1. The following list of Member States, Associate Members and territories participating in Regional Educational Activities in the Arab-speaking area was approved by the General Conference at its twelfth session : Aden, Algeria, Bahrein, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

Programme

the fullest use of the services and of the graduates of ASFEC for implementation, on an expanding scale, of national programmes of community development and adult education.

- 1.326 The Director-General is authorized to assume technical responsibility for the educational programme for Arab Refugees from Palestine, financed and administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and to provide the staff required by the Director of UNRWA to assist him in the planning and execution of the programme.
- 1.33 Asia
- 1.331 Asian Member States and Associate Members /1 are invited :
- (a) In accordance with the recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Asian Member States held in 1962, to prepare long-term plans for educational development, fitting into the general development programmes, and each including a minimum and a maximum programme, the former based on the estimated national resources available during the period under consideration, and the latter on the hypothesis of foreign aid ;
 - (b) To continue the implementation of the Plan adopted by the Karachi meeting in 1960, with a view to extending the duration of free and compulsory education to at least seven years by 1980, and to co-ordinate the national resources and foreign aid at their disposal for this purpose; and
 - (c) To contribute, so far as they are able, to the financing and operation of the regional centres receiving aid from Unesco.
- 1.332 Member States of other regions are invited to provide Asian countries directly or through Unesco, with financial or technical assistance in executing their educational plans.
- 1.333 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) To convene a meeting of experts to consider means of improving the quality of education in Asia ;
 - (b) To help Asian Member States and Associate Members, in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, to establish appropriate services and bodies for educational planning, to train staff for these services and bodies, and to draw up national plans for long-term educational development ;
 - (c) To continue to ensure the operation of the Regional Office for Education established at Bangkok and to facilitate the foundation or development of national educational documentation and research centres ;
 - (d) To continue to supply aid to the following regional centres, set up in 1962 ;
 - (i) Regional Centre for School Building Research (Bandung, Indonesia) ;
 - (ii) Regional Centre for the Training of Educational Planners, Administrators and Supervisors (New Delhi) ;
 - (iii) Regional Centre for the Training of Teacher Educators (Manila) ;on the understanding that Unesco aid to these three Centres shall cease in 1972 ;

1. The following list of Asian Member States, Associate Members and territories participating in the Karachi Plan was approved by the General Conference at its twelfth session : Afghanistan, Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet -Nam.

- (e) To participate, at their request, in the activities of Asian Member States relating to the programmes of the three regional centres, especially with a view to facilitating the foundation of national centres in the same fields ;
- (f) To supply Asian Member States, at their request, with technical aid in developing and improving primary and secondary, vocational and technical education, and the out-of-school education of young people and adults ; and
- (g) To supply Asian Member States, at their request, with technical aid in developing and improving educational opportunities for women and girls as part of programmes for the development of human resources.

1.34 Latin America /¹

1.341 The Latin American Member States /² are invited to implement the recommendations on educational planning adopted by the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, in March 1962.

1.342 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) To promote and undertake studies and surveys on various problems concerning educational planning in relation to economic and social development in Latin America ;
- (b) To assist Latin American Member States, at their request, in setting up the services and training the staff required for educational planning, and in drawing up long-term plans for educational development ;
- (c) To assist in the operation of an educational planning branch in the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning set up by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America ;
- (d) To continue efforts towards the improvement of educational statistical services in Latin America ;
- (e) To supply Latin American Member States, at their request, with technical aid in developing and improving educational opportunities for women and girls as part of programmes for the development of human resources ; and

II

- (f) To provide Latin American Member States, at their request, with technical aid for the development of secondary education and of technical and vocational education.

1.4 Co-operation with the international Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank

1.41 The General Conference,
Conscious of the important rôle of the International Development Association in assisting economic and social development in Member States,

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1. See also below, resolutions 1.51 to 1.53 - Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America.
 2. The following list of countries participating in regional activities in Latin America was adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Programme

Noting with satisfaction that it is within the scope of the activities of the International Development Association to grant development credits for financing educational development and training programmes,

Approving the action already taken by the Director-General in assisting Member States to identify those parts of their educational programmes for which they might request development credits from the Association,

Invites Member States which are members of the International Development Association to examine, in the light of their needs and in the framework of their development plans, the fields and types of projects which might be eligible for assistance from the Association ; and

Authorizes the Director-General to continue to collaborate with the International Development Association in promoting economic progress :

- (a) By advising Member States, at their request, on projects which might appropriately be submitted to the Association for development credits ;
- (b) By advising the International Development Association, at its request, on projects within the purview of Unesco for which development credits have been sought ; and
- (c) By providing to Member States, at their request, expert services needed to ensure that educational programmes to which the Association grants development credits are soundly planned, organized and administered.

1. 42

The General Conference,

Conscious of the important rôle of the Inter-American Development Bank in assisting economic and social development in the Member States of Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the recommendations adopted at the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Punta del Este, 5-17 August 1961) which provide, inter alia :

“That, to supplement available domestic resources to implement integral education plans, the Inter-American Fund for Social Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and other sources of credit grant loans for well-conceived national and regional educational development projects, particularly those for school buildings and equipment,

That the Organization of American States in co-operation with the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations concerned and other interested institutions, provide technical assistance to countries that request it for the preparation, financing and execution of national plans and specific educational development projects. ”

Invites Member States which are members of the Inter-American Development Bank to examine, in the light of their needs and in the framework of their development plans, the fields and types of projects which might be eligible for assistance from the Bank;

Authorizes the Director-General to collaborate with the Inter-American Development Bank in promoting economic progress ;

- (a) By advising Member States, at their request, on projects which might appropriately be submitted to the Bank for development credits ; and
- (b) By advising the Inter-American Development Bank, at its request, on projects within the purview of Unesco for which development credits have been sought.

1A MAJOR PROJECT ON THE EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF
PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

- 1.51 Member States in Latin America /1 are invited :
- (a) To continue the implementation of the Major Project instituted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956)) in accordance with the aims proposed for the Project by the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee at its fourth session (1962) ;
 - (b) To associate themselves with the regional undertakings assisted by Unesco in Latin America, in connexion with the Major Project ; and in particular
 - (c) To make the fullest use of the services and graduates of the Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development for Latin America established in Pat.2 cuaro , Mexico, in their national programmes of community development and adult education and in their literacy campaigns, especially for the planning and execution of projects, the training of staff and the production of educational materials.
- 1.52 Member States in other areas are invited to offer, directly or through Unesco, financial and technical aid to Latin American States in order to facilitate the application of their educational plans, and, in particular, the execution, at the national level, of the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America.
- 1.53 The Director-General is authorized to continue the implementation of the Major Project as laid down by the General Conference at its ninth (1956) and eleventh (1960) sessions, bearing in mind the objectives defined by the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee at its fourth session (1962), and, to this end, to carry out the following activities :
- I
- (a) To call the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee in 1964 ;
 - (b) To evaluate the results of activities carried on since 1957 under the Major Project by the Organization and by Member States in the region ;
 - (c) To promote the circulation and exchange of educational information within the region, and between Latin America and other regions of the world ;
- 11
- (d) To continue to operate, in co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies concerned, the Government of Mexico and the Organization of American States, the Fundamental Education Centre for Community Development for Latin America, in Patzcuaro, Mexico, for a new phase of ten years of services to expanded programmes of community development and adult education at the national level ;
 - (e) To consult with Member States of the region, the Organization of American States, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies concerned, and with other appropriate international and regional organizations , with a view to securing resources for the fullest use of the services and graduates of the Centre ;

1. The following list of countries participating in regional activities in Latin America was adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session : Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay , Venezuela.

P r o g r a m m e

- (f) To continue to co-operate with the International Labour Organisation in the implementation of the Andean-Indian programme, by assuming technical responsibility for the educational activities included in this programme ;

III

- (g) To continue to provide assistance to the Latin American Centres for the training of education specialists, operating under the Associated Universities of Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Santiago (Chile) ;

IV

- (h) To assist in improving the status and training of teachers, and to supply the services of experts and technical aid to Associated Normal Schools ;
- (i) To continue to provide assistance, in co-operation with the Organization of American States, to the Inter-American Rural Education Centre, Rubio (Venezuela) ; and

V

- (j) To provide Member States in Latin America with technical aid for developing and improving primary education and adult education.

NATURAL SCIENCES

- 2. NATURAL SCIENCES
- 2.1 Promotion of international scientific co-operation
 - 2.11 Co-operation with international non-governmental scientific organizations
 - 2.111 Member States are invited to encourage the creation and development of national associations specialized in the various fields of the natural sciences, and to facilitate their affiliation and active co-operation with existing international non-governmental scientific organizations.
 - 2.112 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental scientific organizations, to foster the co-ordination of their respective activities and to provide them with subventions to a total amount not exceeding \$480,000, and services as appropriate, for the promotion of the work of Unesco in the fields of the natural sciences.
 - 2.12 International co-operation for the advancement of scientific research
 - 2.121 The Director-General is authorized, with the assistance of the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of Unesco and in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate scientific bodies, to develop international co-operation for the advancement of scientific research, particularly in the fields of the life sciences and chemistry, and to this end:
 - (a) To stimulate interdisciplinary collaboration in brain research by supporting the activities of the International Brain Research Organization including the organization of training courses, symposia and seminars in interdisciplinary subjects in the field of brain research;
 - (b) To promote interdisciplinary co-operation in cell biology research by assisting in the establishment of an International Cell Research Organization, in the organization of a network of associated laboratories, and in the organization of training courses, symposia and seminars in interdisciplinary subjects in the field of cell research; and
 - (c) To promote scientific research in chemistry at the regional and national levels.
- 2.13 co-ordination of scientific documentation and information
 - 2.131 Member States are invited:
 - (a) To establish and develop national or regional scientific and technical documentation services and to co-ordinate their activities with similar centres, especially in their own geographical area;

Programme

- (b) To work on the preparation of scientific bibliographies and the standardization of terminology in their national languages; and
 - (c) To participate, whenever appropriate, in the co-ordinating work undertaken by Unesco in the different fields of documentation relating to the natural sciences.
- 2.132 The Director-General is authorized, with the assistance of the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology:
- (a) To convene meetings of representatives of the competent organizations of the United Nations system, scientific unions, professional bodies, governmental and non-governmental documentation services, and editors of scientific primary and abstracting publications, to consider ways and means, including research and the establishment, if required, of appropriate new, international or regional co-ordinating machinery, of improving the present situation in the field of scientific documentation;
 - (b) To encourage governmental and non-governmental bodies, scientific unions and professional organizations to take common action in co-ordinating, at the national level, their activities in the field of scientific documentation; and
 - (c) To advise and assist Member States and competent national organizations in establishing and/or improving scientific and technical documentation services and in developing research in the field of documentation in the natural sciences.
- 2.133 The Director-General is authorized to continue the publication of the quarterly review "Impact of Science on Society" as a medium for the dissemination of information and studies on the influence of scientific developments on the well-being of mankind.
- 2.2 Co-ordination of research in the earth sciences and natural resources at the international and regional levels
- 2.201 Member States are invited:
- (a) To encourage scientific studies and research in the earth sciences and natural resources and to promote measures at the national level for the conservation and proper use of such resources; and
 - (b) To co-operate with other Member States, Unesco and the appropriate international scientific organizations in activities relating to the earth sciences and natural resources research, particularly wherever international collaboration is a basic condition of progress.
- 2.21 Scientific studies relating to natural resources
- I
- 2.211 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the appropriate international, regional and national scientific bodies, and with the assistance of appropriate advisory committees or groups of experts, to promote studies, research and training in the earth sciences relating to natural resources and their conservation, in particular:
- A
- (a) By the standardization and intercalibration of modern methods of research and exploration of natural resources, including the convening of an interdisciplinary conference on methods of land exploration;

- (b) By the synthesis of scientific knowledge relating to natural resources, including assistance in the preparation of international scientific maps;
- (c) By developing a co-operative programme of studies, exchange of information and training in the field of soil biology;

B

- (d) By conducting, in accordance with the plan defined by the General Conference at its eleventh session, and with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, a world-wide programme of studies and training relating to the scientific problems of the arid zones with particular emphasis on problems arising in Latin America; /1
- (e) By expanding the current programme of studies and training relating to the scientific problems of the humid tropics, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Humid Tropics Research: and
- (f) By convening an international conference on the organization of research and training in Africa in relation to the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources./².

II

- 2.2121 Member States are invited to take at the earliest time all appropriate measures to ensure their full participation in the long-term programme in scientific hydrology proposed in resolution 2.2122, and in particular to promote, from 1963 onwards, basic scientific hydrologic studies in their respective territories, training of appropriate personnel and initiation or strengthening of scientific hydrologic services.
- 2.2122 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and with the interested international, regional and national scientific organizations as well as with the assistance of appropriate groups of experts, to promote research and training in the domain of scientific hydrology, in particular:
- (a) By providing for the preparation of a long-term programme of international co-operation in scientific hydrology whose operational aspects shall begin in 1965, based upon the conceptual framework of an International Hydrologic Decade, and relating to Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade ;

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1. The General Conference approved the following list of countries to participate in the Regional Scientific Conference on the Arid Regions of Latin America proposed in the work plan: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.
 2. The General Conference approved the following list of countries to participate in the Conference on Research and Training relating to Natural Resources in Africa proposed in the work plan: Algeria, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia , Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Zanzibar.

Programme

- (b) By convening for that purpose during 1964 an intergovernmental meeting of experts to be preceded by a preparatory meeting in the first half of 1963; and
- (c) By establishing a programme beginning in 1963 to improve the scientific and professional training and the exchange of information in scientific hydrology as a preparatory phase for the long-term programme.

III

- 2.213 The General Conference,
Conscious of the extent to which economic development, especially in developing countries, requires that attention be paid to their renewable natural resources, particularly flora and fauna, which, in some cases, may be irreplaceable if such development is pursued without due attention to their conservation, restoration and enrichment, and to their increased productivity,
Noting that, to be effective, measures to preserve natural resources, flora and fauna should be taken at the earliest possible moment, simultaneously with economic development) including industrialization and urbanization,
Recalling Unesco's interest in and experience of this subject,
Considering that natural resources, flora and fauna, may be of considerable importance to the future economic development of countries, and of benefit to their populations,
1. Urges all Member States, and particularly the developing countries, to pay due attention to the conservation, restoration and enrichment of their natural resources, flora and fauna, by:
 - (a) Preserving, restoring, enriching and making rational use of their natural resources, and increasing their productivity;
 - (b) Assisting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and international organizations with similar aims;
 - (c) Observing existing international conventions and treaties on the preservation of the world's flora and fauna;
 - (d) Facilitating the exchange of information and of scientists and specialists in this field;
 - (e) Introducing effective domestic legislation directed at eliminating the wasteful exploitation of the soil, rivers, flora and fauna, while taking appropriate steps to prevent the pollution of natural resources and to protect landscapes, and also devising and implementing a suitable educational programme at all levels;
 - (f) Organizing national campaigns through educational institutions, the press, the radio, television and all other media of dissemination in order to secure the co-operation of the population in the achievement of these aims;
 - (g) Associating all interested ministerial departments in this effort to protect flora and fauna;
 2. Authorizes the Director-General and calls upon the competent international organizations to give their fullest support and provide technical assistance to the developing countries in the conservation, restoration and enrichment of their natural resources and flora and fauna, and in increasing productivity in this sphere.

2.22 Geophysics and space sciences

2.221 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, competent organizations of

the United Nations system including the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunications Union, and appropriate international non-governmental scientific organizations, especially the Committee on Space Research and the International Committee for Geophysics of the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and the International Scientific Radio Union, to facilitate and promote international collaboration in the scientific study of the earth and of nearby space, and in particular:

- (a) To undertake survey missions and to call an intergovernmental meeting on seismology to define and agree on concerted action for the improvement of observatory networks and warning systems, leading to increased knowledge of the causes of earthquakes, and more effective protection against them;
- (b) To assist the Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services and other competent scientific bodies in improving the collection, analysis and exchange of astronomical and geophysical data: and
- (c) To further the scientific development of knowledge of the earth and nearby space, within the framework of the United Nations programme on peaceful uses of outer space, and to this end:
 - (i) to facilitate the exchange of information in various aspects of geophysics and space sciences;
 - (ii) to co-operate with appropriate international non-governmental organizations in the planning of international research programmes in geophysics and space sciences; and
 - (iii) to assist in the creation and/or modernization of suitable geophysical and astronomical observatories throughout the world for providing the advanced training of scientists, specialized equipment and experts to guide research.

2.23 Marine sciences

2.231 Member States are invited to co-operate in the scientific investigation of the oceans, through participation in the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission established by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960).

2.232 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the other interested Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the competent international, regional and national scientific organizations, and with the assistance of appropriate advisory bodies, to stimulate and assist study, research and training of personnel in marine sciences, and in particular:

- (a) To continue serving the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission by providing its secretariat, by organizing its meetings and by supporting the publication of data, atlases and reports resulting from its activities;
- (b) To continue to assist in the planning and co-ordination of the International Indian Ocean Expedition, including the analysis and publication of its scientific results;
- (c) To strengthen national and regional laboratories and to contribute to the co-ordination of their research activities in the Indian Ocean region and in South East Asia, Latin America and West Africa;
- (d) To support training of oceanographers by means of a programme of fellowships and training courses; and

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- (e) To promote exchange of information, in particular by supporting symposia convened by international scientific organizations.
- 2.3 Aid to national scientific and technological development
- 2.31 Information on science policy of Member States
- 2.311 Member States are invited to develop a national science policy and to ensure that the interaction between the encouragement of scientific research on the one hand, and economic and social progress on the other, operates smoothly to the advantage of both.
- 2.312 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with appropriate international organizations and interested Member States:
 - (a) To collect, analyse and disseminate information concerning the organization and financing of scientific research in Member States;
 - (b) To undertake surveys and studies on the national science policy of Member States;
 - (c) To organize meetings of experts to recommend objectives and methods of planning in national science policy; and
 - (d) To help Member States, upon request, in improving and developing their national scientific policy and institutions.
- 2.32 Aid to technological research
- 2.321 The Director-General is authorized to help Member States in improving existing institutions or establishing new institutions for technological research.
- 2.322 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with competent national and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote technological research, in particular:
 - (a) By collecting information on technological research institutions and testing laboratories, with a view to helping in planning similar institutions in developing countries;
 - (b) By supporting or organizing international and regional seminars to help in the diffusion of new techniques in technological research; and
 - (c) By assisting Member States in the development of their technological research.
- 2.33 Aid to scientific and technological teaching at the university level
- 2.331 The Director-General is authorized to help Member States in improving existing higher educational institutions for science and technology, or in establishing new institutions.
- 2.332 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with competent national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote science teaching at the university level and, in particular, to accelerate and upgrade the training of scientists and engineers in developing countries:

I

- (a) By conducting comparative studies of different systems of education for the training of scientists and engineers, including curricula, laboratory equipment, teaching methods and organization of faculties;

II

- (b) By promoting the production and utilization of new source books in the basic sciences and other teaching aids and their adaptation to university education;
- (c) By establishing in appropriate universities, pilot projects for testing new methods and techniques in science teaching;

III

- (d) By supporting international and regional post-graduate training courses and seminars established by Member States in selected branches of science and technology;
- (e) By organizing, or collaborating in the organization of international and regional conferences on basic science teaching;
- (f) By sponsoring internationally known scientists as visiting lecturers at selected universities; and
- (g) By awarding the Kalinga Prize for outstanding work accomplished in the popularization of science.

2.4 Science co-operation offices

2.41 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To continue the operation of the following Science Co-operation Offices:
 - (i) in Montevideo for Latin America
 - (ii) in Cairo for the Middle East
 - (iii) in New Delhi for South Asia
 - (iv) in Djakarta for South East Asia, and
- (b) To establish a post of Science Co-operation Officer for Africa.

The above Offices and the Science Co-operation Officer for Africa will assist in the execution of the natural sciences programme as set out above, including Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects, in their respective regions.

Programme

SOCIAL SCIENCES

3. SOCIAL SCIENCES
- 3.1 Co-operation with international organizations
- 3.11 Member States are invited to encourage the establishment of national associations specializing in the various branches of social science, to promote the affiliation of such associations with appropriate international non-governmental organizations, and to facilitate their participation in the activities of those organizations with the assistance of Unesco and of the competent international non-governmental organizations.
- 3.12 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specializing in the social sciences, in particular by promoting better co-ordination of their activities, granting them subventions to a total of \$209,000 and supplying them with services calculated to support Unesco's work in the field of the social sciences.
- 3.2 improvement of social science documentation
- 3.21 Member States are invited, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to establish or expand national clearing houses and to arrange with one another for the exchange and dissemination of information on documentation, research and teaching in the social sciences.
- 3.22 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To maintain a clearing house service to meet the needs of Member States and the Secretariat, in connexion with Unesco's social science programme;
 - (b) To publish or to arrange for the publication of the "International Social Science Journal", the "Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences" and any other documentation useful for social science research, including bibliographies and trend reports, making use, where necessary, of the services of authors from countries with differing social systems; and
 - (c) To continue, in consultation with appropriate international organizations, the study of terminology problems and to encourage the preparation and publication of one language dictionaries of the basic concepts used in the social sciences.
- 3.3 Statistics related to education, science and culture and mass communication
- 3.31 Member States are invited:
- (a) To supply periodically to the Director-General, at his request, statistical information related to their institutions and activities in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication;

- (b) To give effect to the recommendation concerning the international standardization of educational statistics adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958), and to report on the action they have taken in this respect; and
- (c) To participate in the work of a special committee of technical and legal experts which will prepare a draft recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics on books and periodicals.

3.321 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To collect, analyse and publish, in co-operation with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other competent international organizations, statistical information relevant to Unesco's programme ;
- (b) In particular, to begin the publication of a "Unesco Statistical Yearbook" in place of "Basic Facts and Figures" , and to continue publication of the series "Statistical Reports and Studies";
- (c) To compile and analyse statistical data required for the quantitative assessment of human resources in Member States in the fields of Unesco's concern, particularly in relation to educational planning;
- (d) To co-operate with the International Labour Organisation and other interested international organizations in manpower surveys, as regards their implications for educational planning; and
- (e) To study standards and criteria for the improvement of the international comparability of statistics in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication; and to assist Member States towards the development of their national services by sending expert missions and by granting fellowships.

3.322 The General Conference,

Having regard to the provisions 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,

Having considered the preliminary report by the Director-General concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals (12 C/PRG/8 and Corr.),

Deems it desirable that an international instrument be drawn up thereon;

Decides that the international instrument shall take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution; and

Authorizes the Director-General to convene the special committee provided for in Article 10, paragraph 4, of the aforesaid Rules of Procedure to prepare a draft recommendation for submission to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

3.33 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To study the possibility of concluding contracts and agreements with the International Computation Centre or any other appropriate international organization with a view to organizing and executing joint research and training programmes in the field of the large-scale processing of statistical data; and
- (b) To continue to hold consultations with competent international organizations concerning the preparation and execution of projects involving the joint use of electronic computers and other large-scale data processing devices.

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- 3.4 Contribution to social science teaching and research
- 3.411 Member States are invited to encourage, at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, the development and improvement of social science teaching and research.
- 3.412 Member States in Latin America are invited to co-operate with the Latin American Social Science Faculty (Santiago, Chile) and to contribute towards the financing of its work.
- 3.421 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international organizations and in co-operation with all Member States:
- (a) To promote the development of advanced social science teaching, in particular:
 - (i) by facilitating the preparation of reference works and other teaching aids suited to the needs of the countries in process of development, and
 - (ii) by undertaking surveys and studies of the teaching of the social sciences, and by publishing or arranging for the publication of the findings;
 - (b) To encourage social science research, in particular:
 - (i) by promoting the study of comparative methods and techniques of inter-cultural research, and
 - (ii) by continuing the study on the use of mathematics in the social sciences and by publishing or arranging for the publication of the findings;
 - (c) To contribute, chiefly by participating in Member States' activities at their request, to the implementation of programmes and projects for the purpose of:
 - (i) establishing and expanding faculties, departments and national or regional centres concerned with social science teaching, research and documentation, and
 - (ii) organizing training courses, seminars and meetings of experts in the various branches of social science.
- 3.422 The Director-General is authorized to assist the Latin American Social Science Faculty (\$135,000) for which it is anticipated that Unesco's assistance will be continued until 1967, and to collect the payments made by the Latin American States as their contribution to the operation of this faculty.
- 3.43 The General Conference,
Aware of the great importance of the study carried out in pursuance of resolution 1260 (XIII), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 November 1958, on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences and the dissemination and application for peaceful ends, of such knowledge,
Considering that research in the field of the social and human sciences also has an essential contribution to make to economic and social progress,
Considering that a study of the trends of inquiry in these fields would enable better use to be made of the opportunities for co-operation between nations offered by these sciences, and would be likely to have considerable effects on the general policy of research in the various countries,
Believing for these reasons that Unesco should undertake a study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences,
Believing further that a study of this kind will provide a substantial basis for the development of Unesco's future programmes in the field of social sciences,
Authorizes the Director-General:
- (a) To collect in 1963 and 1964, in collaboration with appropriate international and

national organizations and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, and with the assistance of experts representing different schools of scientific thought, preliminary material to assist in defining the exact object of the study and the methods to be followed, and to begin to assemble the documentation necessary to this study; and

- (b) To report to the General Conference, at its next session, on the work already carried out, and to propose to the Conference appropriate measures for the completion of this undertaking.

- 3.5 Application of the social sciences to problems of economic and social development

I. Rôle of education, science, technology
and mass communication in economic
development

- 3.511 Member States are invited to encourage social science studies and research on the rôle of education, science, technology and mass communication in economic development.

- 3.512 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To stimulate or undertake studies, primarily by specialists and institutions in Member States having different social systems and also by qualified international bodies and by the Secretariat, on the rôle of education, science, technology and mass communication in economic development; and
- (b) To assist Member States, on request, in similar work.

II. Study of problems of economic
and social development

- 3.521 Member States are invited to encourage social science studies and research on:

- (a) Problems of timing and balance in economic and social development;
- (b) Industrialization and urbanization;
- (c) Housing problems in rural and urban areas; and
- (d) Administrative problems in the developing States, especially in those which have recently become independent.

- 3.522 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the competent international non-governmental organizations:

- (a) To promote studies on the social prerequisites to economic development and on economic growth;
- (b) To investigate specific aspects of technological change:
 - (i) in rural areas, by assisting Member States to evaluate development projects and by conducting comparative research on the various techniques of communication used in adult education projects and, to this end, to participate in such activities in Member States, upon request;
 - (ii) in urban areas, by undertaking studies or surveys on the social aspects of industrialization, urbanization and maladjustment of youth; and
- (c) To study, at the request of Member States, problems arising in newly independent countries from the need to improve administrative structures and from the educational preparation of public administrators, in the context of changing social patterns and environments.

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- 3.53 In order to promote, aid and stimulate research in the social sciences in Southern Asia and Latin America, with particular reference to problems of social and economic development:
- 3.531 Member States in Southern Asia and in Latin America are respectively invited to co-operate with:
- (a) The Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia (Delhi);
 - (b) The Latin American Centre for Research in the Social Sciences (Rio de Janeiro); and to make financial contributions to the execution of their programmes.
- 3.532 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To continue the operations of the Unesco Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia (Delhi) (\$206, 000), it being understood that such operations will be continued until 1966, subject to further agreement with the Government of India; and to receive any sums which Member States in the region may contribute to this centre; and
 - (b) To provide assistance to the Social Science Research Centre in Latin America (Rio de Janeiro) (\$90,000), it being understood that direct assistance by Unesco to the centre will not be continued beyond 1966; and to collect contributions to this centre from Member States in the region.
- 3.6 Promotion of human rights and racial equality
- 3.61 Member States are invited to take all possible measures to combat and eradicate discrimination based on sex, race, nationality, religion, language or economic or social conditions, whatever its causes, and to inform the Organization of measures taken to combat colonialism and its consequences, and of the results obtained in this direction.
- 3.62 In order to contribute to the elimination of discrimination based on race, and to the study of the causes of such discrimination whatever they may be, and of its economic, social and psychological results, the Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the agencies in the United Nations system and other appropriate organizations:
- (a) To promote the establishment of an information centre on race relations, provided that funds for this purpose can be obtained from sources other than the Unesco budget;
 - (b) To make suitable publications on race relations available to the general public and to teachers and information services;
 - (c) To conduct studies on race relations and to disseminate the results;
 - (d) To consider the terms on which it would be possible to set up an international association of experts on race relations specializing in various branches of study, so as to promote their co-operation, particularly in the field of documentation, at the international level;
 - (e) To convene in 1964 an international conference of specialists to consider the present status of scientific thought on the race concept and, possibly, to set up the international association mentioned above; and
 - (f) To contribute by all appropriate means, within the framework of the programme as a whole, to action taken by Member States to defend human rights and the rights of peoples and eradicate discrimination based on sex, race, nationality, religion, language or economic or social conditions.

- 3.7 Application of the social sciences to problems of international relations and peaceful co-operation
- 3.71 Member States are invited to promote and support social science studies on problems of relations affecting the international understanding and peaceful co-operation between countries.
- 3.72 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To undertake scientific studies on problems arising in the relations between countries with different political, economic and social structures or having attained different levels of economic and social development, with a view to the improvement of international co-operation;
 - (b) To promote world-wide co-operation between national institutions engaged in scientific studies on problems relating to the conduct of foreign affairs in different countries and to international relations in general: and
 - (c) To participate, at their request, in scientific activities of Member States relating to the problems mentioned above.
- 3.73 The General Conference,
Having examined the Director-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament;
Drawing attention to the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the study on the "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament" (E/3593/Rev. 1 and Add.) prepared by a group of expert consultants; and to the Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV) adopted unanimously on 26 July 1962; and noting that these documents have been transmitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations and that discussions on them are taking place at the 17th session;
Convinced that the diversion of even a small proportion of the resources which would be released by general and complete disarmament to the long-term programmes of Unesco for the planning and development of education, scientific research and the development of mass communication media, would greatly facilitate these programmes, particularly that for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world, and the training of skilled personnel at the national level in developing countries;
Endorses the unanimous conclusion of the group of expert consultants that the achievement of general and complete disarmament would be an unqualified blessing to all mankind;
Declares that the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conclusions drawn therefrom have emphasized an important reason for the earliest feasible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
Appeals to the 18-nation committee on disarmament to continue its efforts until a successful conclusion is achieved;
Considers that the establishment by Unesco of long-term programmes in education, science research, mass media, eradication of illiteracy and the training of skilled personnel at the national level constitutes an effective preparation for the responsibilities that the Organization might be called upon to assume when substantial resources derived from savings which disarmament would make available were assigned to international programmes for economic and social development;
Authorizes the Director-General:
- (a) To inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of his readiness to supply him with any information and studies within the competence of Unesco which the

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Secretary-General might require in his consideration of the basic aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems arising therefrom on the national and international planes, relating such information and studies to the programme of Unesco for 1963-1964, particularly in the field of social sciences;

- (b) To utilize if he finds it necessary, the help of experts from different groups of countries in undertaking such studies regarding the consequences of disarmament in the fields of education, science and culture;
- (c) To keep the Executive Board informed of requests received from the Secretary-General on this subject and of his plans for meeting them; and
- (d) To transmit this resolution, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

- 4 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
- 4.1 Philosophy and humanistic studies
- 4.11 In order to promote research in the field of humanistic studies, Member States are invited:
- (a) To encourage the founding or development of learned associations and facilitate their participation in the activities of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;
 - (b) To encourage studies which can throw light on the problems of the modern world and improve mutual knowledge among civilizations.
- 4.12 In order to assist the advancement of knowledge in the field of the history of civilization and encourage the study of great modern problems by means of international co-operation among scholars, the Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To promote international research in the field of humanistic studies:
 - (i) by collaborating with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, by granting this Council subventions not exceeding \$273,300, by concluding contracts with it and by providing it with various services with a view to the implementation of programmes designed to support the action of Unesco in the field of humanistic studies;
 - (ii) by participating, at their request, in the research activities of broad scientific interest undertaken by Member States, which call for international co-operation among specialists;
 - (b) To promote the application of humanistic studies to current problems by sponsoring work requiring the co-operation of scholars in various branches, from various parts of the world and from countries with different social systems, on such topics as:
 - (i) the new possibilities offered for the exercise, by the people as a whole, of the right to participate in the cultural life of the community;
 - (ii) the different doctrines of international solidarity and aid to countries in process of economic and social development;
 - (c) To promote studies of cultural regions and mutual knowledge among civilizations :
 - (i) by supporting the development of institutes for African studies in Africa itself, in order to stimulate the study of these cultures both in their present state and in their historical tradition, and by encouraging the organization of regional and international co-operation among scholars in the field of African studies; also by studying the possibilities of drafting for this purpose an "Organic plan for cultural collaboration with Africa", to be implemented during the 1965-1966 budgetary period, covering the main points of the study, preservation and development of African cultures as well as cultural exchanges between Africa and other continents;

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- (ii) by participating, at their request, in the activities of African Member States for the study, preservation and presentation of African cultures;
- (iii) by helping qualified institutions to organize international meetings of persons who are representative of the various cultures of the world; and
- (d) To conclude with the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind the arrangements necessary for the completion of this publication and for the dissemination in volume form of selected articles from the "Journal of World History".

4.2 Arts and letters, and reading materials

4.21 Arts and letters

- 4.211 In order to promote the cultural development of the community and contribute to a better understanding of the artistic and literary heritage of different peoples, Member States are invited:
- (a) To encourage international collaboration of specialists by prompting the constitution of national associations in various fields of arts and letters and by facilitating their participation in the activities of international non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) To take all possible steps, on the one hand to promote the creative activity of artists and writers, and on the other hand to preserve and to present to the broadest possible public, in particular by means of modern reproduction and dissemination techniques, the manifestations of their artistic and literary culture; and
 - (c) To co-operate with Unesco in spreading knowledge within their own countries of the masterpieces of world art and of the representative works of various literatures, and in developing the artistic education of young people and adults.
- 4.212 In order to promote the cultural development of communities and mutual international understanding through the reciprocal appreciation of the artistic and literary heritage of the various peoples, the Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To collaborate with international non-governmental organizations in the field of arts and letters by promoting the development of their respective programmes and the co-ordination of their action through their liaison committee; to grant them subventions not exceeding \$166,000 and to supply them with services designed to develop their contribution to Unesco's work;
 - (b) To contribute to the international dissemination of the masterpieces of world art, with the assistance of Member States:
 - (i) by publishing new editions of the "Catalogues of Colour Reproductions of Paintings" ;
 - (ii) by continuing the "Unesco World Art Series" and the Unesco collection of colour slides, by preparing a new collection of art books devoted to works other than paintings, and by initiating an international collection of inexpensive pocket books intended for a wide public, published in the major languages of the East and West;
 - (iii) by providing for the circulation of the travelling exhibitions which have already appeared and by preparing a new exhibition; and
 - (iv) by encouraging the dissemination of the works of contemporary artists and musicians, with the help, on the one hand, of the International Association of Art Critics and of organizers of large world exhibitions and, on the other hand, of the International Music Council and of broadcasting organizations ;

Cultural Activities

- (c) To promote the development of the education of the public in the field of cinematographic art and to assist in the distribution of films on art and cultural documentary films :
 - (i) by encouraging the formation of film libraries and of new distribution circuits for educational purposes (universities, museums, libraries, film clubs), as well as the organization of international revivals of the film masterpieces of the past;
 - (ii) by collecting information on existing cultural films, by making selective catalogues of such films, and by studying problems relating to their production and international utilization; and
 - (iii) by disseminating a supply of films, kinescopes and filmstrips calculated to spread appreciation of little known cultures;
- (d) In collaboration with international organizations of specialists, to promote the development of programmes and the improvement of methods of artistic education, to make available to Member States material for school or out-of-school teaching of the fine arts, architecture, music, the theatre and handicrafts, and to participate, at their request, in the action of Member States to improve such teaching, and to preserve, present or develop their artistic traditions; and
- (e) To foster the translation and dissemination of representative works of different literatures, in addition to and apart from the special effort being made under the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values :
 - (i) by publishing in an "Index Translationum" a list of works translated each year throughout the world;
 - (ii) by encouraging the activity of the International Federation of Translators;
 - (iii) by continuing the translation and publication of selected classic or contemporary works which are insufficiently well known; and
 - (iv) by promoting the publication of translations of masterpieces of world literature in popular series of universal classics.

4.22 Reading materials

- 4.221 The following Asian Member States: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand, are invited to promote the publication in their national languages, and the diffusion to an increasingly wide public, of appropriate reading materials.
- 4.222 In order to promote the publication in their national languages, and the diffusion to an increasingly wide public, of appropriate reading materials, the Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with the following Member States: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand:
 - (a) To encourage the publication by competent national bodies of pilot editions of good quality on subjects relating to community development, international understanding and general culture;
 - (b) To develop means of distributing books in order to make reading materials widely accessible to the public, in particular by aiding in the extension of library services and the development of bibliographical services;
 - (c) To promote reading interest among the public by assisting in the organization of appropriate manifestations such as book promotion weeks, prizes for the best publications, etc. ;
 - (d) To develop organs for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in this field, such as national book centres and appropriate professional associations;

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- (e) To provide specialists with up-to-date information and opportunities to undertake joint studies and to complete their training by means of publications, reference material, seminars, missions of experts and fellowships;
- (f) To convene at regular intervals, for the purpose of assisting in the guidance and implementation of the project, a regional co-ordinating committee comprising representatives of the participating Member States; and
- (g) To ensure the operation of the regional centre established at Karachi for the implementation of the project.

4.3 Copyright

In order to encourage and improve, both nationally and internationally, the protection of the rights of authors and of persons performing, recording or broadcasting the works of authors:

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- 4.31 Member States are invited, if they have not already done so, to become parties by ratification, acceptance or accession,
- (a) To the Universal Copyright Convention, and
 - (b) To the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.

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- 4.32 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To maintain the services necessary for the implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention, in particular:
 - (i) by providing the secretariat for the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee;
 - (ii) by collecting and disseminating, through the "Unesco Copyright Bulletin" and other publications, information concerning copyright protection and questions likely to affect copyright; and especially by studying, in collaboration with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, the problems created by the photographic reproduction by libraries, documentation centres and scientific institutions, of works protected by copyright;
 - (iii) by assisting Member States to develop national copyright legislation by such means as, for the African continent, the convening, in collaboration with the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union) of a study meeting on copyright and the granting of fellowships to officials of African States; and
 - (b) To maintain, in collaboration with the International Labour Office and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, the services necessary for the application and operation of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, in particular by arranging, if the convention has already come into force, for the organization and convening of the intergovernmental committee provided for in Article 32 of the convention.

4.4 Monuments and museums

4.41 Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind

4.411 Member States are invited:

Cultural Activities

- (a) To take all appropriate steps for the preservation and restoration of cultural property, and for the protection of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites;
- (b) To become parties to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and to conform to the recommendation on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations and the recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, adopted by the General Conference at its ninth (1956) and twelfth (1962) sessions respectively;
- (c) To become members of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, in Rome; and
- (d) To collaborate in the preparation and implementation of an international campaign for monuments of historical or artistic value.

4.412 In order to contribute to the study and dissemination, at the international level, and the implementation, at the national or regional level, of effective measures for the preservation of cultural property and the protection of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, the Director-General is authorized, in consultation with the International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites, and Archaeological Excavations:

- (a) To provide the services necessary for the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
- (b) To make a financial contribution not exceeding \$20, 000 to the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, in Rome, it being understood that direct financial assistance by Unesco to the centre will not be continued beyond 1966;
- (c) To organize an international campaign for monuments of historical or artistic value, to be co-ordinated and implemented by Unesco at the international level;
- (d) To pursue the studies undertaken concerning measures to be adopted to forbid and prevent the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property; and to study measures to be taken for the return, by agreement, to the countries of origin of cultural property which has already been illegally removed;
- (e) To resume, in the spirit of resolution 6.43 adopted by the General Conference at its third session in 1948, the study of measures for the preservation of monuments of historical or artistic value through the establishment of an international fund or by any other appropriate means, and to prepare and submit to the General Conference at its thirteenth session in 1964, a report on this subject; and
- (f) To participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States in the fields of the preservation and restoration of cultural property and of the preservation of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites.

4.413 The General Conference,
Considering the provisions 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,
Having examined the report of the Director-General on the desirability of preparing an international instrument designed to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property,
Deems it desirable that an international instrument to this effect be prepared;
Considering that an international convention would be the most effective means of obtaining the desired result,
Considering, however, that, in present circumstances, the preparation of an international convention for adoption by the General Conference at its thirteenth session would raise difficulties,

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Affirms its desire that an international convention may be adopted within the shortest possible time;
Decides that the international instrument to be submitted to it at its thirteenth session shall take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution;
Authorizes the Director-General to convene a special committee, as provided for in Article 10, paragraph 4, of the aforesaid Rules of Procedure, to be responsible for preparing a draft recommendation for submission to the General Conference at its thirteenth session;
Instructs the Director-General to pursue the necessary inquiries into the conditions in which it would be possible to prepare an international convention.

4.42 international Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

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- 4.421 The General Conference,
Having taken note of the report of the Director-General on the development of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia (12 C/PRG/12),
Having considered the report of the committee of experts on the campaign (12 C/PRG/24),
Recalling resolutions 4.4141 and 4.4142 which it adopted at its eleventh session (1960),
1. Notes with satisfaction:
 - (a) That the needs as regards prospecting, documentation and excavation are to a very large extent covered;
 - (b) That the amounts so far paid into the Trust Fund and the pledges made by governments which are prepared to assume direct responsibility for the transfer of certain temples or have already begun such operations should be sufficient to ensure the execution of practically two-thirds of the entire monument removal work;
 - (c) That in a message dated 7 April 1961, the President of the United States of America recommended to Congress that it grant the equivalent in Egyptian pounds of \$6 million for the preservation of Philae;
 2. Expresses its agreement with the decisions taken by the Executive Board at its 59th, 60th and 61st sessions and approves the measures adopted by the Director-General since the eleventh session of the General Conference;
 3. Expresses its appreciation to the governments, institutions, organizations, and individuals which have contributed so generously to the campaign;
 4. Invites those Member States which have undertaken prospecting, documentation, excavation or temple removal work in Nubia to expedite such operations so as to complete them before the area is finally submerged;
 5. Decides that the Organization must continue international action with a view to ensuring, in so far as may be possible through voluntary means, the temple preservation and monument removal programme;
 6. Recommends to governments of Member States and to their peoples to take urgent measures for assuring their appropriate participation in this programme through voluntary financial contributions and through offers of equipment and technical personnel for the protection of the Nubian monuments;
 7. Authorizes the Director-General, within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the eleventh session of the General Conference:
 - (a) To continue, in co-operation with the Governments of the United Arab Republic and of the Sudan, the appropriate authorities in Member States and

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- the international non-governmental organizations concerned, the international campaign inaugurated on 8 March 1960;
- (b) To continue to give wide publicity, through information media, to the aims and progress of the campaign;
 - (c) To collect the funds already pledged by the various States and to seek new contributions;
 - (d) To use the voluntary contributions received for the purpose specified by the donors and in accordance with any terms they may have laid down; and
 - (e) To distribute and allocate, upon advice of the Executive Committee of the campaign, all funds offered without any specific assignment;
8. Decides that the Executive Committee of the campaign, mentioned in paragraph 7 (e) above, shall consist of 15 members nominated by the following Member States: Brazil, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Yugoslavia, elected for two years, and that its terms of reference shall be as follows:
- (a) The Committee shall take steps to ensure the continuance of the action to obtain voluntary contributions from States, public or private institutions and private persons;
 - (b) The Committee shall issue directives to the Director-General on all questions of a general nature which arise in the course of salvage operations, particularly on:
 - (i) the preservation of the international character of the enterprise;
 - (ii) the co-ordination of work;
 - (iii) the appropriation of sums from the Trust Fund for particular projects and on the distribution, between programmes to be carried out in the United Arab Republic and in the Sudan, of contributions made to the fund without any specific stipulation regarding their allocation;
 - (iv) the allocation to the governments concerned of moneys to be drawn from the Trust Fund, in accordance with procedures to be approved by the General Conference, and on the use thereof;
 - (c) It shall receive:
 - (i) the plans of the operations, draft contracts and estimates relating to the preservation work, as well as the record of the corresponding payments ;
 - (ii) periodic reports from the Director-General and the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan on the conduct of the work and on the use of funds;
and shall give its views or make observations or recommendations thereon;
 - (d) It shall report to the General Conference.

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- 4.422 The General Conference,
Considering that urgent measures must be taken to collect the funds required to save the temples of Abu Simbel, the necessary work for which purpose must be begun without delay,
Reaffirming its conviction that the monuments of Abu Simbel form part of the cultural heritage of mankind,
Recalls resolution 4.4141 unanimously adopted at its eleventh session;

P r o g r a m m e

Requests Member States and Associate Members to inform the Director-General as soon as possible what voluntary contributions they are prepared to make and what other forms of assistance they are prepared to offer in order that the temples of Abu Simbel may be saved in time;

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To transmit this request to Member States and Associate Members;
- (b) To renew the appeal already addressed to appropriate private and public institutions in order to obtain voluntary contributions for saving the temples of Abu Simbel in time;
- (c) To bring together, before 31 March 1963, all who have replied affirmatively to these requests in order that they may draw up a plan for their co-operation so that the Government of the United Arab Republic may know by that date the scope and nature of the assurances on which it can rely;
- (d) To collaborate by all appropriate means in the action taken by these States and institutions ; and
- (e) To report to the Executive Board, at its 65th session, on the measures adopted, and to consult the Board regarding the further action to be taken in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference at its twelfth session.

4.43 Development of museums

4.431 Member States are invited:

- (a) To encourage the establishment of national or regional associations of museums and the participation of such associations in the work of the International Council of Museums;
- (b) To foster the development of their museums as educational, scientific and cultural centres; and
- (c) To apply the provisions of the recommendation concerning the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960).

4.432 In order to promote the development of museums as educational, scientific and cultural centres, the Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To associate the International Council for Museums with the work of Unesco and to assist it in its programme for the development of museums, by granting it subventions not exceeding \$60,000, as well as appropriate services, and by assisting it in co-ordinating its programmes with other international, regional and national organizations and institutions, as well as with countries wishing to develop such collaboration;
- (b) To provide the services necessary to international exchanges of information concerning museums, especially by publishing the quarterly review "Museum" and technical handbooks;
- (c) To organize, in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, a regional pilot training centre for the museum technicians of the countries of tropical Africa at Jos, Nigeria (\$66,900), it being understood that the direct assistance of Unesco to the centre will not be continued beyond 1968; and
- (d) To participate, at the request of Member States, in their activities in favour of the development of their museums, by sending experts and providing fellowships and equipment.

- 4.5 Libraries, archives, bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications
- 4.51 Development of libraries and archives
- 4.511 Member States are invited:
- (a) To encourage the establishment of national associations of specialists in the field of libraries and archives, and to promote the participation of such associations in the work of appropriate international non-governmental organizations; and
 - (b) To develop and improve their library and archives services and, in particular, to promote the development of public library services in support of adult education programmes, and to encourage the growth of school library services.
- 4.512 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To collaborate with the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Council on Archives, to further the co-ordination of their respective activities, and to provide them with subventions in a total amount not exceeding \$29,000, and services as appropriate;
 - (b) To maintain clearing house services, to publish the "Unesco Bulletin for Libraries" , manuals and reports, and to arrange for translation and adaptation of basic tools of librarianship;
 - (c) To provide assistance to associated libraries;
 - (d) To organize, in co-operation with a Member State in Africa, a pilot project on school libraries (\$31,000), it being understood that direct assistance by Unesco to the project will not be continued beyond 1968;
 - (e) To undertake, in co-operation with a Member State in Latin America, an experiment in the national planning of library services;
 - (f) To provide aid for the improvement of library services in connexion with social and economic development, including assistance to the centre in Senegal for training librarians, particularly public librarians, from French-speaking countries of Africa (\$96,400), it being understood that direct assistance by Unesco to the centre will not be continued beyond 1966; and
 - (g) To participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States for the development of their libraries and archives, by sending experts and providing fellowships and equipment.
- 4.52 Development of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications
- 4.521 Member States are invited:
- (a) To encourage the establishment of national associations specialized in the field of bibliography and documentation and to promote the participation of such associations in the work of appropriate international non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) To develop and improve their services of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications; and
 - (c) To become parties to the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States, and to take the legislative and other measures required for implementation of these conventions in the territories under their jurisdiction.

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- 4.522 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) To collaborate with the International Federation for Documentation to further the co-ordination of its activities and to provide it with a subvention not exceeding \$7,000 and services as appropriate;
 - (b) To maintain clearing house services, including those necessary for implementation of the conventions on the exchange of publications, and to bring out the periodical "Bibliography, Documentation, Terminology" and other publications ;
 - (c) In consultation with the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology, to undertake studies for improvement of bibliography, documentation and terminology services;
 - (d) To assist Member States in the development, at the national and regional level, of their bibliography and documentation services, and, to this end, to participate, upon request, in their activities, by sending experts and providing fellowships and equipment; and
 - (e) To continue compilation of the "Guide to Sources of Latin American History" and to make preparations for the compilation of a "Guide to Sources of African History".
- 4.6 Unesco library and archives
- 4.61 The Director-General is authorized to provide for the operation of the Unesco Library and Archives.
- 4A MAJOR PROJECT ON MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES
- 4.71 Action by Member States and international collaboration
- 4.711 Member States are invited to pursue and develop their participation in the implementation of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values at various levels of basic study and research, school and out-of-school education and cultural activities for the general public - and for this purpose, in particular:
- (a) To continue or undertake intensive programmes of action such as meetings and seminars, surveys, publications, series of classes or lectures, pilot projects, publicity campaigns and activities, international exchanges, etc. , and to put into operation long-term plans of action calculated to produce a permanent improvement in the functioning of their institutions;
 - (b) To prepare and carry out programmes of concerted activities and exchanges in co-operation with other Member States, and to arrange for regular bilateral or multilateral exchanges of bibliographical descriptions of books, periodicals and magazines dealing with educational, scientific and cultural questions;
 - (c) To make financial and technical contributions towards the implementation of the project, both within the national framework and in co-operation with other Member States, and to support any action initiated by non-governmental bodies and groups ;
 - (d) To organize, strengthen or maintain, within their National Commissions or in liaison with them, committees or bodies concerned with encouraging, co-ordinating and publicizing activities undertaken at the national level:

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- (e) To put fellowships at the disposal of Unesco to enable persons from other countries to pursue studies in the donor countries in furtherance of the aims of the Major Project;
- (f) To undertake, parallel with the activities thus launched, an appraisal of the results obtained and of the effectiveness of the methods employed; and
- (g) To keep the Director-General regularly informed of their plans and achievements, and to communicate to him any suggestions made by the National Commissions and their specialized committees regarding the development of the Major Project.

4.712 The Director-General is authorized to encourage and assist activities undertaken by Member States and international organizations with a view to the development of mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, and for this purpose:

- (a) To participate, at the request of Member States, in the activities launched by them, under the Major Project, in the fields of basic study and research, school and out-of-school education and programmes for the general public, by providing documentation, sending experts on short missions, or, in exceptional cases, giving financial assistance ;
- (b) To administer fellowships on behalf of any Member State or national non-governmental organizations desiring to award such fellowships under the Major Project;
- (c) To provide Member States, their National Commissions and other competent bodies, and any qualified international organizations, with a framework for international co-operation, in particular:
 - (i) by assisting them by means of suggestions, technical advice and the organization of consultations;
 - (ii) by providing for the exchange of information between them, and by publishing the liaison bulletin "Orient-Occident" for that purpose; and
- (d) To begin the preparation, in the light of the advisory committee's views, of a summary statement of the experience gained with the Major Project, based on an appraisal of the results achieved and including some account of the conclusions to be drawn therefrom for future action.

4.72 Consultations, studies and research

4.721 The Director-General is authorized to conduct and facilitate consultations, studies and research with a view to ensuring that due account is taken, in implementing the Major Project, of the changes which have recently taken place in the economic, social and cultural life of the Eastern and Western countries and in the relations between them, and of the cultural traditions of their people; and, in particular:

- (a) To ascertain the views of the advisory committee for the Major Project;
- (b) To secure the co-operation of specialists and qualified institutions in Member States, and of competent non-governmental organizations, in pursuing the study of certain fundamental problems by means, inter alia, of international round table discussions and social science studies;
- (c) To provide the Member States concerned with advisory services with a view to the maintenance and development of the associated institutions for the study and presentation of cultures located in Tokyo, New Delhi, Beirut, Damascus and Cairo; to encourage the establishment of similar institutions in Teheran in South East Asia and in certain regions of the West; to promote the establishment of close working relations between all organizations and specialists, throughout the world, engaged in studying the various great cultural complexes in East and West; and to co-operate with the associated institutions in the planning and implementation of programmes of studies and publications for which

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broad international collaboration is required and especially for studies comparing these cultures of the Orient with certain Occidental cultures, as well as for studies elucidating fruitful mutual relations, influences and contacts between these Oriental and Occidental civilizations;

- (d) To co-operate with certain Latin American Member States in staging programmes of advanced studies in Oriental cultures for the benefit of Latin American students, and to explore, in consultation with the Eastern Member States, the possibilities of developing studies of Latin American cultures; and
- (e) To encourage Member States to arrange symposia, studies and research, and, in particular, to promote the development of the activities of comparative research institutions in liaison with the associated institutions for the study and presentation of cultures, stressing the aspects outlined above.

4.73 Development of exchanges between the cultures of the Orient and the Occident

4.731 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with Member States and qualified bodies, particularly international non-governmental organizations, to contribute to the development of the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values,

- (a) In the field of school and out-of-school education, particularly:
 - (i) by undertaking or encouraging the production and dissemination of suitable reading materials and other aids, and by arranging for the preparation, publication and distribution of a work for secondary school teachers in Western countries, containing reading material and information calculated to facilitate the presentation of the East in their teaching;
 - (ii) by stimulating the reciprocal consideration and improvement of textbooks;
 - (iii) by encouraging the launching of experimental activities and their appraisal, especially by enlisting the co-operation of Associated Schools and by encouraging the intensification of relationships and exchanges between schools of the various Eastern and Western countries; and
 - (iv) by providing fuller information for organizers of adult and youth education;
- (b) In the field of literature and the arts, particularly:
 - (i) by preparing and disseminating handbooks presenting the principal works of Oriental literature to the public in the Occident;
 - (ii) by continuing the translation and publication, in English or French, of a selection of classical and contemporary works, by encouraging the translation of Eastern masterpieces into other Western languages, and of Western masterpieces into the official languages of the Eastern countries, and by considering the possibility of expanding at a later stage the programmes for translation of Western masterpieces into Eastern languages;
 - (iii) by arranging for the continued circulation of travelling exhibitions of reproductions of works of Eastern and Western art;
 - (iv) by encouraging the initiation of surveys of present-day artistic development in the Oriental countries, the production of albums of recordings of Oriental and African music, and additions to permanent collections of Eastern and Western art; and
 - (v) by providing support for certain measures taken by international non-governmental organizations active in the field of art and literature;
- (c) In the field of mass communication, particularly by providing appropriate organizations with elements for publications, films, radio and television programmes and exhibitions to be produced by them, and by producing and distributing such information materials in co-operation with them;

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- (d) In the field of exchange of persons:
 - (i) by making available to Member States, in close connexion with the development of their activities, grants for cultural research, advanced training fellowships for young research workers belonging to cultural regions studied by the associated institutions, travel grants for leaders and organizers of school and out-of-school education, and grants for the further training of translators of Eastern literary works into Western languages; and
 - (ii) by contributing towards the travel costs of Latin American students awarded fellowships for Oriental studies by other Latin American countries.

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MASS COMMUNICATION

5. MASS COMMUNICATION

5.1 Free flow of information and development of mass communication techniques

5.01 The General Conference

Considering that, in accordance with the Constitution, the Organization has sought since its inception to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image and to develop and increase the means of mass communication between peoples,

Considering that, in pursuit of these objectives and in response to resolution '718 I (XXVII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 27th session in 1959, Unesco has carried out during 1960-1962 a survey on the problems of providing technical assistance to underdeveloped countries in the field of information,

Noting that this survey has shown that nearly 70 per cent of the world's peoples lack adequate press, radio broadcasting, film and television facilities,

Noting with satisfaction that in resolution 819 A (XXXI) adopted at its 31st session in 1961 the Economic and Social Council "commends Unesco for the work it is doing in furthering the development of information media in less developed countries, and in particular commends it for stressing the importance of the part played in education and in economic and social progress generally by the development of information media",

Recalling that the Council, in the same resolution 819 A, requested Unesco "to continue actively to further this programme, in consultation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies concerned",

Invites Member States

(a) To promote by all appropriate measures the free flow of ideas by word and image; and

(b) To assist the development of the information media by taking measures such as those set forth in the Unesco report to the Economic and Social Council to which the Council in its resolution 819 A drew the attention of Member States.

5.11 Promoting the free flow of information

5.111 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international and national bodies, to promote the free flow of information and ideas and in particular

(a) To stimulate the widest possible adherence to

(i) the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific or Cultural Character (third session, 1948);

(ii) the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific or Cultural Materials (fifth session, 1950);

and to other international agreements and arrangements designed to remove

tariffs and trade obstacles to the circulation of specific categories of materials, such as mass communication equipment, scientific instruments, works of art and recordings of music;

- (b) To submit proposals to international conferences in such fields as telecommunication, the post, trade, transport and travel;
- (c) To assist the United Nations in the preparation of studies and seminars in the field of freedom of information; and
- (d) To produce studies on obstacles to the free flow of information and on the development of the information media.

5.112

The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 1.1322 adopted at its eleventh session with a view to having a study made as soon as possible of the opportunities opened up by new methods of dissemination and those to be developed in the future;

Noting with the greatest satisfaction that the lightning progress made during the past two years in the launching and peaceful utilization of artificial earth satellites has already made such possibilities a reality, in particular through the intercontinental transmission of television programmes;

Considering that these marvellous achievements of science and technology, and those which may be expected in the near future, open up boundless prospects for expansion of the free flow of information for peaceful purposes, the education of young people and adults, the universal dissemination of knowledge and of literary and artistic masterpieces, and cultural exchanges between countries, all of which are among Unesco's major objectives;

Expresses the hope that these new and powerful media of communication will first of all be applied to the achievement of these objectives through fruitful co-operation between the nations;

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To study, in consultation with Member States and with appropriate international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and with the advice of highly qualified experts, the consequences which the use of new techniques of communication on a world scale, by means of artificial satellites or by any other means that science and technology may make available to mankind, are likely to have, in the fairly near future, upon the achievement of the essential objectives of Unesco; and
- (b) To give all possible aid to the international bodies concerned with these questions, so that the interests of education, science, culture and mass communication may, in the handling of these problems, be given the special attention which is their due.

5.12

Development of mass communication techniques

5.121

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international and national bodies, to promote the development of mass communication techniques and in particular:

- (a) To assist Member States, at their request, in the planning and implementation of programmes for the development of their information media;
- (b) To convene regional meetings of experts on the development of mass communication, as requested by Member States, in Africa, Asia and Latin America;
- (c) To help to improve facilities for training information personnel of all media, at the regional and international levels, through the organization of seminars and courses in Africa, Asia and Europe, and through continued assistance to

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the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism at Quito (\$66,000), on the understanding that direct financial assistance by Unesco to the centre will not be continued beyond 1970;

- (d) To participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in training information personnel in all media;
- (e) To promote the formation, in the developing countries, of professional organizations in the fields of press, film, radio and television; and to this end to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request; and
- (f) To consult the interested professional organizations in the mass communication field, on the widest possible geographical basis, regarding the possibility of establishing a professional committee, advisory to Unesco, on the development of information media, and to report to a future session of the General Conference.

5.122 The General Conference,

Taking into consideration the directions of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 718 (XXVII)) and the recommendations of the regional meetings convened in 1960, 1961 and 1962, for Asia, Latin America and Africa on the development of information media,

Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 1778 (XVII), has recommended that the mass communication development programme be taken into account in the United Nations Development Decade, Considering the importance of the mass media in education and community development,

Recognizing the urgent need for professional training for information personnel in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

Considering the importance of communication research in any programme of development and the paucity of scientific research dealing with the quality, use and effects of mass media in developing countries,

Invites the Director-General to convey to the Economic and Social Council and to its Technical Assistance Committee, an appeal from the General Conference of Unesco for a special allocation, supplementary to the funds normally provided for regional and interregional projects, for the purposes of mass communication development, and particularly for the training of information personnel and the promotion of mass communication research programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

5.13 Use of mass communication techniques in education

- 5.131 The Director-General is authorized to co-operate with Member States and with national, regional and international organizations in the development of audio-visual services and techniques for the purposes of education, particularly adult education, and in the training of personnel in such techniques, and in particular:
- (a) To organize pilot projects and training courses in the techniques of broadcasting and television in Africa, the Arab States and Latin America;
 - (b) To assist the audio-visual services in Asia in planning and implementing programmes for the co-operative production, distribution and exchange of audio-visual materials and training of personnel;
 - (c) To organize, in co-operation with a Member State in Africa, a pilot centre for the production and testing of audio-visual materials and equipment for adult education;
 - (d) To support the work of the Latin American Institute for Educational Films (\$101,500), it being understood that direct financial assistance by Unesco will not be continued beyond 1966; and

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- (e) To assist Member States in developing their national audio-visual services and techniques for educational purposes, and to this end, to participate in such activities of Member States, at their request.
- 5.14 Documentation and research in mass communication
- 5.141 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and with national, regional and international organizations, and particularly the International Association for Mass Communication Research, the International Council for Film and Television and the International Centre of Films for Children:
- (a) To collect and disseminate information on the development and improvement of the mass communication media and on their use for furthering the objectives of Unesco; and
 - (b) To assist in the development of research on the techniques of the mass communication media and on the influence they exert on the public.
- 5.2 Public information and promotion of international understanding
- 5.201 The General Conference
- Realizing the important contribution that can be made by mass communication means to the promotion of international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare and to the development of public understanding and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and of the organizations of the United Nations system,
- 1. Invites Member States to encourage the use of mass communication means to serve the purposes of the Organization as defined in Article I of the Constitution: "To contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations";
 - 2. Invites the Director-General to select, according to the degree of their contribution to the purposes of the Organization as defined in Article I of the Constitution, the activities within the programme of Unesco to which special attention should be given by the Secretariat's public information services, particularly activities related to the United Nations Development Decade.
- 5.21 Press and publications
- 5.211 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with appropriate national and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the National Commissions and the information services of the United Nations, in press activities designed to promote international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare and to increase knowledge of Unesco and the organizations of the United Nations system and in particular:
- (a) To assist publishers, editors and writers by providing them with information and documentation, including "Unesco Features";
 - (b) To publish, and arrange for the publication of, the "Unesco Chronicle" in Arabic, English, French and Spanish;
 - (c) To publish, and arrange for the publication of, the "Unesco Courier" in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Spanish; and

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(d) To publish pamphlets, booklets and information manuals.

5.22 Radio and visual information

5.221 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with appropriate national and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the National Commissions and the information services of the United Nations, in activities designed to promote the use of radio broadcasting and visual media in the service of international understanding and co-operation for the purposes of peace and human welfare and to increase knowledge of Unesco and the organizations of the United Nations system; to supply these organizations with documentation, sound and visual elements and technical facilities; and, in co-operation with them, to produce and distribute

(a) Radio programmes;

(b) Television programmes;

(c) Films;

(d) Photographs, photo sheets and filmstrips.

5.222 The Director-General is authorized to award, with the help of an international jury, a prize to the director of the feature film, produced during 1963-1964, judged to contribute most effectively to public appreciation of an outstanding achievement in education, science or culture resulting from international co-operation.

5.23 Public liaison

5.231 With a view to increasing public knowledge and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and of the organizations of the United Nations system and thereby promoting international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare:

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5.2311 Member States are invited:

(a) To adapt, reproduce and distribute information materials to institutions and individuals and to encourage and assist the organization of exhibitions and other suitable manifestations;

(b) To assist the establishment and development of appropriate non-governmental organizations, including United Nations Associations and Unesco Clubs; and

(c) To issue postage stamps featuring Unesco's aims and activities.

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5.2312 The Director-General is authorized:

(a) To supply National Commissions, non-governmental organizations, adult education agencies and other similar groups with information materials and to assist them in adapting and publishing such materials and in arranging educational activities for adults, including meetings and seminars; and

(b) To promote voluntary assistance projects, such as provision of equipment and personal services, on the part of non-governmental organizations, through the Unesco Gift Coupon programme and similar activities.

5.232 The Director-General is authorized to continue the operation of the Unesco Coupon

Mass Communication

Schemes, as a means of facilitating the flow of books, films and scientific materials and educational travels, on a self-financing basis, as authorized by resolutions 5.33 and 5.34 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956).

- 5.233 The Director-General is authorized to continue the operation of the Visitors Service, including the gift shop and the philatelic mail service, as a means of diffusing knowledge of the Organization, on a self-financing basis, as authorized by resolution 5.14 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958).
- 5.24 Anniversaries of great personalities and events
- 5.241 The General Conference,
Desirous of ensuring that the commemoration of the anniversaries of great men and events shall effectively contribute to wide familiarity with those names and events which have really left a deep imprint on the development of human society and world culture;
Authorizes the Director-General:
- (a) To invite National Commissions to submit a list of anniversaries of great personalities and events in the fields of education, science and culture which those commissions or other organizations in their respective countries propose to commemorate in the course of each two-year period beginning with the period 1965-1966;
 - (b) To publish a list of such anniversaries in the form of a two-year calendar and to distribute it to National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and the press;
 - (c) To use the two-year calendar as a guide to the services of the Secretariat for the purpose of publishing articles, preparing programmes, etc. , in so far as it may be useful for the execution of the Organization' s programme; and
 - (d) To invite all Member States wishing action to be undertaken beyond the scope of the above-mentioned activities to submit to the General Conference a draft resolution to that effect together with a work plan, and, if necessary, an estimate of the financial implications.

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INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

6. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE
- 6.1 International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture
- 6.11 Member States are invited:
- (a) To encourage the creation and development of national machinery, both governmental and non-governmental, which can ensure continuing and increasing relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture with other Member States and with appropriate international organizations, as a means of improving international communications for the purpose of understanding and co-operation between peoples; and
 - (b) To communicate to the Director-General information concerning their activities in promoting, through bilateral or multilateral means, international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, including the texts of agreements concluded between States and information concerning the implementation of such agreements, and the structure and functions of national bodies having responsibilities for promoting such relations and exchanges.
- 6.12 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to maintain a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information, to make studies, to provide advisory services and to develop consultation on international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, particularly:
- (a) By issuing the following publications:
 - (i) "Study Abroad: International Handbook, Fellowships, Scholarships, Educational Exchanges";
 - (ii) "Vacations Abroad: Courses, Study Tours, Work Camps";
 - (iii) "Handbook of International Exchanges in Education, Science and Culture and Mass Communication";
 - (iv) "Directory of Former Unesco Fellows";
 - (b) By undertaking studies and surveys in specific fields of interest to Unesco and at the request of organizations of the United Nations system;
 - (c) By developing consultation concerning the methods and techniques of international exchange; and
 - (d) By providing assistance to Member States, at their request, in developing national services.
- 6.13 The General Conference;
Recalling its resolution 6.12 adopted at its eleventh session, in which it authorized the Director-General to prepare, in accordance with resolution 803 (XXX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council, draft principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional and international action regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture,
Noting the progress made in this project, with the help of the committee of experts

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called by the Director-General in February 1962, resulting in a draft text submitted to the twelfth session,

Noting also the comments made on this draft text by an expert committee of governmental representatives meeting before the twelfth session,

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To transmit the draft text and the comments thereon made by the committee of experts to the governments of Member States and to other interested international organizations , inviting them to communicate to him their comments; and
- (b) To report on the matter to the General Conference at its thirteenth session, taking into account the views of governments and other interested international organizations , and to submit a revised draft text for adoption by the General Conference.

6.2 Promotion of study, teaching and training abroad

6.21 Member States are invited to encourage the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes:

- (a) By increasing the number of fellowships and grants for study abroad;
- (b) By promoting awards for fellowships and study grants under Unesco sponsorship; and
- (c) By providing for the reception and orientation of persons studying abroad, in particular specialists, teachers, workers and young people.

6.22 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations , to encourage the international exchange of persons and facilities for study, training and teaching abroad, in particular:

- (a) By providing, on request, technical advice to Member States and to international and national organizations on the planning and administration of programmes for study and training abroad;
- (b) By stimulating, among Member States, the creation of more fellowships and grants for study abroad in Unesco fields of interest, particularly those of the Major Projects, for the training of university staff in Africa, and training of university teachers in the basic sciences in Latin America;
- (c) By ensuring continuing relations between the Secretariat and former holders of Unesco fellowships and travel grants, as a means of stimulating their interest and participation in Unesco's programme; and
- (d) By taking practical measures to develop opportunities for teaching abroad through assisting African Member States and Associate Members in meeting their needs for foreign staff of the secondary, post-secondary and university levels of education for the academic years 1963-1964 and 1964-1965.

6.3 Fellowship administration

6.31 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) To plan, award and administer, in co-operation with Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations , fellowships and study and travel grants, financed entirely or in part by Unesco in support of selected activities within its Regular programme;
- (b) To plan, award and administer fellowships and study and travel grants in projects authorized under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or under the United Nations Special Fund;

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- (c) To administer, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate international or national governmental and non-governmental organizations, and at their request, fellowships financed by them for study abroad in fields related to Unesco's programme; and
 - (d) To take appropriate measures, in co-operation with Member States, to ascertain the occupation of holders of Unesco fellowships and training grants after completion of their studies abroad, with a view to evaluating the effectiveness of the international training programme.
- 6.4 Promotion of international study for members of youth and adult education organizations
- 6.41 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international, regional and national governmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote opportunities for study and teaching abroad, and to this end, to award travel and study grants to:
 - (a) Individuals and groups of manual and non-manual workers within Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America;
 - (b) Adult education teachers;
 - (c) Leaders of international and national youth and student organizations;
 - (d) Women adult education leaders; and
 - (e) Leaders of teachers' organizations.
- 6.5 Briefing centre for international experts (Bois du Rocher)
- 6.51 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the participating organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate international and regional organizations:
 - (a) To maintain and operate a residential centre at the Bois du Rocher for the briefing of experts appointed to field assignments under the Regular, Technical Assistance and Special Fund programmes of the participating agencies; and
 - (b) To administer the Bois du Rocher Briefing Centre Fund, as authorized by resolution 6.51 (paragraphs b and c) adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session.

Relations with Member States

RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

7. RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

7.1 Assistance to National Commissions

7.11 Member States are invited to give full effect to Article VII of the Constitution by establishing National Commissions comprising representatives of their governments and of national groups concerned with problems of education, science, culture and mass communication, and by providing these National Commissions with staff and financial resources to enable them to discharge their duties successfully.

7.12 The Director-General is authorized to assist National Commission:

- (a) By affording the secretaries of National Commissions periodic opportunities of studying the work of the Organization at its Headquarters;
- (b) By furnishing technical and financial help to regional conferences of National Commissions in Africa, Arabic-speaking States and Asia, to be convened by a commission in each region;
- (c) By furnishing technical and financial help for the activities of National Commissions;
- (d) By promoting the translation, adaptation and publication by National Commissions of Unesco publications and documents in languages other than English, French and Spanish; and
- (e) By publishing appropriate documentation for the information of National Commissions, including the Directory of National Commissions.

7.2 Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States

7.21 The Director-General is authorized to participate in the activities of Member States at the national, regional or international level, in accordance with the following principles, criteria and conditions:

A. Principles

1. All Member States are eligible for assistance under this programme in the fields specified by General Conference resolutions. Those Member States which do not receive aid under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance may also, to the limited extent provided for in this chapter, receive aid in fields eligible under the Expanded Programme.
2. Aid may be granted only upon a written request to the Director-General by a Member State, or a group of Member States or by an intergovernmental organization.
3. Aid may be granted to:
 - (a) Member States or Associate Members;
 - (b) Non-self-governing territories or trust territories upon the written request of the Member States responsible for the conduct of the territory's international relations;

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- (c) National non-governmental institutions of an educational, scientific or cultural character, on condition that:
 - (i) the institution is located in a Member State or Associate Member or in a territory mentioned under sub-paragraph (b) above;
 - (ii) the institution is actively engaged in furthering the aims of Unesco;
 - (iii) the application is submitted to the Director-General on behalf of the institution by the government of the Member State concerned; and
 - (iv) the government of the Member State concerned assumes responsibility for fulfilling the conditions set forth in section C below;
 - (d) International and regional non-governmental institutions of an educational, scientific or cultural character, on condition that:
 - (i) the institution is located in a Member State or Associate Member or in a territory mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) above;
 - (ii) the institution is actively engaged in furthering the aims of Unesco;
 - (iii) the application is submitted to the Director-General on behalf of the institution by the government of any Member State whose nationals or institutions, either public or private, participate in the activities of the institution; and
 - (iv) the government of the Member State concerned assumes responsibility for fulfilling the conditions set forth in section C below.
 - (e) Intergovernmental organizations, where the aid requested relates to activities of direct interest to several Member States and is closely connected with the programme of Unesco.
4. Aid will be extended only on the basis of a written agreement between Unesco and the government or governments or the intergovernmental organization concerned. Such agreement may also be made with a National Commission for Unesco when duly empowered by the government of the requesting Member State or Associate Member. The agreement will specify the form and manner of the aid, and will incorporate by reference the conditions of participation listed in section C below, together with such other conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.
5. Aid may take the form of the provision of specialists or of fellowships; it may also take the form of equipment and documentation. In the case of seminars, meetings or conferences aid may also take the form of translation and interpretation services, travel of participants, or consultant and other services.
6. In exceptional cases, aid may also be extended to limited and specific projects in the form of a financial participation, provided that:
- (i) the amount is not in excess of \$10,000, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference;
 - (ii) the Director-General decides that such assistance is the most effective means of implementing Unesco's programme in the fields specified by the General Conference; and
 - (iii) appropriate financial estimates of the proposed projects are supplied.

B. Criteria

7. In selecting the requests to be granted, the Director-General shall be guided by the following criteria:
- (a) The urgency of the need for the aid requested;
 - (b) The difficulty of finding locally the equivalent of the type of aid requested;
 - (c) The prospect that the aid provided by Unesco will play a significant part in the overall social progress of the Member State concerned (consideration will be given to the degree of prior preparation for the project);

Relations with Member States

- (d) The ability of the Member State or other recipient to make effective and timely use of the aid provided, consideration being given in particular to the prospects for the training of local (counterpart) personnel when specialists are provided;
- (e) The extent to which the project or its results, on account of their wide significance, can be applied to situations elsewhere. Special consideration will be given in this connexion to demonstration, pilot and training projects;
- (f) The encouragement of international or interdisciplinary projects calling for the co-operation of specialists from different countries or in diverse fields of research and teaching;
- (g) The desirability of achieving an equitable geographical distribution of aid and having regard to assistance given by Unesco under other programmes, including the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund.

C. Conditions

8. Aid will be granted upon acceptance of the following conditions by the Member State or organization concerned:
- (a) It shall assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes to which aid is rendered;
 - (b) It shall co-operate with Unesco and its Participation programme personnel in the project;
 - (c) It shall associate its technical staff with the work and assist the Unesco Participation programme personnel in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required for the performance of their duties;
 - (d) It shall provide secretarial, translation, interpretation and office services for Unesco Participation programme personnel and pay their telecommunication expenses, medical expenses and transportation costs for official travel within the country of duty;
 - (e) Except as otherwise provided herein, it shall make a contribution towards the costs of any approved projects by paying to Unesco an amount equivalent to 12 1/2% of the total costs of expert services provided by Unesco in connexion therewith, as shown in the books of the Organization at the close of the year in which these services are provided. Unesco shall submit an invoice to the government stating the amount due, which amount shall be payable in local currency at the beginning of the following year.

The Director-General may grant a temporary exemption from such contribution for limited periods upon being shown to his satisfaction that the current budget of the country is dislocated by extraordinary circumstances (such as natural calamities, civil disorders or foreign invasion), or that the country has a deficit budgetary situation due to abnormal circumstances, or that the amount of contribution to be paid constitutes, or is likely to constitute, a disproportionate charge on the national budget. In this connexion, the Director-General shall take into consideration any relevant decisions of the Technical Assistance Board.

The 12 1/2% contribution shall not be required for expert services to projects which by their nature are clearly international or regional, i.e. projects the direct benefits of which are not confined to one Member State but are shown, to the satisfaction of the Director-General, as accruing to several Member States. Aid under the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values would normally satisfy this criterion. Further, the 12 1/2% contribution shall not be required for aid to international or regional projects when:

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- (i) the request for aid is presented by more than one participant Member State or by an intergovernmental organization; or
 - (ii) more than one Member State makes a financial contribution to the project; or
 - (iii) the governing or executing body of the project includes representatives of more than one Member State; or
 - (iv) seminars, symposia and meetings of experts assisted include representatives of three or more Member States.
- (f) It shall, in the case of a financial participation, submit a report and accounting for all funds to the Director-General at the close of the project and at such other times as the Director-General may determine, and return to Unesco any funds not used for project purposes.
- (g) It shall pay, where aid is granted in the form of fellowships, the cost of passports, visas, medical examination and the salary of the fellow while he is abroad. It shall guarantee the employment of the fellow, upon his return, in the field for which he was trained.
- (h) It shall maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by Unesco from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery. Unless and until Unesco specifically agrees otherwise in writing, all such property shall remain the property of Unesco.
- (i) It shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against Unesco, against its personnel, or against other persons performing services under this resolution, and shall hold Unesco and the above-named persons harmless in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations under this resolution, except where it is agreed by Unesco and the Member State concerned that such claims or liabilities arise from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.
- (j) In establishing lists of invitations to seminars, meetings or conferences it shall follow the rules, where they exist, or the practices, of the Organization.
- (k) In all matters connected with the Unesco Participation programme, it shall apply to Unesco, its property, funds and assets and to its officials, whether or not they are engaged on any project which is the subject of a special agreement made in pursuance hereof, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.
- (l) It shall grant to Participation programme personnel who are officials of Unesco the privileges and immunities set out in Articles VI and VII of the above-mentioned convention.
- It shall accord to Participation programme personnel who are not officials of Unesco, the privileges and immunities provided for in paragraph 3 of Annex IV to the above-mentioned convention; the remuneration of such personnel shall not be subject to taxation and they shall be immune from all immigration restrictions and alien registration. No restriction shall be imposed on the rights of entry and sojourn of any persons mentioned in this sub-paragraph or of any persons invited to attend meetings, seminars, conferences or training courses; further, no restriction shall be imposed upon the right of departure of such persons except as a consequence of acts or omissions unconnected with the Unesco Participation programme.
9. Subject to any special agreements between Unesco and the Member State or organization concerned, Unesco shall pay:
- (a) The fees or salaries and allowances of its Participation programme personnel;
 - (b) The transportation and subsistence costs of such personnel during their travel to and return from the point of entry into the country of duty;
 - (c) The cost of any other travel of such personnel outside the country of duty;

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- (d) Travel per diem allowances for personnel on official travel within the country of duty;
 - (e) Stipends, book allowances, travel costs and tuition fees of fellows;
 - (f) The purchase price of any equipment or supplies provided by Unesco, together with the cost of transportation to and from the point of entry into the country where they will be used.
10. Where the Member State requests the provision of operational assistance ("UNESCOPAS") personnel to carry out a Participation programme project, the Director-General may grant such exemption from the application of provisions of this resolution as may be necessary.

7.3 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

7.31 The General Conference,

Having considered the report on Unesco's activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance submitted by the Director-General pursuant to resolution 7.41 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session,

Noting with satisfaction the contribution already made by the Technical Assistance programme to the improvement of living conditions in certain regions of the world,

Recognizing that Unesco must continue to participate in this co-operative programme of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Noting also the continuation, on an experimental basis, of a biennial programme, the adoption of a system of project programming, the increase in the proportion of funds to be devoted to regional projects to 15% of the overall resources available for the field programme, the abolition of the system of planning shares of the participating organizations, and the elimination of agency sub-totals from country planning targets,

Invites Member States:

- (a) To take all appropriate measures to ensure the most effective use of the technical assistance provided by Unesco, including the planning and preparation of projects, the provision of counterpart staff and necessary financial resources, adequate facilities for Unesco's experts, the installation and full use of equipment, the employment on the projects of the fellows trained by Unesco, and the continuation of the projects on termination of Unesco's assistance;
- (b) To establish in their Ministries of Education or other appropriate government agencies, preferably in co-operation with the Unesco National Commissions, machinery to co-ordinate all the requests made to Unesco for assistance under its various programmes, in the context of their national development plans; and
- (c) To continue to take all steps necessary in conjunction with their national governmental and non-governmental agencies for the release, secondment or loan, without prejudice to their rights and privileges, of experts needed for Unesco's activities, and to assist in the training of Unesco fellowship holders;

Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To continue to plan and to carry out, in co-operation with Member States and in close consultation with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as integrated parts of Unesco's overall programme;
- (b) To report regularly to the Executive Board and to the General Conference on the activities of Unesco under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and
- (c) In response to resolution 908 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, to prepare for submission to the Executive Board at its 65th or 66th session a report describing:

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- (i) the procedures for the recruitment of experts at present applied by the Organization with an evaluation of their suitability for continued use under the conditions expected in the future;
 - (ii) the briefing of experts undertaken at the Bois du Rocher centre and assessing the contribution of this briefing to the success of the experts' missions; and
 - (iii) the measures which he proposes to take in consultation with the Technical Assistance Board and other Specialized Agencies in response to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council referred to above;
- Requests the Executive Board to take such further action as it considers necessary in the light of the Director-General's report and to report accordingly to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

7.4 Special Fund

7.41 The General Conference.

Conscious of the urgent needs of Unesco's Member States for international aid in achieving accelerated development of their economic and social infrastructure, Recognizing the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Special Fund in helping to establish pre-investment activities which contribute to the acceleration of development,

Noting with approval that the Special Fund has entrusted to Unesco, as Executing Agency, responsibility for the operation of educational and scientific projects in a large number of countries,

Noting further the report of the Director-General on the assistance given by the Organization to Member States and to the Special Fund in the preparation of requests and implementation of projects,

Desirous of ensuring the continuance of Unesco's collaboration with the Special Fund on the lines laid down by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 1240 (XIII) (1958) as defined in the agreement concluded between the Organization and the Special Fund on 6 October 1959 and in accordance with resolution 7.5 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960),

1. Invites Member States to continue to examine, in co-operation with the Director-General of Unesco and the directors of Special Fund programmes as required, in the light of their needs and in the context of their own development plans, the fields and the types of projects eligible for assistance under the Special Fund; and
2. Authorizes the Director-General:
 - (a) To assist Member States in formulating requests for assistance coming within Unesco's purview according to the principles and criteria set forth by the General Assembly and to the directives and procedures laid down by the Special Fund;
 - (b) To co-operate with the Special Fund in the technical study of such requests;
 - (c) To accept, on behalf of the Organization, the responsibilities of an executing agency for projects approved by the Special Fund and coming within the purview of the Organization and, in close co-operation with the Member States concerned, to take all the steps necessary for the discharge of these responsibilities;
 - (d) To report regularly to the Executive Board and the General Conference on the co-operation of the Organization with the Special Fund and Member States on the activities undertaken in the execution of this resolution; and
 - (e) To request the United Nations Special Fund to reconsider its present limitations with regard to number of enrolments and to sponsor projects designed to promote the training of teachers for teacher institutions and secondary schools in the developing countries in accordance with the degree of cultural development of each country.

Relations with Member States

7.5 Special account for the implementation of the programme of Unesco

7.51 The General Conference

1. Invites Member States to make voluntary financial contributions so as to assist Unesco in meeting such urgent and special needs of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture as cannot be met by the Regular budget of Unesco and for which a request would not be eligible for participation in the United Nations Special Fund;
2. Authorizes the Director-General to receive voluntary financial contributions from governmental or private sources in Member States, into a special account, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) Contributions shall be made in easily usable currencies;
 - (b) Contributions shall be made without limitation as to use in a specific recipient country or for a specific activity;
 - (c) To the end that the multilateral character of the Organization shall be strictly respected, negotiations for the use of contributions shall not take place between contributing and receiving nations;
 - (d) In accordance with the provisions of Articles 6.6 and 11.3 of the Financial Regulations, contributions shall be the object of distinct accounting procedures and their receipt and utilization shall be reported separately in the annual report of the Director-General;
 - (e) The unexpended balance, at the end of a financial period, shall be carried forward to the following financial period;
3. Authorizes the Director-General to determine the utilization of the contributions to the special account in consultation with the Executive Board and subject to the resolutions of the General Conference.

7.6 Provision to Member States of executive officials on request (UNESCOPAS)

7.61 The General Conference,

Recognizing the temporary need for assistance to Member States to aid them in achieving efficient organization and administration of their programmes for economic and social development in the fields of education, science and culture,

Noting with interest the requests by governments of some Member States for the Organization to provide operational and executive personnel in these fields and the action taken thereon by the Director-General,

Authorizes the Director-General to continue:

- (a) To supply, on request, to Member States and Associate Members, under a programme to be called UNESCOPAS and on conditions similar to the United Nations OPEX programme, the temporary services of specialists in Unesco's fields of competence and of teachers, recruited on an international basis, who will perform duties of an operational or executive character defined by the requesting governments, as servants of these governments, in projects for which the Director-General is satisfied that such services are required to ensure, within the financial resources available, the effective attainment of the objectives of the projects as approved by the General Conference or by the authority for which the Organization is acting as Executing Agency;
- (b) To assist the governments concerned to meet the cost of the employment of such specialists;
- (c) To arrange with the governments and with the specialists and teachers the terms and conditions of employment of the latter;
- (d) To ensure by agreement with the governments that arrangements shall be made

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for the training of national personnel, with the active participation of UNESCO PAS personnel, to enable them to take over as soon as possible the responsibilities of the internationally recruited specialists and teachers; and

- (e) To co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the operation of the United Nations OPEX programme in meeting requests for high level administrative staff required in governmental ministries dealing with Unesco fields; and

Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the operation of the scheme.

7.7 Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere

7.71 The Director-General is authorized to maintain the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose of assisting Member States in the region to take part in the implementation of the Organization's programme with regard to the development of National Commissions and cultural activities.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

8. GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

8.1 Unesco's participation in the United Nations Development **Decade**/¹

The General Conference,

Considering that the United Nations General Assembly, at its XVIth session, in its resolution 1710 (XVI), declared the current decade to be the "United Nations Development Decade" and invited all agencies of the United Nations system to join in this world-wide endeavour,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, at its XXXIVth session, after considering the report of the Secretary-General (H/3613) presenting proposals for intensified national and international action programmes during this Decade, adopted, in its resolutions 916 and 920 (XXXIV) a series of measures for the implementation of this common undertaking,

Having studied the report of the Director-General (12 C/34 and Addendum), including the proposals contained in Annex II of that document concerning Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming its adherence to the objectives adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

1. States that Unesco should, within its fields of competence, assume the full rôle allotted to it in the Decade in accordance with the principles and forms of its participation in this concerted action, as defined in paragraph 6 hereunder;
2. Appeals to Member States and Associate Members of Unesco to take all necessary action at the national level, in the spheres of education, science, culture and mass communication, with a view to the attainment of the objectives of the Decade;
3. Expresses its conviction that it is a matter of urgency to give effect to resolution 1378 (XIV) of the United Nations General Assembly concerning general and complete disarmament, so that part of the resources thus released may be devoted to meeting the pressing needs of the developing countries in these fields;
4. Stresses the importance of the action taken by the Organization to focus attention on the vital part played by education and human resources as factors in balanced economic and social development;
5. Approves the general outline of Unesco's contribution to the Decade as set forth in document 12 C/34, Annex II, with due regard to the relevant decisions of the General Conference concerning the Organization's Programme and Budget for 1963-1964;
6. Decides that Unesco's participation in the Decade should be based on the following principles :
 - (a) Programmes should be selected according to a strict order of priorities, in the light of resolution 8.62 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

Programme

- and with due regard to the criteria of efficiency, urgency, flexibility and balance;
- (b) The major effort should be brought to bear mainly on the long-term programmes adopted by the Organization, in particular, activities aiming at the eradication of illiteracy and at the training of national senior personnel in the developing countries;
 - (c) The concept of development should include economic and social factors, as well as the moral and cultural values on which depend the full development of the human personality and the dignity of man in society;
 - (d) Aid for development should be conceived from both the qualitative and the quantitative points of view throughout Unesco's programme as a whole;
 - (e) An appropriate correlation should be established between the resources marshalled, on the one hand, and the needs of peoples in the developing countries and the aims to be achieved, on the other hand, so as to translate into reality the high hopes engendered by the Decade;
 - (f) With this object, provision should be made, with due regard to quantitative and qualitative factors, for a gradual expansion of Unesco's programme over the next few years, through the employment both of the Organization's budgetary resources and of the extra-budgetary resources derived, in particular, from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, with a view to the attainment of the overall objectives set for the Decade;
 - (g) Inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation between the organizations of the United Nations family should be ensured in accordance with the methods and procedures described in the statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (12 C/34, Annex III);
7. Invites the Director-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the activities of Unesco which will constitute its contribution to the Decade for the years 1963-1964, on the basis of the principles set forth above and of the relevant decisions of the General Conference regarding the Organization's programme for this two-year period;
8. Further invites the Director-General to communicate to Member States the General Conference's decisions concerning the Decade and to seek their comments and suggestions with regard thereto, when he consults them about the Organization's programme for 1965-1966,

8.2 The role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples/¹

The General Conference,

Having heard the report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 8.2 of the eleventh session of the General Conference concerning the rôle of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples,

Recognizing that the Organization has made a contribution to the attainment and strengthening of independence of colonial countries and peoples by helping them to accelerate their educational, scientific and cultural progress and to prepare for the opportunities and problems of full independence,

Convinced that Unesco should and can make its most direct contribution to peoples in the process of attaining nationhood, and to newly-independent nations, by assisting in their educational planning related to economic and social development and in the implementation of their programmes of education, science and

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

General Resolutions

culture, and by responding promptly and effectively to their requests for aid in these fields;

Considering that one of the decisive conditions for rapidly overcoming any harmful social and economic consequences of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is the eradication of illiteracy and the training in the shortest possible time of adequate national personnel for the development of the national economy and culture,

Conscious of the continuing need for Unesco's services to these ends,

Authorizes the Director-General to continue and to intensify his efforts in this direction, ensuring that the implementation of resolution 8.2 of the eleventh session of the General Conference is given an increasingly prominent place in the practical activities of the Organization. To these ends, while executing the Unesco programme for 1963-1964 and preparing future programmes and work plans, particular attention should be paid to the problems of overcoming educational, scientific and cultural underdevelopment of countries which have recently won their national independence or are endeavouring to attain it;

Requests the Director-General, with a view to helping such States to gain maximum benefits from the economic and social aid available to them, to co-ordinate the assistance provided by Unesco with that available from the United Nations and related agencies, and to direct it towards those requirements considered to be most essential to the rapid economic and social progress of newly independent nations and peoples;

Instructs the Director-General:

1. To carry forward, within the framework of studies forming part of the Organization's programme, research on any harmful consequences of colonialism in the fields of education, science and culture, with a view to promoting the practical implementation of measures designed to eliminate such consequences, and to strengthen the principles of racial and cultural equality;
2. To make full use of the information services of Unesco, in keeping with resolution 8.2 of the eleventh session of the General Conference and the present resolution, and to this end, to use more extensively the appropriate publications of Unesco; and
3. To prepare and submit a report for consideration by the General Conference at its thirteenth session on progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

8.3 Specific questions of method and of instruments of action of Unesco/ ¹

The General Conference,

Having decided to review the question of methods and instruments of action of the Organization as set forth in the Introduction to document 12 C/5,

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Executive Board on the subject,

8.31 I. Major Projects

Having examined the question of Major Projects as a method of furthering the aims and activities of Unesco,

Having noted the observations and views expressed during the discussion by the Programme Commission in the course of this examination,

Approves the new approach for concentrating the Organization's activities, including those related to the Major Projects;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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8.32

II. Centres and institutes

Having examined the question of Unesco's financial assistance to centres and institutes created by it or under its auspices, embodied in the Introduction to the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (document 12 C/5) and more particularly paragraph 76 thereof,
Having further noted the observations and views expressed during the discussion by the Programme Commission in the course of this examination,
Approves the principle of setting time-limits for Unesco's financial assistance to such centres and institutes, taking into account the particular circumstances of each case;

8.33

III. Publications

Having examined the report of the Director-General concerning publications in the Introduction to document 12 C/5,
Reaffirming the directives concerning publications contained in resolution 8.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session,
Taking into consideration the great importance which the Organization's publishing activities have had in 1961-1962,
Bearing in mind the importance of continually improving Unesco's publishing activities,
Conscious that the Organization's publications should play an increasingly important part in attaining the Organization's basic objectives,
Noting the need for more detailed directives concerning the content of publications,
Instructs the Director-General, after holding appropriate preliminary consultations, to put before the Executive Board, at its session to be held in the autumn of 1963, preliminary proposals concerning Unesco publications to be annexed to the preliminary outline of the Programme and Budget for 1965-1966;
Requests the Executive Board to study this question and report thereon to the General Conference at its thirteenth session; and
Calls on Member States, National Commissions for Unesco and international non-governmental organizations to assist the executive bodies of the Organization in every possible way to achieve its objectives in the field of publications;

8.34

IV. Conferences and meetings

Considering that, in 1961-1962, some of the conferences and meetings included in the Approved Programme did not fully produce all the results expected, for the particular reason that Member States were not given sufficient time to prepare for them,
Holding it to be essential that Member States and the Secretariat should be able to carry out the thorough studies necessary for conferences and meetings convened by the Organization,
Noting that participation in too many conferences and meetings can disrupt the work of the national agencies concerned,
Noting also that the number of meetings provided for in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 is more than 20% greater than in the last budgetary period, and that the amounts allocated to them are more than 40% greater,
Believing that, in agreement with the Member States directly concerned, some of the proposed conferences might with advantage be replaced, when appropriate, by meetings of experts, and that others might be postponed until the next budgetary period so that better preparations could be made for them,
Believing on the other hand that it is desirable to avoid, in so far as possible, the

elimination or postponing of those meetings, seminars and symposia which are likely to further the progress of education and the training of qualified personnel in the developing countries,

Recognizing the desirability of convening conferences and meetings of the same participants on the same or similar subjects less frequently than at present and, whenever appropriate, of convening joint, or, if opportune, simultaneous meetings with other international organizations ,

Desirous of taking all necessary steps to develop a rational and precise schedule of conferences, in order to permit the most effective use of available resources and to produce all the results expected,

Requests the Director-General, acting in agreement with the Executive Board:

- (a) To give special attention to these considerations in the preparation of the programme for 1965-1966; and
- (b) To review, in the light of prevailing circumstances, the list of the meetings included in the work plan for 1963-1964, with a view to transforming, postponing or eliminating, where appropriate, some of these meetings, taking into account all the considerations stated in the present resolution;

8.35

V. Subventions and contracts

Having reviewed subventions and contracts with non-governmental organizations as a means of executing the programme,

Noting the importance of subventions as a method, the need for determining their use in each individual case, and the importance of any change in policy being gradual,

Noting also the growing importance of contracts as a means of obtaining specific services from non-governmental organizations,

Decides to review this question at its thirteenth session on the basis of the report to be submitted by the Executive Board and the Director-General in accordance with Directive VIII.3 of the Directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations, and in the light of the different opinions expressed at this session.

8.4

Conferences and meetings

8.41

General classification of conferences and meetings / ¹

The General Conference,

Having at its eleventh session requested the Executive Board to undertake, on the basis of documentation submitted by the Director-General, a general study of the classification of the various categories of meetings that may be convened by Unesco (11 C/Resolution 8.6411,

Having considered the results of the study undertaken by the Executive Board in compliance with the above-mentioned resolution (12 C/20),

Expressing its appreciation to the Executive Board and the Director-General for the valuable work performed in the preparation of the study,

Considering that it is of paramount importance for the Conference to determine rules for convening meetings,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

Programme

Approves the "Summary Table of a General Classification of the Various Categories of Meetings convened by Unesco" appearing in Annex II of document 12 C/20,1 with the following amendments:

Section A, I. International conferences of States

1. In (l)(ii) after the words "Submitted to the conference for adoption" insert the following sentence: "The conference cannot, however, modify the terms of reference as determined by the, General Conference. "
2. In (m)(ii) after the words "Submitted to the conference for adoption" insert the following sentence: "The conference cannot, however, change its composition as determined by the General Conference."

Section A, II. Other intergovernmental meetings

3. In (l)(ii) after the words "Submitted to the meeting for adoption" insert the following sentence: "The meeting cannot, however, change its terms of reference as determined by the competent organ of Unesco."
4. In (m)(ii) after the words "Submitted to the meeting for adoption" insert the following sentence: "The meeting cannot, however, change its composition as determined by the competent organ of Unesco. "
5. Insert a new paragraph as follows: "With respect to certain intergovernmental meetings whose composition, terms of reference and convening are defined in legal instruments adopted outside of Unesco, but for the organization of which the Unesco Secretariat bears some responsibility, the practices of Unesco as defined in the 'Summary Table of a General Classification of the Various Categories of Meetings Convened by Unesco' and approved by the General Conference shall prevail in all matters not covered by the said instruments. "

Section A, III. Non-governmental conferences

6. In (l)(ii) after the words "Submitted to the Conference for adoption (Rules of Procedure. . . Rule 5, by implication). (See also 60 EX/19, paragraph 38.)" insert the following sentence: "The conference cannot, however, change its terms of reference as determined by the General Conference or by the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General as the case may be."
7. In (m)(ii) after the words "Submitted to the Conference for adoption (see document 61 EX/19, paragraph 38)" insert the following sentence: "The conference cannot, however, change its composition as determined by the General Conference or the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General as the case may be."

Section B , IV. International congresses

8. In (g)(ii) insert after the phrase ". . .or in some other way" the following words: "to be decided by the Executive Board".

Decides that the provisions of this Summary Table as amended shall be applicable to all meetings convened by Unesco.

1. This summary table, as amended, appears as Part D of the present volume, pp. 151 to 160.

Decides to amend the Rules of Procedure for the calling of international conferences of States/¹ as follows:

- (a) Insert after the present paragraph 2 of Rule 8, a new paragraph 3 as follows:
"Each conference shall adopt its final agenda and its final rules of procedure, except that those items of the provisional agenda and those provisions of the provisional rules of procedure which deal with the terms of reference and the composition of the conference may not be changed."
- (b) Renumber the present paragraph 3 as paragraph 4.

Decides to amend the Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences/¹ as follows:

- (a) Insert after the present Rule 3 a new Rule 4, as follows "Each non-governmental conference shall adopt its final agenda and its final rules of procedure except that those items of the provisional agenda and those provisions of the provisional rules of procedure which deal with the terms of reference and the composition of the conference may not be changed."
- (b) Renumber present Rules 4 and 5 as 5 and 6.

8.42 Participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character /2

The General Conference,

Taking note of the report by the Director-General on the participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character (12 C/21),

Considering the need, already mentioned in resolution 8.642 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, to promote world-wide participation in the activities of Unesco,

Considering that the problems which are within Unesco's special competence can and should be studied by specialists approaching them strictly from the educational, scientific and cultural standpoints alone,

Authorizes the Director-General, experimentally, starting in the 1963-1964 period, to invite to non-representative meetings of a technical character organized by Unesco in the fields of education, science and culture, in addition to specialists who are nationals of Member States of Unesco, specialists who are nationals of States not members of Unesco or of the United Nations, or nationals of territories, chosen for their personal competence and not as representatives of those States or territories; regarding the choice of these specialists, the Director-General will consult international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco; the specialists thus chosen will be invited through these international non-governmental organizations, and will make known through the same channels their intention of attending the meetings in question; and

Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the implementation of this resolution.

8.5 Directives concerning the future programme / ³

The General Conference,

Requests the Director-General and the Executive Board to take into consideration the views expressed in the Programme Commission and the following directives

1. These Rules were adopted by the General Conference at its seventh session (1952). See 7 C/Resolutions 44.1 and 44.2
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.
3. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-third plenary meeting, 12 December 1962.

Programme

and decisions of the General Conference in preparing the future programme and budget:

- (a) The decision on Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade, particularly in the fields of education at all levels and from every aspect, and in those of scientific research and its technological applications; /¹
- (b) The decision on Unesco's rôle in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples; /²
- (c) The decision concerning the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace and international understanding; /³
- (d) The decision on the methods and instruments of action of Unesco; /⁴
- (e) The decision to continue and maintain the unity of the programme, integrating the resources available to Unesco from various sources;
- (f) The desirability of giving special consideration to projects approved by the Programme Commission but which, for budgetary reasons, are not included in the approved programme for 1963-1964, as well as those draft resolutions initially approved by the Programme Commission but later declared not receivable by the General Conference; /⁵
- (g) The need to continue the consolidation of the programme approved for 1963-1964, including the new activities initiated therein, and in this context to give further effect to the principle of concentration on priority tasks; and
- (h) The need to relate the programme proposed to the administrative capacity of the Secretariat.

1. See also resolution 8.1.

2. See also resolution 8.2.

3. See also resolution 1.143.

4. See also resolution 8.3.

5. See Report of the Programme Commission (Annex I), paragraph 628.

QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE BUDGET FOR 1963-1964

9. QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE BUDGET FOR 1963-1964

9.1 Provisional budget ceiling for 1963-1964/ ¹

The General Conference,

Noting that the budget for 1963-1964 will be financed in accordance with the Financial Regulations,

Decides that the provisional budget ceiling for 1963-1964 for the Regular budget of the Organization be fixed at \$39,000,000 and that the provisional assessments on Member States be fixed at \$38,058,000 /²

9.2 Appropriation Resolution for 1963-1964/ ³

The General Conference resolves that:

I. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 1963-1964, the amount of \$39,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the appropriation table as follows:

<u>Appropriation line</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$
PART I. GENERAL POLICY	
1. General Conference	822 909
2. Executive Board	729 836
Total (Part I)	<u>1 552 745</u>
PART II. PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES	
1. Education	8 529 287
1A. Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	1 376 415
2. Natural Sciences	4 387 063
3. Social Sciences	2 809 015
4. Cultural Activities	4 194 999

1. Resolution adopted at the fifteenth plenary meeting on 19 November 1962.

2. This figure was subsequently reduced to \$38,000,000 (see 9.2 - Appropriation Resolution).

3. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission thirty-third plenary meeting, 12 December 1962.

Programme

<u>Appropriation line</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	\$
4A. Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	1 138 218
5. Mass Communication	3 987 703
6. International Exchange Service	1 278 500
7. Relations with Member States	<u>1 817 304</u>
Total (Part II)	29 518 504

PART III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION 4 264 412

PART IV. COMMON SERVICES 3 664 339

Total Appropriation 39 000 000

(b) The total appropriation voted by paragraph (a) above shall be financed by contributions from Member States, according to the scale of assessment determined by the General Conference, after taking into account the following adjustments:

	\$	Amount	\$
Total Appropriation			39 000 000
Less:			
1. Miscellaneous income, and contributions from new Member States for 1961-1962/ ¹	633 000		
2. Contributions by the Economic and Social Council to Unesco Headquarters Costs of the Technical Assistance programme		1 478 000	
3. Estimated contributions from Member States towards local costs for assistance provided under the Participation programme in 1962-1963		116 000	2 227 000
Assessments for financing the 1963-1964 appropriation			36 773 000
Plus :			
Additional assessment for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of advances in 1961-1962/ ²			<u>1 227 000</u>
Total assessments			38 000 000

(c) The total assessment on Member States for 1963-1964 shall, therefore, be \$38,000,000, one-half of which shall be for 1963, and the other half for 1964.

(d) Obligations may be incurred only in accordance with the appropriation table in paragraph (a) above, the programme resolutions for 1963-1964 and other relevant resolutions and regulations of the General Conference.

1. See note 1 on page 89.

2. See note 2 on page 90.

- (e) Subject to paragraph (f) below, the Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines, provided that each transfer is not in excess of \$30,000 and provided further that such transfer does not involve the suppression of any programme activity specifically approved by the General Conference. Such transfers and the reasons therefor shall be reported to the Executive Board at the session following such action. In urgent cases, and as an exception, the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines in excess of \$30,000 provided that he shall inform the members of the Executive Board in writing of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.
- (f) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of documents and publications services on the basis of actual needs, provided that the total expenditure on these services in 1963-1964 shall not exceed \$3,550,000 or such higher figure not involving an increase greater than 10% as the Executive Board may determine in the light of any relevant changes in salaries and allowances, or of unexpected needs arising in the course of the execution of the programme. He shall inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of any transfers made under this authorization and the reasons therefor,
- (g) The Director-General is authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to appropriate funds from donations for activities, designated by the donor, which fall within the programme.
- (h) The total number of established posts at Headquarters and in the field chargeable to the total appropriation in paragraph (a) above shall not exceed 1,300 for 1963-1964.¹

The Director-General may, however, establish additional posts on a provisional basis beyond this total, if he is satisfied that they are essential for the execution of the programme and for the good administration of the Organization, and do not require transfers of funds to be approved by the Executive Board. The creation of such posts shall be submitted for the approval of the Executive Board at its next session.

II. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The Director-General is authorized:

- (i) to receive moneys and other resources from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, allocated to Unesco by, or under the authority of, the General Assembly of the United Nations, for the purpose of financing the Unesco programme of Technical Assistance for 1963-1964;
- (ii) to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for carrying out projects within the framework of Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference at its twelfth session, in accordance with the directives of the Technical Assistance Committee, of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the decisions and procedures of the Technical Assistance Board; and
- (iii) to incur obligations in 1963-1964 for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations, including the system of salaries and allowances, which may be determined by the Technical Assistance Board and by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of Unesco as appropriate.

1. See note 3 on page 90.

Programme

III. United Nations Special Fund

The Director-General is authorized:

- (i) to receive moneys and other resources which may be made available to Unesco by the United Nations Special Fund for the purpose of participating, as executing agency, in the implementation of the projects approved by the Special Fund;
- (ii) to co-operate with the Special Fund in accordance with the directives of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the procedures and decisions of the competent organs of the Special Fund, and in particular to participate, as executing agency, or in co-operation with another executing agency, in the implementation of the projects approved by the Special Fund;
- (iii) to incur obligations for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Special Fund and of Unesco, as appropriate; and
- (iv) to establish the necessary posts within the budgetary limits approved by the Executive Board concerning Headquarters costs for the projects.

IV. Special Account for the implementation of the Unesco programme

- (a) Member States are invited to make voluntary financial contributions to assist Unesco in meeting urgent and special needs of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture, which cannot be met by the Regular budget of Unesco or by the United Nations Special Fund.
- (b) The Director-General is authorized:
 - (i) to receive voluntary financial contributions from governments or private sources in Member States to the Special Account, subject to the conditions set forth by the General Conference in paragraph 2 of resolution 7.51 adopted at its twelfth session (1962);
 - (ii) to undertake, with the approval of the Executive Board, activities within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference, which are not eligible for participation in the United Nations Special Fund and for which voluntary financial contributions in addition to the Regular budget are desirable; and
 - (iii) to incur obligations for these activities in accordance with the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Organization, as appropriate.

V. Other funds

The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from Member States, international, regional or national governmental or non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of paying, at their request, salaries and allowances of personnel, fellowships, grants, equipment and other related expenses, in carrying out certain activities falling within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference.

9.3 DECISIONS RELATING TO PART I OF THE BUDGET / ¹

The General Conference,

1. Noting the statement made by the Executive Board in paragraph 2(ii) of document 12 C/6 to the effect that the estimates for the General Conference could be materially reduced if some such measures as the following were adopted:
 - (a) To reduce the number and length of documents;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

- (b) To shorten the duration of the General Conference;
- (c) To simplify and standardize the working methods of the Conference,
- 2. Noting
 - (a) The recommendations of the Reports Committee (12 C/13 Annex);
 - (b) The fourth report of the Administrative Commission (12 C/43);
 - (c) The suggestions presented by the Director-General in document 12 C/ADM/28,
- 3. Decides that the total number of days of meeting of the thirteenth session of the General Conference shall not exceed 24;
- 4. Decides that the following economies be made in 1963-1964 in Part I of the budget primarily for language and document services:
 - (a) Records of the General Conference (verbatim records of plenary meetings) \$48 100
 - (b) Reports of Member States \$15 400
 - (c) Annual reports of the Director-General \$19 300
 - (d) General Conference Handbook \$ 5 000
 - (e) Reduction of 3 days of the duration of the thirteenth session of the General Conference \$25 500
- 5. Decides, in order to render possible these savings:
 - (a) To suspend the application to the verbatim records of plenary meetings at the twelfth session of Rules 55.1 and 59.2 of the Rules of Procedure;
 - (b) To publish the verbatim records of its plenary meetings in a single quadrilingual edition of the Records of the General Conference, in which only the interventions in Russian and Spanish will be translated either into English or French alternately for each meeting;
- 6. Decides that the budget estimates of Chapter 1 of Part I be fixed for 1963-1964 at \$822,909;
- 7. Invites the Executive Board, in organizing the thirteenth session, to take the measures necessary to achieve this result;
- 8. Requests the Director-General to reduce as much as possible the length of all documents and reports prepared by the Secretariat, particularly by refraining from reproducing documents which have already been produced; and
- 9. Invites the Director-General to consider methods of reducing the number of copies of each General Conference and Executive Board document and to report orally on this question to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

NOTES

Note 1. This figure is estimated on the following basis:

I. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	\$
Refund of previous year's expenditure	15 000
Reimbursement of staff services	1 000
Interest on investments	340 000
Sales of publications	30 000
Contributions from the Medical Benefits Fund	26 000
Service charge from the Coupon Fund in excess of direct expenditure	100 000
Other receipts	48 600
Contributions of Associate Members	<u>22 400</u>
Sub-total	583 000
II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NEW MEMBER STATES FOR 1961-1962	<u>50 000</u>
Total	633 000

Programme

Note 2. In accordance with Financial Regulation 5.2 it will be necessary to add a sum of \$1,227,000 to the assessment level in order to reimburse to the Working Capital Fund the advances made from it in 1961-1962: (i) \$292,000 for the increased post adjustments and cost of living adjustments, as authorized by the Executive Board at its 59th session (59 EX/Decisions, 14.5); (ii) \$129,000 for construction and maintenance of the prefabricated buildings, also authorized by the Executive Board at its 59th session (59 EX/Decisions, 14.8); and (iii) \$806,000 which represent the requirements for covering the increase with effect from 1 January 1962 in salaries and allowances for internationally recruited staff approved by the Executive Board at its 60th session (60 EX/Decisions, 15.6) following the decision of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1658 (XVI)); an advance for this has been approved by the Executive Board at its 63rd session (63 EX/Decisions, 16.1).

Note 3. This total is estimated on the following basis:

	Number of established posts
PART I. GENERAL POLICY	
Executive Board	4
PART II. PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES	
Education (including three posts for co-ordination of adult education activities)	188
Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	37
Natural Sciences	92
Social Sciences	71
Cultural Activities	97
Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	7
Mass Communication	130
International Exchange Service	50
Bureau of Relations with Member States and Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere (including chiefs of mission and their secretaries - 24)	91
Total, Part II	763
PART III. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	266
PART IV. COMMON SERVICES	11
DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICES	<u>230</u>
Total number of established posts	1 274
Plus two per cent of the number of established posts, providing a margin for meeting programme requirements	<u>26</u>
Grand total	1 300

It is to be noted that these figures do not include temporary posts, experts on mission, maintenance staff, or established posts chargeable to extra-budgetary funds, e.g. posts under the Headquarters costs of the United Nations Special Fund projects, Coupon Fund, etc., and that under this provision the Director-General may authorize the temporary substitution of one post for another which is vacant.

III. METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

10. FREQUENCY OF SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE /¹

The General Conference

Decides that the present system of biennial sessions of the General Conference is maintained.

11. PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

11.1 Time-table for preparation of programme and budget/ 1

The General Conference

Having considered ways of enabling the Director-General to formulate the proposed programme and budget in full consultation with the Executive Board and Member States,

Adopts the following detailed time-table for the preparation of the biennial programme and budget in 1963-1964, on the assumption that the opening date of the General Conference would be as early as possible in November, bearing in mind the resolution adopted on this subject. /²

First year

1 June	Member States to submit to the Director-General their proposals concerning the programme for the following two-year period.
1 August	The Director-General to circulate to Member States for comments a summary preliminary draft programme and budget.
October	The Executive Board to make recommendations to the Director-General on the summary preliminary draft programme and budget, in the light of the indications of the General Conference and of Member States' comments and subsequent proposals, and in the light of the Director-General's statements with regard to the capabilities of the Organization, and to recommend a tentative budget ceiling for the guidance of the Director-General when he prepares the draft programme and budget.

Second year

15 April	In the light of Member States comments and proposals and the Executive Board's discussions, and taking into consideration the budget ceiling
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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

2. See resolution 44 below.

Programme

	recommended by the Executive Board, the Director-General to prepare and circulate the proposed programme and budget to reach Member States not later than 15 April.
June	The Executive Board to prepare its recommendations on the proposed programme and budget put forward by the Director-General.
July	The Executive Board's recommendations to be circulated to Member States.
25 August	The Director-General to circulate the General Conference documents to Member States, to reach them not later than 25 August and to circulate supplementary proposals to the proposed programme and budget to Member States, to reach them not later than 25 August.
September	Member States to submit proposals (in the form of draft resolutions) for amending the draft programme and budget and proposals on the budget ceiling, both to reach the Director-General not later than six weeks before the beginning of the General Conference.
15 October	The Executive Board to prepare recommendations for the General Conference: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. On supplementary proposals of the Director-General;2. On the budget ceiling proposals submitted by the Director-General and Member States.
Early in November	The General Conference opens.
December	The Executive Board considers, if necessary, measures to be taken to put into effect the programme adopted by the General Conference.

11.2 Submission of draft resolutions/ 1

The General Conference

1. Recommends that Member States observe strictly the Rules of Procedure, particularly Rule 78, paragraph 2, regarding draft resolutions;
2. Requests the Executive Board to consider methods of dealing with draft resolutions which do not conform to the Rules of Procedure and to report thereon to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

12. MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD/ 2

The General Conference,

Recalling Article V , paragraph A(2) of the Constitution,

Bearing in mind the desirability of maintaining an equitable geographical distribution of the seats on the Executive Board so as to ensure the representative character and effectiveness of that body,

1. Requests the Executive Board to make a study of the question with the assistance of the Director-General and to prepare, during 1963, a report on procedures by which the constitutional requirement of balanced geographical representation in the Executive Board may be effectively observed;
2. Further requests the Director-General to communicate to Member Governments by early 1964 the results of the Executive Board's study and its deliberations thereon, together with appropriate recommendations by the Board; and
3. Decides to give priority to this question on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

2. Resolution adopted at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

13. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ORGANS OF UNESCO/ ¹

The General Conference

1. Requests the Executive Board in close consultation with the Director-General to continue to study and to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on changes which it might be advisable to make in the relative functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco, and on the practical steps necessary to enable the various organs of Unesco to carry out more effectively the functions and responsibilities that are proper to them; such study to be without limitation as to scope, taking into account the decisions by and discussions at the twelfth session of the General Conference as well as the ideas and objectives expressed in draft resolutions 12 C/ADM/DR. 1 Rev. and DR. 2;²
2. Requests the Executive Board to present to the General Conference at its thirteenth session its reports and recommendations on this subject.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

2. See Fourth Report of the Administrative Commission (Annex II).

IV. LEGAL QUESTIONS

14. AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES 95 AND 95A OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE (INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD) /1

The General Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in membership of Unesco which has taken place over recent years,

Recognizing the need to increase the membership of the Executive Board taking into account the growing number of Member States,

Desirous of ensuring that the Board's membership shall reflect a wider diversity of cultures and a more balanced geographical distribution,

Decides:

1. To amend Article V of the Constitution as follows:
 - (a) The words "twenty-four" in Article V. 1 of the Constitution to be replaced by the word "thirty";
 - (b) Article V. 13 to be reworded as follows: "At the twelfth session of the General Conference, eighteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of this Article, Three of them shall retire at the close of the thirteenth session of the General Conference, the retiring members being chosen by the drawing of lots. Thereafter, fifteen members shall be elected at each ordinary session of the General Conference";
2. To amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:
 - (a) The word "twelve" in Rule 95.1 to be replaced by the word "fifteen";
 - (b) Rule 95A to be reworded as follows: "At the twelfth session of the General Conference, eighteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution. Three of them shall retire at the close of the thirteenth session of the General Conference, the retiring members being chosen by the drawing of lots. Thereafter, fifteen members shall be elected at each ordinary session of the General Conference "

15. AMENDMENTS TO THE FINANCIAL **REGULATIONS** /²

The General Conference,

Decides to amend the Financial Regulations as follows:

1. Preparation of budget estimates.

Regulations 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.9, 5.3 and 5.4 are replaced by the following texts:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, tenth plenary meeting, 15 November 1962.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission based on a report of the Legal Committee, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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- “3.1 The budget estimates for the financial period shall be prepared by the Director-General.
- 3.2 The estimates shall cover income and expenditure for the financial period and shall be presented in dollars of the United States of America.
- 3.3 The budget estimates shall be divided into parts, chapters, sections and items, and shall be accompanied by such information annexes and explanatory statements as may be requested by or on behalf of the General Conference, and such further annexes or statements as the Director-General may deem necessary and useful.
- 3.4 The Executive Board shall examine budget estimates prepared by the Director-General and submit them to the ordinary session of the General Conference with such recommendations as it considers desirable. The budget estimates shall be transmitted to all Member States and Associate Members so as to reach them at least three months prior to the opening of the regular session of the General Conference.
- 3.9 The Director-General shall prepare any supplementary estimates in a form consistent with the estimates for the financial period and shall submit them to the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall review the supplementary estimates and submit them to the General Conference with such recommendations as it considers desirable.
- 5.3 After the General Conference has adopted the budget and determined the amount of the Working Capital Fund, the Director-General shall:
- (a) Transmit the relevant documents to Member States;
 - (b) Inform Member States of their commitments in respect of contributions to the budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund;
 - (c) Request them to remit one half of their contributions for the two-year financial period, together with their advances to the Working Capital Fund.
- 5.4 At the end of the first calendar year of the two-year financial period, the Director-General shall request Member States to remit the other half of their contributions for that financial period. ”
2. Trust Funds, Reserve and Special Accounts.
Regulation 6.7 is replaced by the following text:
“6.7 The purpose and limit of each Trust Fund, Reserve and Special Account shall be clearly defined by the appropriate authority. The Director-General may, when necessary in connexion with the purposes of a Trust Fund, Reserve or Special Account, prepare special financial regulations to govern the operations of such funds and accounts and shall report thereon to the Executive Board. Unless otherwise provided, such funds and accounts shall be administered in accordance with these Regulations. ”
16. AMENDMENT OF THE PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION TO UNESCO OF STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS / ¹

The General Conference,

Considering resolution 0.315 adopted at its eleventh session, by which it referred to the Executive Board the examination of the question relating to amendment of the procedure for admission to Unesco of States not members of the United Nations,

Having noted the report and resolution of the Executive Board concerning this question (12 C/22 and 61 EX/Decisions 14.4),

1. Approves the deletion of Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 10 December 1962.

Legal questions

2. Authorizes the Director-General to sign with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a protocol setting out the modification thus made in the Agreement between the two organizations;
3. Decides to amend Rule 93 of its Rules of Procedure by replacing paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present text by the following provision:
"Consideration of applications
Applications by States not members of the United Nations for membership of Unesco shall, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, be dealt with by the General Conference in accordance with the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2, of the Constitution."

17. STUDY OF DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS IN ORDER TO FIX THE MAJORITY REQUIRED FOR THE ADOPTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OF A BUDGETARY OR FINANCIAL NATURE OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE / ¹

The General Conference

1. Instructs the Executive Board, in collaboration with the Director-General, to study what amendments might be made to the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Regulations in order to fix the majority required for the adoption of draft resolutions of a budgetary or financial nature which are of special importance either by reason of the periods of time they cover or of the size of the expenditure involved, whether within the budget or from loans or special funds or accounts, or by reason of the size of the expenditure and the limited number of intended beneficiaries;
2. Invites the Executive Board to report to the General Conference at its next session and to submit such draft amendments to the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Regulations as are needed to effect the changes the Board may deem desirable.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee, twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 10 December 1962.

V. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

18. SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES FOR 1963-1964/ ¹

The General Conference,

- (a) Considering that the scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco has been based in the past upon the scale of assessments of the United Nations suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations ,
- (b) Noting that resolution 1137 (XII) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the scale of assessments of the United Nations provides, inter alia, that, in principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State shall not exceed 30% of the total,
- (c) Noting further that the scale of assessments of the United Nations recognizes the principle that the per capita contribution of any one Member State should not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member State which bears the highest assessment, and that full effect has been given to this principle in the United Nations scale of assessments,

Resolves that:

1. The scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco for the financial period 1953-1964 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1962, 1963 and 1964, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between Unesco and the United Nations;
2. Member States of Unesco which are members on 1 January 1963 shall be included in the scale of assessments at a rate calculated on the following basis:
 - (i) Member States of Unesco which are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of these percentages (except as provided in (iv) below) ;
 - (ii) Member, States of Unesco which are members of the United Nations but which are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations ;
 - (iii) Member States of Unesco which are not members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
 - (iv) the percentage of China in the Unesco scale shall be 2.50;
3. New members, depositing their instruments of ratification after 1 ,January 1963 shall be assessed for the years 1963 and 1964 as follows:

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, twelfth plenary meeting, 16 November 1962.

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- (i) in the case of members of the United Nations which are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in that scale;
 - (ii) in the case of members of the United Nations which are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
 - (iii) in the case of non-members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
4. The contributions of new members shall be further adjusted as necessary to take into account the date upon which they become members, in accordance with the following formula:
 - 100% of the annual sum due if they become members during the first quarter of a year;
 - 80% of the annual sum due if they become members during the second quarter of a year;
 - 60% of the annual sum due if they become members during the third quarter of a year;
 - 40% of the annual sum due if they become members during the fourth quarter of a year;
 5. The minimum percentage in Unesco shall be the figure resulting from the conversion of the United Nations minimum percentage contribution in accordance with the provisions of this resolution;
 6. The contributions of Associate Members shall be assessed at 60% of the minimum percentage assessment of Member States and these contributions shall be accounted for as miscellaneous revenue;
 7. All percentages shall be rounded off to two places of decimals;
 8. The contributions of Associate Members who become Member States during the year 1963 or 1964 shall be assessed as follows:
 - When full membership takes place during the first quarter:
 - 100% of a full year's contribution as a Member State;
 - When full membership takes place during the second quarter:
 - 80% of a full year's contribution as a Member State,
 - 20% of a full year's contribution as an Associate Member;
 - When full membership takes place during the third quarter:
 - 60% of a full year's contribution as a Member State,
 - 40% of a full year's contribution as an Associate Member;
 - When full membership takes place during the fourth quarter:
 - 40% of a full year's contribution as a Member State,
 - 60% of a full year's contribution as an Associate Member.
 9. In the event that the United Nations is unable to provide a theoretical probable percentage for Algeria prior to 1 January 1963, this Member State will not be included in the scale of assessments for 1963-1964, but will be assessed separately on the basis of such percentage as will eventually be provided by the United Nations. The contributions resulting from the assessment for Algeria for the years 1963 and 1964 shall be credited to miscellaneous revenue.

19. CURRENCY OF CONTRIBUTIONS/ ¹

The General Conference,

Considering that in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.6 advances to the Working Capital Fund and annual contributions shall be assessed in United States dollars and paid in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, twelfth plenary meeting, 16 November 1962.

Financial questions

Considering that it is desirable that Member States should, to the widest possible extent, enjoy the privilege of paying their contributions in a currency of their choice,

Having in mind the estimated needs of the Organization in different currencies for the years 1963-1964,

Resolves that for the years 1963 and 1964:

- (a) The contributions of Canada and the United States of America shall be payable in United States dollars;
- (b) The contributions of other Member States shall be payable at their choice in either United States dollars, pounds sterling or French francs;
- (c) The Director-General is authorized to accept payment from any Member State other than Canada and the United States of America in the national currency of a Member State where Unesco maintains an office, or where the next session of the General Conference is to take place, or where the Director-General considers that there is a foreseeable need of a substantial amount in that currency;
- (d) The rate of exchange to be used for the conversion of contributions shall not be less than the best rate available for the United States dollar on the day of payment;
- (e) The Director-General, in consultation with the Member States concerned, shall determine that part of the contributions which can be accepted in the national currencies mentioned in (c) above;
- (f) In accepting such payment, the Director-General shall give preference to the Member State whose national currency will be needed and then to any other Member State which expresses a wish to pay in that currency;
- (g) In order to ensure that contributions payable in national currencies will be usable by the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to fix a time-limit for the payment after which the contribution would become payable in one of the currencies mentioned in (b) above.

20. COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS / ^{1,2}

The General Conference,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the payment of the instalments due in 1961 and 1962 in respect of the arrears of contributions from Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and Poland,

Resolves that, for the years 1963 and 1964 the annual instalments shall be paid in accordance with the resolution governing the payment of contributions to the budget of 1963-1964.

21. REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1960 AND FOR THE YEAR 1961/³

21.1 The General Conference,

Receives and accepts the Financial Report and Statements of the Director-General and the report of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1960.

21.2 The General Conference,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, twelfth plenary meeting, 16 November 1962.

2. See also resolution 0.22.

3. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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Receives and accepts the Financial Report and Statements of the Director-General and the report of the External Auditor on the accounts of the Organization for the year ended 31 December 1961.

22. FINAL STATEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS/¹

The General Conference

1. Takes note of the final statement of construction costs of the Permanent Headquarters contained in document 12 C/ADM/4 Addendum 1;
2. Notes that there still remains one claim from a contractor which has not yet been settled;
3. Requests the Director-General to continue his negotiations with the contractor concerned with a view to settling this claim and to submit to the Executive Board his proposals for financing this settlement, in the event that the credit remaining on the Headquarters Construction Fund should prove to be insufficient to meet the amount of the settlement;
4. Instructs the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the final completion of this account.

23. EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE : FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1960, 1961 AND 1962, REPORTS OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR AND COMMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD/¹

23.1 The General Conference,
Noting that the Executive Board has approved the auditor's report (12 C/ADM/5) relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the tenth financial period (1960),
Receives and accepts this report.

23.2 The General Conference
1. Receives and approves the auditor's report (12 C/ADM/6) relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the year ended 31 December 1961;
2. Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the report of the External Auditor relating to expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the two-year period ending 31 December 1962.

24. SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1960, 1961 AND 1962, REPORTS OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR AND COMMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD/¹

24.1 The General Conference,
Noting that the Executive Board has approved the auditor's report (12 C/ADM/7) on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1960 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency,
Receives and accepts this report.

24.2 The General Conference
1. Receives and approves the auditor's report (12 C/ADM/8) on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1961 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency;

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

2. Authorizes the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the report of the External Auditor on the annual accounts for the year ending 31 December 1962 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency.

25. ADMINISTRATION OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND / 1

The General Conference

Resolves that:

- (a) The authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 1963-1964 is fixed at \$3,000,000 and the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to the percentages attributed to them in the scale of contributions for 1963-1964;
- (b) The Director-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.1, such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;
- (c) The Director-General is authorized to advance sums not exceeding \$1,250,000 during 1963-1964 from the Working Capital Fund, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, except for cases specified in sub-paragraph (ii) below, to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, for which no sums have been provided in the budget and for which no transfers within the budget are deemed by the Executive Board to be possible, in respect of:
 - (i) requests made by the United Nations specifically related to emergencies connected with the maintenance of peace and security;
 - (ii) salary and allowance adjustments made after 1 January 1963, including contributions by the Organization to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with decisions of the General Conference. Any such advances shall be reported to the Executive Board, which shall decide whether they can be wholly or partly reimbursed to the Working Capital Fund from savings effected within the budget;
 - (iii) awards of compensation ordered by the Administrative Tribunal;
 - (iv) urgent requests for co-operative or joint programmes addressed to Unesco by the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations and their subsidiary organs, and the governing bodies of other Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.The Director-General shall report to the General Conference all advances made under this clause and the circumstances relating thereto. At the same time he shall submit proposals in the proposed programme and budget for the reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of such advances;
- (d) The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Headquarters Committee, to advance sums not exceeding \$350,000 for the purpose of providing temporary office accommodation pending the construction of additional premises for the Organization;
- (e) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1963-1964 from the Working Capital Fund sums not exceeding \$250,000 to establish funds to finance self-liquidating expenditure;
- (f) The Director-General is authorized to advance, on a short-term basis, and subject to the needs which may arise under paragraphs (b) through (e) of this resolution, funds required to assist in the financing of the construction of

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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- additional premises for the Organization, so as to reduce to a minimum any loans from banks or other commercial sources for this purpose;
- (g) The fund shall normally be held in United States dollars, but the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the fund is held in such proportions and in such manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the fund;
 - (h) Income derived from the investment of the Working Capital Fund shall be credited to Miscellaneous Income of the Organization.

VI. STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

26. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF / 1

The General Conference,

Noting the decision of the Executive Board at its 60th session (60 EX/Decisions 15.5),

Further noting the information and proposals set out in document 12 C/ADM/11 ,

Aware of the need to take new measures to improve geographical distribution in the Secretariat within the terms of Article VI, paragraph 4 of the Constitution,

1. Authorizes the Director-General, in 1963-1964, when recruiting for vacant posts subject to geographical distribution, to give priority to candidates who are nationals of non-represented and under-represented Member States; and for the time being not to recruit, in so far as this is possible, nationals of States which are substantially over-represented in the Secretariat;
2. Invites the Director-General to report on progress made in implementing this resolution and on other measures he has taken to bring about a fairer geographical distribution in the Secretariat to the autumn 1963 session of the Executive Board and to the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

27. APPOINTMENT, TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF STAFF / 1

The General Conference,

Noting

- (a) The report of the Director-General on the recruitment, training and promotion of staff (12 C/ADM/12),
- (b) The report of the Committee of Experts on Conditions of Service of General Service staff (12 C/ADM/14, Annex),
- (c) The relevant passages of the report of the Management Survey Committee (50 EX/27, Appendix),

Noting further

- (a) The establishment of the Training and Welfare Division in the Bureau of Personnel,
- (b) The results of the experiment in the recruitment and training of probationers for some P-1/P-Z posts in the professional category and of the programme of in-service training for all staff,
- (c) The need to improve the recruitment and the system of promotion of staff in the General Service category,

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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- Noting also that the practice of Unesco is to fill the senior posts in the General Service category to the greatest extent possible from the ranks of the existing staff with due reference to the maintenance of the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence,
- Recalling that the Director-General is bound, subject to the maintenance of the same standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, to appoint persons to the professional and higher categories on as wide a geographical basis as possible,
1. Authorizes the Director-General on a provisional and experimental basis during the years 1963-1964:
 - (a) To continue the recruitment and training of probationers for some P-1/P-2 posts in the Professional category;
 - (b) To improve and extend the system of in-service training of all staff on the lines described in paragraph 13 of document 12 C/ADM/12;
 - (c) To establish a central training unit for secretaries and shorthand-typists for the purposes described in the reports of both the Management Survey Committee (50 EX/27, Appendix, paragraphs 141-146) and the Committee of Experts on Conditions of Service of General Service Staff (12 C/ADM/14, Annex, paragraphs 63-66);
 2. Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the results of these activities and on proposals for further improvement in the recruitment and training of staff of both Professional and General Service categories.

28. STAFF REGULATIONS / 1

The General Conference,

Considering that the United Nations and Specialized Agencies which adhere to the common system have experienced difficulty in recruiting staff for certain geographic areas and in retaining such staff,

Having noted that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, has made recommendations to the General Assembly of the United Nations for the granting of home leave to staff serving in certain "designated areas" more frequently than every two years,

Having further noted that the "designated areas" will be determined by common agreement between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

1. Invites the Director-General to submit to it, at its thirteenth session, any draft amendments which may be necessary to bring Staff Regulation 5.2 into conformity with the decision taken by the General Assembly on this question;
2. Authorizes the Director-General, until its thirteenth session, to apply any such decision of the General Assembly to Unesco staff.

29. SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND RELATED BENEFITS

29.1 Salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service category¹

The General Conference,

Having noted the proposals put forward by the Director-General in the light of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on conditions of service of General Service staff in Paris (12 C/ADM/14 Part I),

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

Staff and Social Security

1. Authorizes the Director-General:
 - (a) To give effect as from 1 January 1963 to the proposed base salary scale for General Service staff (12 C/ADM/14, paragraph 21);
 - (b) To proceed, during the two-year period beginning 1 January 1963, to make pensionable salary adjustments, these adjustments to be effected in units of 5% whenever the general quarterly index of hourly rates published by the French Ministry of Labour shows a fluctuation equivalent to 5% , calculated from 1 January 1963, following the method recommended by the Committee of Experts in paragraph 38 (i) of its report (12 C/ADM/14, Annex);
 - (c) To modify the rates of family allowances for General Service staff at Headquarters as follows:

(i) for a dependent spouse	F 1,200
(ii) for the first dependent child of a staff member with no spouse	F 2,000
(iii) for each dependent child other than as in (ii) above	F 1,400
(iv) for a secondary dependant	F 460
 - (d) To apply to Unesco any new system of language allowances which might be adopted by the United Nations;
2. Instructs the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on any salary adjustment made or to be made under the terms of the present resolution, and of any change which might be made in the present system of language allowances;
3. Invites the Director-General, after the method for establishing the best prevailing rates has been fixed by the ACC, to undertake a survey on this basis for the salaries of General Service staff in Paris and to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on:
 - (a) The methods adopted;
 - (b) The results of the study;
 - (c) The operation of the system of salary adjustments envisaged by the present resolution.

29.2 Salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional category and above/ ¹

The General Conference,

Having noted the measures taken by the Director-General with the approval of the Executive Board, in application of resolution 28.1 adopted at the eleventh session, Having taken cognizance of the recommendation formulated by the United Nations Expert Committee on Post Adjustments for staff in the Professional category and above,

Having been informed of the proposal framed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to that recommendation,

Authorizes the Director-General to change the classification of the Organization's Headquarters for the purposes of salary adjustments for staff in the Professional category and above, in accordance with the system adopted by the United Nations, and to report to the Executive Board on any changes he has made or is about to make.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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29.3 Housing Loans/ 1

The General Conference,
Having taken note of the report of the Committee of Experts on General Service salaries and of the proposals framed by the Director-General,
Recognizing that the housing problem continues to be a matter of grave concern to staff members employed at Headquarters,
Considering that in the Paris area a system of housing loans constitutes one of the elements of "best conditions of service" for General Service staff,
Desirous of providing increased assistance to staff members to enable them to find suitable accommodation through the payment of reasonable rents or purchase prices,

1. Authorizes the Director-General:
 - (a) To grant housing loans to staff members to a total amount which will at no time exceed \$1,200,000;
 - (b) To set the interest rate applicable to these loans at 3% as of 1 January 1963;
 - (c) To study the possibility of constructing housing accommodation for staff members in the lower salary ranges;
2. Invites the Director-General to submit to the General Conference at its thirteenth session a report on all aspects of the problem of housing loans.

30. IMPROVEMENT OF PROCEDURES AND STAFF UTILIZATION / ¹

30.1 The General Conference,
Having examined the Report of the Director-General on the Improvement of Procedures and Staff Utilization (12 C/ADM/15) drawn up in pursuance of 11 C/Resolution 29,
Noting that document 12 C/ADM/15 is a revised version of a preliminary report on this subject (60 EX/32) which was examined by the Executive Board at its 60th session,
Noting further that the Executive Board endorsed the Director-General's systematic approach towards the solution of management problems (60 EX/Decisions , 15.7),

1. Approves the Director-General's systematic approach towards the solution of management problems;
2. Takes note of the savings made as a result of more efficient methods of operation and the application of these savings, in accordance with 11 C/Resolution 29, to programme activities;
3. Considers that the effective and economical execution of the programme requires uninterrupted attention to management questions;
4. Requests the Director-General:
 - (a) To continue management surveys of the Secretariat in a systematic manner, bearing in mind the purposes laid down in 11 C/Resolution 29;
 - (b) To undertake a detailed study of the Headquarters costs entailed by the implementation of extra-budgetary programmes; and
 - (c) To submit a comprehensive report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

30.2 The General Conference,
Believing that all avenues should be explored which might lead to improvement in administrative structure, management techniques and personnel utilization, and

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

a closer co-ordination of Unesco's Regular programme with programmes financed from extra-budgetary sources,

1. Requests the Director-General:
 - (a) To undertake, after consultation with the Executive Board, a study of Unesco's Secretariat, personnel practices, methods of operation and management, both at headquarters and in the field and, in this connexion, to utilize the services of outside experts selected after consultation with the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) To submit his report thereon, together with the findings of the outside experts, to the Executive Board;
2. Invites the Executive Board to transmit these documents, together with its own recommendations on the subject, to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

31. STATUTES OF THE APPEALS BOARD /1

The General Conference,

Having considered the proposals made by the Director-General in document 12 C/ADM/22,

Decides to amend the text of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2 of the Statutes of the Appeals Board as follows:

"2. . (c) Two members representing the staff, appointed in rotation, subject to (d), (e) and (f) below, for each appeal, by the Chairman of the Board from a panel divided into two groups elected every four years by a ballot of staff members as follows:

Group I: Fifteen members from the Principal Officer and Director and the Professional categories;

Group II: Fifteen members from the General Service category.

Not more than two of the fifteen members in Group I and not more than three in Group II shall be of the same nationality."

32. ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL : EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF JURISDICTION / ¹

The General Conference,

Instructs the Director-General to arrange for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation in respect of cases arising in the period from 1 January 1963 to 31 December 1964.

33. MEDICAL BENEFITS FUND / 1

33.1 Extension to cover retired staff members (associate participants)

The General Conference,

Having considered the conclusions of the Director-General on the extension of the Medical Benefits Fund to associate participants,

Basing itself on the financial results of the four preceding financial periods,

1. Authorizes the Director-General to renew, as from 1 January 1963 and until further notice, the application of this scheme to retired staff members and their dependants, to the dependants of disabled staff members and to the dependants of staff members who die in service. By "dependants" should be

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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understood those already registered as such with the Fund while the staff member was still in service;

2. Instructs the Director-General to continue keeping separate accounts in order to know the financial incidence of this measure on the Fund.

33.2 Administrative expenses of the Medical Benefits Fund

The General Conference,

Decides that, for the years 1963-1964, and until further notice, the annual sum to be paid by the Medical Benefits Fund for administrative expenses shall be fixed at \$13,000 provided that the payment of this sum shall not reduce the reserve of the Fund below a figure equivalent to 50% of the benefits paid out in the previous year.

34. UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND/¹

34.1 Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

The General Conference,

Takes note of the report submitted by the Director-General on the operations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

34.2 Election of representatives of Member States to serve on the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1963-1964

The General Conference,

Elects to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1963 and 1964 the representatives of the following Member States:

As Members : 1. Cambodia
2. Poland
3. Spain

As Alternates : 1. Belgium
2. Senegal
3. Nicaragua

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirtieth plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

VII. PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF UNESCO^{/1}

35. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO MEET THE ORGANIZATION'S NEED FOR ADDITIONAL HEADQUARTERS PREMISES /2

The General Conference,

Having noted the report of the Headquarters Committee (12 C/ADM/20 and Addendum) and, in particular, the declarations of the Director-General and the recommendations of the committee contained therein,

I. Medium-term solution

Considering that it decided, by resolution 28 adopted at its sixth session, that the permanent Headquarters of the Organization should be built in Paris,

Considering that, by a contract dated 25 June 1954, the French Government granted to the Organization the use of the ground required for the establishment of its permanent Headquarters and the erection of its buildings,

Considering that, at its eleventh session, having been informed of the letter, dated 21 November 1957, received from the Minister of Reconstruction and Housing of the French Republic, it "approved in principle the construction of a fourth building on the site of the permanent Headquarters" (11 C/Resolution 34, I, paragraphs 1 and 3), that, in a letter dated 8 March 1961, the French Government informed the Director-General that it gave its approval to the erection of a fourth building on Place Fontenoy, on the understanding that the height of the building would be limited to ten storeys, but that, subsequently, the French authorities in fact refused to authorize the Organization to erect a fourth building on the Headquarters site, and that the Director-General was, accordingly, unable to execute the project in question, as explained in the report of the Headquarters Committee (12 C/ADM/20, paragraphs 22-25 and 28))

Considering that, by a letter dated 13 April 1962, the French Government offered to secure for the Organization's use, on terms similar to those laid down in the contract of 25 June 1954, a site with an area of 2,000-2,500 m², situated in a redevelopment belt in the XV^{ème} arrondissement, less than 300 metres from Unesco's present Headquarters,

Having been informed by the French authorities that the said site will be made available to the Organization, unencumbered by any building, within approximately two years' time, and that the section of the main public thoroughfare which is to

1. See also, in Section V, resolution 22 concerning the final statement of construction costs of the permanent Headquarters.
2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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form the northern boundary of the above-mentioned site is to be widened in the near future,

Considering that the office accommodation, meeting rooms and other premises available in the three existing buildings are no longer adequate and that the construction of sufficient additional premises to provide the space indicated in the revised statement of requirements (12 C/ADM/21 , Annex 1, items 5.6 and 6) is a matter of urgent necessity,

Having taken note, on the one hand, of the proposals formulated by the Director-General, together with the reports, plans and preliminary estimates appended thereto, submitted by the architects, with a view to the construction of additional premises, partly on the Headquarters site and partly on a site at a distance of 300 metres from the Headquarters (12 C/ADM/21 , Solution B) and, on the other hand, of the report of the Headquarters Committee and of the recommendations made on the subject by that committee at its 38th session (12 C/ADM/20 and Addendum),

Considering that by commissioning Mr. Bernard Zehrfuss, one of the three architects who built the existing Headquarters, to carry out the first stage of construction, the loss of time involved in organizing an international competition will be avoided,

Taking into consideration, in a spirit of understanding, the observations of the French authorities concerning the protection of the site, without, however, waiving the Organization's right to build on the present Headquarters site,

1. Authorizes the Director-General:

- (a) To accept the site offered to the Organization by the French Government under the terms stated in its letters of 13 April and 31 October 1962;
- (b) To arrange for Mr. Bernard Zehrfuss , architect, following his consultations with his colleagues, Messrs. Breuer and Nervi, to draw up a preliminary plan and estimate for the construction of the additional premises, based on the revised statement of requirements (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 1) and conforming with the sketch and preliminary estimates for the first stage of Solution B (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 2B) for a total cost not exceeding \$5,615,000;
- (c) To submit the preliminary plan and estimate referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above to the Headquarters Committee for approval, and then to have the final project drawn up;
- (d) To proceed with the implementation of this project for a total cost which shall not exceed the amount of the estimate approved by the Executive Board and to entrust this work to Mr. Bernard Zehrfuss;
- (e) To select another architect, after consultation with the Headquarters Committee , if it is not possible, for any reason, to engage Mr. Zehrfuss;
- (f) To submit to the General Conference, at its thirteenth session, a preliminary plan and estimate for the construction proposed as the second stage of Solution B (12 C/ADM/21 , Annex 2B), and to entrust the preparation of this preliminary plan and estimate to the architect or architects appointed by him in agreement with the Headquarters Committee;

2. Requests the French Government to be so good as to grant the Organization a building permit as speedily as possible, in order that the two meeting rooms may be ready for use as from 15 September 1964;

II. Financing of the medium-term solution

Recalling the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Organization under the agreement, dated 2 July 1954, concluded with the French Government, and in particular Articles 15 and 16 of the said agreement, put into effect for the construction of

Permanent Headquarters

- the permanent Headquarters of Unesco by a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, dated 14 October 1954,
Having noted the Director-General's proposals regarding the financing of the building project, according to Solution B (12 C/ADM/21 , Addendum 1) ,
Considering that the Organization expects to be refunded by the French Government for the expenditure incurred in 1961 in the preparation of the preliminary project for a fourth building which was to have been erected on the Headquarters site,
Considering that, at the eleventh session of the General Conference, the French Government declared itself prepared to guarantee any loans which the Organization might contract for the purpose of constructing and equipping the premises foreseen in paragraph 1 (b) above, though that guarantee would not cover changes in the exchange rates (11 C/Resolution 34),
3. Authorizes the Director-General to receive the sums which the French Government will pay the Organization in reimbursement of the expenditure entailed by the preparation of the preliminary plan drawn up in 1961, and to credit them to the separate account mentioned in paragraph 4 (c) below;
 4. Authorizes the Director-General:
 - (a) To accept, for the execution of the project, the offer made by the French Government at the present session of the General Conference to guarantee any loans contracted by the Organization for this purpose;
 - (b) To include in the budget of the Organization, within the limits indicated in paragraph 1 (b) of the present resolution, the estimated cost of these operations, plus interest charges, spread over five financial periods beginning with the period 1965-1966;/1
 - (c) To open for this purpose a separate account into which the funds authorized in the budget shall be paid and against which the expenditure specified in paragraph 1 (b) above shall be charged;
 - (d) To make use, in order to cover this expenditure, as freely as is compatible with sound financial management of the Organization's resources, including the Working Capital Fund;/2
 - (e) To supplement the resources of the Organization by means of short-term credit financing, guaranteed, if need be, by the French Government, to an amount not exceeding the total cost of the project given in paragraph 1 (b) above ;
 - (f) To negotiate and contract these loans with such lenders as he may select, having due regard, in settling the terms thereof, to the necessity of reducing interest to a minimum, and to the amount of the budgetary appropriations for the building;

III. Short -term solution

Considering that, pending the construction of the additional premises provided for above, the Organization will need temporary offices with a maximum net area of 1,740 m² in 1963 and 1964,
Considering, on the one hand, that the French Government has informed the Organization that it will endeavour to offer it 1,740 m² of office space in the immediate vicinity of its permanent Headquarters,

1. At its twenty-eighth plenary meeting, on 5 December 1962, the General Conference decided, in the light of the sixth report of the Legal Committee, to accept that committee's recommendation that the adoption of paragraph 4 (b) of this resolution called for a two-thirds majority decision,
2. See also, in Section V, resolution 25 concerning the administration of the Working Capital Fund, paragraphs (d) and (f) .

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- Having noted, on the other hand, the project for the erection of prefabricated offices and the estimate for this project which the Director-General has presented in Annexes 3 and 3A to document 12 C/ADM/21 ,
5. Authorizes the Director-General, with the approval of the Headquarters Committee:
 - (a) To rent, as from 1 January 1963, a maximum net area of 1,740 m² of offices, located in the immediate vicinity of Headquarters, should the French authorities prove able to offer it to him for renting, provided such accommodation is, in fact available in time, reasonably near Unesco House, sufficiently large and not more expensive than would be the cost of the temporary installation; or,
 - (b) To erect on the Headquarters site, in due course according to needs, a maximum net area of 1,740 m² of prefabricated offices if the area of the premises proposed by the French authorities is substantially smaller than 1,740 m² or if the cost of leasing them is substantially higher than the cost of constructing and installing the prefabricated offices;
 6. Authorizes the Director-General to draw the sums necessary for either of these operations from the Working Capital Fund, up to a maximum of \$350,000;/¹

IV. Reports

7. Requests the Director-General to report on the operations described above to the Headquarters Committee, and in addition to the Executive Board on matters on which the present resolution requires the approval of the Board.
36. TRIBUTE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC/²
- The General Conference,
Considering the spirit of understanding always shown to Unesco by the French authorities,
Having taken note in particular of the offer by the French Government of a site near to Unesco Headquarters, as a means of helping the Organization to solve the problem of inadequate premises,
Recognizing moreover the efforts now being made by the French authorities to enable the Organization to meet its immediate needs in this respect, and of their undertaking to guarantee loans which the Organization may have to contract in order to finance the construction of additional premises;
Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the French Republic for its offer and for its generosity towards the Organization.

37. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE /²

- The General Conference,
Having considered the report of the Headquarters Committee and in particular the committee's view that the mandate of the Headquarters Committee should be determined in all the detail necessary to enable that body to discharge the tasks it might be required to undertake, as an organ of the General Conference between sessions,
1. Decides to prolong the existence of the Headquarters Committee, with a membership of 15, until the end of the thirteenth session of the General Conference;

1. See also, in Section V, resolution 25 concerning the administration of the Working Capital Fund, paragraphs (d) and (f) .

2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

Permanent Headquarters

2. Decides that the Headquarters Committee, thus constituted, should convene whenever necessary, at the request of the Director-General, with the following terms of reference:
 - (a) To approve the preliminary plan and estimate drawn up by the architects, for the construction of additional Headquarters premises, based on the revised statement of requirements (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 1), comprising the first stage of Solution B (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 2B), as approved by the General Conference, at its twelfth session (12 C/Resolution 35);
 - (b) To approve the Director-General's appointment of the architect or architects who shall be entrusted with the preparation of the preliminary plan and estimate for the construction proposed as the second stage of Solution B, on the site offered by the French Government under the terms stated in its letters of 13 April and 31 October 1962 (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 2B), which the Director-General has been authorized by the General Conference to submit to its thirteenth session;
 - (c) To advise the Director-General on the provision of temporary office accommodation in 1963-1964, pending the construction of the above-mentioned additional Headquarters premises, in accordance with the terms of resolution 35 (III) adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session;
 - (d) To receive reports of the Director-General on the progress of the above operations and on the related financial operations;
 - (e) To consider proposals which the Director-General may place before it in 1963, on the selection and mandate of the art advisers, and the procedure suggested for consulting them on the preservation of the architectural and artistic features of the Headquarters buildings and on the acceptance of Member States' offers to contribute to their decoration;
 - (f) To advise the Director-General on any other matters concerning the Organization's permanent Headquarters which he may submit to it; and
 - (g) To report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

VIII. REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES AND OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL¹

38. ASSESSMENT OF UNESCO'S WORK IN 1960-1961

The General Conference,

Having considered the reports of Member States for the years 1960-1961, the reports of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization in the same period and for the first six months of 1962, the parallel analytical summary of the two series of reports and the general evaluation of main developments and prospects prepared by the Director-General,

Having before it the report of its Reports Committee,

Notes:

- (a) That in the course of a brief session preceding the General Conference the Reports Committee cannot make a thorough analysis of such a large body of documents or of the still more extensive activities which they reflect;
- (b) That the annual reports of the Director-General for 1960 and 1961 show a certain improvement in presentation and accuracy;
- (c) That the relative number of reports from Member States has continued to decrease, and that this fact complicated the Reports Committee's task of making in due time a detailed analysis and comparison of the implementation of the programme by Member States and of making a complete assessment of the activities of the Organization;
- (d) That on the basis of such study as it could undertake, the Reports Committee nevertheless expressed general satisfaction with the implementation of Unesco's programme in 1960-1961, and in the first six months of 1962, and that in several specific fields, developing co-operation between Member States was particularly marked;
- (e) That, in the Committee's opinion, experience shows that the Organization should devote further attention to problems of selectivity of types of action, in order that quality and not quantity may increasingly become the overriding consideration in selection and execution of projects;
- (f) That in the past period the priority accorded to education by the General Conference at its eleventh session has in large measure been respected, without this leading to neglect of science and culture.

1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Reports Committee, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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39. FORM AND CONTENT OF THE REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

The General Conference,

Considering that the reports on the activities of the Organization for 1962-1963 should furnish:

- (a) A general view of the implementation of the programme and of some of the most important decisions of the General Conference, together with an indication of those projects and decisions which prove to be of greatest interest to Member States;
- (b) An evaluation of the Organization's work during the period in question,
 1. Reminds Member States that they should, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, report periodically to the Organization in a manner to be determined by the General Conference;
 2. Invites Member States to take all the necessary steps to fulfil that constitutional obligation;
 3. Considers that the reports of Member States could best serve their purpose if they dealt with national action in respect of such resolutions of the General Conference as they may themselves choose as being important to them;
 4. Invites Member States to see that their reports for 1962-1963 conform to the principle set out in paragraph 3 and that they also include an introduction of a general character on their relations with the Organization and on the development of their National Commission;
 5. Instructs the Director-General:
 - (a) To submit to the General Conference at its thirteenth session a general evaluation of the main developments which have occurred in the work of Unesco during 1962 and 1963 as well as his estimate of future prospects;
 - (b) To cease the translation, printing and distribution of the reports of Member States but to use those reports for the elaboration of the general evaluation mentioned in paragraph 5 (a) above;
 - (c) To continue to issue annual reports on the activities of the Organization, together with such interim reports as the Executive Board may direct, and to make further efforts for their improvement along the lines followed in preparing his reports for 1960 and 1961;
 - (d) To take all the necessary steps to secure that the reports of Member States, prepared according to the directives contained in paragraph 3 above, shall reach the Secretariat by 1 June 1964, or by such other date as may be appropriate in the light of the date to be fixed for the opening of the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

40. TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPORTS COMMITTEE

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of its Reports Committee,

Taking note of the changes in the form and content of reports of Member States proposed in resolution 39 above,

1. Decides that the Reports Committee which is to meet at the thirteenth session of the General Conference shall consist of 30 members with the following terms of reference:
 - (a) To examine:
 - (i) the Director-General's reports on the activities of the Organization and, if appropriate, the Executive Board's comments thereon;
 - (ii) the Director-General's evaluation of main developments;

Reports of Member States and of the Director-General]

- (iii) special reports and further additional reports which may be requested by the General Conference on the action taken by Member States to give effect to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference;
- (b) To submit to the General Conference a report on the adequacy of the reports of the Director-General in reflecting:
 - (i) progress made by the Organization in giving effect to its programmes and to important decisions of the General Conference;
 - (ii) the activities and interests of Member States in respect of such programmes and decisions;
2. Decides that the Reports Committee shall meet at the beginning of the thirteenth session and present its observations and recommendations to the General Conference in plenary meeting as soon as practicable;
3. Authorizes the Executive Board to replace delegations unable to serve on this Committee by other delegations.

41. PERIODICAL REPORTS CONCERNING ARTICLES 19, 26 AND 27
OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Conference,

Invites all Member States who have not yet furnished reports in accordance with 11 C/Resolution 38, paragraph 4(e), for presentation to the General Conference at its twelfth session, to forward such reports to the Director-General as soon as practicable;

Invites all Member States to submit to the Director-General, before 30 June 1963, a report describing developments and the progress achieved in the sectors covered by Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the calendar year 1962, for inclusion in the analytical summary to be prepared by the Director-General in accordance with the following paragraph;

Authorizes the Director-General to prepare and transmit directly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations an analytical summary of the periodical reports submitted by Member States, in accordance with resolutions 624B (XXII) and 888 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, describing developments and the progress achieved in the sectors covered by Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

42. INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN
BY THEM UPON THE CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

The General Conference,

Having considered the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (12 C/11 and Addendum),

Having noted the section of the report of the Reports Committee relating to these special reports,

Recalling that, under Article 18 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", the General Conference, after such consideration, "shall embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of a convention or recommendation in one or more general reports, which the Conference shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate",

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Recalling the terms of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session,
Adopts the General Report/¹ (12 C/13, Annex VII) containing its comments on the action taken by Member States on the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session;
Decides that this General Report shall be transmitted to Member States, to the United Nations and to National Commissions, in compliance with Article 19 of the aforementioned Rules of Procedure.

43. Initial special reports to be submitted to the General Conference at its thirteenth session on the action taken by Member States on the Protocol and Recommendations adopted at the twelfth session

The General Conference,
Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution requires that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization “. . . on the action taken upon the Recommendations and Conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4” of the Constitution,
Considering that, pursuant to Article 16 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”, these periodical reports shall be special reports, additional to the general reports, and that an initial special report relating to any Convention or Recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months before the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such a Recommendation or Convention was adopted,
Recalling the terms of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session,
Noting that the General Conference adopted, at its twelfth session, a Protocol instituting a conciliation and good offices committee to be responsible for seeking a settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education, together with a Recommendation concerning technical and vocational education and a Recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites,
Invites Member States to send it, not less than two months before the opening of its thirteenth session, an initial special report on the action taken by them on this Protocol and on these Recommendations and to include in that report particulars regarding the points listed in paragraph 4 of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session.

1. The text of this General Report will appear in the final printed volume of resolutions.

IX. THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE/’

44. PLACE AND DATE OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION /²

The General Conference,

Having regard to Rules 1, 2 and 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference,

Having regard to the report by the Director-General on the place and date of meeting of the General Conference and to the recommendation of the Executive Board on this subject,

Decides to hold its thirteenth session in Paris at the Headquarters of the Organization; and

Entrusts to the Director-General the fixing of the most suitable date for the thirteenth session, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 1(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and having regard to the time-table of work adopted by the General Conference.

45. INCLUSION IN THE AGENDA OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF AN ITEM CONCERNING AN INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE

The General Conference, at its twenty-ninth plenary meeting on 10 December 1962, decided, on the report of the Legal Committee, to include the question of an increase in the membership of the Legal Committee in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

46. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its thirty-third plenary meeting on 12 December 1962, elected the following Member States to serve on the Committees mentioned below up to the close of the thirteenth session:

Legal Committee

Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Spain, Tanganyika, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

1. See also resolution 9.3 in section II and resolutions 11.1, 11.2 and 12 in section III.

2. Resolution adopted at the twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 10 December 1962.

P r o g r a m m e

Reports Committee

Afghanistan, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia.

Headquarters Committee

Australia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast, Italy, Laos, Lebanon, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Executive Committee for the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

Brazil, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

**B. Protocol and Recommendations
adopted
by the General Conference
at its twelfth session**

I. PROTOCOL INSTITUTING A CONCILIATION
AND GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEKING
THE SETTLEMENT OF ANY DISPUTES
WHICH MAY ARISE BETWEEN STATES PARTIES
TO THE CONVENTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 9 November to 12 December 1962, at its twelfth session,
Having adopted, at its eleventh session, the Convention against Discrimination in Education,
Desirous of facilitating the implementation of that Convention, and
Considering that it is important, for this purpose, to institute a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the amicable settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention, concerning its application or interpretation,
Adopts this Protocol on the tenth day of December 1962.

ARTICLE 1

There shall be established under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, to be responsible for seeking the amicable settlement of disputes between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education, hereinafter referred to as the Convention, concerning the application or interpretation of the Convention.

ARTICLE 2

1. The Commission shall consist of eleven members who shall be persons of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality and shall be elected by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter referred to as the General Conference.
2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity.

ARTICLE 3

1. The members of the Commission shall be elected from a list of persons nominated for the purpose by the States Parties to this Protocol. Each State shall, after consulting its National Commission for Unesco, nominate not more than four persons. These persons must be nationals of States Parties to this Protocol.

2. At least four months before the date of each election to the Commission, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter referred to as the Director-General, shall invite the States Parties to the present Protocol to send within two months, their nominations of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. He shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the persons thus nominated and shall submit it, at least one month before the election, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter referred to as the Executive Board, and to the States Parties to the Convention. The Executive Board shall transmit the aforementioned list, with such suggestions as it may consider useful, to the General Conference, which shall carry out the election of members of the Commission in conformity with the procedure it normally follows in elections of two or more persons.

ARTICLE 4

1. The Commission may not include more than one national of the same State.
2. In the election of members of the Commission, the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons of recognized competence in the field of education and persons having judicial experience, or legal experience particularly of an international character. It shall also give consideration to equitable geographical distribution of membership and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.

ARTICLE 5

The members of the Commission shall be elected for a term of six years. They shall be eligible for re-election if re-nominated. The terms of four of the members elected at the first election shall, however, expire at the end of two years, and the terms of three other members at the end of four years. Immediately after the first election, the names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference.

1. As adopted at the 29th plenary meeting, 10 December 1962.

Protocol and Recommendations

ARTICLE 6

1. In the event of the death or resignation of a member of the Commission, the Chairman shall immediately notify the Director-General, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect.
2. if, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Commission has ceased to carry out his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary character or is unable to continue the discharge of his duties, the Chairman of the Commission shall notify the Director-General and shall thereupon declare the seat of such member to be vacant.
3. The Director-General shall inform the Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and any States not members of the Organization which have become Parties to this Protocol under the provisions of Article 23, of any vacancies which have occurred in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.
4. In each of the cases provided for by paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the General Conference shall arrange for the replacement of the member whose seat has fallen vacant, for the unexpired portion of his term of office.

ARTICLE 7

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, a member of the Commission shall remain in office until his successor takes up his duties.

ARTICLE 8

1. If the Commission does not include a member of the nationality of a State which is party to a dispute referred to it under the provisions of Article 12 or Article 13, that State, or if there is more than one, each of those States, may choose a person to sit on the Commission as a member *ad hoc*.
2. The State thus choosing a member *ad hoc* shall have regard to the qualities required of members of the Commission by virtue of Article 2, paragraph 1, and Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 2. Any member *ad hoc* thus chosen shall be of the nationality of the State which chooses him or of a State Party to the Protocol, and shall serve in a personal capacity.
3. Should there be several States Parties to the dispute having the same interest they shall, for the purpose of choosing members *ad hoc*, be reckoned as one party only. The manner in which this provision shall be applied shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the Commission referred to in Article 11.

ARTICLE 9

Members of the Commission and members *ad hoc* chosen under the provisions of Article 8 shall receive travel and *per diem* allowances in respect of the periods during which they are engaged on the work of the

Commission from the resources of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on terms laid down by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 10

The Secretariat of the Commission shall be provided by the Director-General.

ARTICLE 11

1. The Commission shall elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairman for a period of two years. They may be re-elected.
2. The Commission shall establish its own Rules of Procedure, but these rules shall provide, *inter alia*, that:
 - a. Two-thirds of the members, including the members *ad hoc*, if any, shall constitute a quorum.
 - b. Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority vote of the members and members *ad hoc* present; if the votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
 - c. If a State refers a matter to the Commission under Article 12 or Article 13:
 - (i) such State, the State complained against, and any State Party to this Protocol whose national is concerned in such matter may make submissions in writing to the Commission;
 - (ii) such State and the State complained against shall have the right to be represented at the hearings of the matter and to make submissions orally.

3. The Commission, on the occasion when it first proposes to establish its Rules of Procedure, shall send them in draft form to the States then Parties to the Protocol who may communicate any observation and suggestion they may wish to make within three months. The Commission shall re-examine its Rules of Procedure if at any time so requested by any State Party to the Protocol.

ARTICLE 12

1. If a State Party to this Protocol considers that another State Party is not giving effect to a provision of the Convention, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State. Within three months after the receipt of the communication, the receiving State shall afford the complaining State an explanation or statement in writing concerning the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, references to procedures and remedies taken, or pending, or available in the matter.
2. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, either by bilateral negotiations or by any other procedure open to them, within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Commission, by notice given to the Director-General and to the other State.

Protocol and Recommendations

3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not affect the rights of States Parties to have recourse, in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them, to other procedures for settling disputes including that of referring disputes by mutual consent to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

ARTICLE 13

From the beginning of the sixth year after the entry into force of this Protocol, the Commission may also be made responsible for seeking the settlement of any dispute concerning the application or interpretation of the Convention arising between States which are Parties to the Convention but are not, or are not all, Parties to this Protocol, if the said States agree to submit such dispute to the Commission. The conditions to be fulfilled by the said States in reaching agreement shall be laid down by the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 14

The Commission shall deal with a matter referred to it under Article 12 or Article 13 of this Protocol only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the case, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law.

ARTICLE 15.

Except in cases where new elements have been submitted to it, the Commission shall not consider matters it has already dealt with.

ARTICLE 16

In any matter referred to it, the Commission may call upon the States concerned to supply any relevant information.

ARTICLE 17

1. Subject to the provisions of Article 14, the Commission, after obtaining all the information it thinks necessary, shall ascertain the facts, and make available its good offices to the States concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the Convention.

2. The Commission shall in every case, and in no event later than eighteen months after the date of receipt by the Director-General of the notice under Article 12, paragraph 2, draw up a report in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 below which will be sent to the States concerned and then communicated to the Director-General for publication. When an advisory opinion is requested of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 18, the time-limit shall be extended appropriately.

3. If a solution within the terms of paragraph 1 of this Article is reached, the Commission shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached. If such a solution is not reached, the Commission shall draw up a report on the facts and indicate the recommendations which it made with a view to conciliation. If the report does not represent in whole or in part the unanimous opinion of the members of the Commission, any member of the Commission shall be entitled to attach to it a separate opinion. The written and oral submissions made by the parties to the case in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 (c), shall be attached to the report.

ARTICLE 18

The Commission may recommend to the Executive Board, or to the General Conference if the recommendation is made within two months before the opening of one of its sessions, that the International Court of Justice be requested to give an advisory opinion on any legal question connected with a matter laid before the Commission.

ARTICLE 19

The Commission shall submit to the General Conference at each of its regular sessions a report on its activities, which shall be transmitted to the General Conference by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 20

1. The Director-General shall convene the first meeting of the Commission at the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization within three months after its nomination by the General Conference.

2. Subsequent meetings of the Commission shall be convened when necessary by the Chairman of the Commission to whom, as well as to all other members of the Commission, the Director-General shall transmit all matters referred to the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, when at least one-third of the members of the Commission consider that the Commission should examine a matter in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the Chairman shall on their so requiring convene a meeting of the Commission for that purpose.

ARTICLE 21

The present Protocol is drawn up in English, French, Russian and Spanish, all four texts being equally authentic.

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ARTICLE 22

1. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are Parties to the Convention.

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General.

ARTICLE 23

1. This Protocol shall be open to accession by all States not Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are Parties to the Convention.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General.

ARTICLE 24

This Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

ARTICLE 25

Any State may, at the time of ratification, acceptance or accession or at any subsequent date, declare, by notification to the Director-General, that it agrees, with respect to any other State assuming the same obligation, to refer to the International Court of Justice, after the drafting of the report provided for in Article 17, paragraph 3, any dispute covered by this Protocol on which no amicable solution has been reached in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 26

1. Each State Party to this Protocol may denounce it.

2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General.

3. Denunciation of the Convention shall automatically entail denunciation of this Protocol.

4. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. The State denouncing the Protocol shall, however, remain bound by its provisions in respect of any cases concerning it which have been referred to the Commission before the end of the time-limit stipulated in this paragraph.

ARTICLE 27

The Director-General shall inform the States Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the States not Members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 23, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance and accession provided for in Articles 22 and 23, and of the notifications and denunciations provided for in Articles 25 and 26 respectively.

ARTICLE 28

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

Done in Paris, this eighteenth day of December 1962, in two authentic copies bearing the signatures of the President of the twelfth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 12 and 13 of the Convention against Discrimination in Education as well as to the United Nations.

II. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION^{/1}

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 9 November to 12 December 1962, at its twelfth session,

Recalling the constitutional responsibilities of the Organization for the promotion of education,

Considering that improved education is an important factor in economic, social and cultural advancement,

Recognizing that technical and vocational education is a prerequisite for sustaining the complex structure of modern civilization and continued economic progress,

Recognizing further the particular and urgent needs of the developing countries for guidance in the planning and improvement of their educational systems,

Having before it proposals concerning the general principles to be observed when planning technical and vocational education constituting item 17.1.1 of the Agenda of the session,

Having decided at its eleventh session that this question should be made the subject of an international instrument by way of a Recommendation to Member States,

Noting that the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation has adopted, during its forty-sixth session, a Recommendation concerning vocational training,

Adopts this Recommendation on the eleventh day of December 1962.

The General Conference recommends that when developing and improving their systems of technical and vocational education, Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles set forth in this Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this Recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities and bodies concerned with technical and vocational education.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action they have taken to give effect to this Recommendation.

I. SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

1. This Recommendation applies to all forms of education provided in schools or other educational institutions in order to prepare persons for the exercise of occupations in such fields as industry, agriculture, commerce and the related services.

2. For the purpose of this Recommendation:

a. A distinction is made between

(i) Education at the level of the skilled worker,

(ii) Education at the level of the technician,

(iii) Education at the level of the engineer or technologist;

b. The term "skilled worker" applies to persons who have received a broad education and training in the exercise of a trade or craft in a particular field;

c. The term "technician" applies to persons working in occupations requiring a knowledge of technology and related sciences between that of a skilled worker and that of an engineer or technologist; occupations at the technician's level may call for inspection and maintenance, detailed development plans, supervision of production work, detail construction. Collaboration with the engineer is an essential part of the work of the technician;

d. The term "engineer" or "technologist" applies to persons working in occupations for which the need of education in appropriate sciences in universities or equivalent institutions of higher education is officially or traditionally recognized; this level of occupations would cover such activities as research, development, organization, planning and production.

3. Technical and vocational education, being part of the total educative process, is included in the term "education" as defined in the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its eleventh session and the provisions of that Convention and Recommendation are therefore applicable to it.

1. As adopted at the 31st plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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II. EDUCATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

4. In view of the immense technical development taking place or envisaged in all countries of the world, education should be such as to enable man to live in a period of great scientific and technological progress.

5. Since scientific methods, technology and increasing complexity of organization form the basis of economic and social development, the need for a high standard of general education for as many people as possible should be recognized. As a greater proportion of children continue beyond the primary level, the education provided, particularly in the later years, should assist in meeting the needs of society.

6. Technical and vocational education should therefore be capable of extension, if future needs are to be adequately satisfied.

7. Technical and vocational education should be an integral part of an overall system of education and, as such, due consideration should be given to its cultural content. It should do more than train an individual for a given occupation by providing the persons concerned with the necessary skills and theoretical knowledge, it should also, in conjunction with general education, provide for the development of personality and character and foster the capacity for understanding, judgement, self-expression and adaptation to varying environments. To this end, the cultural content of technical and vocational education should be set at such a level that the inevitable specialization in technical and vocational education does not stifle broader interests,

8. On the other hand, general education should not be limited to providing knowledge, but should also prepare every student for active participation in life by providing him with an understanding of the production and utilization of goods created with the help of technology and with a better comprehension of the world in which he lives.

9. In view of the evolution of technology the need for an adequately broad background of general education before specialization at any level and continuous with it should be recognized.

10. Since developments in society require from women, besides family and domestic activities for which training can be given, a much wider participation in all types of occupations, the facilities for women in technical and vocational education should be the same in importance and range as those offered to men. Men and women should have equality of opportunity for access to all types and levels of technical and vocational education. A special effort should be made in order to give to women the possibility of personal fulfilment in the vocational field through technical and vocational education.

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND AIMS OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

11. Technical and vocational education programmes should take into account the rapidly changing nature of technology so that the education provided is continually adapted to the needs of the times. It should therefore not only aim at improving the basic skills but also at providing more basic scientific knowledge and a certain versatility which will allow skilled workers, technicians and engineers or technologists to adapt themselves rapidly to new methods of work and to enable them to achieve future promotion.

12. Premature specialization should be avoided and in all programmes of study the proper balance between general, scientific and specialized subjects should be maintained without increasing the amount of subject matter taught.

13. Technical and vocational education should at all levels inculcate recognition of the dignity of manual work and of its importance in modern production processes.

14. Technical and vocational education should be so organized that every person can continue his education until his potentialities have been developed to the full. Transfer from one field of technical and vocational education to others should be possible, and access to all levels of both technical and vocational education and general education should be open to any capable person. Appropriate measures for making such access possible should be taken.

15. Certain forms of technical and vocational education should be made accessible to physically or mentally handicapped persons in order to integrate them into society and its occupations.

IV. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

PLANNING

16. Planning for technical and vocational education should be carried out in close liaison with interested parties in industry, agriculture and commerce, taking into account the economic situation and prospects.

17. If a national economic development plan exists, technical and vocational education should be one of its essential chapters. A national economic development plan or any other appropriate research programme should include a forecast of the future demand for trained personnel. Although methods of prediction should take account of local circumstances, the planning and statistical authorities should, in making their forecasts, follow certain broad principles, adapted where necessary to different national needs. The forecasts should be kept up to date.

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IN. Estimates of supply and demand in the field of technical and vocational education will only give general indications of future needs for qualified personnel and many other factors, including demographic data, should be taken into account by the competent authorities, in coming to a decision. In making estimates of requirements for the replacement and extension of occupational groups, use may be made of census tables of occupations by age, of retirement rates, and of statistics which indicate general trends in the economy and changes likely to take place in the demand for different classes of goods and services and for different types of skill and knowledge.

ADMINISTRATION

19. The responsibilities of the public authorities concerned with technical and vocational education should be clearly defined and the pattern should be sufficiently stable to ensure continuity of action.

20. In many countries, the responsibility for the organization, development and planning of technical and vocational education falls within the authority of a Minister of Education. Where this is not so, there should be close co-operation between such other authority or authorities and the Ministry or Ministries of Education.

21. When, in federal States, the responsibility for education rests with each of the states, provinces or cantons, there should be a council or other consultative body concerned with planning at the national level.

MATERIAL FACILITIES

22. The competent authorities, national or local, should pay particular attention to the planning of buildings for technical and vocational education having due regard both to their purpose and to local factors.

23. Technical and vocational schools and institutions should have special facilities such as workshops, laboratories, farms and commercial offices for the teaching of practical subjects. Premises and equipment should be such that the transition from school to employment is effected with a minimum of difficulty.

24. The distribution of classrooms and the detailed requirements of space for them, for drawing rooms, laboratories, workshops, stores, administrative offices and student residence and welfare facilities should be established as a function of the number of students to be accommodated and of the specialities to be taught before actual building plans are commissioned.

V. ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

25. Any system of primary education which is mainly general and non-vocational should include some means of giving children a liking and respect for manual work, accustoming them to observation and creative effort and encouraging in them an intelligent approach to the practical problems arising at home and in the community. However, work not likely to contribute towards general education should be avoided.

26. Learning through observation and action should supplement the acquisition of knowledge through books so that pupils will relate what they learn in The primary school to the realities of everyday life.

27. The trend to include certain technical subjects in general secondary education should be encouraged. In the later stages, all pupils should be offered a choice between various special subjects in order that they may be better prepared to select a suitable career.

REQUIREMENTS OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

28. A high degree of flexibility should be maintained in any system of technical and vocational education in order to yield effective results and to provide:

- a. Diversity in specialization ;
- b. Adaptability;
- c. Consideration of each problem of technical and vocational education as a special case in order to find an appropriate solution;
- d. Facilities allowing the student to pursue his studies in conformity with his aptitudes and preferences in correspondence with the foreseeable needs of the country and the ability of the economy to absorb the output of the system.

29. The responsible authorities should, in consequence, promote the organization of technical and vocational education on the basic assumption that, with the development of technology, the need for more and better technical and vocational education is far greater than is usually recognized. Moreover, if increasing numbers of young people are to be encouraged to acquire technical and vocational education everything should be done to make it attractive, efficient and truly educational in the broadest sense.

DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

30. When establishing institutions for technical and vocational education, the responsible authorities should consider the following main systems:

- a. Full-time technical and vocational education, including practical training, provided in the school itself;

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- b. Theoretical education provided by the school while part of the practical training is obtained by periods of work in the chosen occupation;
- c. The day-release system providing for workers to attend school for one day a week;
- d. The "sandwich" or "co-operative" system under which periods of school alternate with periods in a factory, farm or other undertaking;
- e. The block release system whereby employees are released by their employer to attend technical and vocational education courses for one or two short periods a year;
- f. Evening courses for persons in full-time employment;
- g. Correspondence courses;
- h. Refresher courses for persons who have already received vocational and technical education, or for those having practical experience in the occupation.

31. The system of full-time schooling should be available to all suitably qualified students who desire this type of education. The necessary facilities and equipment should be provided to make this possible.

32. Adequate facilities should be provided in each country to cover each level of technical and vocational education, thus permitting each student to carry out his training to the highest level compatible with the needs of the country.

33. Developing countries should examine the desirability of establishing joint facilities for technical and vocational education, especially at the highest level.

ECONOMIC REQUIREMENTS

34. In the organization and development of technical and vocational education, account should be taken, in each country, both of human resources and of foreseeable requirements in the matter of specially trained personnel.

35. Moreover it is essential that efforts be made to obtain employment for all students who have completed their studies. The competent authorities should be concerned to see that the graduates of the schools obtain employment in the occupations for which they have received an education, taking into account their personal wishes.

36. Economic and technological development requires specialists as well as persons whose education and training is of a more general and versatile character. Specialized education should, however, be based upon a broad scientific and technological education which would enable the specialist to keep abreast of the general trend of scientific and technological change.

37. Furthermore, considering the cost of construction, equipment and operation of technical and vocational schools, such establishments should be set up only where there is a steady and foreseeable demand for their graduates.

38. It should be universally accepted that technical and vocational education at all levels should not be denied on financial grounds to any person capable of benefiting from it. Appropriate means should therefore be taken by government or other authorities to provide technical and vocational education free of charge or to accord means of financial or other support to students needing such assistance without implied obligation.

ADVISORY COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

39. All those concerned with technical and vocational education, and particularly public authorities, educational bodies, and employers' and workers' organizations, as well as private educational organizations, should take every opportunity of mutual assistance and consultation in planning, developing and operating technical and vocational education schemes.

40. To assist the authorities responsible for the organization of technical and vocational education, advisory commissions should be set up at the national level to assist in the preparation of plans and to co-ordinate the work done in connexion with any form of technical and vocational education.

41. Advisory committees at the local level should be set up to assist particular institutions. These committees should keep in direct touch with these institutions and take part in their organization. They should help in planning studies on local manpower requirements and advise on adapting the institutions with which they co-operate to the actual and foreseeable needs of users.

42. Advisory commissions and committees should include representatives of :

- a. The authorities responsible for the planning of technical and vocational education;
- b. The various branches of economic activity;
- c. Trade unions and other workers' organizations;
- d. Employers' organizations;
- e. Teachers', and, where appropriate, students' and alumni associations;
- f. Public employment agencies;
- g. Other competent organizations, such as technicians' and engineers' associations.

PROGRAMME OF STUDY

43. When planning the organization of technical and vocational courses responsible authorities, in consultation with other interested bodies, may wish to take into account the specimen schemes contained in the Annex to this Recommendation.

44. When grouping specialities, attention should be paid to local economic factors, and the importance of these specialities in the region. Where the number of

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students desirous of studying a particular speciality is considerable, a separate department should be formed, thus ensuring that proper attention is paid to the establishment of laboratories and workshops and to relevant administrative matters.

45. The education and training of skilled workers, while providing a broad basis for later specialization or advancement, should be directed to the practical and theoretical skills and knowledge which are or may be required for future employment.

46. The education and training of technicians should lay stress upon the technological aspects of a particular occupation without neglecting the practical skills and knowledge involved.

47. The education and training of engineers or technologists should be broadly based, and should provide a sound working knowledge of the sciences appropriate to their field. For those who may wish to specialize in research and development, there should be opportunity for advanced study of these sciences, while for those whose interest is likely to lie in the fields of production and maintenance more specialized technological studies should be similarly available.

48. In addition to a specialist knowledge technicians, engineers and technologists should study the social and economic aspects of their respective fields in order that the most harmonious and effective use can be made of the human and material resources available to them.

49. Teaching programmes at the technician, engineer and technologist levels should include the study of one foreign language of world-wide use to enable the student to be and remain conversant with the continuing development of techniques in his speciality and in the field of science in general.

50. These study courses could, for example, be divided into the following sections:

- a. General subjects, such as languages, social sciences etc.;
- b. Basic sciences, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc.;
- c. General technical subjects, such as applied mechanics, strength of materials, thermo-dynamics, fluid mechanics, agronomy, accountancy, etc.;
- d. Specialized subjects, such as thermal engines, compressors, machine tools, stability of structures, electronics, accounting machines, agricultural machines, etc.

51. The responsible authorities should ensure that the students receive a comprehensive general education. They should lay stress on developing the personality and reasoning power of the students, as well as their sense of moral, social and professional values and responsibilities.

VI. GUIDANCE

52. Every student proceeding from general education to some form of technical and vocational education should feel free to make his own choice in the light of his aspirations and with an understanding of his abilities and interests, bearing in mind the future demands for qualified staff and knowing that arrangements made by the responsible authorities will enable him later to change his field of training if he so wishes and to continue his studies to the limit of his capacities, without encountering obstacles other than a longer period of training.

53. Without prejudice to the free choice mentioned above, appropriate entrance requirement standards should be established in order to avoid excessive wastage.

54. Guidance should enable students, through a more accurate knowledge of their individual potentialities on the one hand and of the requirements of the various groups of professions and the future needs of the economy on the other, to set themselves more precisely determined objectives, and to attain them more certainly by taking advantage of the most appropriate means of training.

55. Guidance services should be available to all students whether provided by the school system or by other authorities.

56. Whenever possible, arrangements should be made for organizing an adequate diagnostic or exploratory period in each establishment before a particular field of training is selected by the student.

57. A guidance and placement service should be established by the competent governmental or other authorities for the purpose of:

- a. Maintaining full and systematic accumulative records of the students ;
- b. Providing students and parents with details of vocational opportunities, types of available courses and other relevant matters ;
- c. Helping students in interpreting the results of evaluations and in making decisions affecting them ;
- d. Assisting young persons in finding employment in accordance with the type and the level of education and training they have received or are receiving ;
- c. Maintaining contact with former students, whether graduates or not, and ensuring the efficiency of the guidance system employed.

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VII. STAFF

TEACHING STAFF FOR THE EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

58. In recruiting new teaching staff for establishments of higher technical and vocational education, and in training such staff, responsible authorities should take into account the requirements of the dual functions to be performed by such staff, namely the carrying out of pedagogical duties and the conduct of research in the field of the scientific or technical subject taught.

59. The right balance should be maintained between the teaching duties and the research work of the teaching staff in order to produce effective results and improve the status of the educational institution. Working conditions and teaching schedules should be such as to permit the senior teaching staff and suitably gifted young teachers to carry out their research work.

60. The teaching staff in scientific subjects should generally have the same qualifications as those holding comparable posts in science faculties of universities. However, the teachers in basic sciences should also have a knowledge of applied sciences since, for student engineers, these subjects will at a later stage be of the utmost importance.

61. As a rule, the teaching staff in technological institutes, polytechnics, engineering colleges and other institutions in the fields of higher technical and vocational education should consist of graduates from universities or institutions of an equivalent level. The senior teaching staff should as a rule possess higher scientific or technical qualifications since they not only have to carry out teaching duties but are also called upon to guide research.

62. The teachers of specialized subjects should possess practical experience in their field of specialization.

63. In order to create a closer link with industry, agriculture and commerce, engineers and technologists working in these fields should be invited to join the teaching staff of institutions of higher technical education so that they can combine with their principal work the teaching of specialized subjects.

64. A good balance between the number of full-time and part-time teachers should be maintained. The majority of teachers of specialized technical subjects should be recruited as full-time teachers for, in addition to teaching, they should be responsible for the training of young teachers, planning laboratories and study rooms, preparing teaching materials and other similar work.

65. Postgraduate study should be encouraged as a means of attracting the most capable candidates for

teaching and scientific research. Announcements of vacancies and of competitive examinations should be made public: and financial aid should be given to postgraduate students in the form of fellowships, grants, etc.

66. Research work in the technical field for post-graduates and members of the teaching staff should be mainly of an experimental character and should be carried out in close relation to the objectives of industry, agriculture, and commerce. Such work should especially be carried out in those new techniques where rapid solution of problems is of special value.

TEACHING STAFF FOR THE EDUCATION OF TECHNICIANS

67. The teaching staff for the education of technicians should possess either a degree or a higher technician's qualification in an appropriate field and should have had industrial or comparable experience in their particular discipline.

68. The senior staff of institutions for the education of technicians who are called upon not only to carry out teaching duties but to guide applied research work, should have appropriate higher qualifications.

TEACHING STAFF FOR THE EDUCATION OF SKILLED WORKERS

69. Teachers of general education and theoretical subjects should have sufficient knowledge of the branch of activity which their students are intending to enter or have already entered.

70. Teachers of basic sciences should adapt their teaching, as far as possible, to the particular branches of study of their students.

71. Teachers of general technical or specialized subjects should have received specialized training at a level higher than that in which they are teaching, or should have achieved an equivalent level of competence as the result of extended practical experience.

72. Whenever possible, teachers of technical or specialized subjects should have at least three years' practical experience of the trade or speciality which they are to teach.

WORKSHOP INSTRUCTORS

73. Workshop instructors should possess extensive trade or craft experience in appropriate industrial or equivalent undertakings.

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TEACHER TRAINING

74. Teaching staff employed either full-time or part-time in institutions for technical and vocational education should receive, or have received special training, including teaching practice, for the purpose of developing their teaching ability and improving their technical qualifications and general education. Such training would be imparted in one or more of the following forms:

- a. Full-time studies in appropriate institutions;
- b. Part-time courses;
- c. In-service training as assistant teachers or instructors;
- d. Advice on teaching methods from a specialist.

75. Training facilities for teachers in technical and vocational education should be adapted to suit local needs.

76. The training of teachers in technical and vocational education should be considered as a process continuing throughout their teaching career. Arrangements should be made for the periodic release of teachers in order that they may keep abreast of modern processes and methods of production and management through periods of work in their specialty.

THE PRINCIPAL AND OTHER PERSONNEL

77. The post of principal of a technical institution should be entrusted to a person who is fully proficient in the actual pursuit of one of the specialities taught at the institution and has had both practical and teaching experience. The administrative capacity of the candidates for the post should however also be taken into account as sound administration is essential to the success of any school.

78. The principal should receive sufficient administrative assistance to enable him to devote his work in the main to the important educational and scientific aspects of his institution.

79. The staff of institutions for technical and vocational education should include personnel to provide for:

- a. Advice and guidance to pupils and students;
- b. Preparation, supervision and co-ordination of practical work and experiments;
- c. Maintenance of instruments, apparatus and tools in workshops and laboratories.

80. Workshop instructors and laboratory staff should receive special training on the subject of safety, with emphasis on safe working conditions and the safe use of tools and appliances for the occupations in which they instruct.

81. Every technical institution should provide for the maintenance of contact with industry, trade unions, parents' and alumni organizations, etc., and

for ensuring that the establishment keeps in constant touch with the latest developments in the subjects that it teaches. Co-ordination might also be achieved by the use of part-time teachers from industry, agriculture, commerce, or in any other suitable manner.

82. One of the purposes of co-ordination should be to ensure that the work given to trainees in industry, agriculture and commerce has value for their training.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

83. In order to attract and retain highly qualified personnel into the technical and vocational education system, the emoluments and conditions of service which are offered should compare favourably with those enjoyed by persons with similar qualifications and experience in industry, agriculture and commerce. In particular, salaries and pension scales for the staff of institutions for technical and vocational education should take into account the practical experience acquired before entry upon a teaching career.

VIII. TEACHING METHODS

84. The teaching of all subjects in technical and vocational schools should make full use of experiment and of active and participative methods. It should be related to present or future occupations of the students, it, should have reference to local conditions, and should reflect the latest scientific and technical developments. It should prepare students to adapt themselves to varying economic requirements.

85. Farm, office and workshop practice should aim at teaching students to overcome systematically the problems encountered in the occupations for which they are training. It should be based on an analysis of the appropriate occupation and should include graded exercises of increasing difficulty, performed under supervision.

86. In the teaching of mathematics and science, practical applications should be emphasized and full use made of experiment.

87. Considering the important contributions of general subjects to the cultural background of the students, and the limited amount of time apportioned to them, a careful selection of these subjects should be made and appropriate methods for their teaching developed. Such methods should take fully into account the special needs of schools of technical and vocational education and of their students.

88. Carefully selected textbooks, audio-visual and other new teaching aids should be used in the teaching process.

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EVALUATION IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

89. In order to obtain complete assessment of the students, the responsible authorities should ensure that full use is made of modern evaluation methods in accordance with the following general principles:

- a. An efficient, comprehensive system of evaluation should not only give an idea of the level of knowledge and performance, but also of the educational, cultural and social standards of the student, the class and the school;
6. It should be adapted to the requirements and general features of the school and of the economic system in which it is used;
- c. In the choice and application of evaluation techniques and in the recording of results, consideration should be given not only to the immediate but also to the long-term use of the data supplied;
- d. Evaluation should be comprehensive, necessitating the co-operation of the students in assessing their own merits. Self-appraisal should enable them to be aware of their own progress;
- e. The underlying assumptions, intentions and immediate aims of the evaluation methods used should be explained to teachers, parents and students.

90. The following evaluation methods might be used: the traditional type of examination, school marks, the marking of samples of work, general ability and other tests, observations, questionnaires, interviews and medical checks.

91. The results obtained from an entrance examination if given should be used by the school authorities for the initial assessment of students. Action should be taken to ensure continuing evaluation.

IX. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

92. The spirit of research should be fostered at all levels of technical and vocational education. The responsible authorities should encourage:

- a. Scientific and technological research at higher technical institutions;
- b. Research applied to the appraisal and orientation of sound curricula in technical and vocational education for a country or region;
- c. Pedagogic research applied to technical and vocational education, its methods, means of action and use of equipment.

93. In order to ensure that the problems in technical and vocational education are studied at the highest level, and with a view also to fostering an international approach to this field, Member States should establish a chair of technical and vocational education in an appropriate institution of higher education, either within their own territory or by co-operating among a group of States.

X. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

94. Member States should co-operate in the field of technical and vocational education with, where desirable, the help of international organizations. Their co-operation, multilateral or bilateral, should be well co-ordinated and should extend to such measures as:

- a. The exchange of information and technical documents;
- h. The organization of seminars and working parties on specific subjects;
- c. The award of scholarships and travel grants, the provision of technical personnel or equipment, and the exchange of teachers and students;
- d. The provision of opportunities for vocational or other employment experience abroad;
- e. The progressive standardization within a group of States of curricula for a given occupation.

95. Member States should take continuous action in the preparation of programmes of international co-operation in the field of technical and vocational education. For this purpose, they should create within their own territory a climate of opinion favourable to international co-operation. Every principal and teacher should be kept informed of what the authorities are doing to develop international co-operation in technical education and be asked to give effective aid to this undertaking.

96. Within each country, the first step towards international exchange of information should be to promote the systematic application of international norms relating to one or other field of technical education, such as systems of units and scientific and technical symbols.

A N N E X

SAMPLE SCHEMES IN FULL-TIME TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(The sample schemes given relate only to full-time courses conducted entirely within educational institutions.)

	Length of previous education (years)	Duration of course (years)	Percentage allocation of time per subject group					Qualification requirements additional to written or oral examination	
			General subjects ¹	Basic science subjects ¹	General technical subjects ¹	Special technical subjects ¹	Practical work in workshop or field		
Engineer or technologist	11-13	4-6	10	20-30	20-30	20-30	10-20	Thesis or project	
Technicians {	A	11-12	2-3	10	15	20	20	35	Project Project
	B	9-10	3-5	10	15	20	20	35	
Skilled workers	8-10	2-4	20		20		60	Practical test	

1. To include related laboratory or similar work.

III. RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE BEAUTY AND CHARACTER OF LANDSCAPES AND **SITES**¹

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 9 November to 12 December 1962, in its twelfth session:

Considering that at all periods men have sometimes subjected the beauty and character of landscapes and sites forming part of their natural environment to damage which has impoverished the cultural, aesthetic and even vital heritage of whole regions in all parts of the world,

Considering that by the cultivation of virgin land, the sometimes ill-regulated development of urban centres, the carrying out of extensive works and vast plans for industrial and commercial development and equipment, modern civilizations have accelerated this trend whose progress was relatively slow up to the last century,

Considering that this phenomenon affects the aesthetic value of landscapes and sites, natural or man-made, and the cultural and scientific importance of wild life,

Considering that, on account of their beauty and character, the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, as defined in this recommendation, is necessary to the life of men for whom they represent a powerful physical, moral and spiritual regenerating influence, while at the same time contributing to the artistic and cultural life of peoples, as innumerable and universally known examples bear witness,

Considering furthermore that landscapes and sites are an important factor in the economic and social life of many countries, and are largely instrumental in ensuring the health of their inhabitants,

Recognizing, however, that due account should be taken of the needs of community life, its evolution and the rapid development of technical progress,

Considering, therefore, that it is highly desirable and urgent to consider and adopt the necessary steps with a view to safeguarding the beauty and character of landscapes and sites everywhere, whenever it is still possible to do so,

Having before it proposals concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, this question forming item 17.4.2 of the session's agenda,

Having decided at its eleventh session that proposals on this item should be the subject of an international instrument in the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts, on this eleventh day of December 1962, this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by adopting, in the form of a national law or in some other way, measures designed to give effect in the territories under their jurisdiction to the norms and principles embodied in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this recommendation to the attention of the authorities and bodies concerned with the protection of landscapes and sites and with regional development, and of bodies entrusted with the protection of nature and the development of the tourist trade, together with youth organizations.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should, on dates and in a form to be determined, submit to it reports concerning the implementation of this recommendation.

I. DEFINITION

1. For the purpose of this recommendation, the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites is taken to mean the preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings.

2. The provisions of this recommendation are also intended to supplement measures for the protection of nature.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3. The studies and measures to be adopted with a view to the safeguarding of landscapes and sites should extend to the whole territory of a State, and should not be confined to certain selected landscapes or sites.

1. As adopted at the 31st plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

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4. In choosing the measures to be adopted, due account should be taken of the relative significance of the landscapes and sites concerned. These measures might vary in accordance with the character and size of the landscapes and sites, their location and the nature of the dangers with which they are threatened.

5. Protection should not be limited to natural landscapes and sites, but should also extend to landscapes and sites whose formation is due wholly or in part to the work of man. Thus, special provisions should be made to ensure the safeguarding of certain urban landscapes and sites which are, in general, the most threatened, especially by building operations and land speculation. Special protection should be accorded to the approaches to monuments.

6. Measures taken for the safeguarding of landscapes and sites should be both preventive and corrective.

7. Preventive measures should be aimed at protecting sites from dangers which may threaten them. These measures should include, in particular, the supervision of works and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites, for example :

- a. The construction of all types of public and private buildings. These should be designed so as to meet certain aesthetic requirements in respect of the building itself and, while avoiding a facile imitation of certain traditional and picturesque forms, should be in harmony with the general atmosphere which it is desired to safeguard;
- b. The construction of roads;
- c. High or low tension electric lines, power production and transmission plant and equipment, aerodromes, broadcasting and television stations, etc.;
- d. Petrol filling stations;
- e. Advertising hoardings and illuminated signs;
- f. Deforestation, including the destruction of trees contributing to the beauty of the landscape, particularly those lining thoroughfares or avenues;
- g. Pollution of the air and water;
- h. Working of mines and quarries and the disposal of their waste products;
- i. Piping of spring water, irrigation works, dams, channels, aqueducts, river regulation works, etc.;
- j. Camping;
- k. Dumping of worn-out material and waste, and domestic, commercial or industrial scrap.

8. In safeguarding the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, allowance should also be made for the dangers resulting from certain forms of work and certain activities of present-day life, by reason of the noise which they occasion.

9. Activities likely to mar landscapes or sites in areas that are scheduled or protected in some other way should be sanctioned only if the public or social welfare imperatively requires it.

10. Corrective measures should be aimed at repairing the damage caused to landscapes and sites and, as far as possible, restoring them to their original condition.

11. In order to facilitate the task of the various public services responsible for the safeguarding of landscapes and sites in each State, scientific research institutes should be set up to co-operate with the competent authorities with a view to the alignment and codification of the laws and regulations applicable in this matter. These provisions and the results of the work carried out by the research institutes should be published in a single administrative publication brought periodically up to date.

III. PROTECTIVE MEASURES

12. The safeguarding of landscapes and sites should be ensured by use of the following methods:

- a. General supervision by the responsible authorities;
- b. Insertion of obligations into urban development plans and planning at all levels: regional, rural and urban;
- c. Scheduling of extensive landscapes "by zones";
- d. Scheduling of isolated sites;
- e. Creation and maintenance of natural reserves and national parks;
- f. Acquisition of sites by communities.

GENERAL SUPERVISION

13. General supervision should be exercised over works and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites throughout the whole territory of the State.

TOWN PLANNING AND RURAL PLANNING SCHEMES

14. Urban and rural planning schemes should embody provisions defining the obligations which should be imposed to ensure the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, even unscheduled ones, situated on the territory affected.

15. Urban and rural planning schemes should be drawn up in order of urgency, specifically for towns or regions in process of rapid development, where the protection of the aesthetic or picturesque character of the town or region justifies the establishment of such schemes.

SCHEDULING OF EXTENSIVE LANDSCAPES "BY ZONES"

16. Extensive landscapes should be scheduled "by zones".

17. When, in a scheduled zone, the aesthetic character is of prime importance, scheduling "by zones" should

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involve control of plots and observation of certain general requirements of an aesthetic order covering the use of materials, and their colour, height standards, precautions to be taken to conceal disturbances of the soil resulting from the construction of dams and the operation of quarries, and regulations governing the cutting down of trees, etc.

18. Scheduling "by zones" should be publicized, and general rules to be observed for the safeguarding of scheduled landscapes should be enacted and made public.

19. Scheduling "by zones" should not, as a rule, involve payment of compensation.

SCHEDULING OF ISOLATED SITES

20. Isolated small sites, whether natural or urban, together with portions of a landscape of particular interest, should be scheduled. Areas which provide a fine view, and areas and buildings surrounding an outstanding monument should also be scheduled. Each of these scheduled sites, areas and buildings should be the subject of a special administrative decision of which the owner should be duly notified.

21. Scheduling should mean that the owner is prohibited from destroying the site, or altering its condition or aspect, without permission from the authorities responsible for its protection.

22. When such permission is granted, it should be accompanied by all the conditions necessary to the safeguarding of the site. No permission should be needed, however, for normal agricultural activities, nor for normal maintenance work on buildings.

23. Expropriation by the authorities, together with the carrying out of public works in a scheduled site, should be subject to the agreement of the authorities responsible for its protection. No-one should be able to acquire, by prescription, within a scheduled site, rights likely to change the character or aspect of the site. No conventional rights should be granted by the owner without the agreement of the responsible authorities.

24. Scheduling should involve a prohibition on the pollution of the ground, air or water in any way whatsoever, while the extraction of minerals should likewise be subject to special permission.

25. All advertising should be forbidden in a scheduled area and its immediate surroundings, or be limited to special emplacements to be decided by the authorities responsible for the protection of the site.

26. Permission to camp in a scheduled site should, in principle, be refused, or granted only within an area fixed by the responsible authorities and subject to their inspection.

27. Scheduling of a site may entitle the owner to compensation in cases of direct and definite prejudice resulting therefrom.

NATURAL RESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS

28. When conditions are suitable, Member States should incorporate in the zones and sites to be protected, national parks intended for the education and recreation of the public, or natural reserves, strict or special. Such natural reserves and national parks should form a group of experimental zones intended also for research into the formation and restoration of the landscape and the protection of nature.

ACQUISITION OF SITES BY COMMUNITIES

29. Member States should encourage the acquisition by communities of areas forming part of a landscape or site which it is desired to protect. When necessary, it should be possible to effect such acquisition by expropriation.

IV. APPLICATION OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

30. The fundamental norms and principles governing the protection of landscapes and sites in each Member State should have the force of law, and the measures for their application should be entrusted to the responsible authorities within the framework of the powers conferred on them by law.

31. Member States should set up specialized bodies of an administrative or advisory nature.

32. The administrative bodies should be specialized central or regional departments entrusted with carrying out protective measures. Accordingly, those departments should be in a position to study problems of protection and scheduling, to undertake surveys on the spot, to prepare decisions to be taken and to supervise their implementation. They should likewise be entrusted with proposing measures designed to reduce the dangers which may be involved in carrying out certain types of work or repairing damage caused by such work.

33. The advisory bodies should consist of commissions at national, regional or local level, entrusted with the task of studying questions relating to protection and giving their opinion on those questions to the central or regional authorities or to the local communities concerned. The Opinion of these commissions should

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be sought in all cases and in good time, particularly at the stage of preliminary planning, in the case of large-scale works of public interest, such as the building of highways, the setting up of hydro-technical or new industrial installations, etc.

34. Member States should facilitate the formation and operation of national and local non-governmental bodies, one of whose functions would be to collaborate with the bodies mentioned in paragraphs 31,32 and 33, particularly by informing the public and warning the appropriate departments of dangers threatening landscapes and sites.

35. Violation of the rules governing the protection of landscapes and sites should involve payment of damages or the obligation to restore the site to its former condition, as far as possible.

36. Administrative or criminal prosecutions should be provided for in the case of deliberate damage to protected landscapes and sites.

V. EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

37. Educational action should be taken in school and out of school with a view to arousing and developing public respect for landscapes and sites and publicizing the regulations laid down to ensure their protection.

38. Teachers to be entrusted with this task in schools should undergo special training in the form of specialized courses in institutions of secondary and higher education.

39. Member States should also facilitate the work of existing museums, with a view to intensifying the educational action they have already undertaken to this end, and should consider the possibility of establishing special museums, or specialized departments in existing museums, for the study and display of the natural and cultural features of particular regions.

40. The education of the public outside schools should be the task of the press, of private associations for the protection of landscapes and sites or for the protection of nature, of bodies concerned with the tourist trade and of youth or popular education organizations.

41. Member States should facilitate the education of the public and promote the work of associations, bodies and organizations devoted to this task by the supply of material assistance and by making available to them and to educationists in general appropriate publicity media such as films, radio and television programmes, material for permanent, temporary or mobile exhibitions, pamphlets and books suitable for wide distribution and planned on educational lines. Wide publicity could be provided through journals and magazines and regional periodicals.

42. National and international "days", competitions and similar occasions should be devoted to encouraging the appreciation of natural or man-made landscapes and sites in order to direct public attention to the fact that the protection of their beauty and character is of prime importance to the community.

**C. Action taken by Member States upon
Conventions and Recommendations
adopted
by the General Conference**

GENERAL REPORT ON THE INITIAL SPECIAL
REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM
UPON THE CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

INTRODUCTION

(1) Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco requires that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization ". . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4". That article stipulates that each of the Member States shall submit the recommendations or conventions adopted by the General Conference 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.

(2) Article 16 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" states that the periodical reports called for by the Constitution shall be "special" reports, additional to the general reports, and that an initial report relating to any convention or recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months before the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such a recommendation or convention was adopted. These Rules of Procedure also stipulate that at that session the General Conference shall consider these special reports and embody its comments in one or more general reports which it shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate.

(3) In application of the foregoing provisions, the General Conference was called upon to consider, at its twelfth session, the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them on the convention and two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, namely:

Convention against discrimination in education;
Recommendation against discrimination in education;
Recommendation on the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone.

These initial special reports are reproduced in documents 12 C/11 and 12 C/11 Add.

(4) As at its previous sessions, the General Conference entrusted its Reports Committee with

the consideration of the special reports received from Member States.

(5) Acting on the report of the Reports Committee (12 C/131, the General Conference, pursuant to Article 18 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", has embodied in this general report the comments given hereunder.

(6) In compliance with a decision taken at its eleventh session (11 C/Resolution 37) the General Conference also had before it at its twelfth session a report by the Director-General on the interpretation and implementation of Article IV of the Constitution, stipulating that 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. In its general report adopted at the eleventh session, the General Conference had observed that some of the reports gave no indication of the name of the competent authority or authorities to which the instruments adopted should have been submitted or of any measures taken by such authority or authorities. Furthermore, the particulars given in some of the other reports suggested that the reporting States had taken differing views of the purport of this Constitutional provision.

(7) Since, as it pointed out in its general report, a legal question of a particularly complex character was involved, the General Conference decided to instruct the Director-General to submit to it, at its twelfth session, "an analysis of the

1. General report on the report of the Reports Committee, 31st plenary meeting, 11 December 1962. This general report was drawn up by the General Conference in pursuance of Article 18 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".

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available information concerning the manner in which the provisions of the Constitution have been understood and implemented in respect of conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference, together with information concerning the preparatory work which led up to their formulation and any analogous provisions of a Constitution or of rules of procedure applicable to other Specialized Agencies" (11 C/Resolutions, General Report, paragraph 161.

(8) The Reports Committee, which had recommended the preparation of this study thought it advisable to consult the Legal Committee of the General Conference, in accordance with Rule 33, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure, on this question affecting the interpretation of the Constitution. It accordingly decided to defer consideration of the special reports until the Legal Committee had been able to express an opinion.

COMMENTS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

(9) The total number of special reports received on action taken upon the instruments adopted in 1960 comprises the following:

Conventions against discrimination in education: 25

Recommendation against discrimination in education: 25

Recommendations on the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to everyone: 27.

(10) This is a smaller number than was considered at the eleventh session (between 38 and 47). These figures should also be compared with the total number of Member States which submitted general reports on their activity for the 1961-1962 period, amounting to 61.

(11) In this connexion the General Conference notes that this is the first occasion on which Member States have been required to submit special reports in addition to the general reports which they normally submit on all their activities concerning the Organization, for the General Conference, at its eleventh session, adopted the recommendation of its Reports Committee to the effect that "Member States' special reports on action taken on the conventions and the recommendations adopted by the General Conference should no longer be incorporated in the periodic reports submitted in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, but should be submitted separately according to a different time-table" (11 C/Resolutions, report of the Reports Committee, paragraph 41).

(12) While acknowledging that the procedure thus established may have had some influence - though probably a temporary one - on the reduced number of reports received, the General Conference considers it desirable to adhere to this practice which, besides being more fully in accordance with the spirit of the various rules of procedure, has had the effect of enabling Member States to submit far more detailed and specific reports, while facilitating and simplifying the procedure for the consideration of these reports by the General Conference. Lastly, the deadline fixed for the submission of special reports (two months before the opening of the General Confer-

ence) allows Member States more time to draw up these reports than they have for sending in their general reports.

(13) Nevertheless, the General Conference is bound to admit that a very large proportion of Member States (over three-quarters) did not transmit to the Organization the reports asked for. It is therefore not in a position to know whether these States have discharged their constitutional obligation to submit the convention and recommendations adopted in 1960 to their "competent authorities", nor whether this obligation was discharged within the stipulated time-limit.

(14) The General Conference cannot but stress, in this connexion, the great importance of all Member States fulfilling the twofold obligation laid on them by the Constitution with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference: first, the obligation to submit these instruments to the competent national authorities within a year from the close of the General Conference and, second, the obligation to report periodically on the action taken upon these instruments. As was emphasized by the General Conference at its eleventh session, in its first general report:

"Essentially indeed it is the operation of these two provisions of the Constitution which, on the one hand, ensures the widest possible implementation and application of the instruments adopted and, on the other hand, enables the General Conference - and hence Member States themselves - to assess the effectiveness of the Organization's regulatory action in the past and to determine the direction of its future regulatory action. At the time when Unesco is embarking on a long-term programme of regulatory action to combat discrimination in education, the reports procedure is bound to play a decisive part in the supervision of the application of the standards thus established!"

(11 C/Resolutions, General Report, paragraph 10).

(15) So far as the form and substance of the reports are concerned, the General Conference notes that the majority of reporting States endeavoured to comply with the suggestions made

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by the General Conference at its tenth session. In resolution 50, Member States were invited, when submitting an initial special report, to include in that report, as far as possible, information on 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 1 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. "

(16) The General Conference trusts that all Member States will in future be able to supply in their initial special reports all the particulars requested in the above-mentioned resolution.

(17) The General Conference feels it advisable to stress in this connexion the importance attaching to the replies to these questions, even when a convention has been ratified, as was the case for certain States, before the preparation of the report. Indeed, it is very useful to be acquainted with the procedure followed for obtaining this ratification and, in particular, to know whether the convention was ratified after consultation with the legislative authority or on its authorization.

(18) The General Conference also feels bound to draw attention once again to the distinction to be drawn between the obligation to submit an instrument to the competent authorities, on the one hand, and the ratification of a convention or the acceptance of a recommendation, on the other. Their submission to the competent authorities does not imply that conventions should necessarily be ratified or that recommendations should be

accepted in their entirety. On the other hand, it is incumbent on Member States to submit all recommendations and conventions without exception the competent authorities, even if measures of ratification or acceptance are not contemplated in a particular case.

(19) In this connexion, the General Conference took note of the interpretation of the term "competent authorities" contained in the opinion given by the Legal Committee, at the request of the Reports Committee, and dealt with in the fourth report of the Legal Committee (12 C/REP/4). This opinion, which was adopted unanimously by the Legal Committee, is as follows :

"The competent authorities, in the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, are those empowered, under the Constitution or the laws of each Member State, to enact the laws, issue the regulations or take any other measures necessary to give effect to conventions or recommendations. It is for the government of each Member State to specify and indicate those authorities which are competent in respect of each convention and recommendation."

The General Conference feels that this clarification of the meaning of so important a constitutional provision is likely to give Member States a better grasp of the exact scope of this provision, so that they will accordingly be able to supply more precise particulars regarding the various points listed in resolution 50. The General Conference itself will be in a better position to assess the information received.

(20) In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 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", the present general report will be transmitted, by the Director-General of Unesco, to the Member States of Unesco, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

D. Summary table of a general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco/1

1. Approved by the General Conference at its thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.
See resolution 8.41.

SUMMARY TABLE OF A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF MEETINGS CONVENED BY UNESCO

CATEGORIES

- A. Meetings of a representative character
 - I. International conferences of States.
 - II. Other intergovernmental meetings.
 - III. Non-governmental conferences.
- B. Meetings of a non-representative character
 - IV. International congresses.
 - V. Advisory committees.
 - VI. Expert committees.
 - VII. Symposia, seminars, study groups and training and refresher courses.

LIST OF HEADINGS RELATING TO EACH CATEGORY OF MEETINGS

(a) Definition. A definition of each category of meetings is given in support of the proposed classification. When this definition is based on officially approved provisions, which is often the case, they are quoted together with a reference to their source.

(b) Provisions applicable. As the General Conference invited the Executive Board to take account of the existing rules when making its study, it was felt useful to refer, under this heading, to the provisions of the Constitution or to various other rules applicable to each category.

(c) Convening of meeting. The main reason for this section is the distinction drawn in the Constitution between conferences convened by the General Conference and those which may be convened by the Executive Board. A point has been made of indicating the organ competent to convene each type of meeting.

(d) Terms of reference. This section is linked up with those concerning definition, agenda and nature of the decisions, since to some extent, the expression "terms of reference" covers these

other three headings. It will thus be necessary to consider them collectively.

(e) Nature of the decisions. Under this heading, an endeavour has been made to indicate, on the one hand, the form which should be taken by the decisions adopted by the meetings of the category concerned and, on the other hand, the bodies to which these decisions are submitted.

(f) Chief participants, (g) Selection of the chief participants, (h) Appointment of representatives, and (i) Observers. The term "chief participants" is intended to designate "those enjoying the full rights of the meeting in question, particularly the right to vote" (60 EX/19, paragraph 22). These chief participants, rather than the observers or other persons, such as the consultants and experts employed or invited by the Secretariat, will be responsible for the character of the meeting. In the case of meetings of a representative character, a distinction is drawn between the participants - States or organizations - and persons appointed as representatives of these States and organizations. A similar distinction is drawn between the selection of participants and the appointment of representatives. Thus, in the case of an international conference of States, the General Conference decides which States shall participate in the work of the conference and these States themselves appoint their representatives.

(j) Right to vote. Information is provided concerning the participants who have the right to vote and the distribution of votes.

(k) Date and place of meeting. This section specifies which authority is competent to take a decision in this respect.

(l) Agenda and (m) Rules of procedure. A distinction is drawn between meetings which adopt their own agenda and rules of procedure and those whose agenda and rules of procedure are laid down by some other authority.

(n) Other preparations. Various questions are dealt with under this heading, e.g. the sending of invitations, notifications and other communications.

General classification of categories of meetings

A. MEETINGS OF
A REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER

I. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES
OF STATES

(a) Definition

"Conferences which bring together representatives of States, sitting at the highest level, and reporting the results of their work to these same States, whether these results lead to the conclusion of international agreements, or provide a basis for the action to be undertaken by the participating States. Although such conferences usually have a membership which aims at being as world-wide as possible, they may nevertheless include regional international conferences of States, that is, conferences attended by representatives of all the States in a given region". (Definition adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956) on the proposal of the Administrative Commission and of the Legal Committee) (SC/Resolutions, page 135).

(b) Provisions applicable

(i) Constitution. "The General Conference shall, when it deems desirable and in accordance with the regulations to be made by it, summon international conferences of States on education, the sciences and humanities or the dissemination of knowledge" (Article IV, paragraph 3).

(ii) Rules of procedure for the calling of international conferences of States (Conference Manual pp. 45-46).

(c) Convening of meeting

By the General Conference (Constitution, Article IV, paragraph 3 ; Rules of Procedure, Rule 1).

(d) Terms of reference

"The General Conference shall prescribe the terms of reference of the conferences which it calls" (Rules of Procedure, Rule 2)(see also "Definition").

(e) Nature of the decisions

Adoption of international agreements or formulation of recommendations or other conclusions addressed direct to the participating States (see "Definition").

(f) Chief participants

(i) States (Rules of Procedure, Rule 3, paragraph 1 (a)).

(ii) Associate Members (ibid. , Rule 3, paragraph 1 (b)) .

(iii) Other territories (ibid. , Rule 4).

(g) Selection of the chief participants

(i) By the General Conference (Rules of Procedure, Rule 3, paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b)).

(ii) By the Executive Board, with the authorization of the General Conference (ibid. , Rule 3, paragraph 1 (c)) .

(h) Appointment of representatives

By the States, Associate Members or other territories invited.

(i) Observers

(i) All Member States and Associate Members not invited as chief participants (Rules of Procedure, Rule 3, paragraph 2).

(ii) The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which have concluded mutual representation agreements with Unesco (ibid. , Rule 5, paragraph 1).

(iii) Subject to the directives of the General Conference, the Executive Board may invite other Specialized Agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Unesco, and it shall decide the extent of their participation (ibid. , Rule 5, paragraphs 2 and 3).

(j) Right to vote

(i) States invited as chief participants : each State has only one vote, whatever the number of its representatives.

(ii) Associate Members invited : "The General Conference shall decide . . . the extent of their participation" (Rules of Procedure, Rule 3, paragraph 1 (b)).

(iii) Other territories invited : "The General Conference shall decide the extent of the participation /-of such territories-/" (ibid. , Rule 4).

(k) Date and place of meeting

(i) "The General Conference shall issue instructions to the Executive Board regarding the region in which the conference should meet and the approximate date on which it should be held" (Rules of Procedure, Rule 8, paragraph 1).

(ii) "The Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General, shall fix the place and the date of the conference" (ibid., Rule 8, paragraph2).

General classification of categories of meetings

(1) Agenda

(i) Provisional ; drawn up by the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General (Rules of Procedure, Rule 8, paragraph 2).

(ii) Submitted to the conference for adoption. The Conference cannot, however, modify its terms of reference as determined by the General Conference.

(m) Rules of Procedure

(i) Provisional; drawn up by the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General (Rules of Procedure, Rule 8, paragraph 2).

(ii) Submitted to the conference for adoption. The conference cannot, however, change its composition as determined by the General Conference.

(n) Other preparations

(i) "The Director-General shall take all other steps necessary for the preparation of the conference" (Rules of Procedure, Rule 8, paragraph 4).

(ii) He shall dispatch invitations, together with the provisional agenda (ibid.).

(iii) He shall notify all Member States and Associate Members of the date and place of the conference and transmit the provisional agenda (ibid.).

Notes

1. The Rules of Procedure for the calling of international conferences of States were adopted by the General Conference in 1952. In 1956, the General Conference reconsidered the application of these Rules of Procedure and, following the view expressed by the Legal Committee, was of the opinion that the restrictive interpretation proposed by that Committee (see paragraph (a) "Definition" (above) was such as to permit the full application of these Rules of Procedure (9 C/Resolutions, page 135).

2. At the same session, the General Conference, following the view of the Legal Committee, was of the opinion that these Rules of Procedure were not applicable, on the one hand, to international conferences of States convened jointly by the Organization itself and by other international organizations or, on the other, to conferences the convening of which had been left by the General Conference to a Member State (SC/Resolutions, page 135).

3. When the purpose of an international conference of States is the adoption and signature of an international agreement, the States must appoint representatives with full credentials, and the rules of procedure provide for the examination of these credentials by a committee of the conference.

This practice is not always followed when the decisions to be taken by the conference are of a different character.

4. As for the invitations to be issued to States which are not members of Unesco, the practice generally followed by the General Conference and the Executive Board has been to invite only States belonging to the United Nations or to one of the organizations in the United Nations system (60 EX/20). For regional conferences, the more recent practice has been to invite States which are members of one of the United Nations Economic Commissions or of a regional organization with which Unesco has concluded a co-operation agreement.

II. OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS

(a) Definition

This category includes all intergovernmental meetings other than those covered by Category I. In practice, they comprise meetings of subsidiary bodies, as provided for in the Constitution or the various rules in force, e.g. special committees of technical and legal experts convened for the purpose of drawing up draft international regulations, and other meetings of governmental representatives convened by the Director-General in implementation of the approved programme. These meetings differ from the conferences in Category I owing to their "preparatory and . . . subordinate nature", as was specified by the General Conference in 1956 (SC/Resolutions, page 135).

(b) Provisions applicable

(i) Constitution. "The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes" (Article IV, paragraph 11). "The Director-General . . . shall participate . . . in all meetings . . . of the Committees of the Organization" (Article VI, paragraph 3(a)).

(ii) Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions. "The Director-General's final report shall be submitted either direct to the General Conference itself or if the Conference has so decided, to a special committee . . . consisting of technical and legal experts appointed by Member States" (Article 10, paragraph 4).

(c) Convening of meeting

In the case of special committees of technical and legal experts, by a decision of the General Conference.

General classification of categories of meetings

In other cases, by the Director-General, in accordance with the approved programme and budget.

(d) Terms of reference

Defined in certain cases by the existing regulations.

To be defined, in other cases, in the approved programme and budget or by a decision of the Executive Board.

(e) Nature of the decisions

As a general rule, of a preparatory and subordinate nature (draft conventions and recommendations or other proposals submitted to the General Conference or to the Director-General) (see "Definition"). In certain cases, the decisions may take the form of resolutions addressed to the governments and organizations concerned.

(f) Chief participants

- (i) Governments of Member States.
- (ii) Governments of Associate Members.
- (iii) Governments of territories represented at the international level by a Member State but self-governing in the field to be covered by the meeting.

(g) Selection of the chief participants

By the Executive Board, on the Director-General's proposal, except when the participation is specified in existing regulations, such as the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions, which, in the case of special committees of technical and legal experts, restrict participation to Member States of Unesco.

(h) Appointment of representatives

By the governments themselves (60 EX/19, paragraphs 25 and 27).

(i) Observers

- (i) Member States and Associate Members not invited as chief participants.
- (ii) Non-Member States and territories for whose international relations a Member State is responsible, designated by the Executive Board.
- (iii) The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which have concluded with Unesco a mutual representation agreement.
- (iv) Other Specialized Agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations designated by the Executive Board.

(j) Right to vote

(i) Governments of the Member States invited as chief participants: each State has only one vote, whatever the number of its representatives (60 EX/19, paragraph 25).

(ii) Governments of Associate Members, to be decided by the Executive Board.

(iii) Governments of territories represented at the international level by a Member State to be decided by the Executive Board.

(k) Date and place of meeting

Fixed by the Director-General.

(l) Agenda

(i) Provisional; drawn up by the Director-General.

(ii) Submitted to the meeting for adoption. The meeting, however, cannot change its terms of reference as determined by the competent organ of Unesco.

(m) Rules of Procedure

(i) Provisional; drawn up by the Director-General.

(ii) Submitted to the meeting for adoption. The meeting, however, cannot change its composition as determined by the competent organ of Unesco.

(n) Other preparations

The Director-General is responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

Notes

1. With respect to certain intergovernmental meetings whose membership, terms of reference and convening are defined in instruments adopted outside of Unesco but for the organization of which the Unesco Secretariat bears some responsibilities, the practices of Unesco as defined in this summary table and approved by the General Conference shall prevail in all matters not covered by the said instruments.

2. The above classification does not include meetings of intergovernmental bodies set up within the Organization and enjoying a large measure of independence in their operation, such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, whose terms of reference and membership are defined in special statutes.

3. It was suggested in document 60 EX/19 that the title given to these meetings might vary, but that it would be advisable not to call them "conferences"- a term which should be kept for other types of meetings.

General classification of categories of meetings

III. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

(a) Definition

"Non-governmental conferences, in the sense of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of such conferences, should be understood to mean primarily conferences attended by non-governmental organizations, although conferences attended either solely by intergovernmental organizations, or by both non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, are not to be excluded from this definition." (Definition adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session, on the proposal of the Administrative Commission and of the Legal Committee) (SC/Resolutions, page 135.)

(b) Provisions applicable

(i) Constitution. "Non-governmental conferences . . . may be summoned by the General Conference or by the Executive Board in accordance with regulations [established by the Conference-T (Article IV, paragraph 3).

(ii) Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences e M a n u a l , page 47).

(c) Convening of meeting

(i) By the General Conference (Constitution, Article IV, paragraph 3, and Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 1).

(ii) By the Executive Board, in consultation with the Director-General provided that the terms of reference of such a conference conform with a resolution of the General Conference or with its general directives and that the General Conference has made the necessary budgetary provisions (Constitution, Article IV, paragraph 3 and Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 2).

(d) Terms of reference

"The body which has decided to convene the conference shall prescribe the latter's terms of reference" (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 3).

(e) Nature of the decisions

Findings submitted to the participating organizations or to the organs of Unesco.

(f) Chief participants

(i) Non-governmental organizations (see "Definition" and Rules of Procedure for the

calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 5).

(ii) Intergovernmental organizations (see "Definition" and Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 5).

(iii) Persons serving in an individual capacity (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 3).

(g) Selection of the chief participants

(i) "The body which has decided to convene the conference . . . shall also determine the organizations and persons to be invited" (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 3).

(ii) The Executive Board may also invite :

- (a) Specialized Agencies with which Unesco has not concluded an agreement for mutual representation.
- (b) Intergovernmental organizations.
- (c) Non-governmental organizations having consultative arrangements with Unesco (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental organizations, Rule 5, paragraph 1).

(h) Appointments of representatives

By the organizations invited.

(i) Observers

Member States of Unesco (Rules of Procedure for the calling of conferences of non-governmental organizations, Rule 6).

The organizations mentioned under paragraph (g) (ii) above (see "Right to vote").

Other non-governmental organizations designated by the body convening the meeting.

(j) Right to vote

"The Executive Board shall determine the forms in which the organizations mentioned . . . shall participate in conferences, due regard being paid to any agreements which may have been concluded with those organizations" (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 5, paragraph 2).

(k) Date and place of meeting

Fixed by the body convening the conference or by the Director-General, when duly authorized to do so.

(l) Agenda

(i) Provisional ; drawn up by the body convening the conference or by the Director-General, when duly authorized to do so.

General classification of categories of meetings

(ii) Submitted to the conference for adoption (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 6, by implication), (See also 60 EX/19, paragraph 38). The conference, however, cannot change its terms of references determined by the General Conference, or by the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General, as the case may be.

(m) Rules of Procedure

(i) Must pay due regard to the Executive Board's decisions concerning the forms of participation (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 5, paragraph 2).

(ii) Submitted to the conference for adoption (see document 60 EX/19, paragraph 38). The conference, however, cannot change its composition as determined by the General Conference, or by the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General, as the case may be.

(n) Other preparations

The Director-General shall notify all Member States of the conference and send them copies of

the provisional agenda, together with a list of the invitations issued (Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, Rule 6).

Notes

1. The Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences were adopted by the General Conference in 1952. In 1956, the General Conference reviewed these rules, together with the Rules of Procedure for the calling of international conferences of States and, following the view expressed by the Legal Committee, was of the opinion that the interpretation proposed by the Legal Committee (see paragraph (a) above) was such as to permit the full application of these Rules of Procedure (SC/Resolutions, page 135).

2. The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may, by virtue of these agreements, send observers to non-governmental conferences to which they have not been invited as chief participants.

B. MEETINGS OF A
NON-REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER

IV. INTERNATIONAL, CONGRESSES

(a) Definition

"Attended mainly by educators, scientists, artists, writers, etc., the main purpose of which is to facilitate an exchange of views among outstanding specialists in one of Unesco's spheres of interest and thus put on record what has been achieved in this particular sphere" (60 EX/19).

(b) Provisions applicable

.....

(c) Convening of meeting

By the Director-General, in accordance with the approved programme and budget.

(d) Terms of reference

See "Definition".

(e) Nature of the decisions

The findings are submitted to the Director-General so that he may arrange for them to be disseminated and used in interested circles.

(f) Chief participants

Specialists serving in an individual capacity.

(g) Selection of the chief participants

(i) Invitations addressed to specialists appointed individually by the Director-General.

(ii) Procedure for admission : the specialists are invited to signify their desire to take part in the work of the congress, either through the governments of Member States, or through the organizations or learned societies of which they are members, or in some other way to be decided by the Executive Board (60 EX/ 19, paragraph 29(a)).

(h) Appointment of representatives

Not applicable.

(i) Observers

(i) Member States and Associate Members of Unesco.

(ii) The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which have concluded mutual representation agreements with Unesco.

(iii) Other interested Specialized Agencies and

General classification of categories of meetings

intergovernmental organizations designated by the Director-General.

(iv) Non-governmental organizations designated by the Director-General.

(j) Right to vote

Each chief participant is accorded one vote.

"Meetings of this kind rarely involve the exercise of the right to vote. When any votes are taken, they reflect private, individual views" (60 EX/19, paragraph 29(a)).

(k) Date and place of meeting

Fixed by the Director-General.

(l) Agenda

Drawn up by the Director-General and not submitted to the meeting for adoption. The Director-General may, however, invite such meetings to propose the inclusion of additional items on the agenda.

(m) Rules of Procedure

Drawn up by the Director-General. They may, however, be replaced if necessary, by a simple information paper giving a concise account of the way in which the work of the congress will be conducted.

(n) Other preparations

The Director-General is responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

Notes

1. The original intention seems to have been to make the convening of such congresses to some extent subject to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure for the calling of non-governmental conferences, one of which stipulates that the body which has decided to convene the conference shall determine "the organizations and persons to be invited". However, the General Conference restricted the application of these Rules of Procedure mainly to conferences consisting of representatives of organizations" (60 EX/19, paragraph 29(a)).

2. Document 60 EX/19 specifies in connexion with meetings of a non-representative character, that the fact of the Director-General's having entered into consultations, or even requested a National Commission or a governmental authority to submit one or more names of experts to him, is not enough to alter the status of such a participant, since the Director-General has retained his full freedom of choice (60 EX/19, paragraph 27). If

the participant has been appointed by the Director-General, he cannot represent a government or an organization but serves in an individual capacity (ibid.).

3. As a general rule, persons invited to participate in an individual capacity in meetings of a non-representative character are nationals of a Member State or, occasionally, of States which are not members of Unesco but belong to another organization in the United Nations system. At its twelfth session the General Conference adopted a resolution (8. 42) by which it :

"Authorizes the Director-General, experimentally, starting in the 1963-1964 period, to invite to non-representative meetings of a technical character organized by Unesco in the fields of education, science and culture, in addition to specialists who are nationals of Member States of Unesco, specialists who are nationals of States not members of Unesco or of the United Nations, or nationals of Territories, chosen for their personal competence and not as representatives of those States or Territories. Regarding the choice of these specialists, the Director-General will consult international non-governmental organizations and learned societies having consultative status with Unesco. The specialists thus chosen will be invited through these international non-governmental organizations and will through the same channels, make known their intention of attending the meetings in question ;

Requests the Director-General to report to the General Conference at its thirteenth session, on the implementation of this resolution. "

V. ADVISORY COMMITTEES

(a) Definition

Standing committees, governed by statutes approved by the Executive Board and consisting of experts who usually serve in an individual capacity, although they may sometimes also include persons appointed by non-governmental organizations. These committees are responsible for advising the Organization on special questions within its competence and on the preparation or implementation of its programme in a particular field.

(b) Provisions applicable

(i) Constitution. "Advisory committees" (Article XI, paragraph 4).

(ii) Statutes of the advisory committees (submitted to the Executive Board for approval).

(c) Convening of meeting

By the Director-General, in accordance with the advisory committee's statutes.

General classification of categories of meetings

(d) Terms of reference

See "Definition".

(e) Nature of the decisions

The committee submits the results of its work, in the form of a report, to the Director -General, who decides what use shall be made of them. The Executive Board is informed of the committee's findings.

(f) Chief participants

The members of these committees, as defined in their statutes, i.e. experts serving in an individual capacity and, in certain cases, experts representing non-governmental organizations particularly qualified in the field with which the committee is concerned.

(g) Selection of the chief participants

In accordance with the committee's statutes.

(h) Appointment of representatives

Applicable only when the statutes provide for the appointment of certain members by a particular non-governmental organization.

(i) Observers

(i) Member States and Associate Members of Unesco.

(ii) The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which have concluded mutual representation agreements with Unesco.

(iii) Other interested Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental organizations designated by the Director-General.

(iv) Non-governmental organizations designated by the Director-General.

(j) Right to vote

Each committee member is accorded one vote.

(k) Date and place of meeting

Fixed by the Director-General.

(l) Agenda

Drawn up by the Director-General and not submitted to the committee for adoption. The Director-General may, however, invite committee members to propose the inclusion of additional items on the agenda (60 EX/19, paragraph 41).

As a general rule, the Director-General consults the Committee's Chairman with regard to the agenda.

(m) Rules of Procedure

The standing committees adopt their own rules of procedure, which are submitted to the Director-General for approval.

Their provisions must not be incompatible with the provisions of the committee's statutes (60 EX/19, paragraph 41).

(n) Other preparations

The Director-General is responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

Notes

1. The rule concerning the non-representative character of standing advisory committees is not a hard-and-fast one. The Advisory Committee on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America consists of representatives of States. Moreover, certain statutes provide that, in addition to persons appointed in an individual capacity, certain representatives of non-governmental organizations may be members of the committee concerned.

2. Members of advisory committees must be appointed by the Director-General or by non-governmental organizations in accordance with criteria set forth in the statutes in connexion with such matters as the qualifications and functions of the persons to be appointed.

VI. EXPERT COMMITTEES

(a) Definition

Committees set up on an ad hoc basis and consisting of experts appointed in a private capacity ... responsible for submitting suggestions or advice to the Organization with regard to the preparation or implementation of its programme in a particular field" (60 EX/19, paragraph 29(b)) and with regard to all other questions within the competence of the Organization.

(b) Provisions applicable

.....

(c) Convening of meeting

By the Director-General, in accordance with the approved programme and budget.

(d) Terms of reference

See "Definition".

General classification of categories of meetings

(e) Nature of the decisions

The committees submit their findings, in the form of a report, to the Director-General, who decides what use shall be made of them.

(f) Chief participants

Experts serving in a private capacity.

(g) Selection of the chief participants

By the Director-General, or, in certain cases, by governments at the Director-General's invitation.

(h) Appointment of representatives

Not applicable.

(i) Observers

(i) Member States and Associate Members of Unesco.

(ii) The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which have concluded mutual representation agreements with Unesco.

(iii) Other interested Specialized Agencies and intergovernmental organizations designated by the Director-General.

(iv) Non-governmental organizations designated by the Director-General.

(j) Right to vote

Each member of the committee is accorded one vote.

(k) Date and place of meeting

Fixed by the Director-General.

(l) Agenda

Drawn up by the Director-General and not submitted to the committee for adoption. The Director-General may, however, invite committee members to propose the inclusion of additional items on the agenda (60 EX/19, paragraph 41).

(m) Rules of Procedure

Drawn up by the Director-General and not submitted to the committee for adoption.

(n) Other preparations

The Director-General is responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

Notes

1. With reference to the consultations which the Director-General may undertake before

appointing the members of a committee, see note 2 under 'international congresses' (Category IV).

2. When, as provided above, the Director-General invites governments to select experts for meetings of this category, it will be specified that these experts will sit in the same capacity as the experts chosen directly by the Director-General and will not be considered to be representatives of their respective governments.

VII. SYMPOSIA , SEMINARS, STUDY GROUPS AND TRAINING AND REFRESHER COURSES

(a) Definition

Meetings ". . . the main purpose of which is to enable those taking part to acquire a knowledge of some subject of interest to Unesco or to give them the benefit of experience gained in this field" (60 EX/19, paragraph 29(c)).

(b) Provisions applicable

.....

(c) Convening of meeting

By the Director-General in accordance with the approved programme and budget.

(d) Terms of reference

See "Definition".

(e) Nature of the decisions

These meetings do not take any decisions. They may record the results of their work in documents or, if necessary, in publications which do not call for any decision on the part of Unesco bodies or of Member States.

(f) Chief participants

Persons (teachers, students, civil servants, etc.) serving in a private capacity.

(g) Selection of the chief participants

By the Director-General.

(h) Appointment of representatives

Not applicable.

(i) Observers

As a general rule, these meetings are private. The Director-General, may, however, authorize certain other persons to attend them.

General classification of categories of meetings

(j) Right to vote

The participants do not exercise the right to vote. If necessary, the views of the minority are recorded in the document setting forth the results of the meeting.

(k) Date and place of the meeting

Fixed by the Director-General.

(l) Agenda

Generally speaking, these meetings have no agenda. The subjects to be discussed are decided beforehand by the Director-General and communicated to the participants, who may, however, be invited to propose additional items for discussion.

(m) Rules of Procedure

These meetings have no rules of procedure. The conduct of the discussions is the responsibility of

the persons appointed by the Director-General to guide the work of the meeting. Generally speaking, an information paper gives a concise account of the working methods to be adopted.

(n) Other preparations

The Director-General is responsible for all other preparations for the meeting.

Notes

1. Regarding the consultations which the Director-General may undertake before appointing the participants of a symposium, seminar, study group or training or refresher course, see note 2 under "International congresses" (Category IV).

2. The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which have concluded mutual representation agreements with Unesco may, if they so desire, send representatives to these meetings.

E. Annexes

I. REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION

Note. The report, as reproduced in the following pages, has been edited as authorized by the Commission. As the resolutions are reproduced in their entirety earlier in this volume they have been deleted from the report below; their definitive numbers, however, have been inserted to facilitate reference to the texts.

The Programme Commission received reports from:

(a) The Sub-Commission which examined Chapters I(Education) and IA(Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America) of the proposed programme and budget;

(b) The four Expert Committees which met before the opening of the twelfth session of the General Conference; and

(c) The working parties set up by the Programme Commission itself to consider specific projects.

The report of the Sub-Commission on Education is, by decision of the Commission itself, incorporated in the report which follows; the reports of the four Expert Committees and the working parties are reproduced for information in Annexes V and VI below.

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Annexes

PART A. INTRODUCTION

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(1) The amount of documentation submitted for discussion by the Programme Commission (to which new draft resolutions and amendments were constantly added) was considerable. The great compass of Unesco's programme naturally produces a variety and a diversity of material liable to make the Programme Commission's work rather difficult and, in appearance, disjointed.

(2) The more varied the subject matter, the greater is the likelihood of its being treated in different ways, productive of long and detailed discussions, and the Commission encountered this difficulty in its work.

(3) This prompts a first observation which, in our humble opinion, should provide a basis for the general directives to the Secretariat and the Executive Board for the preparation of future sessions of the General Conference. We felt that the work of the Programme Commission would benefit by being spread over a longer period, that is, by being assigned more time in the overall schedule of the General Conference. In view of the importance of the questions considered and the interest shown by delegations in the preparation of the Organization's programme, it is impossible - and were it possible, it would not be desirable - to limit the right of discussion and consequently to scamp or falsify the debates. Despite the constant firmness of the Chairman of the Programme Commission, H. E. Mohammed El Fasi, to whom tribute must be paid, the Commission had the greatest difficulty in studying all the aspects of the questions submitted to it within the rigid time-limits laid down.

(4) As the Conference can hardly last longer than a month, it would be necessary either to arrange for the Programme Commission to start its work earlier, or to consider another procedure for the discussion of the programme. Systematic use might be made, for example, of sub-commissions or working parties) whose membership would include all those desirous of serving on them, and which might meet either before the Conference or as soon as it opened.

(5) Subject to the foregoing, it may be useful to give an idea of the general atmosphere of the debates, to emphasize the spirit animating the members of the Commission, and to bring out the highlights of the discussions. We are pleased to record the unanimous finding that the components of the programme had been soundly prepared. Indeed, most of the speakers, directing their remarks either to the Director-General and his representatives or to the Directors of the various

Departments, referred to the sound content of the reports and the satisfactory policy laid down for activities. The Commission had before it a coherent, well-thought-out programme, particularly well adapted to the new function towards which the Organization is moving: that of promoting "a civilization of the universal advancement of mankind" - to employ Mr. Lebret's expression - or, in other words, of establishing "a civilization of wider common fellowship", having regard to all the aspects essential to the full development of Man and general access to education, science and culture.

(6) The Organization's programme is in fact dominated by one fundamental theme: that of development?. The background to this theme, for its concern with which the twelfth session of the General Conference will have earned a place of honour in the history of Unesco, is brilliantly described by the Director-General in document 12 C/Q on Unesco's developments and prospects. After pointing out that the accession to national sovereignty of a large number of formerly colonized countries has brought about an inevitable change in international relations, the Director-General very truly observes that: "Freedom for all peoples and the complexity of international relations that it brings with it, the unparalleled scale of the needs of the worst-placed communities and the threat which political instability constitutes to world peace have in recent years brought about a new awakening in the international community to active solidarity as a duty implicit in the recognition of human rights in a period of growing populations, dynamic development and unprecedented scientific and technological advances " At the very opening of the Conference, the President, H.E. Mr. P. de Berredo Carneiro, also spoke of this compelling new mission for the Organization.

(7) No one in the Commission questioned this policy; and it is no exaggeration to say that it was the unanimous appreciation and acceptance of the new objectives of the Organization's work that produced the serene atmosphere of the discussions and gave them the distinguishing tone of concentration on making a constructive contribution to this great enterprise.

(8) Viewed from this standpoint, the apparently diversified programme revealed tendencies to converge on the following objectives: the introduction of operational action, its intensification even, and its adjustment to practical ends. Operational action is here seen with its predominant trends: regionalization, i. e. regard for national and regional realities on which to base the Organization's work and ensure its long-term efficacy; and institutionalization or structure-building, i.e. the

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creation of institutions which underpin and develop Unesco's work. Within the framework of operational action, there emerge priorities or, speaking in broader terms, the selective element in projects that distinguishes the claims of immediate utility from other concerns which, though necessary as contributions to "the all-round training of Man, his liberation and advancement", should logically be regarded as of secondary importance. It was for that reason that Education was regarded as a priority - education not in the abstract, but as an essential link in the process of development, an integral part of planning for development.

(9) It is not by chance that the question of the United Nations Development Decade was placed first among the problems to be solved by the Commission. The problem of the Development Decade, and that of the rôle of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples, formed a complete programme by themselves; by approaching the programme as a whole it proved possible:

1. To plot the course that action should take, and
2. To bring out the priority given to education and educational planning.

(10) The general debate on these two problems set the seal on the theme of development, of which we spoke earlier.

(11) Once priority for education had been unanimously recognized and accepted, the discussions showed the concern of the Commission not to overlook other sectors of Unesco's work. Nearly all speakers stressed the need for a balanced programme. While it is undoubtedly necessary to focus special effort on the priorities dictated by this moment in time, the development of activities directed towards animating cultural life and stimulating intellectual progress and research must not be sacrificed. As the Director-General said: "For an international organization dedicated to the promotion of civilized values to neglect these sectors would be to set a bad example of splitting up the life of the mind, to risk depriving Unesco's activity of part of its soul and breadth of comprehension for the sake of a principle of immediate utility too narrowly interpreted."

(12) It was mainly during the discussion of the Social Science chapter that emphasis was laid on the convergence of the work of all the programme departments. The fact is that this chapter forms a hub from which the branches radiate outwards, fitting so closely into other activities, particularly education, that it seems altogether artificial to dissociate them. Indeed, Professor A. Bertrand, Director of the Department of Social Sciences, drew attention to the growing tendency of social science activities to converge with those of other programme departments, and especially the Department of Education. In addition, within the framework of the agreed general theme itself,

which justifies the importance accorded to the problems of developing countries, it is clear that, in order to act effectively, these countries need to know the structures and functioning of their societies, and must therefore take on research work in culture, the social sciences, and so on.

(13) Naturally it was pointed out that the new course given to the Organization's activities must run parallel with efforts to further international co-operation, improve documentation in all fields, stimulate basic research and, finally, co-ordinate the results so obtained.

(14) It proved impossible, however, to give effective expression to this concern for balance in Unesco's international action. Since a quantitative balance in the distribution of budgetary resources could not be achieved without repudiating priorities and urgent needs, it was on the necessity for a horizontal balance based on harmony and convergence that emphasis was placed. The discussions on adjustment of the budget to the new ceilings were significant. What they did reveal, in any case, was an apparent contradiction between the resolve to achieve a harmonious development of the Organization's complex activities, to adhere to priorities, and yet, for all that, to set a limit to the ceiling. It might have been assumed, had not the pervading atmosphere of the discussions proved the contrary, that some members of the Organization, while fully approving the programme and its aims, would prefer to see them pursued within the framework of bilateral relations, taking action to promote the economic and social development of the least privileged communities.

(15) The delegates of the emerging countries, for their part, were insistent on stressing their confidence in a form of international co-operation which guarantees relations as between partners whose equal standing is to be clearly asserted in every respect. They endorsed the Director-General's view that "however effective the direct cultural relations maintained or instituted between nations may be, Unesco alone can offer such exchanges in the world setting that will give them their true significance".

(16) The essence of this attitude was revealed in the discussions on the rôle of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples and on the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.

(17) Mention was made, at the outset, of the serenity which characterized the discussions. In the interests of truth, however, it is also necessary to state that on certain occasions the discussions became bogged down to some extent over issues which inevitably raise controversial points of a doctrinal or ideological nature. This was the case with problems of colonialism and disarmament. There was, of course, no spectacular change to be expected in the attitude of those who,

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from one conference, symposium and congress to another, champion opposing sides in the conflicts of the modern world.

(18) It is, however, comforting to note that this tilting took place in an atmosphere of courtesy and appeared to reflect no more than a certain nostalgia for the heroic days of the cold war. Admittedly, the terrain was ill-suited to demonstrations of discord. Unanimous agreement had previously been reached on the subject of peaceful co-operation for development.

(19) Another factor - in our opinion, vital - militated against any revival of the traditional antagonisms ; this was the real participation of representatives of the developing countries. Active and vigilant, they never let it be forgotten that Unesco's place should be on the serenest philosophical and scientific heights of intellectual exchanges. The delegates of the emerging countries were thus responsible for two important innovations which must be borne in mind in preparing any future programme for the Organization. The first is an appeal for the attainment of a "civilization of solidarity" , of the "advancement of all mankind", or, to use a favourite expression of François Perroux, the advancement of "the whole man" and of "all men".

(20) Secondly, the developing countries made it clear that they had no intention of remaining passive witnesses of this convergence of international co-operation, that they wished to let their voice be heard in this assembly of cultures and to play an active part in the desired elaboration of a civilization which will reflect both the unity and the diversity of men no longer torn by conflict.

(21) These few observations will, I trust, enable us to view in their true perspective the results of the Programme Commission's work. The Commission wishes to pay a tribute to the Director-General and his assistants, who have charted the way for the Organization to follow in discharging its true responsibilities under the Constitution.

(signed): ETEKI MBOUMOUA

II. NOTES ON THE COMMISSION'S WORK AND THE REPORT

(22) The Programme Commission at the twelfth session of the General Conference held meetings, from 13 November to 11 December 1962. It elected the following officers: Chairman: His Excellency Mr. Mohammed El Fasi (Morocco); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Robert Dottrens (Switzerland), Mrs. Magda Joboru (Hungary), Mr. Guillermo Nannetti (Colombia); Rapporteur: H. E. Mr. Eteki Mboumoua (Cameroon).

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

(23) The work of the Programme Commission was based on the recommendations of the Executive Board as set out in document 12 C/2 and Addenda. The Commission set up a Sub-Commission on Education to study Chapter 1 of Part II of the Programme and Budget (12 C/5 and Add. & Corr.). The Sub-Commission had the following officers: Chairman: Mr. Robert Dottrens (Switzerland); Vice-Chairmen: Messrs. Mohammad Anas (Afghanistan), Tran Ba Chuc (Viet-Nam), Max Figueroa Araujo (Cuba) ; Rapporteur: Mr. T. L. Robertson (Australia).

(24) The Sub-Commission's report was considered by the Programme Commission and is included in the present document as a chapter of the general report.

(25) In addition, in accordance with a recommendation of the Executive Board, the Commission set up working parties to make detailed studies of certain items of its agenda. The working parties were limited in membership. Their terms of reference, officers and composition are listed below:

Working Party No. 1

International regulations to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property. Chairman: Mr. Ignacio Bernal (Mexico); Rapporteur: Dr. Nguyen Dinh Hoa (Viet-Nam).

Member States represented: Bulgaria, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Working Party No. 2

Draft recommendation to Member States concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and of sites. Chairman: Mr. Jose Martinez Cobo (Ecuador); Rapporteur: Mr. A. Dravie (Togo).

Member States represented: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Viet-Nam.

Working Party No. 3

History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind. Chairman: Professor C. C. Berg (Netherlands); Rapporteur: Dr. J.A. Maravall (Spain).

Member States represented: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali,

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Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

Working Party No. 4

Draft recommendation to Member States concerning technical and vocational education. Chairman: Baron van der Bruggen (Belgium); Vice-Chairmen: Messrs. E.J. Samaniego (Philippines), J. Barbag (Poland); Rapporteur: Dr. Mustafa Tulba (United Arab Republic).

Member States represented: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Working Party No. 5

International Institute for Educational Planning. Chairman: Dr. S.M. Sharif (Pakistan); Rapporteur: Dr. J.K. Friesen (Canada).

Member States represented: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

(26) The Commission considered the reports of Working Parties 1, 2 and 3 in the course of its general study of the chapters of the proposed programme and budget. The reports of Working Parties 4 and 5 were reviewed by the Sub-Commission on Education. The reports of the working parties are given in Annex VI of this volume.

(27) The Commission also considered the reports of the four expert committees which met before the opening of the General Conference. These expert committees were as follows:

1. World Campaign for Universal Literacy-
2. International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia
3. Programme in scientific hydrology
4. International exchanges

The reports of the expert committees are given in Annex V of this volume.

Functions of the Commission

(28) The Commission decided to start its work with a general debate on the following questions: United Nations Development Decade; the rôle of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples; and specific questions concerning the Organization's method and instruments of action (major projects; centres and institutes which rely on the financial assistance of Unesco; publications; conferences; subventions and contracts). A report on this discussion appears in Part B of the present report.

(29) The Commission considered Chapters 2 to 7 of Part II of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964, adopting the procedure recommended by the Executive Board. It held a general discussion on each chapter followed by a study, project by project, of the chapter, along with draft resolutions and amendments relating thereto proposed by Member States.

(30) Lastly, the Commission devoted one meeting to the study of items 20.2 and 20.3 of the agenda of the General Conference (Study by the Executive Board of a general classification of conferences and meetings convened by Unesco; Report by the Director-General on the participation of specialists in meetings of a technical character) and one meeting to a discussion of the future programme of Unesco.

Documents under discussion

(31) The basic documents of the Commission were: Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (12 C/5 and Add. and Corr.). In addition, the following documents were taken into consideration or referred to the Sub-Commission on Education and the working parties:

12 C/6 and Annex: Recommendations adopted by the Executive Board and comments expressed by members of the Board, for submission to the General Conference, on the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964.

12 C/7: Comments by the Organizations of the United Nations system and by international non-governmental organizations on the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964.

12 C/8: Proposed amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 submitted by Member States and Associate Members.

Draft Resolutions submitted by Member States

(12 C/DR) as well as the following documents:

12 C/9 Part I; 12 C/17 and Add.; 12 C/20 and

Add.; 12 C/21 and Corr.; 12 C/26 and Corr.;

12 C/27; 12 C/28; 12 C/32; 12 C/34 and Add.;

12 C/PRG/1 and Add. ; 12 C/PRG/3 to PRG/30.

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Structure of the report

(32) The present report consists of an introduction (Part A), the summary of the general debates mentioned in paragraph (28) (Part B), and summaries of the Commission's decisions on Chapters I-7 of Part II of the proposed programme and budget together with the draft resolutions which the

Commission recommends for adoption by the General Conference (Part C), and a summary of the debate on the future programme of Unesco.

(33) A draft international recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, and a draft recommendation on technical and vocational education are to be found in Part B of this volume.

PART B. GENERAL DIRECTIVES

I. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

(34) The Director-General outlined the main features of the concerted action by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies pursuant to resolutions 916 and 920 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, and to resolution 1710 (XVI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. He drew the Commission's attention to the report contained in document 12 C/34 and to resolution 11 adopted by the Executive Board at its 63rd session, on the activities to be undertaken within the framework of the 1963-1964 programme (12C/34 Add.).

(35) The United Nations General Assembly was expecting proposals from Unesco on its contribution to this concerted undertaking. It was for the General Conference to determine the Organization's policy in the matter. The Director-General therefore invited the Commission to pronounce on three questions relating to programmes, co-ordination and budgeting.

(36) As far as the programme was concerned, a decision had to be taken on the nature and rôle of the activities that were to be undertaken as Unesco's contribution to the Decade, for there could of course be no question of concentrating all the Organization's activities in that direction. It was also necessary to emphasize the original character that should mark this contribution: Unesco would do well to stress the importance it attached to cultural and moral values, which alongside purely economic factors, were essential elements in the concept of development.

(37) The need for co-ordination had been underlined by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, since the collective effort could bear fruit only if backed by mutual consultations and free exchanges of views.

(38) Finally, with regard to the budget, the Director-General drew the Commission's attention to the need for "emphasis on matching resources to needs which will give real substance to the hopes so widely entertained" - a point stressed in the

report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The Director-General recalled that the resources which could be devoted to the undertaking could be drawn either from the Regular budget, or from contributions available to the Organization under the joint programmes of the Special Fund and Technical Assistance.

(39) The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations drew attention to the purpose of the Decade: the acceleration of the growth of the overall national revenue of developing States, the minimum annual rate of which should be at least 5% by the end of the Decade. That purpose could not be attained without concerted action by all organizations of the United Nations system. Great importance was attached not only to economic growth and the creation of wealth, but also and above all, to the human capacity for bringing them about. Consequently, special weight was accorded to the human factor and to training programmes likely to accelerate economic expansion.

(40) The delegates of Lebanon, Belgium, Switzerland, the United States of America, France, Mexico, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Brazil, Colombia, New Zealand, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Philippines, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Madagascar, Spain, Australia, Yugoslavia, Jamaica, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Mali took part in the general discussion which followed.

(41) Speakers were unanimous in stressing the importance of the human factor in development and, far from restricting themselves to educational values in the strict sense, they considered cultural and moral values, such as liberty and peace.

(42) They were also unanimous in emphasizing the importance, indeed the urgency, of training specialized personnel in the developing countries, including educators, administrators in all national sectors, scientific personnel entrusted with the task of exploiting natural resources, and personnel responsible for developing the cultural life of the nations.

(43) In addition, all speakers noted that needs

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far outstripped resources, and that a selective approach and the choice of priorities were essential. Among such priorities, many speakers mentioned the world literacy campaign, the training of administrators and technicians, and the exploitation of natural resources.

(44) Several speakers stressed the importance of continually devising new educational methods. Delegates of the developing countries remarked on the need to envisage such methods in the light of the real cultural needs of each nation.

(45) Most speakers thought that Unesco's planned contribution under the 1963-1964 programme seemed satisfactory, provided that efforts were severely concentrated and co-ordinated effectively with the activities of other institutions in the United Nations system.

(46) Some speakers from industrially more developed countries emphasized the importance of accepting sacrifices in order to expedite aid to developing countries. All delegates were agreed that speedy aid was in the interest, not only of the recipient nations, but also of economically developed countries anxious to buttress the factors of peace and security throughout the world.

(47) Several speakers stressed that one of Unesco's primary aims should be the eradication of the aftermath of colonialism.

(48) Several speakers referred to the great importance of seeking fresh resources for aid to development, not only in the exploitation of the natural resources of developing countries, but also in general disarmament and an improvement in the conditions of world trade.

(49) Most of the delegates, however, pointed out that Unesco's main effort must be confined to the fields within its competence, viz. aid in the educational, scientific and cultural spheres. They believed that further effort would call not only for increasing extra-budgetary resources, such as those of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, but also for more substantial appropriations under the Regular programme.

(50) Speakers unanimously recognized that Unesco's aid - whether operational activities or scientific studies - must be both at the national level (stimulation of activities and procurement of resources in Member States) and at the regional and international levels. The world literacy campaign was cited as an example.

(51) Some delegates inquired whether the Organization should think up new ways and means of action. The majority, however, agreed that Unesco's contribution to the Decade should be conceived not as a new programme, but as a long term project to be implemented within the framework of its overall programme, much of which - e.g. the various regional education plans, the world literacy campaign, the ten-year plan for the development of science, and the programme for the

development of information media - was already planned for ten or even twenty years to come.

(52) Following this discussion, the Commission approved resolution 8.1.

II. THE ROLE OF UNESCO IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE BY COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

(53) The Programme Commission examined item 17.8 of the agenda - Implementation of resolution 8.2 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, on "The rôle of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples" - together with a draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/DR/61) and an amendment thereto submitted by the United States of America (12 C/DR/64).

(54) Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, opened the discussion by presenting the Report of the Director-General on item 17.8 (document 12 C/27). After having recalled that 47 States had acceded to independence since 1945, and that 33 States had acceded to independence since 1956 (the latter group being generally referred to as the "newly-independent" States in United Nations usage), the Assistant Director-General recalled that all of these 33 States except one (which became a member a few days later) had already become members of Unesco. He referred to the list of Unesco activities directly contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples (12 C/27, Annex) and summarized the ways in which Unesco had first organized its relations with these States and with Associate Members through aiding in the establishment and functioning of National Commissions, the supplying of documentation, the establishment and use of regional offices, and other similar measures (12 C/27, Section I); and the ways in which Unesco had carried out activities directly contributing to the attainment of full independence in the fields of education, natural and social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication, and international exchanges, notably in Africa, Asia and the Arab States (12 C/27, Sections II and III).

(55) The Assistant Director-General recalled that in implementing resolution 8.2 in the field of education, for example, the Secretariat had taken important measures towards the "decolonization" of education, the creation and preparation of "cadres" at all levels, and in helping newly independent States to secure financial and material resources for development through both bilateral and multilateral sources.

(56) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

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Afghanistan, the United States of America, Brazil, Cuba, Mongolia, Hungary, Pakistan, Madagascar, Lebanon, Argentina, Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Mali, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Albania and Canada participated in the general discussion of this question.

(57) Speakers acknowledged the steps taken by Unesco in the implementation of resolution 8.2 ; the main issue that arose was whether Unesco should not take additional action. A number of speakers felt that Unesco should stress what they termed the "fight against colonialism" and the "liquidation" of the vestiges of colonialism. Others, including delegates of a number of the newly-independent States, agree that the important thing was to look forward rather than backward, and that the pressing problem now - the development of all developing nations - was a task which every State must join.

(58) Certain speakers expressed the belief that Unesco should carry out studies on colonialism and its effects in presently existing colonies, but it was pointed out that even if the General Conference were to give Unesco a mandate to carry out such a study, it would in fact be difficult to gain access to certain such areas.

(59) Several speakers also criticized Unesco for a "rather formal approach" in the implementation of resolution 8.2, but again it was generally recognized that at the programme level, Unesco's action had been, especially in the area of education, both swift and well conceived.

(60) Finally, there was substantial discussion on the question of whether the Unesco programme should approach the problem of aid to development with solely the newly-independent countries in mind, or whether the programme should be conceived on a broader basis, applying equally to all developing countries. It was generally agreed that while priority must be given to the very pressing problems of the newly-independent countries, the overall programme must not lose sight of the problems of other countries in the course of development.

(61) At the end of the debate the Commission appointed a drafting committee composed of Madagascar, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, to formulate a resolution on this subject. This resolution was subsequently approved unanimously by the Commission; see resolution 8.2.

III. CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF METHOD AND OF INSTRUMENTS OF ACTION OF UNESCO

(a) MAJOR PROJECTS

(62) Introducing this subject Mr, M.S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, referred to documents

12 C/5, Introduction, paragraphs 62-67, and to the recommendation of the Executive Board (12 C/6 - page 3) that the General Conference approve the new approach to Major Projects. After having recalled the origin of the Major Project concept at the eighth session of the General Conference, and having summarized the evolution of Unesco's programme since that time, the Assistant Director-General stressed that Unesco had now developed a variety of new instruments of action on the operational level, and that the Director-General believed, as did a majority of Member States which had expressed views on this subject (cf. 12 C/10 Add. 1 *et seq.*), that the thematic approach of the Major Project concept could usefully give way to a concrete (and usually geographic) approach. The Assistant Director-General pointed out that many important projects were now receiving and would increasingly benefit from far greater concentration of effort and budgetary resources than had been devoted to the Major Projects. He stressed however that a decision to eliminate the Major Project concept would not affect the current Major Projects, which would run to their appointed term.

(63) Japan, France, Lebanon, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Madagascar, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Hungary, India, Argentina, Venezuela, Rumania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, New Zealand, the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Mexico participated in the general discussion of this subject.

(64) The great majority of States participating in the discussion expressed approval of the present Unesco Major Projects, and hoped that these projects would not be abandoned. However, it was generally recognized that certain structural weaknesses did exist in the Major Project concept, and that it was useful to review this question.

(65) There was also general agreement that Unesco had now developed alternative approaches better suited to the present scope of its work, and that in the future these should replace the Major Project concept in carrying out Unesco's programme.

(b) CENTRES AND INSTITUTES WHICH RELY ON UNESCO'S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

(66) Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, introduced this subject and referred to documents 12 C/5, Introduction, paragraphs 71-77 and to the recommendation of the Executive Board on this question (12 C/6 - page 3). After having summarized the basic principles underlying the creation and support of the centres and institutes under discussion, namely that such national and regional centres and institutes were an effective instrument for furthering the aims and activities of Unesco because they were structures which continued to further such aims and activities on a permanent basis, the Assistant Director-General

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adverted to the problem that had arisen due to the lack of a well-defined policy on these institutes, namely that they continued to consume Unesco's limited resources year after year and prevented Unesco from expanding its programme into other areas.

(67) If the States and regions concerned were not willing to provide financial support for these institutes after their initial period, thus making their support a permanent charge on Unesco, it would appear that there was no reason for the independent existence of such centres and institutes and that their activities could be carried on better by the Secretariat of Unesco.

(68) The Assistant Director-General ended by referring to a five-point policy proposed by the Director-General (12 C/5, Introduction, paragraph 76) as a basis for future action.

(69) Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mexico, Mali, Guinea, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sudan, Italy, Senegal, Afghanistan, Lebanon and Argentina participated in the general discussion on this question.

(70) While the proposals of the Director-General received unanimous approval, several States believed that they should be applied with a certain amount of flexibility. These States recognized, however, that there was a limit to the amount of flexibility that could be exercised.

(71) It was generally recognized that after the period of direct Unesco support of centres and institutes, a close working relationship with Unesco could continue under a different form.

(72) Several speakers stressed the importance of taking into consideration the special circumstances of each centre and institute, especially in areas in the process of development.

(73) A number of States emphasised the need for the creation of new centres and institutes in different areas of the world and in various fields of Unesco activity.

(74) Finally, a number of States specifically endorsed the necessity of national or regional take-over, and one State suggested that in the case of regional centres and institutes, the Director-General might collect and transmit to the centre or institute involved the contributions of each of the States concerned.

(c) PUBLICATIONS

(75) Mr. M.S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, introduced this subject and referred to documents 12 C/5, Introduction, paragraphs 78-88, and to the decisions of the Executive Board on this subject taken at the 63rd session/1. After having recalled the successful solution of methodological and administrative problems concerning publications pursuant to the guidelines laid down in 6 C/PRG/16 Add. 1, the Assistant Director-General

adverted to the pressing current problem resulting from the lack of detailed directives concerning the content of both documentary and ideological publications. In the documentary area, it was noted that problems such as whether to carry out national studies (as opposed to comparative studies) and whether to use unofficial sources of information (which may conflict with official information) have caused great concern. In the ideological area, the self-evident nature of the problem was pointed out.

(76) Canada, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Mali, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Madagascar, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Guinea, Nigeria, Rumania, Italy and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic participated in the general discussion of this question.

(77) There was general agreement that although Unesco had been doing an excellent job in the publications field, it would be useful to give the Director-General more detailed directives as to the content of publications than those laid down in resolution 8.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session.

(78) One State expressed the belief that more attention should be paid to using authors from States with differing social systems.

(79) A number of sharply differing views were expressed as to the amount of freedom the Secretariat should have concerning the content of publications.

(80) Several States felt that Unesco should undertake a careful reappraisal of all of its publications with a view to the possible elimination of certain publications whose budgetary implications were not fully justified by their contribution to the furtherance of Unesco's aims and activities.

(81) As a result of this discussion, the Commission reaffirmed the principles contained in 11 C/Resolution 8.3 and decided to request the Executive Board to study this question fully during the 1963-1964 period, and to present a report thereon to the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

(82) The Commission agreed in principle (subject to later discussion under the relevant chapters of Part II of 12 C/5) to specific proposals submitted by Czechoslovakia (12 C/DR/53).

(d) CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(83) The Programme Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by France, Madagascar, Costa Rica and the United States of America (12 C/DR/12 Rev.) and amendments thereto proposed orally by Afghanistan, Argentina, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Morocco: Pakistan, Philippines, Cuba and Guinea.

1. See 63 EX/Decisions, 13.

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Mr. M.S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, compared the proposed conferences and meetings for 1963-1964 with those held in 1961-1962, from both a budgetary and a substantive point of view.

(84) Afghanistan, Argentina, the United States of America, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Morocco, Brazil, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Rumania, Cuba, Sudan, Guinea, Costa Rica, Upper Volta, Cameroon and Australia participated in the discussion of this question.

(85) Despite unanimous support for conferences and meetings as one of the most important methods of action of Unesco, a substantial number of States felt that several of the Unesco meetings in the past had not fully produced all the results expected because of the effects of a crowded conference schedule both on the Secretariat and on Member States.

(86) It was generally felt that all conferences and meetings should be carefully scrutinized and that in some cases conferences and meetings could usefully be postponed or altered in form.

(87) As a result of this general discussion, a drafting committee was formed, consisting of the delegates of Argentina, France, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. This committee agreed on resolution 12 C/DR/12 rev.2, which was subsequently approved by the Commission (see below, paragraph 92)),

(e) SUBVENTIONS AND CONTRACTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(88) Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, introduced this subject and referred to the Executive Board's recommendation that the General Conference examine this question (12 C/6, page 3).

(89) The Assistant Director-General, after having compared the sums devoted to subventions (\$1,535,000) and contracts (\$400,000) in the 1961-1962 period with the proposals for the 1963-1964 period (\$1,535,000 for subventions under 12 C/5 as modified by 12 C/6, Annex, and \$500,000 for contracts under 12 C/5), outlined the difference between subventions and contracts, and recalled the lack of a detailed set of standards governing the use of these instruments of Unesco action.

(90) France, the Netherlands, India, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, Nigeria, Mali, Norway, Lebanon, the United Kingdom, Liberia, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Australia, Philippines, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics participated in the general discussion on this question.

(91) The Commission reviewed subventions and contracts as a method of executing the programme in light of the Executive Board's recommendations that subventions constituted an important and effective method of executing the programme; that the

subvention to be granted to an organization should be based on a careful and individual study of each case; and that any change in the subvention policy of the Organization should be slow and gradual. It was also agreed that contracts with non-governmental organizations for specific services were a useful and important method of action. It was decided to recommend that the General Conference review the system of subventions and contracts at the thirteenth session on the basis of the evaluation of subventions required by directive VIII.3 (11 C/-Res. 10) to be prepared by the Executive Board and the Director-General and in light of the different opinions expressed in the present discussion.

(92) At the end of this general debate on methods and instruments of action of Unesco, the Commission approved resolution 8.3.

IV. STUDY BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS CONVENED BY UNESCO (Item 20.2 of the Agenda)

(93) Documents 12 C/20 and Add. were introduced by the Legal Adviser. It was explained that parts of the "Summary Table of a General Classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco", which is found in Annex II to document 12 C/20, were still tentative in character pending decisions by the General Conference at its present session. The Commission agreed that, in addition to whatever substantive changes might be made by the General Conference, upon the recommendation of the Commission, the Secretariat would be authorized to make, in the presentation of the table, any other drafting changes that might be necessary.

(94) A draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/DR/51 Rev.) having been withdrawn, the Commission considered document 12 C/DR/139 submitted by the United States of America. This draft resolution was approved without change (see resolution 8.41. The full text of the Summary Table, as amended by the General Conference, appears in Part D of this volume).

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V. REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
ON THE PARTICIPATION OF SPECIALISTS IN
MEETINGS OF A TECHNICAL CHARACTER
(Item 20.3 of the Agenda)

(95) The Legal Adviser introduced documents 12 C/21 and Corr. concerning this item. Draft resolutions submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/DR/52 Rev) and by the Federal Republic of Germany (12 C/DR/80 Rev. 2) having been withdrawn, the Commission considered

a draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Lebanon, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia (12 C/DR/80 Rev.3) together with a draft amendment to this draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (12 C/DR/140).

(96) Before this draft amendment came up for discussion, a new revised text for this clause was introduced by the representative of Switzerland. The Commission approved the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/DR/80 Rev. 3, with the inclusion of this new revised text. (See resolution 8.42 .)

PART C. PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
FOR 1963-1964

PREFACE

(97) At its 63rd session the Executive Board requested the Director-General to make a statement to the Programme Commission as to his conception of work plans in their relation with programme resolutions. In accordance with this request the Director-General made a statement to the Programme Commission before it undertook its detailed consideration of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964.

(98) He said that the work plans contained in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr. were for purposes of information and did not require a vote on the part of the Commission. They ought, however, to be taken into consideration when it examined the proposed resolutions to which they related. The Commission could make comments on the work plans for incorporation in its report, and in the light of those comments the Secretariat would draw up the Approved Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 modified so as to take them into account.

(99) The Director-General stated that he would consider these revised work plans as morally binding on him, and if in the course of implementation of the programme he found himself obliged to deviate from them on any important point of substance, he would take no decision without having brought the question to the attention of the Executive Board. In the case of a minor change in the methods of execution of a project, however, the Director-General should take the decision on his own responsibility, and it would be appropriate to leave it to his discretion to judge of the importance of any change he might deem necessary.

Chapter 1
EDUCATION

(100) At its 47th meeting on 10 December 1962 the Commission adopted the report of the Education Sub-Commission with minor corrections, one amendment to resolution 1.333 and one additional paragraph (paragraph (125) below). The Sub-Commission's report reads as follows:

(101) The Education Sub-Commission met under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Dottrens (Switzerland). The Vice-Presidents were: Mr. Mohammad Anas (Afghanistan); Mr. Max Figueroa Araujo (Cuba) and Mr. Tran Ba Chuc (Viet-Nam). The Rapporteur was Mr. T.L. Robertson (Australia).

(102) The education Sub-Commission examined Chapters 1 and 1A of the proposed programme and budget on the basis of the documents placed before it by the Director-General (12 C/5; 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.; 12 C/5 Add.2; 12 C/6 and Add; 12 C/7; 12 C/8; 12 C/26; 12 C/PRG/1; 12 C/PRG/3; 12C/-PRG/4; 12 C/PRG/5; 12 C/PRG/16; 12 C/PRG/17; 12 C/PRG/18; 12 C/PRG/19; 12 C/PRG/21; 12 C/PRG/INF/7; 12 C/PRG/INF/8; 12 C/PRG/INF/9; 12 C/PRG/INF/10) as well as the draft resolutions presented by Member States.

(103) In addition the Sub-Commission had before it the reports of the Expert Committee on a World Campaign for Universal Literacy (12 C/PRG/23), and of the working parties on the draft recommendation to Member States on Technical and Vocational Education (12 C/PRG/31), and on the proposed International Institute for Educational Planning (12 C/PRG/32).

(104) The Acting Director of the Department of Education introduced the chapter, pointing out that the proposed programme included both elements of continuity and elements of growth. New prominence

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was given to the concept of educational planning, yet this concept had always been present, since the development of educational statistics, vocational guidance, adult literacy campaigns, programmes of teacher training and of school building, and the use of modern techniques in teaching were all aspects of educational planning. What was new was perhaps a better co-ordination of all these activities towards a more clearly-defined aim, and also perhaps the recognition of education as an instrument of economic development. The regional meetings of Ministers of Education, in Africa, Asia and Latin America, had all emphasized the importance of educational planning, and there was an increasing number of requests from individual Member States for the services of advisers in this field, so that Unesco was obliged to give serious thought to the problem of training such experts.

(105) The Acting Director also called attention to resolution 1677 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, calling upon Unesco to suggest measures for eradicating illiteracy, an appeal to which Unesco, at the beginning of the Development Decade, could not but respond. The time for small-scale experiments and pilot projects had passed and there must be concerted measures to deal with a world-wide problem.

(106) After Mr. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, had recalled resolution 8.62 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, instructing the Director-General to continue to give the highest priority to education, the proposals of Sudan (12 C/DR/1) and of the Argentine (12 C/DR/43) reaffirming this principle were unanimously approved. The Assistant Director-General explained that, taking into consideration the Regular budget alone, the overall increase in Unesco's total activities was approximately 26% and the increase in educational activities was 31%. Taking into consideration also the activities financed from extra-budgetary sources, the figures were 36% and 51% respectively.

(107) A general discussion of Chapters 1 and 1A then took place. Widespread satisfaction was expressed both with the content of the programme and its presentation. Many speakers, however, expressed regret that it had not yet been possible to appoint a permanent Director and that the best structure for the Department of Education had not yet been found. The continued emphasis on education was generally welcomed and some delegates thought it should even be accentuated. The view was expressed that the proposed programme showed a real attempt to respond to the needs of developing countries, and several delegates commended the regional educational programmes that had been undertaken. The new importance given to educational planning was generally approved, though it was pointed out that Unesco should move with caution and modesty in this field, taking care that educational changes were introduced with due

awareness of the cultural and social factors involved. The campaign to eradicate illiteracy was supported by all delegates who spoke, but a few felt that the magnitude and urgency of the task were still not fully appreciated.

(108) One delegate referred to the fact that insufficient attention had been given to vocational agricultural education and to primary education in rural areas; a solid basis for co-operation with FAO in this field might be worked out. Several delegates expressed the view that the promotion of international understanding was the main aim of Unesco, and that the Director-General's proposal in this field seemed to be on a very small scale. Two delegates felt that there should be a closer juxtaposition between execution and evaluation. The point was also made that the co-operation of teachers was necessary in all educational progress.

(109) The Assistant Director-General, in replying to the discussion, explained that not all Unesco's educational activities are entrusted to the Department of Education, nor are they all contained in Chapters 1 and 1A. With regard to educational planning, the essential aim of Unesco is to place better planning techniques in the hands of Member States. With regard to the campaign against illiteracy, what was proposed for 1963-1964 was merely preparatory. The Director-General would welcome the suggestions of the Sub-Commission for a bolder attack on the problem of international understanding.

(110) The Acting Director of the Department of Education commented that the Associated Schools programme was essentially a system of pilot projects; if governments used them as such and applied the results of these experiments in a greater number of schools a great advance would have been made in the use of education as an instrument of international understanding. It was noteworthy that for the first time a Member State had requested Unesco for an expert in Education for International Understanding.

Section 1 .O. Office of the Director

(111) The Sub-Commission approved the budgetary provisions relating to this section (paragraph 15 of 12 C/5) and took note of the work plan.

Section 1.11. Co-operation with international organizations

(112) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 - Annex) to delete the proposed new subvention of \$10,000 for the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers was approved by the Sub-Commission.

(113) The Sub-Commission rejected a proposal by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany (12 C/8) and noted the Director-General's assurance that he would include in his printed reports for

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1963-1964 the joint study that WHO and Unesco have been making on the subject of school health services, this assurance to be reflected in a revised work plan.

(114) The Sub-Commission noted that a proposal from the delegation of India (12 G/DR/13) would be incorporated in the revised work plan.

(115) The Sub-Commission noted that the revised work plan would incorporate a study on the status of teachers, as proposed by France (12 C/8) and supported by Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. It was suggested that the Director-General might prepare, in the next budget period, a definite programme for the improvement of teachers' status, which might lead to a possible recommendation.

(116) The proposal of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) to delete the subvention of \$8,000 for the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession was rejected.

(117) Resolution 1.111 was approved with an amendment proposed by the delegation of Israel (12 C/DR/82).

(118) Resolution 1.112 was approved, the amount specified in sub-paragraph (c) being amended to \$68,000 in consequence of the deletion, on the Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 - Annex) of the proposed new subvention of \$10,000 to the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers.

(119) The Sub-Commission approved the budgetary provisions for Section 1.11 at a level of \$17 1,600 and took note of the work plan, as amended.

Section 1.12. Education Clearing House and Advisory Services

(120) The Sub-Commission took note of the proposal submitted by the delegation of Czechoslovakia (12 C/DR/53), to which its attention had been called by the Programme Commission. It was explained that sub-paragraphs (1) and (5) of the fifth paragraph of the proposal were already covered by the meeting of editors of educational journals which had already taken place, and by the meeting of educational publishers contemplated in the work plan annexed to resolution 1.12 in document 12 C/5. Sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) are also covered by the work plan, while the action proposed in sub-paragraph (4) relates to the programme of the Department of Cultural Activities.

(121) The proposal submitted by the delegation of the United Arab Republic (12 C/8) was withdrawn, in view of the heavy financial incidence of such a project.

(122) The proposal of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) to suppress the amount of \$6,000 for co-operation with the Institut Pédagogique National in Paris was likewise withdrawn.

(123) The amendment proposed by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) to delete sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (c) of resolution 1.122 and so terminate Unesco's assistance to the Institute of Education in Hamburg was rejected by the Sub-Commission.

(124) The amendment proposed to the same resolution by the delegation of Italy (12 C/8), to increase the amount specified in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (c) from \$100,000 to \$110,000, and to delete the remainder of the sub-paragraph, was discussed at some length. Many delegates expressed appreciation of the work of the Hamburg Institute, but others felt that it could now be financed by the governments of those Member States most closely interested in its activities. A third point of view was that if the Institute was eventually to become self-supporting, the process of scaling down Unesco's assistance should start now; and the delegate of the United States of America proposed a further amendment, to reduce the amount to \$90,000. On being put to the vote, this amendment (12 C/DR/13) was approved by the Sub-Commission, and the amendment proposed by the delegation of Italy to omit reference to the date limit (12 C/8) was rejected.

(125) (N.B. The Programme Commission, in endorsing the previous paragraph, considered a draft resolution submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, India, Italy, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America (12 C/DR/1521 and agreed to request the Director-General to explore ways and means by which the truly international character of the Hamburg Institute might be maintained and reinforced - e.g. by having all regions represented on the Governing Board - and its character as a Unesco institute be preserved beyond 1968, and to report thereon to the thirteenth session of the General Conference.)

(126) A proposal by the delegation of Japan (12 C/8) concerning the teaching of languages of wide communication was noted for inclusion in the revised work plan.

(127) A proposal by the delegation of the Philippines (12 C/DR/73 rev.) for the setting up of an Institute of Spanish in the University of the Philippines was rejected. The representative of the Director-General expressed sympathy for the purposes of the proposed Institute, as a number of delegates had done, but felt that the problem was essentially a national one to which Unesco might be able to render assistance within the framework of the Participation or Technical Assistance programmes if the Government of the Philippines made a request and gave it the necessary priority.

(128) The proposal by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) to delete paragraph 71c from the work plan given in 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. was withdrawn, the Acting Director of the Department of Education having pointed out that interest was being shown in the

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development of new teaching techniques in many parts of the world, notably during the Education Ministers' meetings at Santiago, Paris and Tokyo.

(129) A proposal by the delegation of India (12 G/DR/15) urging, with reference to paragraphs 71, 71a, 71b and 71c of the proposed work plan, that demonstration projects be undertaken in the Asian region to promote the use of new methods and techniques in education, led to a discussion of these techniques. It was pointed out that the Indian proposal as such would involve a heavy budgetary commitment. The Assistant Director-General said that in all the developing countries there was keen interest in new educational techniques, since they seemed to afford a chance of improving the efficiency of educational systems, reducing wastage and perhaps making up for the shortage of teachers. Experiment in this field was a matter which involved not only the Department of Education but also the Departments of Natural Sciences and Mass Communication. One or two delegates expressed doubts lest the social aspect of the question be neglected, when modern techniques are introduced in the environment of an underdeveloped area, and also lest the technical aspect of new educational media be over-valued to the neglect of the basic pedagogical problems. One delegate also urged that Unesco should not attempt too much in this field, and should take account of research and experimentation being carried out already in Member States.

(130) Resolution 1.121 was approved unanimously, and resolution 1.122 was approved after reducing the subvention by \$10,000 as proposed by the delegation of the United States of America (12 G/DR/113).

(131) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 31 of 12 C/5 Add and Corr.) as amended (see paragraph (124) above) were then approved.

Section 1.13. Equality of educational opportunity and prevention of discrimination

(132) The draft resolution proposed by the delegation of the Philippines (12 C/8) was noted for inclusion in the revised work plan.

(133) The draft amendment submitted by the delegation of Israel (12 C/DR.83) with reference to resolution 1.131 was rejected.

(134) Resolutions 1.131 and 1.132 were approved as given in 12 C/5 and the corresponding work plan was noted.

(135) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 74 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) were approved.

Section 1.14. Education for international understanding

(136) The draft resolution proposed by the

delegation of Israel (12 C/8) was referred to the Programme Commission for consideration under Chapter 5 (Mass Communication), since its scope was not limited to education. (See below, paragraph (542).

(137) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics clarified its proposed amendment to resolution 1.141 (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 85), explaining that, in its view, teaching about the United Nations was only one means among many for promoting international understanding; resolution 1.141 as drafted in 12 C/5 appeared to reduce a large issue to something narrow and limited. The amendment was rejected.

(138) The Sub-Commission noted the amendment submitted by the delegation of Austria to resolution 1.142 (12 C/DR/121 Rev. replacing their draft resolution in 12 C/8) and agreed that this item should be incorporated in the revised work plan, the term "recommend" in 12 C/DR. 121 Rev. being replaced by "make known".

(139) As the delegations of Denmark and Norway were willing that the contents of their draft amendment to resolution 1.142 (12 C/8) should be included in the revised work plan, the Sub-Commission noted this proposal.

(140) The amendment proposed by the delegation of Hungary to the same resolution (12 C/8) was rejected.

(141) The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew its proposed amendment to resolution 1.142 (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 86 and 90) since the principle involved was the same as in their proposed amendment to resolution 1.141 (see paragraph (137) above), but maintained their view that the work plan should be revised in this sense.

(142) With regard to the draft amendment proposed by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the work plan (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 87, "organization of a conference on the theme of 'The rôle of the school in educating the rising generation in a spirit of peace and friendship among the peoples'") the Assistant Director-General suggested that a Member State or several Member States in association might organize such a conference, and the Director-General would consider assisting it under the Programme of Participation. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to this, but did not accept a suggestion from the delegation of France that a small meeting of experts would be more effective than a conference.

(143) With regard to the amendment to the work plan proposed by the delegation of the Philippines (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 89) the Sub-Commission noted that the revised work plan would provide for a greater concentration of activities within this project. The suggestion made by the delegation of the Philippines (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 90) was noted.

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(144) The amendment to the work plan on international schools proposed by the delegation of the United Arab Republic (12 G/DR/122) was approved.

(145) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 Annex) to delete the study and publication on education for citizenship in a contemporary society (\$9,145) was approved.

(146) Resolutions 1.141 and 1.142 (paragraphs 85 and 86 of 12 C/5) were approved.

(147) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 84 of 12 C/5) were approved with the reduction noted in paragraph 45 above,

Item 17.1.6 of the Agenda. Draft protocol instituting a conciliation and good offices commission in connexion with the Convention against Discrimination in Education

(148) The Sub-Commission noted that this item had been referred to the Legal Committee by the General Committee.

Item 17.1.7 of the Agenda. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples

(149) The Acting Director of the Department of Education presented the Director-General's report (12 C/PRG/1 and Add.) . The report met with wide support in the Sub-Commission. A joint proposal (12 C/DR/65 Rev.) was submitted by the delegations of Afghanistan, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, France, India, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Rumania, Tunisia and the United Kingdom. The proposal was approved unanimously with two slight amendments (see resolution 1.143).

Section 1.21. Overall educational planning and administration

(150) The draft resolution of the United Kingdom delegation (12 C/8, pages 7 -9) on International Cooperation in Educational Building was considered by the Sub-Commission.

(151) The Acting Director of the Department of Education said that there were two parts to the proposal, the development of regional centres and the creation of an international centre. The international centre, if it were established in the Secretariat of Unesco, with the addition of a professional post in school building, would cost at least \$50,000. The regional centres would be more costly. To strengthen the two which existed already, at Bandung and Khartoum, or to set up two entirely new ones would cost \$120,000. To set up a third one would mean an additional \$60,000. Hence the total cost of an international centre plus two regional centres would be \$170,000; or of the international centre plus three regional centres, \$230,000.

(152) The Assistant Director-General pointed out that expenditure on school buildings was the largest single item of capital investment in education; hence any saving on this score would be a great benefit to mankind. But if Unesco were to embark upon such a programme it would be an expanding commitment for future years. He suggested that as a beginning the central services might be created and that provision be made for regional centres.

(153) The Sub-Commission decided to recommend that this work be carried out through regional centres. It requested the Secretariat to draft a resolution and a work plan on the creation of central services. Drafts were accordingly submitted in document 12 C/5 Add. 2 and adopted with slight amendments, with the corresponding work plan (see resolutions 1.2151 and 1.2152).

(154) The draft resolution concerning educational planning sections in the Regional Institutes for Economic Planning, proposed by the delegates of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal and Thailand (12 C/DR/125) was approved (see resolution 1.214).

(155) Resolutions 1.211 and 1.212 (paragraphs 94 and 95 of 12 C/5) were approved.

(156) The budgetary provisions for this section (paragraph 93 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) were approved with the addition of \$170,000 for the School Buildings programme.

Item 17.1.8 of the Agenda. International Institute for Educational Planning

(157) The rapporteur of the working party, Dr. J.K. Friesen (Canada) presented the report (12 C/PRG/32), explaining that it was in three parts: (1) the main body of the report ending with recommendations in paragraph 16; (2) Annex I consisting of an amended text of resolution 1.213; and (3) Annex II consisting of the draft statutes of the Institute.

(158) The Assistant Director-General commented upon the unanimity of the report and congratulated the working party upon its achievement. He also pointed out that the original of the report was in English, and that if equivalents given in the French, Russian or Spanish texts were not satisfactory the Secretariat would amend them if they were brought to its attention. The report of the working party on the proposed International Institute for Educational Planning took into account the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I proposal that specialists from countries with different social systems should be represented on the Governing Board of the Institute.

(159) At the request of one member of the working party, the following changes were made in the text of the report (12 C/PRG/32):

1. In paragraph 2, third sentence, after the words "high level training" were to be inserted the words "of specialist personnel";

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2. In paragraph 7(b), third sentence, the word "unique" was to be taken out, so that it would not appear that assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was in some way exclusive.

(160) The Sub-Commission approved Annex I (amended resolution) and Annex II (draft statutes) of the report (see resolution 1.213).

(161) The budget of \$150,000 proposed in clause (c) of the recommendations of the working party (paragraph 16 of 12 C/PRG/32) was approved.

Section 1.22. Primary and general secondary education

(162) It was noted that the new draft resolution proposed by the delegation of Colombia (12 C/8) would be borne in mind in revising the work plan.

(163) Resolution 1.221 (paragraph 105 of 12 C/5) was approved by the Sub-Commission.

(164) Resolution 1.222 (paragraph 106 of 12 C/5) was approved with the addition of the words "and possibilities" after the word "needs" in clause (a).

(165) The budgetary provisions under Section 1.22 (paragraph 104 of 12 C/5) were approved.

Section 1.23. Technical and vocational education

(166) It was noted that the amendment to resolution 1.232 and to the corresponding work plan, proposed by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 123, preparation of a standard curriculum for the training of engineers and technicians), would be taken into consideration in revising the work plan and that the second Union of Soviet Socialist Republics amendment to the same resolution (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 129), which would have serious budgetary implications, would be considered for inclusion in the next budget period.

(167) It was noted that the draft resolution of the delegation of Brazil (12 G/DR/105) would also be taken into consideration in revising the work plan.

(168) Resolutions 1.231 and 1.232 (paragraphs 121-124 of 12 C/5) were approved.

(169) The Assistant Director-General agreed with the delegation of Belgium that, once the draft recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education had been adopted by the General Conference it would no longer be possible for Unesco to continue with such a restricted budget for this activity. He gave an assurance that the Secretariat would draw up, for submission to the next session of the General Conference, a programme that would include the ideas contained in the suggestions of the Belgian, Brazilian and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' delegations.

(170) The draft resolution proposed by the delegations of Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands (12 C/DR/130 Rev.),

asking that a clearly defined policy of agricultural education as an integral element of general education should be worked out in close consultation with FAO and other Specialized Agencies concerned with agriculture, was approved (see resolution 1.233).

(171) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 118 of 12 C/5) were approved.

Item 17.1.1 of the Agenda. Recommendation to Member States on technical and vocational education

(172) The Sub-Commission approved the recommendations made by the Committee of Governmental Experts which met in July 1962 to draft the text of the recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education (12 C/26 - Annex II, paragraph 33); these should be taken into consideration by the Director-General in preparing the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1965-1966.

(173) The Chairman of Working Party No. 4 (see paragraph (25) above), Baron van der Bruggen (Belgium), presented the Working Party's report (12 C/PRG/31), drawing attention to the text of the draft recommendation as given in the Annex.

(174) The report and, in particular, the Recommendation (12 C/PRG./31 Annex), with a slight amendment suggested by the delegation of Austria (12 G/DR/143), were unanimously approved by the Sub-Commission.

(175) The Acting Director of the Department of Education observed that the Recommendation was a very important landmark, and expressed gratitude to the working party, especially to its Chairman, and to the ILO and the FAO for their co-operation.

Section 1.24. Higher education

(176) The Director-General's proposal to delete the expert meeting for preparation of the regional conference on higher education in 1965 (12 C/6 Annex), thereby effecting a reduction of \$12,000, was approved.

(177) Resolution 1.241 (paragraph 137 of 12C/5) was approved. Resolution 1.242 (paragraph 138) was approved with the deletion of the last ten words of sub-paragraph (b) as phrased in 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.

(178) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 135 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) were approved with the reduction indicated in paragraph (176) above.

Section 1.25. Adult education and youth activities

(179) Resolution 1.251 was approved with the amendment proposed by the delegation of France (12 C/DR/8).

(180) It was noted that the amendment to the work plan proposed by the delegate of the Philippines

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(12 C/8, ref. paragraph 165) was acceptable to the Secretariat.

(181) The draft resolution proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany (12 C/8) in favour of annual meetings of the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education was discussed. The delegation of Tunisia moved an amendment to omit the reference in the final paragraph to annual meetings of the Committee but to retain the reference to a further meeting in 1964. He pointed out that 1963-1964 was a pilot period in the work of the Committee, and also urged that the second meeting in 1964 should concern itself with adult education in developing countries; in this way it might contribute to the campaign against illiteracy for which proposals were being submitted by Expert Committee No. 1 (see paragraph (27) above). This last amendment was approved by the Sub-Commission and the resolution of the Federal Republic of Germany was noted as a work plan amendment. Paragraph 177 of 12 C/5 would thus be revised to provide for a further meeting in 1964 of the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education, concerned with adult education in developing countries.

(182) The Acting Director of the Department of Education announced that this would involve an extra expenditure of \$15,000.

(183) The amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics delegation to resolution 1.252 and the corresponding work plan (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 174) was rejected. An amendment to the same resolution proposed by the delegation of the United States of America (12 G/DR/115) to replace \$90,000 in (c) (i) of the resolution by \$80,000 as the sum for assistance to the Unesco Youth Institute in Gaunting was approved. There was thus no need to vote upon the Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 Annex) to reduce the amount to \$84,000.

(184) It was noted that the contents of the proposal of the delegation of Italy (12 G/DR/107) would be included in the revised work plan, with the exception of item (b) in the final paragraph, which is within the competence of the United Nations.

(185) An amendment to the work plan proposed by the delegation of the United States of America (12 C/DR/115) to suppress the meeting of authorities responsible for sport at the international level (paragraph 190 of 12 C/5-Add. and Corr.) was approved. The sum provided under paragraph 190 was accordingly reduced from \$23,000 to \$15,000.

(186) With regard to the amendment proposed by the delegation of Rumania to the work plan (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 194) the Assistant Director - General proposed either to restore the original sum provided in 12 C/5 (paragraph 197) or to use the funds provided in Chapter 7 (paragraph 93a) to help one or two youth seminars such as those described in the Rumanian amendment.

(187) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 -

Annex) to reduce the Participation programme for youth activities (paragraph 197 of 12 C/5) by \$10,000 was approved.

(188) The delegation of the Philippines proposed an amendment to the work plan (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 197). The Assistant Director-General explained that of the \$35,000 now remaining under paragraph 197, \$16,000 was earmarked for assistance to the Asian Youth Institute. Having assisted this Institute, Unesco must now go on to help youth activities in Africa and Latin America. Hence the delegation of the Philippines was really proposing to raise the \$35,000 already provided in the draft budget by \$4,000. The delegation of the Philippines accepted the suggestion to maintain Unesco's financial help at the same level as in 1961-1962, i. e. \$20,000. This last proposal was approved and the \$35,000 figure was accordingly raised to \$39,000.

(189) Resolution 1.252, with an amendment proposed by the delegation of Japan (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 176), which would add a new item (iii) at the end of clause (e), was approved, with a consequential revision of the work plan.

(190) The Sub-Commission approved resolution 1.252 with the deletion of clause (b) (ii) and of the corresponding part of the work plan (paragraph 209), which referred to a regional conference in the Arab States, now included in the World Literacy Campaign.

(191) The Sub-Commission approved the budgetary provisions under section 1.25 (paragraph 165 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) as affected by its previous decisions (see paragraphs (82)) (83)) (85), (87) and (88) above).

Item 17.1.3 of the Agenda. World literacy campaign

(192) The Chairman of the Expert Committee (see paragraph (27) above), Mr. Guiga (Tunisia), introduced the report (12 C/PRG/23), explaining that it consisted of two parts. The first 25 paragraphs were an examination of the document presented by the Secretariat (12 C/PRG/3) with the advice of a meeting of twelve experts convened in June 1962 by the Director-General, while paragraphs 26-27 of the report covered proposals for action in 1963-1964. Mr. Guiga stressed several points which emerge from the report. The campaign against illiteracy must not be something isolated, but must be integrated into the programme of adult education and into the total educational programme. It must also be integrated into the development programmes of the countries concerned, since it was closely linked both to productivity and to the problem of adaptation to a changing world. The eradication of illiteracy must be primarily a national responsibility; Unesco must supplement and co-ordinate, not supplant, national efforts. The effort to attain

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universal literacy must be reflected in national plans and budgets, and also in the administrative structure of governments. Mr. Guiga regretted that the areas where illiteracy was most widespread were under-represented on the Expert Committee.

(193) The Expert Committee proposed that document 12 C/PRG/3, revised by the Secretariat in the light of that Committee's report (12 C/PRG/23), should be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations in response to its resolution 1677 (XVI).

(194) The discussion that followed brought out the great importance and urgency of the problem and also the very real progress made by certain Member States in dealing with it. Some anxiety, however, was also expressed lest a campaign on so large a scale should lead to a distortion of Unesco's programme, or should lead Member States to neglect other aspects of educational development, for instance primary education. Several delegates warned against arousing expectations which might be disappointed.

(195) The delegations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Republic of Mali and the Mongolian Peoples' Republic submitted draft resolution 12 C/DR/59 concerning a large-scale campaign for the eradication of illiteracy in all countries. The delegation of India submitted draft resolution 12 C/DR/16 as an amendment to the work plan in the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964, and also concerning the problem of the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world. In view of the similarity in the subject-matter of these draft resolutions, their authors jointly submitted a revised draft resolution 12 G/DR/126.

(196) The Director-General expressed his conviction that preparatory measures taken now should be followed by a large-scale campaign for world literacy and therefore that the General Conference should face its responsibility in a spirit of realism, considering the consequences, both moral and financial, which would follow from its decision. Before the vote was taken, the Assistant Director-General replied to a question from the delegation of the United States that projects proposed for 1963-1964 were worth while in themselves regardless of decisions taken by the United Nations with regard to a campaign.

(197) The Sub-Commission then considered the second of the draft resolutions proposed by the Expert Committee (12 C/PRG/23 - Annex C2 and Annex C2-Add.). An amendment was approved to add to 2(c) of the draft resolution, after the word "Unesco" in the penultimate line, the words "the greater part of which would be from extra-budgetary sources". A second amendment was approved to add to 2(d) of the draft resolution, after the word "that", the words "subject to the above conditions".

(198) Following the Sub-Commission's deliberations the Chairman of the Expert Committee and certain of the authors of draft resolution 12 C/DR/1 26 (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mali and Mongolia) formed a working party and jointly submitted the revised draft resolution (12 C/PRG/23 - Annex C. 1, Corr. 2.), which was approved by the Sub-Commission as resolution 1.2532.

(199) An amendment proposed by the delegation of the Ukraine (to replace the opening clause of resolution 1.2533 by the words: "The Director-General is authorized: to take all necessary measures for the implementation of an international programme in 1963-1964, and to this end:") was approved and it was decided to rearrange clauses (a), (b) and (c) in the following order: (b), (c), (a). The Sub-Commission then approved the first part of clause (b) - formerly (c) - down to the words "resolution 1677 (XVI)". The second part of clause (b) dealing with the proposed draft appeal was also approved and it was decided to request the Director-General to draft the appeal in time to accompany the report to the United Nations. The representatives of the Director-General promised that the draft appeal would be sent to Member States along with the revised document 12 C/PR.G/3.

(200) An amendment proposed by the delegation of Spain to omit from paragraph (f) (i) the words "and in particular in the national literacy campaign in Cuba" was discussed. Certain delegations (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and others) opposed the amendment proposed by the delegation of Spain on the grounds that the Cuban experiment was extremely valuable for study and application. The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed, as an amendment, to add after the words "in Cuba" the words: "and other countries that have recently achieved outstanding success in the eradication of illiteracy". By a majority vote, however, the Sub-Commission approved the deletion of the reference to Cuba.

(201) Resolution 1.2533 as amended was then approved.

(202) The Sub-Commission approved a reduction of the budgetary provision from \$560,000 as recommended by the Expert Committee (12 C/PRG/23, paragraph 28) to \$350,000 as suggested by the Director-General.

(203) The following provisional breakdown of this figure was furnished to the Sub-Commission: (a) Central services: An Expert Committee on Literacy, \$30,000; Headquarters staff, \$54,000; contracts and documentation, \$10,000; (b) Two regional conferences: Africa, \$45,000; Arab States, \$31,000; (c) Studies: on methods and media of literacy teaching, \$15,000; on literacy teaching in the mother tongue and creation of written languages, \$35,000; (d) National centres: \$130,000.

(204) The Assistant Director-General pointed

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out that the amount of \$350,000 just voted was in addition to \$73,000 already shown in paragraphs 180, 182 and 183 of 12 C/5.

(205) The Sub-Commission noted that the draft resolution on international seminars presented by the delegations of Ukraine, Mali and Mongolia (12 C/DR/60 Corr.) would be taken into account in revising the work plan. A suggestion by the Assistant Director-General that the work plan should refer to assistance to Member States in the organization of such seminars, by Unesco with United Nations funds, was approved.

(206) The draft resolution proposed by the delegation of Sudan (12 C/DR. 2) was noted, and Part II of the draft resolution in 12 C/PRG/23 - Annex C .2 was approved as resolution 1.234.

(207) The report of the Expert Committee (12 C/PRG/23 with annexes and corrigendum) was approved as a whole, with the above-mentioned amendments.

Section 1.31. Africa

I. Regular programme

(208) The Assistant Director-General briefly summed up the main developments since the eleventh session of the General Conference, at which 18 newly independent African States had taken their place. These developments were : (1) the Meeting of African Ministers of Education held in Addis Ababa in May 1961, at which a twenty-year programme of educational development was drawn up; (2) the Conference of African Ministers of Education held in Paris in March 1962, which set up a standing Conference of Ministers; (3) the Conference on Higher Education in Africa, held at Tananarive in September 1962, which representatives of university institutions and governments from 31 African countries attended to consider the ways of meeting the educational needs of the African continent at this level.

(209) In the discussion which followed, many African delegates expressed appreciation of the aid received from Unesco as well as from other Member States under bilateral programmes. Several delegates paid tribute to the well-prepared draft programme submitted by Unesco, but emphasized that the educational situation in Africa represented a real emergency in which rapid solutions must be found. The priority needs were the provision of secondary school-teachers, aid to individual States in initiating educational planning, teacher training and textbook production. A number of delegates emphasized the importance of Unesco's rôle in harmonizing aid from all sources, and the usefulness of the Education Clearing House on African Needs. In this connexion, the service which will be rendered by publicizing the teacher requirements of African countries, as suggested in the Ethiopian proposal (12 C/8), was welcomed.

Several delegates expressed concern at the cuts proposed by the Director-General (12 C/6 -Annex) in view of the large increases proposed for other regions under the Regular programme. The Assistant Director-General, however, pointed to the funds available for Africa under the Emergency Programme of Financial Aid. Some delegates expressed a feeling that East African Member States had been neglected with respect to the location of regional institutes, perhaps because they had reached independence later, and there was wide support for the establishment of a textbook production centre for East Africa. The creation of a voluntary service of teachers and youth leaders for Africa (12 C/8) was suggested by the delegation of Israel but some misgivings and opposition were expressed about this. Both their proposals (12 C/8 and 12 C/DR/ 102) were then withdrawn by the delegation of Israel, the Assistant Director-General stating that the Secretariat would study the possibility of putting all resources to use.

(210) The proposal of the delegation of Ethiopia (12 C/DR/96) to establish a regional textbook production centre for East Africa was approved subject to funds being available under the Emergency programme, the question of its location, etc. , being left to the Director-General to discuss with members concerned.

(211) The proposal submitted by the delegation of the United States of America (12 G/DR/120) to restore the proposed cuts in the Participation programme (12 C/6 - Annex) was withdrawn. The reduction of \$120,000 proposed by the Director-General (12 C/6 - Annex, ref. paragraphs 247 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr. and 249 of 12 C/5) was then approved by the Sub-Commission.

(212) A proposal (12 G/DR/116) was made by the delegation of the United States of America with regard to paragraph 240 (e) (resolution 1.313) and 246 (b) (work plan) of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr. It was noted that no change should be made in the text of resolution 1.313, but that the penultimate line of the corresponding work plan (paragraph 246 (b) of 12 C/5 -Add. and Corr.) would be amended to read: "the staff and equipment necessary for the running of the first session, which will probably be in 1963."

(213) The Sub-Commission then approved resolutions 1.311 and 1.312 (12 C/5) and resolution 1.313 (12 C/5-Add. and Corr.).

(214) The proposal of the delegation of the United States of America to amend resolution 1.314 (12 C/DR/117) was approved. The proposal of the delegation of Ethiopia (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 240 to 240 (g)) was approved, with a recommendation to the Programme Commission that it be incorporated in resolution 6.22 under Chapter 6 (International Exchange Service), this involving the restoration of the P-3 post originally provided in 12 C/5.

(215) Resolution 1.314 in 12 C/5 -Add. and corr.

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(numbered 1.313 in 12 C/5) was then approved with the amendment proposed by the delegation of the United States of America (12 C/DR/117) and the deletion of clause (a) already covered by resolution 1.313 (see paragraph (213) above).

II. Emergency Programme of Financial Aid to Member States and Associate Member States in Africa

(216) The Assistant Director-General explained that the raising of funds for financing the Emergency programme would be brought to an end by December 1963, with the implementation of certain activities already initiated continuing into 1964; in other words after that date no new pledges would be accepted and no new activities would be started. The programme would be limited to the four fields listed by the General Conference at its eleventh session (the supply of teachers, assistance in educational planning, textbook production and school construction bureaux) and to a fifth field (the provision of equipment) in which assistance was authorized by the Executive Board. The provisional budget ceiling had been set at \$4,000,000. Projects already approved by the Executive Board were in excess of pledges received, so that unless this deficiency was made up by additional pledges the Director-General would have to propose reductions in the programme, or even to discontinue existing projects. All the teachers engaged under the Emergency programme were on two-year contracts, which were not renewable, but it might be possible to continue their appointments by using Technical Assistance funds.

(217) The resolutions contained in paragraphs 272 and 273 (in 12 C/5) were approved unanimously by the Sub-Commission (see resolutions 1.315 and 1.317).

(218) The resolution proposed by the Executive Board (12 C/6 Add. 1) was then approved unanimously as resolution 1.316.

III. Aid to the Republic of Congo (Leopoldville) including item 17.1.2 of the Agenda

(219) The resolution in paragraph 281 of 12 C/5 was approved by the Sub-Commission as resolution 1.318.

(220) The Sub-Commission then approved an amended list of African countries (12 C/PRG/INF/7) which are entitled to participate in the Conference of Ministers of Education of African countries: Algeria, Basutoland-Bechuanaland-Swaziland, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia,

Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Zanzibar.

(221) The budgetary provisions under 1.31 (Africa) were then approved with an amended figure of \$801,000 for the Regular programme (paragraph 238 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) following the decision reported in paragraph 211 above, an amended figure of \$1,581,828 for the Emergency programme (paragraph 269 of 12 C/5) according to amended figure in section B of resolution 1.316, and no change in paragraph 279 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.

Section 1.32. The Arab States (including item 17.1.5 of the Agenda)

(222) The Assistant Director-General, in introducing the programme, explained that it was in three clearly-defined parts: (1) the general educational programme in the Arab States, the focus of which programme is now the Beirut Centre, an autonomous Arab institution drawing assistance from Unesco; (2) the Regional Training Centre for Education for Community Development at Sirs-el-Layyan; and (3) the programme for Arab refugees carried out in conjunction with UNRWA.

(223) An amendment proposed by the delegation of the United Arab Republic concerning added resources for the Beirut Centre (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 291 and 292-300) to resolution 1.323 was rejected.

(224) Another amendment proposed by the delegation of the United Arab Republic concerning Unesco assistance in the fight against illiteracy (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 301-302) was noted for inclusion in the revised work plan

(225) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 - Annex, ref. paragraph 301) to reduce by \$5,000 the Participation programme provision in educational planning was approved.

(226) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 - Annex, ref. paragraph 306) to reduce by \$20,000 the provision for the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids was also approved.

(227) The amendment to resolution 1.323 (12 C/DR/118) proposed by the delegation of the United States of America was approved.

(228) Resolutions 1.321 and 1.322 (paragraphs 289 and 290 of 12 C/5) were approved by the Sub-Commission, together with resolution 1.323 (paragraph 291 of 12 C/5) in its amended form, resolution 1.324 as in paragraph 311 of 12 C/5, resolution 1.325 (paragraph 312 of 12 C/5) with one amendment, and resolution 1.326 (paragraph 319 of 12 C/5).

(229) The budgetary provisions under section 1.32 (paragraph 288 of 12 C/5) were approved, with the two reductions totalling \$25,000 noted in paragraphs 225 and 226 above.

(230) The list of Member States, Associate Members and territories participating in regional

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educational activities in the Arabic-speaking area (12 C/PRG/INF/8) was approved. It comprises : Aden, Algeria, Bahrein, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

(231) In reply to a question the Assistant Director-General said that UNRWA would be invited to participate as an agency of the United Nations.

Section 1.33. Asia

(232) The Assistant Director-General briefly surveyed the Karachi Plan and the new direction given to it by the Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States at Tokyo in April 1962 (UNESCO/ED/192). He also indicated the general framework of Unesco's operations in Asia, referring to the Bangkok Office and the Regional Centres in New Delhi, Bandung and Manila. A number of Asian delegations expressed their satisfaction with the regional programme.

(233) The proposal of the delegation of the United States of America (12 C/DR/119) to amend resolution 1.333 (paragraph 331 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) by deleting clause (a) was rejected. The Assistant Director-General explained that the purpose of this meeting was to consider the qualitative aspects of education in Asia.

(234) A proposal by the delegation of the Philippines to amend paragraph 350 of the work plan (12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) by deleting the phrase "in the eastern part of the region" was noted, and the Assistant Director-General gave an assurance that efforts would be made to provide additional fellowships from other sources, so that the Manila Centre might serve all the countries of the Asian region. However, the Philippines proposal to increase the number of fellowships to 16 was approved by the Sub-Commission, with an additional budgetary provision of \$25,000, under the Regular programme.

(235) The proposal of the delegation of the Philippines (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 353) to increase the budgetary provision for assistance to national programmes from \$160,000 to \$500,000 was rejected. An amendment proposed by the delegation of Pakistan to raise the amount to \$300,000 was also rejected.

(236) The list of Asian Member States, Associate Members and territories participating in the Karachi Plan (12 C/PRG/INF/9) was approved by the Sub-Commission, with the addition of Mongolia, a newly admitted Member State. The list now reads as follows: Afghanistan; Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak; Burma; Cambodia; Ceylon; China; India; Indonesia; Iran; Japan; Korea; Laos; Malaya; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet-Nam. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed a desire that other Asian countries, not at present Members of Unesco, be associated, where necessary, with

Unesco's work in carrying out the Karachi Plan, and also that measures be taken to implement the decision taken at the 61st session of the Executive Board about the use of the experience of countries that were not directly concerned in the Karachi Plan.

(237) Resolution 1.331 was approved with an amendment proposed by the delegation of Viet-Nam (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 327 (b)). Resolution 1.332 (paragraph 290 of 12 C/5) was also approved, as was resolution 1.333 with an amendment proposed by the delegation of the United States of America (12 G/DR/118) and an oral amendment proposed by Japan.

(238) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 - Annex, ref. paragraph 336b in 12 C/5-Add. and Corr.) to reduce by \$5,000 the Participation programme provision for educational planning was approved. The Assistant Director-General explained that considerable sums would be available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for educational planning in the years 1963-1964.

(239) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6 - Annex, ref. paragraphs 344-345 in 12 C/5 and paragraph 349 in 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) to reduce by \$10,000 each the regular budgetary provisions for the New Delhi Centre and the Manila Centre was approved.

(240) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 326 of 12 C/5 -Add. and Corr.) were approved with the adjustments resulting from the decisions reported in paragraphs (234), (238) and (239) above.

Section 1.34. Latin America (including Chapter 1A: Major Project on the extension and improvement of primary education in Latin America and item 17.1.4 of the Agenda)

(241) The Assistant Director-General briefly outlined the situation and said that Latin America had been the model for all Unesco's large regional programmes. In the ensuing discussion several delegates expressed satisfaction at the results so far achieved by the Major Project and the consequent repercussions of increased enrolment in primary education on the other levels of the educational systems and expressed the view that the Major Project as such should be integrated into Unesco's overall educational programme in Latin America. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and various other delegates objected to the fact that Unesco was maintaining relations with the Organization of American States.

(242) The Director-General's proposal (12 C/6, ref. paragraph 364 in 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) to reduce by \$5,000 the Participation programme provision for educational planning was approved. His proposal (12 C/6, ref. paragraph 27 in Chapter 1A) to reduce by \$42,500 the provision

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for a specialist in teacher-training for Associated Normal Schools was also approved.

(243) Resolution 1.341 (paragraph 357 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) was approved by the Sub-Commission. Resolution 1.342 (paragraph 358) was also approved with the addition of a new clause (e) proposed by the delegation of the United States of America (12 G/DR/118).

(244) The budgetary provisions under section 1.34 (paragraph 355 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) were approved with the reduction of \$5,000 mentioned in paragraph (242) above.

(245) In Chapter 1A (Major Project) resolutions 1.51 (paragraph 7 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.), 1.52 (former resolution 1.42, paragraph 8 of 12 C/5) and 1.53 (paragraph 9 of 12 C/5-Add. and Corr.) were approved.

(246) A proposal by the delegation of Bulgaria to delete the reference to the Organization of American States in clause IV (i) of resolution 1.54 (paragraph 13 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) was rejected and the original text of resolution 1.54 (paragraphs 9a - 14 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) was approved.

(247) The budgetary provisions under Chapter 1A (Major Project, paragraph 1 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) were approved with the reduction of \$42,500 indicated in paragraph 242 above.

(248) The list of countries participating in regional activities in Latin America (12 C/PRG/INF/10) was approved, with the addition of both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The approved list reads as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Section 1.4 and item 17.7.4 of the Agenda. Co-operation with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank

(249) The amendment to the work plan of this section proposed by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) was rejected.

(250) Resolutions 1.41 and 1.42 (paragraph 368 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) were adopted by the Sub-Commission.

(251) The budgetary provisions under this section (paragraph 368a of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) were approved.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

(252) The Director-General's proposals (12 C/6, ref. paragraphs 382-388 and 395) to reduce the staff establishment by two P-1/P-2 posts (\$26,248) the provision for staff travel (\$11,408) and the provision for documents and

publications services (\$15,000) were approved.

(253) The amendment to the work plan proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 374 in 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. , staff of the Department to be increased not by 28 posts, but only by 10 posts) was rejected.

(254) After examining a draft resolution concerning out-of-school education submitted by the delegation of Finland (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 235-237), the Sub-Commission approved the alternative draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board (12 C/6, paragraph 24) - see resolution 1.01,

APPROVAL OF THE TOTAL BUDGETARY PROVISIONS FOR CHAPTER 1 (EDUCATION)

(255) The total budgetary provisions for Chapter 1 (paragraph 2 of 12 C/5 - Add. and Corr.) as amended after the decisions recorded above (\$8,627,404) were approved by 31 votes for, none against and 6 abstentions.

(N.B. This includes the report of the Sub-Commission adopted by the Programme Commission as indicated in paragraph (100) above.)

Chapter 2 NATURAL SCIENCES

INTRODUCTION

(256) The Programme Commission considered this Chapter of the proposed programme and budget taking into account the recommendations adopted by the Executive Board (12 C/6), and the draft resolutions submitted by Member States (12 C/8 and 12 C/DR/25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 38, 69 rev., 84, 85, 87). It also considered the report of the Commission of Experts on the programme in Scientific Hydrology (12 C/PRG/25) as well as the two working papers examined by this committee (12C/PRG/20 and 12 C/PRG/22). The Commission also took note of the report on the Activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (12 C/PRG/6 and Add.) and of a recommendation by the Commission (12 C/PRG/7).

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(257) Professor Kovda, Director of the Department, introduced the proposed programme and budget and recalled that the eleventh session of the General Conference (1960) had approved a ten-year programme in the field of natural sciences which recommended giving priority to three mainlines of action.

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- I. Co-ordination of scientific activities on both the national and international levels;
- II. Exploration of the earth, methods to be used in drawing up the inventory of natural resources, and study of the scientific problems involved in the rational exploitation of those resources;
- III. Application of science and technology for the industrialization of developing countries.

(258) Pursuant to these general guide lines, the programme for 1963-1964 is focused on three main areas:

- I. Unesco will continue its co-operation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, with international scientific unions, and other governmental and non-governmental bodies. Among other activities there will be a number of important conferences, seminars and meetings;
- II. Much of the research in the earth sciences and on natural resources, by the very nature of the problems involved, can only be approached on a regional or world-wide scale, for example, in the fields of seismology, arid zones, and humid tropics. There will be substantial activities in these and similar fields;
- III. The long-range programme of scientific and technical aid to developing countries has been so planned that it appears as an integrated part of Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade. Under the Regular programme scientific workers will be trained, universities aided, technical methods taught, and scientific and technical equipment improved. Technical Assistance and Special Fund resources will also be used for these and other projects such as the creation of technological and other research institutes.

(259) In preparing its proposed programme, the Department took into account the widest possible range of sources of advice, including that of eight standing advisory committees, of eminent experts, of scientific unions, of governmental and non-governmental institutions, of conferences and working parties which prepared recommendations, as well as of information obtained by members of the Secretariat from the field.

(260) Not every worth-while project proposed could be included within the necessarily limited budget. The most mature projects (e.g. seismology, hydrology, world maps of natural resources), those projects which require an interdisciplinary approach (e.g. brain and cell research) or those projects which already receive large-scale national support, but which need international co-ordination (e. g. oceanography) are among the types of projects which were given priority.

(261) Among the projects to be started or substantially increased are geophysics and space sciences, scientific hydrology, preparation of

maps, technology and mining, scientific documentation and research on humid tropics. Training of cadres of national scientists and engineers will be considerably expanded. The arid zone programme no longer constitutes a major project, but activities in this field will be continued under the Regular and the Technical Assistance programmes, and will be extended to cover Latin America and Africa.

(262) Under the Special Fund, nine large projects are at present being carried out, seven more will be started in 1963-1964 and several more projects may be approved in the 1963-1964 period. The Special Fund projects include the creation and support of engineering schools at university level, institutions of technological research, and certain other field activities.

(263) The Department of Natural Sciences will continue to promote the creation of national centres of basic and applied scientific research in a number of countries, and it will carry out several large inter-regional projects.

(264) Important scientific conferences to be organized by the Department of Natural Sciences in 1963-1964 will relate to research and training relating to natural resources in Africa, methods of aerosurvey of natural resources, and an Arid Zone Conference in Latin America. Unesco will also participate in the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

(265) In the general discussion which followed this presentation, delegates from 25 countries (Federal Republic of Germany, France, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, India, Indonesia, United States of America, Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Bulgaria, Ivory Coast, Mali, Pakistan, Brazil, Turkey, Sudan, Australia, Italy, Cuba, New Zealand, Rumania, Philippines) unanimously expressed their general approval of the programme presented by the Secretariat and stressed particularly the way in which it concentrated on the three main lines of action recommended in the decennial programme.

(266) A large number of countries expressed the wish that the Natural Sciences programme be given a more important rôle within the general programme of Unesco. Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, affirmed that it was hoped that for 1965-1966, natural sciences and the technological programme of Unesco could be given a stimulus comparable to that given to the educational programme at the eleventh session of the General Conference in 1960.

(267) In response to a number of questions concerning Unesco's Science Teaching programme, the Assistant Director-General also pointed out that in order to have a general view of Unesco's programme in Science Teaching, the delegates should also refer to Chapter 1, Education, where relevant activities are foreseen under the general

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programme, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

(268) In this respect, the Assistant Director-General explained that the responsibilities of the two Departments, Natural Sciences and Education, were as follows:

1. Education, in close co-operation with Natural Sciences, is to deal with science teaching in primary and secondary schools;
2. Natural Sciences is responsible for all the other aspects of the science programme of Unesco, including science teaching at university level.

(269) A number of countries expressed regret that no Participation programme credits existed within the Department's budget. The Assistant Director-General explained that Member States could submit requests for Participation programme aid in Science under Chapter 7, Relations with Member States.

(270) Discussion then turned on the question whether Unesco should concentrate more on basic or on applied research, and a number of African States expressed the fear that the programme of the Department was not fully oriented to their needs. It, was generally recognized, however, that the proposed programme for 1963-1964 reached a generally well-oriented balance and approach.

(271) In response to several comments, the Assistant Director-General assured the Commission that, under the Special Fund, projects involving basic scientific research, as well as those involving applied science and technology, would be carried out.

(272) Some of the countries expressed support for or reservations or objections to various specific details of the programme, or offered new or revised suggestions. These comments are treated below under the appropriate sections.

Section 2.0. Office of the Director

(273) The Commission approved the budget estimates and took note of the work plan for this section (paragraphs 42-45).

Section 2.1. Promotion of international scientific co-operation

(274) The Commission noted the general introduction to Sections 2.11, 2.12, 2.13 (paragraphs 46-53).

Section 2.11. Co-operation with international non-governmental scientific organizations

(275) The Commission considered an amendment concerning the development of national scientific institutions proposed by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8). Since the suggestion was already incorporated in the directives of the General Conference concerning relations with non-governmental

scientific organizations, it was noted that this suggestion was already implicit in the work plan.

(276) The Commission noted that the subvention to the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) would be reduced by \$60,000 (paragraph 57). The Commission then took note of the work plan (paragraphs 57-59), approved resolution 2.111 without amendment, and approved resolution 2.112 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 54) as amended (reduction of \$60,000).

Section 2.12. International co-operation for the advancement of scientific research

(277) The Commission noted that a draft resolution concerning research in chemistry, submitted by Viet-Nam (12 C/8), could be considered under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

(278) After substantial discussion concerning the suitable extent of the Organization's participation in fields such as brain research and cell research, it was generally agreed that, at least for the present budget period, the Unesco programme was properly conceived. The Commission therefore approved retention of the general level of expenditures recommended in 12 C/5, Add. and Corr. , (paragraph 60).

(279) The Commission took note of the work plan (paragraphs 62-81, 83-85) and approved resolution 2.121 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 60).

Section 2.13. Co-ordination of scientific documentation and information

(280) The Commission considered a draft resolution concerning an inventory of scientific apparatus of historical significance submitted by France (12 C/8), and agreed to reconsider the proposal under Chapter 4 (Cultural Activities) with the understanding that the budgetary implications would be \$3,000.¹ The Commission noted that a resolution of Viet-Nam (12 C/8) would be taken into account in the work plan.

(281) The Commission considered an amendment by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) proposing a reduction of \$50,000 in paragraph 93 of document 12 C/5, referring to the working parties planned in paragraph 91. The Commission agreed to reduce by \$20,000 the allocation for these working parties.

(282) The Commission took note of comments submitted by the delegates of Australia and New Zealand on the content of work and composition of the working parties referred to above.

(283) The Commission noted that an amendment concerning regional documentation centres, proposed by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8), would

1. See below, paragraph (408).

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be included in the work plan, without budgetary implications.

(284) The Commission considered a draft resolution (12 C/DR/26) submitted by Argentina. Since Argentina had already submitted a request for Technical Assistance in order to create a scientific documentation centre, the Commission noted that Unesco would assist Argentina in establishing co-ordination between this centre and those already existing in Mexico and Brazil. The Commission also noted an offer by Spain to co-operate with these centres in the preparation and publication of scientific abstracts in the Spanish language. The Commission noted that these matters could be studied by the proposed working groups (paragraphs 91- 92) and that this matter would be taken into account in the revised work plan.

(285) The Commission considered a resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) concerning publication of "Impact" in four languages. After extended discussion, in which a number of States expressed the view that "Impact" should be suppressed because of budgetary considerations, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to revise its resolution and to request that "Impact" be continued in the English and French language versions only, with an additional budgetary implication of \$45,000. The Commission then approved the revised Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolution for the continuation of "Impact" in French and English, with a corresponding budgetary increase of \$45,000 (see resolution 2.133).

(286) The Commission approved the budget for this section as amended (paragraph 86 of 12 C/5: increase from \$170,000 to \$195,000).

(287) The Commission, taking into account the suggestion of the United Arab Republic (paragraph (283) above) approved resolutions 2.131 and 2.132 as amended.

Section 2.2. Co-ordination of research in the earth sciences and natural resources at the international and regional level

(288) The Commission took note of the general introduction to Sections 2.21, 2.22 and 2.23 (paragraphs 99- 103) of document 12 C / 5 and unanimously approved resolution 2.201 (paragraph 104).

Section 2.21. Scientific studies relating to natural resources

(289) The Commission noted that a draft resolution concerning research on micro-organisms, submitted by Japan (12 C/8) would be included in the work plan without budgetary implications in view of the importance of this project. Preliminary studies and planning for later implementation (possibly involving a budgetary request to be submitted to the General Conference at its thirteenth

session) will appear in the work plan.

(290) The Commission considered an amendment submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) referring to paragraphs 113-116 concerning maps and noted that the suggestions contained in this amendment would be reflected in the work plan as part of the programme to be carried out in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization on agroclimatology.

(291) The Commission noted that another Union of Soviet Socialist Republics amendment (12 C/8) referring to paragraph 119 on soil biology would be incorporated in the work plan.

(292) A proposal submitted by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8) concerning paragraphs 130 and 138, was discussed, and it was noted that activities on Human Ecology could be taken into account in the work plan. However, it was noted that the subject of Dry Farming is almost entirely within the competence of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and cannot therefore be included as such in the work plan.

(293) It was noted that the section of the United Arab Republic proposal referring to natural history museums could be taken into account in the work plan in connexion with possible activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or in connexion with the plans for creating technological institutes under the Special Fund.

(294) The Commission also noted that a proposal submitted by Chile (12 C/8 - Regional Solar Energy Centre) should be referred to the Special Fund or the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and that aid in the preparing and drafting of such a request could be given within the scope of the work plan (paragraphs 124- 137).

(295) The Commission considered an Argentine draft resolution (12 C/DR/27 - national science policy) and recommended that this proposal become part of that contained in 12 C/DR/33, which was subsequently noted for inclusion in the work plan under Section 2.31 (paragraph 204).

(296) Another draft resolution submitted by Argentina (12 C/DR/25) was considered, and it was noted that the work plan should reflect the need for an extension to Latin America of the knowledge and experience gained in other parts of the world through the Major Project on Arid Zones (paragraphs 124-137).

(297) The Commission noted that a draft resolution on arid zones submitted by Niger, Senegal and Chad (12 C/DR/87) could be referred to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, and that appropriate planning assistance could be included within the scope of the work plan (paragraphs 124-137).

(298) The Commission examined the working papers (12 C/PRG/20 and 22) and the report of the Committee of Experts on Scientific Hydrology (12 C/PRG/25). The experts had met to examine proposals for a long-term programme in scientific

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hydrology, including a draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (12 C/8, referring to paragraph 107), and amendments thereto submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, referring to paragraphs 103, 117, 118).

(299) Following a number of suggestions, comments, and amendments submitted by the representatives of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and by several Member States, the Commission approved unanimously the first resolution of the Committee of Experts (12 C/PRG/25, paragraph 22) as amended, and the second resolution (12 C/PRG/25, paragraph 23), also as amended (see resolutions 2.2122 and 2.2121).

(300) The Commission approved a total budget of \$67,000 for the project contained in document 12 C/PRG/25. The Commission then took note of the work plan as formulated in 12 C/PRG/25 and noted that it would be included in the Approved Programme and Budget for 1963-1964.

(301) The Commission noted that amendments proposed by the World Meteorological Organization and by Belgium would be incorporated in paragraph 118 (a) of the work plan (cf. 12 C/PRG/25, paragraph 24).

(302) The Commission noted that an Argentine resolution (12 C/DR/28) would be considered in connexion with the elaboration of the Programme of Hydrology.

(303) The Commission considered a draft resolution (12 C/DR/84 - Natural Resources) submitted by Mongolia, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo (Leopoldville), Thailand and Ecuador on paragraphs 148 and 149, and approved, with amendments, resolution 2.213.

(304) The Commission then adopted the following list of countries as participants in the Regional Scientific Conference on the Arid Regions of Latin America (paragraph 128 of document 12 C/5): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

(305) The Commission also adopted the following list of countries to participate in the Conference on Research and Training relating to Natural Resources in Africa (paragraph 147): Algeria, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Zanzibar.

(306) The Commission noted the Czechoslovakian

offer of help and support in connexion with the Special Fund mining and geology project in Indonesia (paragraph 112).

(307) The Commission then adopted the budget (paragraph 105) as amended by an increase of \$40,000 for the hydrology programme, and approved resolution 2.211 as amended. It also took note of the work plans (paragraphs 109-149).

Section 2.22. Geophysics and space sciences

(308) The Commission noted that a draft resolution concerning the study of earthquakes, submitted by New Zealand (12 C/DR/69 Rev.), would be taken into account in the work plan, without budgetary implication, and that further planning and studies would be carried out under the Regular programme; careful consideration would be given to an enlarged programme with budgetary implications to be submitted to the General Conference at its thirteenth session. The Commission also took note of the offer of Japan to co-operate in this programme, and to supply an expert for it.

(309) The Commission noted that a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics amendment on seismology (12 C/8) would be incorporated in the work plan.

(310) The Commission rejected by a vote of 12 for, 33 against, 9 abstentions a proposal by France and the United Kingdom to delete all paragraphs in Section (c), space sciences (paragraphs 163-173) with the exception of paragraphs 167 and 168.

(311) The Commission also noted that an oral suggestion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to paragraph 168 (space research) would be included in the work plan.

(312) The Commission approved a reduction of \$70,000 in paragraphs 169-170 (12 C/6 Annex), adopted the budget (paragraph 150) as amended, approved resolution 2.221 and took note of the work plan (paragraphs 152-173).

Section 2.23. Marine sciences

(313) The Commission noted that proposals submitted by Chile (12 C/8) and Argentina (12 C/DR/34) would be taken into account in the work plan (paragraph 183 of 12 C/5).

(314) The Commission considered an amendment submitted by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8) and noted that preparatory work would be included in the present work plan with a view to ultimate incorporation in the programme and budget to be presented to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

(315) The Commission took note of the work plan (paragraphs 177-190) and of the Report and recommendation of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (12 C/PRG/6 and Add. , and 12 C/PRG/7).

(316) The Commission then unanimously approved resolutions 2.231 and 2.232 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 174).

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Section 2.3. Aid to national scientific and technical development

(317) The Commission took note of the general introduction to Sections 2.31, 2.32, 2.33 (paragraphs 191-194 of document 12 C/5).

Section 2.31. Information on science policy of Member States

(318) The Commission examined amendments submitted by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8) concerning the inclusion of Arabic terms in a multilingual glossary, and by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) to eliminate the project of the multilingual glossary altogether. The Commission noted that the United Arab Republic amendment would be included in the work plan (paragraph 205) without budgetary increase, and rejected the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics amendment.

(319) The Commission noted that an Argentine resolution concerning scientific development (12 C/DR/33) would be included in the work plan (paragraph 204) without budgetary implications.

(320) The Commission then took note of the work plan (paragraphs 201-207) and approved resolutions 2.311 and 2.312, and the corresponding budget (paragraph 195).

Section 2.32. Aid to technological research

(321) The Commission noted that draft resolutions submitted by the Philippines (12 C/8) and Argentina (12 C/DR/381) could be considered within the framework of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or under the Special Fund.

(322) The Commission then took note of the work plan (paragraphs 211-217) and approved resolutions 2.321 and 2.322 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 208).

Section 2.33. Aid to scientific and technological teaching at the university level

(323) The Commission noted that a proposal submitted by Chile (12 C/8) would receive assistance from the Department in the preliminary study of the question and the preparation of a request for an allocation from the Special Fund.

(324) The Commission noted that a United Arab Republic proposal (12 C/DR/851) would be included in the work plan. In this connexion, the Commission expressed the wish that the subject of science museums, and all proposals concerning them, be discussed more thoroughly during the sessions of the Commission devoted to Chapter 4 (Cultural Activities), it being understood that the Department of Natural Sciences would work in close collaboration with the Department of Cultural Activities in any project involving science museums .1

(325) The Commission took note with appreciation

of an offer by the Netherlands to provide scholarships in the field of hydrological engineering at Delft Technical University and an offer by Czechoslovakia to accept up to 15 students from developing countries in post-graduate training courses in biology. The Commission also noted an offer by Chile to provide some studentships for mining, textiles, metallurgy, mechanics, and electricity.

(326) The Commission noted a suggestion by Switzerland that Unesco publish or co-ordinate the collection and distribution of slides on scientific subjects, especially on medicine, to be taken into consideration in the work plan (paragraphs 229 -230).

(327) Several countries commented on the need for co-operation between the Departments of Natural Sciences and of Education on the teaching of science at the pre-university level, including the training of teachers of science for secondary schools.

(328) Mr. M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, then recalled the explanation given during the general debate on this Chapter on the division of responsibility between the two Departments, and assured the Commission that there was constant collaboration between the two Departments. One example of this collaboration was referred to in connexion with the project on new methods of science teaching (12 C/5, Add. and Corr., Chapter 1, paragraphs 71 (a), (b) and (c)) where the Natural Sciences will have major responsibilities in the preparation and execution of this project.

(329) The Commission rejected an oral resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to delete paragraph 231.

(330) The Commission then approved resolutions 2.331 and 2.332 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 231).

Section 2.41. Science Co-operation Offices

(331) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to withdraw an amendment (12 C/8) on the understanding that the existing post of Science Officer for Africa would in the future be replaced by one or more permanent Science Co-operation Offices.

(332) The Commission then took note of the work plan (paragraphs 246-247) and approved resolution 2.41 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 244).

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(333) The Commission approved the elimination of one D-I post and one E post from paragraph 248(h) (12 C/6, Annex: reduction of \$38,976) and approved the addition of one P-3 post and one E post (12 C/PRG/25, paragraph 25: increase of \$27,000 under paragraph 250). The Commission

1. See below, paragraph (449).

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approved a reduction in staff travel of \$5,000 as well as a reduction of \$7,000 for documents and publications services (12 C/6, Annex).

(334) The Commission approved the Total Budget for Chapter 2, including the staff establishment (paragraphs 248-252 as amended).

Chapter 3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

(335) The Programme Commission considered this Chapter on the basis of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (12 C/5, 12C/5 Add. and Corr.) and the documents submitted to it by the Director-General (12 C/8, 12 C/28, 12 C/PRG/8, 12 C/PRG/8 Add. and Corr. , 12 C/PRG/9, 12 C/INF/2, 12 C/INF/5, 12 C/PRG/INF/1), and in the light of the recommendations adopted by the Executive Board on the proposed programme and budget (12 C/6) and of the draft resolutions submitted by Member States (12 G/DR/51, 56, 61-(Rev.), 75, 76, 86, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 99 and 110).

(336) Professor A. Bertrand, Director of the Department of Social Sciences, introduced the programme under this Chapter, which was centred on two main objectives: the promotion of the social sciences and their application to the study of certain major problems of the modern world. In the first place, he stressed the increasing tendency for activities in the social sciences to converge with those undertaken by other programme departments , and in particular the Department of Education. That tendency was reflected both in the establishment of the Analysis Unit on the Rôle of Education, Science , Technology and Mass Communication in Economic Development, and in the expansion of the Statistical Division, which was to include a statistical analysis unit for the assessment of human resources in relation to educational planning in general. A similar concern for co-ordination had guided the preparation of the programme for the Division of Applied Social Sciences, whose work in connexion with adult education was directly linked with that of the Departments of Education and Mass Communication. That Division was also responsible for carrying out studies on the integration of social factors in economic development under programmes of concerted action with the United Nations, the regional Economic Commissions and the appropriate Specialized Agencies.

(337) The importance attached to the study of the problems of the developing countries was the second characteristic feature of the programme, based on the fact that, before such countries could take action, they had to understand the structures and functioning of their own societies, and needed, for that purpose, to be able to make an objective

study of the problems facing them, using social science methods of investigation. The activities undertaken to further the development of teaching in the social sciences through the establishment or expansion of appropriate university institutions should be viewed against that background; surveys on the training of middle ranking personnel in Tropical Africa had been carried out with the same objects in view in 1961-1962, and might be followed up by operational activities in 1963-1964. Still on the same lines, plans had been made to begin the preparation of new teaching materials (textbooks, anthologies and translations of classics) suited to the needs of developing countries, since it seemed essential that higher education in subjects with a direct bearing on understanding of the structures and evolution of societies, such as sociology and economics, should take into account the conditions and situations obtaining in the countries concerned.

(338) The new trends referred to in no way compromised the continuing work that the Department had to do in order to promote international co-operation among specialists, improve social science documentation, and encourage basic research -for which the Division for International Development of Social Sciences was responsible; that work, as it were, provided the infrastructure on which its other activities were based. In that respect, it was essential to pick out and define Unesco's proper functions, which were to instigate, stimulate and possibly to co-ordinate research work in order to improve the international comparability of the results achieved. It was with that in mind, for instance, that the project for improving methods designed to make social science research conducted in different countries and cultural environments comparable had been included.

(339) In conclusion, Professor Bertrand pointed out that Unesco's social science work would be incomplete if it did not do all it could to make intellectual endeavour and scientific study serve such great causes as human rights and peaceful international relations, on the triumph of which the real significance of all the other activities depended. For that reason, the Department would continue to place the resources of the social sciences at the service of all those struggling against discrimination based on race, and would seek to analyse the conditions which would make it possible to extend co-operation between countries with different political, economic and social systems, between countries having attained different levels of development, and between countries with a very high standard of living and those in process of expansion and industrialization. In that connexion, he asked for the Commission's comments on the background information supplied in document 12 C/PRG/INF/1 .

(340) In the course of the debate which followed, in which Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Liberia, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland,

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the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Venezuela participated, most delegations expressed agreement with the general outline and the new trends of the programme, which bore witness to a real effort after simplification and concentration on tasks of major importance. Nevertheless, one delegation drew attention to the danger of overlapping between the Department's activities and those of the other departments of the Secretariat, and stressed the need to maintain a clearly defined programme providing for the pursuit of priority objectives.

(341) A number of delegates pointed out the importance of using the analytical methods of the social sciences in studying the major problems of the modern world. Since Unesco could not handle all the problems, it was important, it was stressed, to concentrate on those affecting the vital interests of as many countries as possible, and which could be regarded as truly universal in character. Other delegates believed, on the contrary, that the special function of the Organization in this sphere was, in the first place, to help in improving research techniques which competent institutions and specialists in the various countries could use.

(342) It was against this background, it was felt, that the projects relating to the development of comparative research conducted in different social and cultural environments should be viewed. In that connexion, one delegation asked that account be taken, in such research, of all the existing schools of thought, and that particular attention be given to promoting comparisons between conceptions based on an overall theory of the development of societies.

(343) Many delegations expressed satisfaction at the place given in the proposed programme to the problems of developing countries, and laid stress on the contribution which the social sciences could make towards solving them; several references were made, among such problems, to those relating to the strengthening of administrative structures, the training of personnel at all levels, including civil servants, the transformation of peasant structures, urbanization and land reform.

(344) Some speakers thought that the department should be alert to the danger of neglecting local traditions in the cultures of developing countries. It was also pointed out that the proposed programme gave too little attention to the teaching of civics to young people; this was not included in the project on Promotion of Human Rights and Racial Equality.

(345) The views expressed by the delegations during the discussion were obviously based on differing conceptions and philosophies and reflected a wide variety of scientific trends and currents of thought, but most of the speakers admitted that one of the essential functions of the Department of Social Sciences was, in fact, to promote comparison of such conceptions and trends. Some delegates considered that one of the fundamental aspects of

the Secretariat's responsibilities with regard to the social sciences was the continuation of the efforts made to build up an international community of scientists and to strengthen the sense of oneness among its members; others felt that the fundamental rôle of the social sciences was to promote assimilation of the consequences of the scientific and technological revolution, and to make it possible to incorporate the advances of science into modern society. Still others emphasized the need for developing teaching and research in the various branches of study in order to reduce the disparity, which was still too great, between the social sciences and the natural sciences.

(346) Many delegates expressed satisfaction at the part being played by the International Social Science Council, whose activities needed to be strengthened, on the model of the International Council of Scientific Unions, in order that the work of the international social science associations might be better co-ordinated. The part played by Unesco in establishing and developing regional social science centres in Asia and Latin America was commended, and one delegation suggested that similar activities might, in future, be extended to Africa.

(347) Lastly, some delegates thought that the funds allocated to the Department of Social Sciences were quite insufficient when the scope of the objectives assigned to it was considered; regret was expressed that the proposed increase in the budget of the Department was proportionately less than that for most of the other Departments.

(348) Mr. M. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, replying to various questions raised during the debate, said that the Director-General was in agreement with delegations in regretting the inadequacy of the funds allocated to the social sciences, and would consider how they might be increased in future.

(349) After the general discussion, and before the Department's programme was considered in detail, the delegate of France presented draft resolution 12 C/DR/89, co-sponsored by the Central African Republic, Chile, Italy, Japan, Madagascar and Poland, on the preparation of a study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences, incorporating certain amendments proposed orally by the Director of the Department.

(350) The Commission approved this proposal as resolution 3.43.

(351) The representative of the Director-General explained that, as the resolution adopted would necessitate joint action by the Departments of Social Sciences and Cultural Activities, the appropriation of \$15,000 foreseen for its implementation would be divided between the two Departments, \$8,000 being allocated to Social Sciences and \$7,000 to Cultural Activities.

(352) After the vote, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked that experts

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belonging to groups of countries with different economic and social systems be associated in this study, and the delegate of Mali suggested that men of action with experience of the problems of developing countries might take part in it alongside university men and research workers. The Director-General's representative stated that account would be taken of those comments when the work plan was drawn up.

Section 3.0. Office of the Director

(353) After noting the reduction of \$5,000 in the total appropriations for travelling expenses for the whole of the chapter proposed by the Director-General (12 C/6 Annex), the Commission approved the appropriations for the Office of the Director. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics withdrew the amendment he had submitted (12 C/8, reference to paragraph 15), under which the appropriation for this section would have been reduced by \$4,000.

Section 3.1. Co-operation with international organisations

(354) The Commission rejected a proposal submitted by the French delegation to restore the subvention for the International Society for Criminology (ISC) and the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR), and also a proposal, submitted by Mali, to reduce by \$100,000 the total of the subventions granted to international non-governmental organizations specializing in the social sciences.

(355) The Commission accepted an amendment to resolution 3.11 proposed by Morocco, and approved the resolution thus amended. It also approved resolution 3.12.

(356) The Commission approved the budget estimates (\$215,000) for this section, as thus amended, and took note of the corresponding work plan.

Section 3.2. Improvement of social science documentation

(357) The Commission rejected a draft resolution submitted by Argentina and Chile (12 C/DR/91) concerning the publication and adaptation of a Spanish edition of the "International Social Science Journal", which would have involved restoring the appropriation of \$20,000 which the Director-General had proposed deleting for budgetary reasons (12 C/6 Annex).

(358) The Commission also rejected two amendments, one of which, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, reference to paragraphs 34-35), would have had the effect of deleting the appropriations proposed for the preparation and publication of dictionaries of social science terminology in Spanish and Arabic, and

the other, submitted by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8, reference to paragraph 35)) which advocated that the appropriations for this purpose should be increased from \$9,000 to \$50,000.

(359) The Commission approved the budget estimates (\$118,400) for Section 3.2, having regard to the reductions in appropriations proposed by the Director-General. It approved resolution 3.2 1, as also resolution 3.22, incorporating, in a modified form, an amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(360) The Commission took note of the work plan for this section.

Section 3.3. Statistics related to education, science and culture and mass communication

(361) The Commission took note of two proposals submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany (12 C/8) concerning, respectively, the strengthening of the Statistical Division and the development of a system for the international classification of education for statistical purposes, of which account will be taken in the Department's revised work plan.

(362) The Commission rejected an amendment submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8), to delete the appropriations for the establishment of a special unit, within the Statistical Division, for the assessment of human resources in relation to educational planning.

(363) After examining documents 12 C/PRG/8, 12 C/PRG/8 Corr. and 12 C/PRG/8 Add., concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, the Commission approved resolution 3.322 (12 C/PRG/8 Add.), which annuls and replaces paragraph (f) of resolution 3.321.

(364) The Commission next considered the study on the possible establishment of an international centre for the large-scale processing of statistical data (12 C/PRG/9 and Corr. and Add.). It approved the text of resolution 3.33, incorporating the amendments proposed by the Secretariat.

(365) The Commission noted that the work plan for the implementation of this project had been deleted, which would have the effect of reducing the appropriations proposed for this section by \$90,000.

(366) The Commission approved resolution 3.31, accepted an amendment proposed by Tunisia, and approved resolution 3.321 as thus amended.

(367) The Commission approved the budget estimates (\$71,500) for this section, taking into account the changes proposed by the Director-General, and took note of the work plan for this section.

Section 3.4. Contribution to social science teaching and research

(368) The delegates of Austria and Yugoslavia

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submitted a draft resolution (12 C/DR/93) jointly with the delegates of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Poland, concerning the foundation of a European Co-ordination Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation. The Director of the Department agreed that it would be useful to establish a body capable of co-ordinating social science research projects carried out by competent institutions in Europe, promoting studies and comparative research, and thus contributing to the improvement of methodology in this field.

(369) The Commission recommended that account should be taken of this proposal in the revised work plan for Section 3.4, and requested the Director-General to study the possibility of promoting, under the Participation programme, the establishment of this Centre at Vienna, having regard to the facilities offered by the Austrian Government.

(370) The delegate of Chile next submitted a draft resolution (12 C/DR/SO) concerning regional social science centres in Latin America, which was supported by a number of delegates. The Commission agreed that this proposal should be incorporated in the revised work plan for the section.

(371) The Commission then examined a draft resolution (12 C/DR/99), submitted jointly by Morocco, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Gabon, Algeria, Tunisia, Ghana, Sudan, Cameroon and the United Arab Republic, concerning the establishment at Tangier of an African centre of training and research for development. The Commission recommended that this proposal be included in the revised work plan. A proposal by Colombia (12 C/8 page 48) concerning the teaching of science at the university level was noted for inclusion in the work plan.

(372) The Commission accepted an oral amendment submitted by the delegate of Costa Rica to the text of resolution 3.411, which was then approved together with resolution 3.412.

(373) The Secretariat having accepted the proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) and an oral amendment submitted by the delegate of Italy, the Commission approved the text of resolution 3.421 thus amended.

(374) The Commission approved resolution 3.422, taking account of the increased appropriations resulting from adoption of the proposals submitted by Chile (12 C/DR/SO).

(375) The Commission likewise approved the budget estimates (\$501,637) for Section 3.4, incorporating the changes resulting from the above decisions; and took note of the corresponding work plan.

Section 3.5. Application of social sciences to problems of economic and social development

(376) The Commission examined, one after the

other, the two categories of activities proposed under this section:

I. Rôle of education, science, technology and mass communication in economic development

(377) The Commission approved resolution 3.511; it accepted an amendment submitted by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a modified form (12 C/8) and approved the text of resolution 3.512 thus amended.

(378) The Commission took note of the work plan for this part of Section 3.5.

II. Problems of economic and social development

(379) Following explanations given by the Director of the Department, the delegation of the United Arab Republic withdrew its amendment concerning the translation into the largest possible number of languages of studies emanating from the activities undertaken under this Section (12 C/8); and the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed that those parts of the amendment proposed to resolution 3.541, and to the corresponding work plan, concerning studies of the social and economic consequences of disarmament, should be discussed during the examination of Section 3.7.

(380) The Commission noted that the activities described in paragraphs 90, 91 and 94 of the work plan had been almost entirely deleted by the Director-General for budgetary reasons. It noted likewise that the proposals made by Colombia (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 82) and Viet-Nam (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 95-96), which could, it pointed out, be combined in one, might be considered, at the request of the Member States concerned, during the Director-General's examination of the Participation programme for 1963-1964. The Commission noted that the Philippines' proposal (12 C/8, ref. paragraph 70) concerned the United Nations rather than Unesco.

(381) The Commission rejected the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8) to delete paragraph (c) of resolution 3.541.

(382) The Commission accepted the amendments proposed by Colombia and Viet-Nam (12 C/8) to the text of resolution 3.521, and approved this resolution. It also approved resolution 3.531.

(383) The Commission accepted an oral amendment submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to paragraph (c) of resolution 3.522 and approved the resolution thus amended.

(384) The Commission approved resolution 3.53 after having rejected the increase in the appropriations for the Social Science Research Centre in Latin America (Rio de Janeiro) resulting from adoption of the draft resolution presented by Chile (12 C/DR/SO).

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(385) The Commission approved the budget estimates for Section 3.5, taking account of the changes made by the Director-General, and took note of the work plan for this Section.

Section 3.6. Promotion of human rights

(386) The Commission examined the draft amendments to resolutions 3.61 and 3.62 submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, ref. paragraphs 108 -118). A lengthy discussion ensued on the interpretation to be given to the concept of race relations; some thought that the problem of race relations and of the various forms of discrimination amongst men required to be studied in a world context independently of the kindred, but distinct, problem of colonialism; others thought that the two, problems could not be separated and that they should be studied mainly in connexion with countries in process of development. The Commission heard statements on this subject by two experts, Professor O. Klineberg (United States of America), President of the International Union of Scientific Psychology, and Professor T. T. Timofeev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Deputy Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Academy of Sciences. The Commission then considered a proposal by Morocco, amended by Mali, to change the text of resolutions 3.61 and 3.62 in the light of the differing points of view expressed in the course of the discussion. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having withdrawn its amendment, the Commission accepted the proposals submitted by Morocco and Mali and approved the text of resolutions 3.61 and 3.62 thus amended.

(387) The Commission noted the deletion of the activities described in paragraph 113 of document 12 C/5, the two deletions in the list of four publications enumerated in paragraph 114, and the amendments proposed in paragraph 115.

(388) The Commission approved the budget estimates (\$69,500) for this Section, taking account both of the amendments proposed by the Director-General (12 C/6, Annex), and of the addition of a supplementary appropriation of \$10,009 for paragraph 114, designed to enable African specialists to be closely associated with the preparation of the manuscript on "The Development of Race Relations in Africa". The Commission took note of the corresponding work plan, which will be revised in the light of the resolutions previously adopted and of the estimates supplied orally by the Director of the Department.

Section 3.7. Application of the social sciences to problems of international relations and peaceful co-operation

(389) The Commission examined the projects relating to this section, taking into account the supplementary information given in document 12 C/PRG/INF/1, to which several delegations referred with approval during the discussion.

(390) Following a discussion of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, during which several delegates referred to document 12 C/28, the Commission rejected the draft resolution (12 C/DR/56) submitted by the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia. After rejecting an amendment proposed by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the draft resolution (12 C/DR/10) submitted jointly by Denmark, Ecuador, France, India, Madagascar, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Commission approved this draft resolution 3.73.

(391) The Commission approved an amendment to resolution 3.72, proposed by Sweden and Yugoslavia (12 C/DR/95) and amended with the agreement of its authors. It rejected an amendment to resolution 3.72, sub-paragraph (a), submitted orally by the delegation of Cuba. Lastly, it approved a proposal submitted by the delegate of Rwanda and amended by the delegate of the United States of America, for the further amendment of resolution 3.72, which was then adopted.

(392) The Commission then approved a proposal submitted by the delegate of the United States of America to the effect that the following paragraph be included in the revised work plan as paragraph 124 (a):

"Attention should be given to the possibility of organizing eventually an interdisciplinary colloquium at which the findings of the 1963-1964 studies referred to in the above resolution 3.72 (paragraph (a)) and in the paragraphs 123 and 124 above would be considered with a view to an objective confrontation of different views and concepts to achieve an improvement in peaceful co-operation amongst nations."

(393) The Commission approved resolution 3.71 and the budget estimates (\$52,000) for this section, with due regard to the reductions proposed in document 12 C/6, Annex.

(394) The Commission noted that Section 3.7 would in future bear the title: "Application of social sciences to problems of international relations and peaceful co-operation"; it took note of the work plan for that section.

(395) Lastly, the Commission, after discussion of two proposals submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic respectively, concerning the adoption by the General Conference of Part I of the recommendation adopted by the Executive Board (document 12 C/6, paragraph 95), confined itself,

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on the proposal of the delegate of the United States of America, to taking note of that resolution. /1

(396) The Commission approved the reductions proposed (in document 12 C/6, Annex) for the staff establishment, staff travel and the provision for documents and publications services, and approved the total budget estimates for that Chapter (\$2,857,015).

Chapter 4 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

(397) The Commission examined the proposed programme relating to cultural activities, considering both the proposals drawn up by the Director-General (documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr.) and the draft amendments presented by several Member States. The Commission also considered the reports of its working parties set up to study the documents relating to the project for a History of the Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind (document 12C/PRG/30), the Draft International Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of the Landscape and of Sites (document 12 C/PRG/29) and the report on International Regulations designed to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property (documents 12 C/PRG/28 and Corr.).

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(398) Mr. L.G. Machado, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, presented Chapter 4 and recalled that, in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, everyone must have access to culture. To that end, Unesco offered means of co-operation and exchange which encouraged research and helped to make everyone better acquainted with the cultural heritage of each country. The Organization co-operated, on the one hand, with the competent authorities in Member States and, on the other hand, with international non-governmental organizations, both scientific and professional. Mr. Machado drew the Commission's attention to noteworthy innovations contained in the proposed programme for 1963-1964 :

(a) Humanistic studies would be applied, in co-operation with the social sciences, to important contemporary problems such as "new possibilities offered for the exercise of the right to participate in cultural life" and "the different doctrines of international solidarity and aid to countries in process of development". Special impetus would be given to the study of African

cultures, particularly through assistance to specialized African institutes and the founding of an international association for African studies, which would become a member of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

- (b) In the field of literature, insufficiently known works written in less widely spoken languages would be translated into widely spoken languages and would constitute a collection comparable to the Eastern series comprised in the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. Masterpieces of art would be more widely disseminated and films, as a means of expression, would receive special attention.
- (c) Three new Member States would participate in the activities designed to promote the production of reading materials in South and South East Asia.
- (d) Further action would be taken to extend the application - in Africa, for instance - of the two conventions prepared by Unesco in the field of copyright.
- (e) The International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia occupied a very important place among the activities designed to preserve the cultural heritage of mankind. It was also hoped that an international organization for the preservation of monuments would be established. With regard to museums, it was proposed to organize in Africa a regional pilot training centre for technicians of museums and a

1. The resolution adopted by the Executive Board read as follows:

"The Executive Board

Considers that Unesco should in the near future devote special attention to the execution of the following tasks in the field of social sciences:

1. The study of the political, legal and economic aspects of peaceful co-operation and collaboration among States, particularly those at different levels of economic development or with different social systems; and the organization of joint study, by scholars from various countries, of the problems involved in contemporary social development.
2. Contribution to the social and economic development of countries, including studies of the role of education. Particular attention should be paid to countries which have recently attained national independence or are endeavouring to achieve it.
3. Investigation of the social and economic aspects of general and complete disarmament.
4. The protection of human rights and the combating of racial discrimination and national prejudices. "

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regional seminar on the rôle of museums in the developing countries.

- (f) A pilot project for the development of school libraries would be undertaken in an African country, and an experiment in the national planning of library services would be undertaken in Latin America. A directory of archival documents concerning sources of Latin American history would be published, and a similar directory would be prepared concerning Africa.
- (g) In conclusion, Mr. Machado drew attention to the realistic nature of the activities, of which he had mentioned a few examples, to the universality of the cultural activities programme and to the priority given to the strengthening of the institutional structures of cultural life in newly-independent countries.

(399) During the discussion which followed, speakers expressed their satisfaction with the programme submitted to them, regarded as a whole. Many delegates remarked that the Department of Cultural Activities benefited much less than other departments from Technical Assistance resources and not at all from those of the Special Fund; this might cause a certain imbalance in the budget to the detriment of cultural activities. It was noted that, to make up for the want of Technical Assistance resources, the Department was obliged to reserve a large part of its budget for its Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States. In the Department of Cultural Activities, the Participation programme was provided with considerably larger funds than in any other department. While emphasizing the need to respect the approved budget ceiling, several speakers hoped that it would be possible to avoid some of the financial reductions proposed in the Annex to document 12 C/6. Several speakers expressed the wish that the cultural activities "programme and budget" for 1965-1966 should be considerably expanded.

(400) Although it was recognized that education had top priority in Unesco's programme, it was emphasized that the progress of the studies of civilizations was a prerequisite to the expansion and renewal of education programmes. It was remarked that the universal nature of those studies helped to demonstrate the equal status of all cultures.

(401) It was recalled that the humanistic studies were not limited exclusively to literary disciplines and that they had a fundamental rôle to play in the development of a modern humanism as well as in the evolution of knowledge. It seemed urgently necessary to train research workers in regions, such as Africa, under the direction of the humanistic studies institutes recently established there. It was agreed that there should be more regular and more active co-operation between social scientists and specialists in the humanistic studies, the two disciplines being complementary. Joint work by specialists in the two fields promised fruitful results. Mr. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General,

pointed out that the joint study which the Department of Social Sciences and the Department of Cultural Activities would carry out (see document 12 C/5, Cultural Activities, paragraph 43) presupposed a close study of the conditions which should govern co-operation between specialists in the humanistic studies and social scientists. It was recommended that encouragement and assistance should be given to the competent non-governmental organizations whose activities made a notable contribution to international co-operation and whose place could not be taken by Unesco. Mr. Machado stated that the means of action of those organizations were made full use of by Unesco for the benefit of international co-operation and that the task of an international secretariat was quite different from that of scientists and artists, whose province was research and creation.

(402) The importance of arts and letters in the education of young people and adults as a means of furthering mutual understanding was emphasized. Some delegates thought that the cultural activities programme should contribute more to the promotion of peaceful co-operation between peoples. It was suggested that a survey be made of the use for cultural purposes of funds released by general disarmament. Mr. Adiseshiah gave examples to show how the activities of the Department had contributed towards international understanding. In reply to a question he announced that the Secretariat intended to study the question of using funds released by disarmament to implement the Organization's programme. It was pointed out that it was Unesco's duty to encourage the democratization of cultural resources without lowering the standard of works displayed to the public. Mr. Machado remarked that democratization was not incompatible with but complementary to quality.

(403) Some delegates expressed the opinion that Unesco should play a more active role in combating literary or artistic material giving rise to juvenile delinquency, gangsterism and militarism among the young.

(404) Several speakers expressed the hope that the Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia would develop satisfactorily. Stress was laid upon the importance of museums and libraries to the preservation and spread of culture and upon their pre-eminence as educational adjuncts. The importance of preparing readers in the native languages for the use of new literates was widely emphasized.

(405) It was suggested that Unesco's cultural activities should include organizing international conferences of Ministers of Culture or persons responsible, at government level, for cultural work in their respective countries, on the pattern of earlier meetings of Ministers of Education; also world meetings of representatives of the principal non-governmental organizations and of big international foundations concerned. Mr. Adiseshiah said that the Secretariat would consider this very interesting suggestion.

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Section 4.0. Office of the Director

(406) The Commission approved the budget estimates for this section: \$17,500,

Section 4.1. Philosophy and humanistic studies

(407) Many speakers were pleased to note the expansion of the programme of humanistic studies. It was stressed that progress in these studies represented a direct contribution towards the unification of mankind by eradicating prejudices. The studies of civilizations and, in particular, African studies had aroused keen interest. Certain speakers stressed the close links between humanistic studies and the social sciences, and it was recommended that the Director-General should pay close attention to co-operation both between the appropriate departments of the Secretariat and also between specialists in these kindred fields. Several delegates expressed their satisfaction at the increasingly active part played by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

(408) On the proposal of France, the Commission approved the inclusion, in this section, of work on the compilation of a world inventory of scientific apparatus of historical significance, and allocated a further appropriation of \$3,000 for this purpose (document 12 C/8, page 32).

(409) The Commission approved the allocation of an additional \$7,000 to this section in order to enable the Department of Cultural Activities, in co-operation with the Department of Social Sciences, to make a study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences (document 12 C/8, page 40).

(410) The Commission noted the following proposals, which will be taken into account, without budgetary implications, in the work plan:

- (a) Proposal by Cuba to associate the Centro Nacional de Estudios Africanistas (National Centre for African Studies) in Havana in any research which may be undertaken as part of the Organization's programme on the influence of African cultures in Latin America (document 12 C/8, page 64);
- (b) Proposal by Hungary concerning the development of historical research for Africa and Asia (document 12 C/8, page 62);
- (c) Proposal by Mali and Poland regarding the allocation of the largest possible budgetary resources to institutes of African studies (document 12 G/DR/103, amended);
- (d) Proposal by Rumania concerning encouragement of the study of Balkan cultures (document 12 C/8, page 65).

(411) The Commission rejected a proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for a study on "militarization and its influence on the development of culture" (document 12 C/8, pages 62-63).

(412) The Commission approved the deletion of

a contract with the ICPHS for continuing the activities of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research; also the deletion of an inquiry on the topic: "The contributions of science to contemporary thought".

(413) Mr. Berg (Netherlands), Chairman of the working party responsible for studying the documents relating to the project for the history of the scientific and cultural development of mankind, presented the report of this working party (12 C/PRG/30); the Commission approved the conclusions contained therein.

(414) The Commission approved resolution 4.11, and also resolution 4.12 as amended in accordance with the Argentinian and USSR proposals.

(415) The Commission approved the proposals for deletions and reductions (\$37,500) contained in the Annex to document 12 C/6, Section 4.1, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies; approved for this section a budget of \$644,300; and took note of the work plan.

Section 4.21. Arts and letters

(416) Several speakers regretted that the budget for this section could not be larger. It was also regretted that it had not been possible to raise the level of subventions. The wish was expressed that this question might be reconsidered during the general examination of subventions to take place at the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

(417) The Commission approved the preparation of two travelling exhibitions, one on "Art and writing", and the other on "Art in the struggle for peace and against colonialism". For this purpose it approved a supplementary appropriation of \$20,000, which would enable the second exhibition to be prepared in 1963-1964 and shown in 1965-1966. The work plan would be amended accordingly.

(418) The Commission noted the following proposals, which would be taken into account in the work plan, without budgetary implications:

- (a) A proposal submitted by Argentina for the preparation of an anthology of the works of the best writers of that country (document 12 C/DR/30);
- (b) A proposal submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to include architecture and music in the programme of participation in activities of Member States (document 12 C/8, pages 68-69);
- (c) A proposal submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the preparation of lists of anti-militarist works (document 12 C/8, page 68). It was noted that the National Commissions would be entrusted with the preparation of these selective lists, and that the Secretariat would arrange for their circulation.

(419) The Commission rejected a proposal submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to reduce the subsidies to the International Association

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of Plastic Arts and the PEN Club (document 12 C/8, page 68).

(420) The Commission approved resolution 4.211 and also resolution 4.212 as amended by proposals made by Morocco, Tunisia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(421) The Commission approved the reductions in subventions proposed in document 12 C/6, Annex, and also a reduction of \$33,000 in the provision for the award of fellowships to creative artists. It rejected a proposal to delete the appropriation for the circulation of film kits (document 12 C/6, Annex). The Commission finally approved a budget of \$560,570 for this section, and took note of the work plan.

Section 4.22. Reading materials

(422) The Commission felt that the problem created by the lack of reading materials in certain national languages was a particularly important one. Several speakers asked that Unesco's activities in this field should be extended to East Asia and Africa. It was noted that these activities could be extended in future as part of the World Literacy Campaign.

(423) The Commission took note of Ceylon's proposal that information concerning existing reading materials should be assembled (document 12 C/8, page 69). This will be taken into account, without budgetary implications, in the work plan.

(424) The Commission approved resolutions 4.221 and 4.222, the latter with some amendments.

(425) The Commission approved a reduction in the provision for book exhibitions (document 12 C/6, Annex), and, after taking note of the work plan, finally approved an appropriation of \$168,780 for this section.

Section 4.3. Copyright

(426) One speaker questioned the necessity of the Secretariat's endeavours to encourage the application by Member States of the Universal Copyright Convention. Several other speakers, however, expressed the hope that those endeavours would be pursued and that Member States would be able to continue to receive, on request, assistance towards the development of national copyright legislation and the study of the problems created by the advances in reproduction techniques in their bearing on the protection of the rights of intellectual creative workers.

(427) No-te was taken of India's wish that fellowships should in future be made available to Asian as well as to African officials, to enable them to visit other countries for the purpose of studying the application of copyright rules.

(428) The Commission approved, for 1963-1964, the suppression of the meeting of copyright experts which it was proposed to convene in Latin America

to make recommendations for the development of national copyright legislation in the States of that region; this meeting will, however, be able to be held during the following budgetary period. The Commission consequently approved the cancellation of the provision for the organization of the meeting (document 12 C/6, Annex).

(429) The Commission approved resolutions 4.31 and 4.32 as amended.

(430) The Commission rejected the proposal to suppress the meeting of the Committee of Experts on photographic reproduction problems (document 12 C/6, Annex) and, after taking note of the work plan, finally approved an appropriation of \$50,000 for this section.

Section 4.41. Preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind

(431) Many delegates laid particular stress on the fact -that the preservation of the evidences of the culture of each country was absolutely essential for the advancement of studies of civilization.

(432) On the proposal of the Netherlands (document 12 C/8, pages 72 and 73), the Commission approved an additional allocation of \$3,000 to facilitate the implementation of some of the recommendations adopted at the First Meeting of High Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. It was noted that the work plan would be amended accordingly.

(433) On a proposal made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Commission approved a reduction of the allocation for an international campaign for historical or artistic monuments by \$4,000 (document 12 C/8, page 73).

(434) Dr. Nguyen-Dinh-Hoa (Viet-Nam), rapporteur of the working party set up to study the report concerning international regulations designed to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property, presented the working party's report (document 12 C/PRG/28 and Corrigendum). The Commission approved the text of the draft resolution contained in that report (see resolution 4.413).

(435) Mr. Dravie (Togo), rapporteur of the working party on the draft international recommendation concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, presented the working party's report (document 12 C/PRG/29), and the Commission approved its conclusions.

(436) The Commission approved resolution 4.411, amended in accordance with a proposal by Tunisia, and resolution 4.412 amended in accordance with proposals by Tunisia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(437) The Commission rejected a proposal to reduce the Participation programme provision for the preservation of the cultural heritage (document 12 C/6, Annex) and finally approved a budget of

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\$160,300 for this section, and took note of the work plan.

Section 4.42. International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

(438) The Commission began its consideration of Section 4.42 after the Rapporteurs of the Legal Committee, the Expert Committee on the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia and the Administrative Commission had presented their reports (respectively, 12 C/4 1, 12 C/PRG/24 and 12 C/PRG/33 Rev. 1, Add. and Corr.). The proposal of the Secretariat, involving a long-term bank loan amounting to a total of \$30.5 million, had led the Conference to study the various legal and administrative implications and a Plenary Session of the General Conference had decided that the budget pertaining to this project would require a two-thirds majority of delegates present and voting.

(439) It was explained that the project for which the long-term loan was required referred to the first stage of safeguarding the temples of Abu Simbel, which would be lifted from their present position to a point where they would be beyond the reach of the Nile after the high dam of Aswan had raised the level of the river.

(440) The Director-General presented the project contained in Section 4.42 of document 12 C/5, Add. and Corr., and pointed out that few programmes of Unesco had received more careful study than this. He outlined the background of the project, which had begun by an urgent appeal from the then Director-General on 8 March 1960, upon the unanimous invitation of the Executive Board. The Board and the General Conference had subsequently ratified the activities undertaken on behalf of the Nubian monuments.

(441) As soon as it appeared clear that the monuments of Abu Simbel presented a particular problem, due to pressure of time and to finance, the Executive Board instructed the Director-General to study means of financing this project and to prepare a plan which would extend beyond the ten-year plan originally envisaged, together with a plan for action in 1963-1964.

(442) The exceptional long-term loan planned by the Secretariat was set out in document 12 C/PRG/12 Add. It had become necessary due to the time-limit imposed by the scheduled rise in the level of the Nile and the fact that the voluntary contributions on which the original plan was premised had proved inadequate to finance the urgent steps required with respect to Abu Simbel.

(443) In the discussion which followed, delegates from the United Arab Republic, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sudan, Somalia, Finland, Spain, Argentina, Mexico, Rwanda, Canada, Brazil, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of

America, the United Kingdom and Sweden presented their respective points of view. It was the opinion of almost all the delegates that Abu Simbel represented a unique monument belonging to the cultural heritage of mankind, and that no efforts should be spared to save it. Many countries were already actively participating in archaeological expeditions in Nubia and a high percentage of the endangered monuments were already assured to rescue from destruction. The point was repeatedly made that this project represented an unusual opportunity for international solidarity. Reservations expressed by delegates included the question of priorities in Unesco's programme: other activities, such as school education and the literacy campaign, appeared to deserve Unesco's maximum efforts. Several delegations pointed out the difficulties raised by the need for parliamentary ratification of any obligatory assessments. Others stressed the fact that the project, as presented by the Secretariat, constituted an unfortunate precedent which could be invoked on later occasions with respect to other monuments threatened by destruction. The Secretariat was urged to stimulate the campaign to the maximum degree on the basis of voluntary participation.

(444) During the course of the discussion, the Director-General informed the Commission that the Emir of Kuwait had forwarded an undertaking to guarantee \$5,600,000 of the proposed loan.

(445) After the Director-General had accepted the operative paragraphs of 12 G/DR/104, presented by Brazil, Colombia, Italy and the Netherlands, as an amendment to paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 4.421 contained in document 12 C/5, Add. and Corr. other amendments, proposed by Iran (12 G/DR/144), by Belgium (12 G/DR/145) and by the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, France and Iran (12 G/DR/146) were withdrawn. During the course of a procedural discussion on the applicability, in the Programme Commission, of the decision of the Plenary Session of the General Conference that the budget envisaged for the Nubian Project must receive a two-thirds majority, statements were made by the Legal Adviser, the Rapporteur of the Legal Committee and the President of the General Conference. It was then decided to vote, paragraph by paragraph, resolution 4.421 presented by the Director-General. The Commission accepted paragraphs 1 through 5 of resolution 4.421, as well as paragraph 6, subparagraphs (a) through (f), with the amendment to subparagraph (c) contained in document 12 C/DR/104. At the request of the Italian delegation, a roll-call vote was taken in the case of paragraph 6 (g), which was rejected (37 against, 28 in favour, 19 abstentions, 29 absent). It was then decided that the remaining text of resolution 4.421 was also rejected, since it was based on the acceptance of paragraph 6 (g).

(446) After a resolution presented by the

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delegations of Canada, the United States of America, France, Iran and the United Kingdom (document 12 G/DR/154) had been withdrawn, and after the Director-General had withdrawn the whole of resolution 4.421 (document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.), the President of the General Conference presented a new text, sponsored by the following delegations: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Guinea, India, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(447) With amendments in the wording of paragraph I (a) proposed by the delegation of Sudan and the addition of a new paragraph 1.8, containing a synthesis of sub-paragraph 6(c) of the withdrawn resolution 4.421 and the operative part of 12 C/DR/104 presented by Brazil, Colombia, Italy and Netherlands, the new resolutions 4.421 and 4.422 were unanimously accepted.

(448) The budget of \$139,500 relating to this section (12 C/5 Add. and Corr. paragraph 146, as amended by 12 C/6, Annex) was approved.

Section 4.43. Development of museums

(449) Several speakers stressed the educational role of museums, more particularly the contribution made by science museums to a better knowledge of science, and noted the important part played by the International Council of Museums.

(450) The Commission noted the following proposals, which will be taken into account in the work plan without any budgetary implications:

- (a) The New Zealand proposal concerning the study, by the International Council of Museums, in co-operation with the Secretariat, of action to be taken to promote truly multilateral exhibitions of original works of art or of reproductions;
- (b) The Tunisian proposal concerning the extension to all Africa of exhibitions displayed by an experimental mobile museum.

(451) The Commission approved resolution 4.431, amended in accordance with a proposal by Thailand, and resolution 4.432, amended in accordance with proposals by Thailand and Tunisia.

(452) The Commission approved the maintenance, at the 1961-1962 level, of the subvention for the International Council of Museums (document 12 C/6, Annex), approved a budget of \$226,000 for this section, and took note of the work plan.

Section 4.51. Development of libraries and archives

(453) Many speakers pointed out the importance of libraries, particularly public and school libraries, and hoped that the programme for that section would be expanded in 1965-1966. It was also suggested that the possibility of securing extra-budgetary resources should be examined.

Great attention was also paid to archives, and the work plan will be revised accordingly.

(454) The Commission noted the following proposals submitted by various Member States, which will be taken into account in the work plan, without new budgetary implications:

- (a) The proposal submitted by Argentina concerning the dissemination of the recommendations made by the Regional Seminar on the Development of University Libraries, held in Mendoza (Argentina) (document 12 C/DR/35);
- (b) The proposal submitted verbally by Mexico to the effect that special attention be paid to the training of librarians;
- (c) The proposal submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to the organization of readers' services in large libraries and the establishment of a network of libraries (document 12 C/8, page 74).

(455) The Commission approved resolution 4.511, together with resolution 4.512 amended in accordance with a proposal by Tunisia.

(456) The Commission rejected a proposal to reduce to its 1961-1962 level the subvention for the International Council on Archives, and approved a reduction of \$42,000 in the appropriation under the programme of Participation in Member States Activities for the development of libraries and archives (document 12 C/6, Annex). It approved a budget of \$232,900 for this section and took note of the work plan.

Section 4.52. Development of bibliography, documentation and exchange of publications

(457) The Commission noted two proposals submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Arab Republic respectively, which will be taken into account in the work plan, without budgetary implications, and discussed by the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology. These proposals relate to :

- (a) The preparation of a general international list of microfilms (document 12 C/8, page 76);
- (b) The conversion- of the Documentation Centre of the National Research Centre in Cairo into a Regional Centre for Bibliography, Documentation, Exchange of Publications and Vocational Training for the Arab-speaking States, which might also be used by any African countries so desiring.

(458) The Commission approved resolution 4.521, together with resolution 4.522 amended in accordance with a proposal by the United Arab Republic.

(459) The Commission approved the maintenance, at the 1961-1962 level, of the subvention for the International Federation for Documentation (document 12 C/6, Annex), approved a budget of \$155,400 for this section, and took note of the work plan.

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Section 4.6. Unesco library and archives

(460) The Commission approved resolution 4.61.

(461) It rejected a proposal to reduce the provision for the purchase of books (document 12 C/6, Annex).

(462) Several speakers asked that Unesco study further the general organization and co-ordination of its library and documentation services.

(463) The Commission approved a budget of \$32,000 for this section and took note of the work plan.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

(464) The Commission took note of the staff establishment table and approved the proposal to delete the following three posts - Division of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies: one P-3 post for an Administrative Officer II and one post of Secretary (E); Division of Museums and Monuments : one post of Secretary (E) (document 12 C/6, Annex).

(465) The Commission rejected the proposal to delete a post for an Administrative Assistant (P-1/P-2) in the Unesco Library (document 12 C/6, Annex).

BUDGET FOR CHAPTER 4

(466) The Commission approved a reduction of \$8,000 in the appropriation for staff travel and a reduction of \$15,000 in the appropriation for documents and publications services.

(467) Lastly, the Commission approved a total budget of \$4,286,823 for Chapter 4.

Chapter 4A MAJOR PROJECT ON THE MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES

INTRODUCTION

(468) The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, in his presentation of Chapter 4A, reminded the Commission that the Major Project was planned, at its inception in 1957, for a ten-year period. The Secretariat considered that the launching period had been satisfactorily completed. The 1963-1964 programme placed emphasis on strengthening institutions which should continue to operate after the Major Project as such had come to an end, on training personnel to carry out lasting achievements and on the provision of materials with which the various projects could be carried out. The Director of the Department emphasized

the character of reciprocity underlying the programme which was planned to stimulate a dialogue to be pursued between East and West. African Member States, under the provisions of Chapter 4A, would have the opportunity to participate in the activities of the Major Project, but the programmes devoted to African cultures as such were treated in Chapter 4. Novel features of the 1963-1964 programme, developed on the basis of recommendations of the Consultative Committee, included assistance to Eastern countries, through a network of Associated Institutions, toward interpreting and presenting their own cultures, textbooks on Oriental literatures, an exhibition covering Twentieth century Western painting, and scholarships in the Orient for translators needing direct contact with the spoken languages of the East.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(469) The general discussion of Chapter 4A provided an opportunity for delegates from Indonesia, the United States of America, Pakistan, Chile, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Laos, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Ceylon, Canada, Argentina, Austria, Korea, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Philippines, Poland, Cameroon and an observer from the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, to express their appreciation of the Major Project and its development and to illustrate ways in which various National Commissions had been able to contribute on a national scale to furthering the aims of the Major Project. Proposals made during the course of the discussion included: the extension of documentary services and clearing-house activities, the fuller use of schools, of universities and of adult-teaching centres, the broadening of the terms of reference of the Project to include areas not properly described as "East" or "West" and the furtherance of permanent research projects. Critical comments included the view that the activities of the Major Project were too dispersed, that they did not give sufficiently high priority to the appreciation of Eastern cultural values, and that the programme showed insufficient awareness of recent changes in various parts of the world. Several delegates expressed the desire that the Major Project be continued beyond the ten-year term for which it was planned. Other delegates expressed regret at the exclusion from collaboration in the Project of certain countries of the Orient, including the People's Republic of China. Several delegations proposed that there should be a special study of African cultures.

Section 4.71

(470) A proposal submitted by Viet-Nam 12 C/8, page 81) was adopted as an amendment to paragraph

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(b) of resolution 4.711. The Commission approved a draft resolution presented by France (12 C/DR/11, Part I) adding a new paragraph (d) to resolution 3.712, and noted that it would be incorporated in the work plan; and rejected a draft resolution presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, page 78) relating to this resolution. An amendment to the work plan submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, page 78) was withdrawn. The Commission then took note of the work plan and approved the corresponding budget (paragraph 12).

(471) The Commission approved resolution 4.711, as amended by the proposal of Viet-Nam (12 C/8, page 81), and resolution 4.712, as amended by the addition of a new paragraph (d) proposed by France (12 C/DR/11, Part I).

Section 4.72

(472) Draft resolutions presented by France (12 C/DR/11, Part II), Indonesia (12 G/DR/108), the Federal Republic of Germany (12 C/8, page 81, amended orally by the delegation and supported by India), the United Arab Republic (12 C/8, page 78), and Mexico (12 C/8, page 80) presenting amendments to resolution 4.721, were approved. Amendments to the same resolution presented by Viet-Nam (12 C/8, page 79) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, pages 78-79) were rejected. The Commission took note of the work plan for this section (paragraphs 31-44) after an amendment proposed by the Philippines (12 C/8, page 79) and a verbal amendment by the United States of America had been withdrawn and after noting that draft resolutions, presented by France (12 C/DR/11, Part II) and Mexico (12 C/8, page 80) referring respectively to paragraphs 37-38 and 41-42, would be taken into account by the Secretariat in the revised work plan. The budget of this section, amended to \$231,800, was approved.

(483) The Commission approved resolution 4.721, as amended in paragraph (c) by France, the United Arab Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany and Indonesia; in paragraph (d) by Argentina and Mexico; and in paragraph (e) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Section 4.73

(474) The Commission approved the French proposal to amend resolution 4.731 and noted the corresponding work plan (12 C/DR/11, Part III: increase of \$20,000). The Commission approved budgetary reductions in paragraph 36 (\$5,000), paragraphs 67-71 (\$9,000) and paragraph 57 (\$6,000).

(475) A proposal jointly sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany and India (12 C/8, page 81) to amend resolution 4.731 was accepted by the Commission as amended. A proposal by

the United Arab Republic (12 C/8, page 82), to be reflected in the revised text of the work plan was noted. Two proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to reduce the budget of paragraphs 62 and 66 were withdrawn, it being understood that the new exhibition referred to in paragraph 62 would include examples of Eastern as well as Western paintings.

(476) The Commission approved resolution 4.731, as amended, noted the work plan (paragraphs 51-80) of this section and approved the budget (\$480,383) as amended in 12 C/6, Annex. Finally, the Commission approved the total budget of Chapter 4A (\$1,164,218), including the Staff Establishment and Budget Summary.

Chapter 5 MASS COMMUNICATION

INTRODUCTION

(477) The Programme Commission considered Chapter 5 of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (documents 12 C/5 and 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.) together with the recommendations of the Executive Board (12 C/6), a Report by the Director-General (12 C/PRG/15 and Add.) and the draft resolutions submitted by Member States (12 C/8 and 12 C/DR/4, 9, 10, 19, 20, 44, 45, 53, 57 Rev., 92, and 124).

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(478) The Director of the Department, Mr. Tor Gjesdal, introducing this Chapter of the programme, drew attention to a number of significant developments affecting the role of mass communication in the world and its place in Unesco's programme. Revolutionary progress in communication techniques opened up vast new possibilities and presented new challenges. It was vitally important to ensure that new telecommunication facilities made possible by artificial satellites should be fully available for the free flow of information and ideas, the acceleration of education and the promotion of scientific research.

(479) The recent resolution 1.778 (XVII) adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly, which arose from Unesco's surveys on the development of information media, was one of the most far-reaching decisions ever made in the mass communication field. This resolution stressed the important part which the information media could play in economic and social progress and not least in education, and invited the governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media, in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade.

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(480) Mr. Gjesdal described how the mass communication development programme had been drawn up and what was required for its implementation.

(481) The programme for 1963-1964 anticipated to some extent the demands of the Development Decade in the field of mass communication. There was a large increase in Technical Assistance funds for mass communication development, particularly for projects of an educational nature. In the period ahead it was proposed that a concerted effort should be made to achieve a break-through in the use of modern education techniques the world over and particularly to accelerate the educational processes in the developing countries.

(482) Unesco's continuing work for the free flow of information and in documentation and research was being geared to meet new demands.

(483) The second part of the Department's programme dealt with public information and the promotion of international understanding. The press services, the "Courier", the radio and public liaison division, and the television programme, had all laid emphasis on Unesco's particular contribution to the Development Decade and would continue to stress the crucial role of education, science and technology in accelerating economic and social development.

(484) Delegates from the following 23 countries took part in the general debate on the Mass Communication programme: the Netherlands, the United States of America, Ecuador, France, Panama, Finland, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Chile, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Rumania, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, El Salvador, Morocco, Senegal, Madagascar, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Israel.

(485) A statement was presented by the observer from the International Telecommunication Union, in which reference was made to progress in the use of satellites for telecommunication purposes and to the forthcoming conference, in October 1963, on outer space, in which Unesco would participate.

(486) Statements were also made by the observers from the International Federation of Journalists and the International Federation of Newspaper Editors and Publishers.

(487) Strong support was expressed for the proposed programme and appreciation of Unesco's part in demonstrating the importance of mass communication in economic and social development, as well as its direct aid in accelerating education in developing countries. The important decision of the United Nations General Assembly following Unesco's survey and regional meetings was noted with much satisfaction (see paragraph (479) above).

(488) The balance of the programme between development of information media, the free flow of information and the public information activities of the Department was generally approved, and

continued emphasis on development aspects, particularly training, was requested. Reference was also made to the importance of mass media in education as a "multiplier" of limited teaching resources. Some delegates, however, were of the opinion that extensive public information efforts should no longer be necessary to make known the aims and activities of Unesco, and that economies could be made in this direction.

(489) A number of delegations supported the proposal for a study by Unesco of the implementation of the new techniques of communication by means of artificial satellites, in order to help ensure that the interests of education, science and culture and mass communication would be promoted and safeguarded.

(490) The very small increase in the amount of the Regular budget for the Department was deplored by a number of speakers. Several stated that they were not in agreement with the possible economies indicated by the Director-General in document 12 C/6 Annex, particularly with regard to the suppression of "Unesco Features", which they said was widely used and a very valuable link between Unesco and media throughout the world.

Section 5 .0. Office of the Director

(491) The Commission approved the budget estimates (12 C/5, paragraph 17) and took note of the work plan for this section (12 C/5, paragraphs 18-19).

Section 5.1. Free flow of information and development of mass communication techniques

(492) The Commission considered an amendment to resolution 5.1 proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, page 84) and at the same time the re-statement proposed by the Soviet delegation of paragraph 2 of the Introduction to the Mass Communication Chapter (12 C/8, page 84).

(493) A debate ensued as to the basic objectives of the Department of Mass Communication, in which representatives of the following 17 countries took part: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Denmark, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, the United States of America, Rumania, Poland, Italy, Argentina, Hungary, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Upper Volta, France, Belgium, Spain, Bulgaria, Dahomey .

(494) The view of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by a number of other delegations, was that the primary objective of the Department of Mass Communication should be the promotion of the use of mass communication for the strengthening of world peace and combating war propaganda, and that this should be expressly stated.

(495) A majority of speakers, however, held

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the view that while these objectives were admirable in themselves and would be universally approved, there were other equally admirable purposes of mass communication, which should not, by implication, be excluded. They felt that the enumeration of some purposes and not others would have a limiting effect, and could change the character of Unesco's successful programme in this field. The promotion of the free flow of information was a desirable end in itself and a prerequisite to mutual understanding.

(496) The Commission rejected the amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and approved resolution 5.1 (12 C/5, paragraphs 20-25). It took note of the Introduction as presented in 12 C/5.

Section 5.11 . Promoting the free flow of information

(497) The Commission noted the deletion of paragraphs 29 and 30 in the work plan, and approved a consequent saving of \$20,500.

(498) The Commission considered the draft resolution submitted by France (12 C/8, page 83) and co-sponsored by Brazil, Japan, Ecuador, Lebanon, Tunisia, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Italy. An amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was accepted by the mover, and the draft was unanimously approved with three abstentions (resolution 5.112).

(499) The Commission noted that the work plan proposed by the Secretariat under this resolution would provide for the convening of an expert meeting, with observers from Member States and international organizations, to be held as soon as possible after the ITU Conference on Outer Space Communication, and approved a budget of \$20,000 for this project.

(500) The Commission considered the draft resolution, submitted by Japan (12 C/8, page 84) and co-sponsored by India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam, to promote the production and free flow of books and periodicals in Asia and Africa. It was estimated that the cost of this project would be \$35,000. The Japanese delegation stated that its Government was exploring the possibility of inviting the meeting on development of book production in Asia to be held in Japan in 1964.

(501) After discussion, a new resolution (5.113) was approved. /¹

(502) The Commission noted, under paragraph 37 of the work plan, a draft resolution by India (12 C/DR/20) for inclusion in the document to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Travel and Tourism.

(503) A statement was made by the observer for the International Council of Scientific Unions concerning the difficulties encountered by some scientists in obtaining visas to permit attendance at some international meetings.

(504) The Commission approved resolution 5.111, with amendments, approved the budget for this section as amended (\$101,500), and noted the work plan (paragraphs 29-42) as amended.

Section 5.12. Development of mass communication techniques

(505) A new resolution (DR/92, amending draft resolutions in 12 C/8, pages 85-86 and 87-88) was presented by the Philippines and co-sponsored by Argentina, Ecuador, India, Liberia, Nigeria and Thailand.

(506) The object of the resolution, to provide additional resources for training of information personnel and mass communication research in the developing countries, was fully endorsed by a number of speakers, as the existing funds were considered quite inadequate to meet the greatly increased responsibilities placed on Unesco by United Nations resolution 1778 (XVII). However, the budgetary implication of the resolution appeared too high to accommodate within the Regular programme for 1963-1964.

(507) The delegate of the Philippines accordingly amended the operative paragraph of the proposed resolution which was approved by the Commission as resolution 5.122.

(508) The Commission considered a proposal by France (DR/10) concerning liaison with professional organizations, and approved a consequent addition (paragraph (e)) to resolution 5.121.

(509) A proposal by the United Arab Republic (12 C/8, page 86) for a training course in Journalism in the Middle East was rejected by the Commission because of its budgetary implications.

(510) A proposal (DR/124) submitted by Morocco, Mali, Guinea, Upper Volta, Senegal and Tunisia concerning the development of information media, was debated and received large support. The Director of the Department stated that the principal objectives of this proposal would be taken into account in the execution of the 1963-1964 programme within the existing budgetary limitations and also in the planning of the 1965-1966 programme.

(511) The Commission unanimously approved resolution 5.121 (12 C/5, paragraph 45), as amended by the addition noted in paragraph (508) above, approved the budget (12 C/5, paragraph 43) at a figure of \$661,600 and noted the work plan (12 C/5, paragraphs 46-56).

(512) In reply to suggestions made, the Director of the Department stated that the Director-General would be glad to explore the possibilities of obtaining further Technical Assistance resources to finance some of the projects under this section, without any substantial change in their nature.

1. Subsequently annulled : see paragraph (635) below.

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Section 5.13. Use of mass communication techniques in education

(513) The importance of this section of the programme was stressed by several delegates, as well as the need for close co-operation with the Department of Education.

(514) The Commission approved unanimously resolution 5.131 (12 C/5, paragraph 59), approved the budget (12 C/5, paragraph 57) and noted the work plan (12 C/5, paragraphs 60-70).

(515) The Director of the Department indicated that his statement concerning possible financing of some projects from Technical Assistance sources, also applied to this section.

Section 5.14. Documentation and research in mass communication

(516) The Director of the Department explained that the economies indicated by the Director-General in document 12 C/6 Annex, provided for a reduction of \$50,000 in this section, consisting of one-half of the amounts foreseen for contracts in 1963-1964 with three non-governmental organizations - the International Film and Television Council, the International Centre of Films for Children and the International Association for Mass Communication Research.

(517) Several delegations referred to the valuable work undertaken by these organizations, which had been created with Unesco's encouragement and aid. They were not yet strongly established and would be unlikely to survive if the contracts were suddenly withdrawn. This would mean that Unesco's past efforts and resources would have been wasted. The delegate of Norway proposed that the amount for contracts should be maintained at the same figure as in 1961-1962, which would involve a saving of \$20,000 compared with the amount provided in 12 C/5. This proposal was approved.

(518) The draft resolution proposed by France (12 C/8, page 88) calling for a compilation of documentation concerning laws and professional regulations in the field of mass communication, was withdrawn on the understanding that the International Association for Mass Communication Research be recommended to include this study in its own programme.

(519) A proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for a work plan amendment to paragraph 76, and a reduction in the budget for this item of \$15,000, was rejected.

(520) The Commission approved a proposal by New Zealand (12 C/8, page 88) for a new edition of the book published by Unesco in 1954, "World Braille Usage", at an estimated cost of \$12,000.

(521) The Commission approved resolution 5.141, and the budget (12 C/5, paragraph 71) as amended (\$122,300), and took note of the work plan (paragraphs 74-76) as amended.

Section 5.2. Public information and promotion of international understanding

(522) The Commission considered an amendment by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to resolution 5.2 (12 C/8, page 89), proposing a study on technical and legal aspects of problems relating to the prohibition of war propaganda.

(523) Attention was drawn to the fact that in the field of freedom of information, there was a division of responsibility between the United Nations and Unesco, political and legal aspects of the problem being within the competence of the former. In addition, the United Nations was already considering a draft of Article 5 of the Convention on Freedom of Information containing a related provision.

(524) After debate and a revised amendment suggested by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the effect that the resolution might provide instead for co-operation with the United Nations in examining the problem, the Commission rejected the amendment.

(525) A verbal amendment proposed by the United Kingdom for an addition to sub-paragraph (2) of the resolution (paragraph 79) was approved.

(526) The Commission approved unanimously resolution 5.2, as amended.

(527) The Commission noted the Report by the Director-General on the Utilization of the Information Media for the Purpose of Strengthening Peace (12 C/PRG/15 and Add.) reflecting the action taken by the Executive Board following the receipt of replies from Member States to the request contained in resolution 5.202 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session.

Section 5.2 1 . Press and publications

(528) A number of speakers commented favourably on Unesco's publications, particularly the "Courier" and suggestions were made on measures which might be taken to ensure a broad and representative content for the magazine, to stimulate circulation and to maintain a low selling price. A proposal for a Portuguese language version was noted for consideration in connexion with the 1965-1966 programme.

(529) The usefulness of "Unesco Features" was again emphasized and the Commission voted against its suppression, which had been suggested as a possible budget economy in document 12 C/6 Annex.

(530) The Department was asked to examine closely the possibility of producing "Unesco Chronicle" in a less expensive, possibly mimeographed form, adequate for its specialized content and readership.

(531) The Commission approved the proposal made in document 12 C/6 to reduce by one the number of information booklets foreseen in 12 C/5, paragraph 87, at a saving of \$10,000.

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(532) The Commission noted the proposal by Argentina for more information material (DR/45) which was acceptable only within the limits of the budget, and the suggestion by Rumania (12 C/8, page 89) which would be further considered in connexion with the Executive Board's review of Unesco's publication policy. With regard to the New Zealand proposal (12 C/8, page 90), the Director of the Department stated that a new edition of "Unesco in Brief" or a corresponding publication could be foreseen within the proposed budget.

(533) The Commission considered the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposals (12 C/8, page 90) for additions to the work plan in document 12 C/5, paragraphs 84 and 87. The Director of the Department stated that the proposed "round-table meeting of journalists" would require an extra budgetary provision of \$33,400. However, the Department would study how such a meeting could be held within the future contractual arrangements with the International Centre for Higher Education in Journalism at Strasbourg. This was accepted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. All suggestions concerning the subject matter of Unesco's public information booklets would be studied in light of the terms of resolution 5.2 and the priorities set out in paragraph 80 of 12 C /5.

(534) The Commission approved resolution 5.211, approved the budget (paragraph 81) as amended (\$434, 000), and noted the work plan as amended.

Section 5.22. Radio and visual information

(535) The Commission voted on two proposals to reduce the budget level under paragraph 94 - Film. A reduction of \$30,000 proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, page 91) was rejected. The Commission approved the proposal made in 12 C/6 Annex to reduce provision for film co-production and distribution to the 1961-1962 level, at a saving of \$14,000.

(536) The Soviet delegation proposed an addition to paragraph 95 of the work plan for the production of film strips on specified themes (12 C/8, page 91). After debate and a request for a vote, the proposal was rejected.

(537) The Secretariat undertook to take into account a proposal of the United Arab Republic concerning radio and film material on "Unesco in Action".

(538) The Commission approved resolutions 5.221 and 5.222, approved the budget as amended, (\$301, 000), and noted the work plan.

Section 5.23. Public liaison

(539) A number of delegations stressed the valuable results which had been achieved by co-operation with National Commissions in the

dissemination of materials to help make known to a wide public the activities and objectives of Unesco. The success of the Unesco Coupon Scheme also received favourable comment. The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to reduce the budget by limiting the production of publicity material (12 C/8, page 92) was rejected.

(540) The Commission took note of the proposals of Japan (12 C/8, page 93) concerning the development of Unesco Clubs and similar associations and the preparation of a "World Directory", for incorporation in the work plan, without budgetary implication.

(541) The Director of the Department referred also to a proposal by a non-governmental organization that Unesco should sponsor the Congress for International Voluntary Service to be held in April 1963, and the Commission noted that this could be done without additional budgetary provisions.

(542) The delegate of Argentina withdrew draft resolution 12 C/DR/44, after an explanation that Unesco benefited by active participation in the celebration of UN Day and Human Rights Day. The suggestion of Israel that "Education Month" should be celebrated on an international level in May of each year, was noted.

(543) The Commission noted the statement by the Director of the Department that as from 1 January 1963, the "Unesco Coupon Fund", created in 1948, and the "Visitors Service Fund", created in 1959, would be amalgamated into one single "Public Liaison Fund".

(544) The Commission approved the budget reduction proposed in document 12 C/6 Annex, and approved resolution 5.231 with amendments.

(545) The Commission approved resolutions 5.232 and 5.233, approved the budget for this section (\$97, 000), and noted the work plan as amended.

Section 5.24. Anniversaries of great personalities and events

(546) The Commission considered a revision of resolution 5.241 proposed by the Executive Board (12 C/6, paragraph 145), as well as draft resolutions proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8, page 921), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (12 C/8, page 93) and Czechoslovakia (12 C/DR/57 Rev.) proposing special measures for celebrations concerning, respectively, Stanislavsky, Shevchenko, and the organisation of sovereign European States inspired by King George of Podebrad.

(547) The proposal of the Executive Board was widely supported. Many speakers paid tribute to the great personalities proposed to be commemorated, and after debate, the representative of the Director-General stated that the suggestions for celebrations which were possible without budgetary implications would be taken into account within

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the framework of sub-paragraph (c) of the resolution.

(548) The Commission approved resolution 5.241 as revised. It was noted that the new sub-paragraph (d) replaced the work plan in 12 C/5, paragraph 111.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

(549) The proposals in document 12 C/6 Annex for the suppression of a number of posts were considered, in light of the decision to maintain publication of Unesco Features. The Commission approved the suppression of four posts (P-3 and D for Development of Information Media, P-4 and E for Use of Mass Communication Techniques and Education) with a consequent saving of \$56,632. Reductions were also approved of \$3,000 for staff travel and \$10,000 for documents and publications services.

(550) The Commission approved the total Budget for the Department (\$4,144,632) including the Staff Establishment and Budget Summary.

Chapter 6

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

(551) Mr. W.D. Carter, Chief of the International Exchange Service, outlined the programme of this Service, which involved primarily the study and application of methods and techniques for transmitting and communicating knowledge and ideas between the nations of the world in all fields within Unesco's interests. This rôle was performed partly through the collection and dissemination of information in the form of publications and special studies, partly through serving the needs of other departments in administering fellowships and briefing experts, and partly through promoting study, training and teaching abroad with the co-operation of governments and non-governmental organizations.

(552) In describing the major publications of the Service, Mr. Carter drew attention to the "Handbook of International Exchanges", a new publication which took its place beside the existing publications "Study Abroad" and "Vacations Abroad". Among future studies which may be undertaken, special mention was made of "International Relations in Education", "The Linking of Towns", and "Opportunities for Students to obtain Technical Experience Abroad". The co-operation of social scientists would be sought in carrying out such studies.

(553) Attention was drawn to the activities of the Service designed to inform and orient national

officials concerned with international exchanges, and its potential contribution to the Development Decade. A large part of the programme responded to an invitation by the Economic and Social Council. The results of this work were outlined in two documents (12 C/PRG/13 and 12 C/PRG/14) which had been considered by an Expert Committee before the present session of the General Conference (12 C/PRG/26).

(554) The promotion of study, training and teaching abroad would be carried out chiefly through two campaigns - one for the training of teachers of the basic sciences in Latin America, and the other to train university staff in Africa - in which Unesco would pay the cost of travel in connexion with fellowships offered by Member States. An important new development in the "Teaching Abroad" service was its concentration on the needs of African secondary, post-secondary and university education. The programme for the training of African university leaders would be operated in accordance with the criteria approved by the Conference on the Development of Higher Education in Africa held in Tananarive in September 1962.

(555) The size and variety of Unesco's fellowship programme, which mainly serves projects in other departments, was illustrated by the fact that every two years 700 to 800 individual fellowships and the same number of group training fellowships were administered. This programme had Regular, Technical Assistance and Special Fund resources.

(556) In regard to the programme for International Study for members of Youth and Adult Education Organizations, which was operated in co-operation with international non-governmental organizations, Mr. Carter explained a new project for Adult Education teachers and referred to a proposed reduction in the group study tours for European workers.

(557) The last section of the chapter concerned the Bois du Rocher Briefing Centre, which had so far briefed about 300 Unesco experts going to field assignments and about 70 experts from the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(558) Norway, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Nigeria, Switzerland, Ecuador, Senegal, Denmark, Morocco, the United States of America, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, New Zealand, Panama, Rumania, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and an observer of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession participated in the general discussion.

(559) A number of delegates stressed the prime value of publications and studies as instruments in making known throughout the world opportunities for international exchange. Several delegates

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commented on methods of selection and administration used in fellowship programmes. Interest was also expressed in the fellowship campaigns for university staff in Africa and Latin America, and in the Bois du Rocher Briefing Centre, which was cited as a very useful means of preparing experts for their tasks in the field.

(560) The greater part of the general discussion centred around the programme of International Study for members of Youth and Adult Education Organizations, and particularly around the proposed suppression of the group study tours for European workers. Separate lines of discussion developed. A large number of delegates spoke against the suppression of the tours in question. Many speakers also favoured the addition of a programme for leaders of teachers' organizations.

(561) There was discussion on the question whether exchange programmes for workers should be operated by the International Labour Organisation rather than Unesco. A few delegates stated that the programmes should be concentrated upon facilitating contacts between persons from countries having different social and economic structures and several delegates stressed the necessity for facilitating contacts between persons from different regions of the world.

Section 6.0. Office of the Director

(562) The Commission approved the budget for this section.

Section 6.1. International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture

(563) The Chairman of the Expert Committee on International Exchanges presented the Final Report of the Committee (12 C/PRG/26). The Commission approved resolution 6.13 as contained in Annex II of that report.

(564) A draft resolution presented by Denmark and Norway (12 C/8) was withdrawn on the understanding that the matter would be studied further by the Secretariat and taken into account in the implementation of the work plan.

(565) The Commission noted that a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposal regarding paragraph 23 (12 C/8) would be taken into account in the work plan. It also noted that a proposed amendment regarding paragraphs 25-28, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8), as amended by France, would be included in the work plan, to the effect that a study should be made of "Cultural co-operation as an important factor in strengthening and developing peaceful relations between different States and peoples".

(566) The Commission noted that the views expressed in the discussion would be taken into account in preparing the revised Special Studies Work Plan. It was noted that the studies involved

would be concentrated on matters directly related to the methods and techniques of international exchange and co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture, and that special attention would be paid to follow up the study of "Measures to promote effective co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral programmes" presented to the General Conference in document 12 C/PRG/14.

(567) The Commission approved a decrease of \$22,000 as proposed in 12 C/6 Annex and approved resolution 6.11 and resolution 6.12 with an amendment. It then took note of the work plan (paragraphs 20-32 of 12 C/5 and 12 C/PRG/28) and approved the corresponding budget (\$61,000) as amended.

Section 6.2. Promotion of study, teaching and training abroad

(568) After hearing a report by the Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Education, the Commission approved resolution 6.22 with some amendments.

(569) The Commission noted that a work plan proposed by Ethiopia (12 C/8, page 27) would in substance replace paragraphs 40-42 of 12 C/5.

(570) Argentina withdrew a draft resolution (12 C/DR/50) on the understanding that it would be taken into account in the implementation of the work plan.

(571) A proposal to reduce the budget relating to paragraphs 37-38 by \$20,000 (12 C/6, Annex) was rejected. The Commission then took note of the work plan (paragraphs 36-43 of 12 C/5) and approved resolution 6.21 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 44).

Section 6.3. Fellowship administration

(572) The Commission noted that a resolution presented orally by Switzerland and amended by Italy would be taken into account in the implementation of the work plan of Sections 6.2 and 6.3.

(573) The Commission approved resolution 6.31 and took note of the work plan (paragraphs 46-51 of 12 C/5) and the corresponding budget (paragraph 44).

Section 6.4. Promotion of international study for members of youth and adult education organizations

(574) The Commission took up again points which had been raised in the general discussion. An observer of the International Labour Organisation stated that the ILO welcomed Unesco's activities relating to study tours for workers, and that it could not be envisaged that the ILO, which has limited resources for such purposes, could assume responsibility for the projects now being undertaken by Unesco. Several delegations expressed the view that the choice of host country should depend upon the wishes of the beneficiaries. Throughout the

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discussion great emphasis was laid on the fact that the group study tours provided in a unique manner for the direct participation of the ordinary members of workers', co-operative, and adult education organizations in Unesco's programme.

(575) The Commission rejected the proposed reduction of \$80,000 (12 C/6, Annex) relating to paragraph 56 of 12 C/5. It approved a proposal to re-allocate \$10,000 of the budget, previously allocated under paragraph 56, in order to implement a new project in the work plan (reflected in a new paragraph(e) of resolution 6.41) for travel grants for leaders of educational organizations. A draft resolution submitted by the Philippines and Viet-Nam (12 C/DR/55) was withdrawn, as was the proposal by Denmark and Norway (12 C/8, paragraph 96) on the understanding that the views expressed would be taken into account in the revised work plan.

(576) The Assistant Director-General informed the Commission that the sum available under paragraph 56 (with the exception of the \$10,000 referred to above) would be distributed for travel within the regions of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and that the exact proportions in which the sum would be divided must depend upon considerations which could be clearly apparent only when the programme was in actual operation.

(577) The Commission took note of the work plan (paragraphs 54-59), approved resolution 6.41 as amended and approved the corresponding budget (paragraph 52).

Section 6.5. Briefing centre for international experts

(578) The Commission took note of the work plan (paragraphs 62-66) and approved resolution 6.51 and the corresponding budget (paragraph 60).

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT AND BUDGET SUMMARY

(579) The Commission rejected a reduction of \$20,263 relating to paragraph 67 (12 C/6, Annex), approved a reduction of \$2,000 relating to staff travel and a reduction of \$10,000 relating to paragraph 69. The Commission then approved the Total Budget, including the Staff Establishment and Budget Summary as amended.

Chapter 7 RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

(580) The Programme Commission examined this Chapter on the basis of the documents presented by the Director-General (12 C/5 and Add.

and Corr. , 12 C/8, 12 C/DR/6, 7, 22, 48, 70, 127, 128, 129. 135, 138).

(581) In presenting the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964, Mr. J.A. Correa, Director of the Bureau, stressed two phenomena of major importance which had been taking place since the last General Conference - the considerable increase in the number of Member States and the rapid growth of operational programmes financed from extra-budgetary funds - and explained how these developments were having an impact on the nature and form of the Organization's relation with its Member States.

(582) Unesco now had 113 Member States, as compared to 83 on 1 January 1960, an increase of 30 in two years. This increase, which strengthened and enriched the Organization, had added to the great variety of cultural traditions, forms of government, educational systems and levels of economic and social development of Member States. This variety demanded constant watchfulness to ensure an equitable participation in the activities of the Organization, calling for a harmonious balance between the technical soundness of projects and their geographic distribution.

(583) At the same time, there was a process of rapid political, economic and social adjustments. Coupled with these developments, technical progress had accelerated communications to such an extent that a new, faster rhythm of international relations had resulted, requiring almost daily adaptation to changing conditions. These phenomena called for ever more frequent and closer exchanges between Unesco and each of its Member States on matters of common concern.

(584) Relations with Member States must be viewed from two angles; as they involved those programme matters which were of a specific technical nature on the one hand, and on the other, broader questions concerning the entire action of Unesco in a given country as well as the Member State's total contribution to the Organization. It followed therefore that the work of the specialists in the various disciplines must be complemented by a synthesis, provided by the Bureau of Relations with Member States, which allowed at all times for an overall view of Unesco's action in each Member State; and by diplomatic support, provided also by the Bureau, in order to maintain a climate of constructive collaboration between Member States and the Secretariat in the execution of the programme.

(585) The increase in the number of Member States was bringing about a parallel development in National Commissions. Here again considerable variety could be observed, depending on the institutional pattern followed, which could be governmental, predominantly non-governmental, and all the variants in between. As the process of integration of Unesco's programmes accelerated, the rôle of National Commissions in the planning and execution of these programmes became

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increasingly important. The Secretariat and, more specifically, the Bureau of Relations with Member States, proposed to intensify its action in promoting and assisting National Commissions. The development of Unesco did not appear, however, to be invariably accompanied by a parallel development of National Commissions, which did not increase either their budgets or their staffs in the same proportions.

(586) Another highly significant phenomenon of the last two years had been the spectacular development of operational activities financed from extra-budgetary sources. The intensification of these activities affected directly the work of the Bureau, which was the normal channel of communications with both the Technical Assistance Board and the UN Special Fund and had important co-ordinating functions to perform in respect of both programmes. The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance required, at practically every stage in the planning and execution of projects, what could be termed a horizontal consultation within the Secretariat between the Departments, services and bureaux concerned, and a vertical consultation between the Member States, the Secretariat and TAB. A somewhat similar situation existed as regards projects coming under the Special Fund. The rôle of the Bureau in centralizing and co-ordinating these operational activities was a crucial one.

(587) The following delegations took part in the general debate: India, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Chile, France, Mexico, Italy, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Argentina, Gabon, Cuba, and Canada. The importance of the rôle of National Commissions in spreading Unesco's influence abroad and helping in the execution of its programmes was repeatedly stressed. Concerning types of National Commissions, it was said that their variety applied not only to their structure, but also to the degree of development attained, which depended to a large extent on how long a given National Commission had been in existence. Some of the new Member States might not be entirely familiar with all aspects of Unesco's work. In such cases the role of the National Commission was particularly important. There was therefore all the more reason to urge establishment of National Commissions in the new Member States and to provide them with the staff and financial resources needed to enable them to discharge their duties successfully. By the same token, the new National Commissions deserved particular attention on the part of the Secretariat when it came to the various forms of assistance that the Director-General was authorized to provide.

(588) The experiment carried out in 1962 of inviting to Headquarters simultaneously a group of Secretaries of National Commissions was greeted as a success by several speakers. Many favourable references were made to regional conferences of National Commissions, particularly to those held

in recent months in Buenos Aires, Sofia and Cairo. Several speakers supported views previously expressed in the Executive Board with regard to the importance of inter-regional co-operation between National Commissions through the enlargement of regional conferences into inter-regional Conferences. One of the African delegations stated that the amount budgeted for the two regional conferences foreseen in 1963-1964 might not be sufficient in view of developments since the budget was prepared.

(589) Aid given in promoting the translation, adaptation and publication of Unesco material was described as most welcome by countries qualifying for such assistance. Several speakers stressed the usefulness of visits of members of the Secretariat, and the suggestion was made that such visits should take place more frequently for the purposes of helping to establish new National Commissions and assisting others in becoming more effective in the discharge of their duties.

(590) It was said more than once that the budget proposed for assistance to National Commissions might not be enough to meet growing needs. In this connexion, one speaker pointed out that financial responsibility for National Commissions was not Unesco's but that it rested mainly on the governments concerned, which should do everything possible to encourage the Commission's work.

(591) While supporting the proposed redefinition of the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, one speaker expressed reservations lest it appear that Member States were being divided into two categories, adding that the purpose of the Participation programme, which was to stimulate certain activities, applied in equal measure to all countries. Misgivings regarding the functions of the Bureau in respect of the extra-budgetary programmes were expressed by one speaker, who felt that there was some risk of duplicating work being done elsewhere in the Secretariat. Several speakers, while recognising that in a number of countries or areas the Organization would be engaged in complex operational programmes, had reservations concerning the proposal to establish posts of Unesco Chiefs of Mission. One delegation feared that the establishment of Chiefs of Mission, as envisaged in the proposed programme and budget, would have the effect of rendering the bureaucratic machinery more cumbersome and hampering the co-ordinating functions of the United Nations representatives. Several delegations suggested that such measures should be applied with due care and flexibility.

Section 7.1. Assistance to National Commissions

(592) Note was taken of a proposal by Japan for the training of junior officials of National Commissions (12 C/8, page 99) which could, in some measure, be implemented within existing budgetary provisions.

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(593) The Commission approved, as a directive to the Director-General, a proposal presented by Tunisia, Algeria, Senegal, Mali, Morocco and Upper Volta (12 G/DR/135) on the regional definition of Africa in the preparation and execution of Unesco's regional activities concerning National Commissions in that Continent. /1

(594) The Commission considered a proposal submitted by Argentina, Brazil and Chile (12 C/DR/138) concerning inter-regional co-operation between National Commissions. The proposal was withdrawn upon the Assistant Director-General stating that the Director-General would, in 1963-1964, consult with Member States and National Commissions with a view to the organizing by a Member State of an Inter-regional Conference of National Commissions. It was agreed that the statement of the Assistant Director-General would be incorporated in the revised work plan of this section.

(595) The Commission noted for incorporation in the revised work plan two proposals presented by Argentina concerning activities of National Commissions (12 C/DR/127 and 12 G/DR/129).

(596) The Commission noted for incorporation in the work plan, within the existing budgetary provision, a proposal submitted by Israel, that increased attention be paid to the representation of all organizations and institutions concerned with education, science and culture, in National Commissions (12 C/DR/G).

(597) Resolutions 7.11 and 7.12 were approved unanimously. The Commission also approved the budget estimates for the section (12 C/5, paragraph 15) and took note of the work plan concerning assistance to National Commissions (paragraphs 21-30).

Section 7.2. Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States

(598) Mr. M.S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, introduced this section. He said that in proposing a redefinition of the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, the Director-General had in mind principally the fact that the developing countries already had recourse to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for aid in a number of fields relating to social and economic development. It was proposed to re-define the Participation programme as follows: (a) assistance under the Participation programme would be restricted to those fields which are not normally eligible for assistance under EPTA; (b) certain activities of a regional nature previously under the Participation programme would be transferred to the planned programme; (c) a reserve of \$162,000 would be established in Chapter 7 for those Member States which do not receive aid under EPTA and in those fields within the competence of Unesco covered by EPTA.

(599) The following delegations took part in the discussion: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Philippines, Argentina, Australia, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Sweden, New Zealand, Mexico, Canada, Kuwait and Bulgaria. Most of the speakers agreed with the proposed redefinition of the Participation programme. However, several expressed reservations regarding what might appear like the establishment of a distinction between two groups of Member States. One speaker suggested that careful attention should be paid to the application of the new principles in the next two-year period, bearing in mind that it might be necessary to revise these principles in the light of experience.

(600) Several speakers voiced objections to point 8 (1) of resolution 7.21. The delegation of Australia raised the problem of countries having a federal system of government, pointing out that the proposed text would make it difficult, if not impossible, for such countries to act as hosts for meetings, seminars, conferences or training courses held under the Participation programme.

(601) After considerable discussion, an amended text for point 8 (1) of this resolution was adopted. In addition, on the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a footnote was adopted to the effect that the Director-General will so negotiate the provisions of point 8 (1) as not to be in violation of the national legislation of the Member States acting as hosts for meetings, seminars, conferences or training courses organized under the Participation programme. In accepting this decision, the representative of the Director-General stated that in cases where there was such conflict, alternative arrangements would be made.

(602) An amendment to resolution 7.21 presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, enabling National Commissions to request Participation programme aid, (12 C/8, page 100) was approved.

(603) The Commission noted the comments submitted by the Philippines and the United Arab Republic (12 C/8, page 1001, for implementation in the work plan and for planning future programmes.

(604) The Commission then approved resolution 7.21 as amended.

(605) The Commission approved the budget for this section as amended (\$162,000) and noted the corresponding work plan.

1. This proposal requests the Director-General to take into account, in the execution of Unesco's regional activities in Africa, and in particular in connexion with the Regional Conference of African National Commissions which it is proposed to hold in 1963, the regional definition of Africa adopted by the March 1962 meeting of Ministers of Education of African countries participating in the Addis Ababa Plan. The General Conference at its twelfth session completed this definition - see resolution 1.313, footnote.

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Section 7.3. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

(606) The Assistant Director-General announced that the Technical Assistance Programme of Unesco for 1963-1964, as approved by the Technical Assistance Committee, amounted to nearly \$14 million, which was considerably higher than the forecast made when the proposed programme and budget was prepared.

(607) The Commission approved an amendment to resolution 7.31 presented by the United States of America to include a reference to the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, and an amendment by the United Kingdom (12 C/DR/22) requesting that the Director-General present to the Executive Board a report in response to resolution 908 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 34th session.

(608) The Commission then approved resolution 7.31 as amended, and noted the work plan for this section.

Section 7.4. Special Fund

(609) The Assistant Director-General pointed out that the estimates given in document 12 C/5 did not represent a commitment on the part of the Special Fund. He also stated that, on the basis of signed Plans of Operation, Unesco would continue to operate in three fields: (a) technical education below and at university level, (b) technological research and (c) training of teachers for secondary schools in countries where the shortage of secondary education is an impediment to economic and social development. Mr. Adiseshiah then said that three possible new fields of action were being explored: (a) certain areas of scientific research, for example land and water use, (b) the training of primary school-teachers, and (c) possibly also the training of women at post-secondary level. He referred to the fact that the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund were considering closer co-ordination between the two programmes. The Executive Board at its 60th session had studied this question and had decided that the governing organs of Unesco should be given further opportunities of studying and expressing their views on the complex issues relating to the future of these two programmes. The Executive Board also expressed the hope that any co-ordinated and integrated system that might result would make provision for regular statutory consultation with the Specialized Agencies on all questions of substance and operation falling within their competence.

(610) The Commission approved an oral amendment to resolution 7.41 submitted by the United States of America to include a reference to the Director of Special Fund programmes. An amendment by Colombia concerning extension of the field of secondary teacher training (12 C/8, pages

101-102) was also approved as amended by the United States of America.

(611) The Commission then noted the work plan for the section and approved resolution 7.41 as amended

Section 7.5. Co-operation with the International Development Association and with the Inter-American Development Bank

(Note. This section now appears as Section 1.4 in the Education Chapter, paragraphs (249) to (251) above.)

Section 7.6. Special account for the implementation of the programme of Unesco

(612) The Commission approved resolution 7.51.

Section 7.7. Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere

(613) Mr. Adiseshiah explained that in view of the increasing size and complexity of Latin America programmes of Unesco, a process of decentralization had been taking place for some time. The Havana Office would continue to be responsible for development of National Commissions and for cultural activities. The Latin American Science Co-operation Office in Montevideo would continue to deal with activities in natural sciences. Regional activities in the field of community development would be centred in Patzcuaro (Mexico) as far as the training of supervisors and administrators was concerned (CREFAL). The Co-ordinator for the Latin American Major Project would have his headquarters in Santiago de Chile. For carrying out the adult education activities within the Andean Indian programme, Unesco would appoint a deputy director in the ILO Lima office.

(614) After a debate in which the delegation of Cuba and a number of other speakers, including several Latin American delegations, took part, the Commission agreed to incorporate in the work plan for this section, without an increase in the budget, the Cuban proposal regarding the Educational Documentation Centre attached to the Regional Office, for the purpose of further study by the Director-General and negotiations with the Government with a view to its implementation in 1965-1966. During a discussion of a draft resolution concerning paragraphs 174-185, submitted by Cuba and supported by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/8), it was pointed out by several delegates that the proposals of the Director-General to reduce the budget and the staff for the Havana Centre were not in the interests of the Centre which was serving fully the Latin American Member States in relation to Unesco's programme. The Commission rejected this amendment.

(615) The Commission approved resolution 7.71

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as well as the budget for this section (12 C/5 Add. and Corr., paragraph (174) and noted the work plan.

Provision to Member States of executive officials on request (UNESCO-PAS) (document 12 C/5 Add., and Corr., Part III, Chapter 4)

(616) In presenting this section, Mr. Adiseshiah said that the UNESCO-PAS programme was intended to meet the urgent needs of newly independent countries. The priority task was to provide, on a temporary basis, the specialists the countries lacked. These specialists, who would be responsible to the countries and not to the Director-General, would co-operate with the governments in training their replacements. The programme had been in operation for the past two years. It was now proposed to change its title to UNESCO-PAS ("Unesco operational assistance") to distinguish it from the United Nations OPEX programme. The United Nations would continue to provide higher level administrative personnel in all fields including education, and Unesco would provide specialists to work as directors of libraries, museums, radio organizations, as teachers, scientists, educational planning officers, statisticians, etc. To this end the Assistant Director-General reported an agreement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco defining the personnel to be supplied by the United Nations and that to be supplied by Unesco.

(617) Following a discussion in which the United Kingdom, Iran, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan, France, and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic took part, the Commission approved the proposed resolution 7.61 with amendments presented by the Director-General's representative.

Section 7.8. Bureau of Relations with Member States

(618) This Section was presented by Mr. Adiseshiah, who pointed out that the Bureau of Relations with Member States was the only department with no increase in staff in spite of the increase in the number of Member States and National Commissions. Furthermore, the Director-General suggested a reduction of \$4,500 in the provision for staff travel in Part I of the section and a reduction of \$148,000 in the provision for Chiefs of Mission, in Part II. There had already been a transfer of posts financed from the Special Fund Headquarters allocation to the Departments of Education and Natural Sciences. Activities concerning collaboration with the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank were now being transferred to the Department of Education.

(619) The sections dealing with Unesco Chiefs of Mission had been drawn up on the basis of a

tripartite agreement between the executive heads of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and Unesco, and approved by the Executive Board. The functions of the Chiefs of Mission described in those sections arose out of the practical experience of the five Chiefs servicing 14 countries of Africa who were the main instrumentalities for launching and servicing the spectacular Unesco programme for that region, which the Commission had noted with appreciation. The Director-General proposed to continue to appoint Chiefs of Mission cautiously and flexibly, as would be seen from the heavily reduced budget he had proposed in 12 C/6 Annex. The suggestion for initiating an inspection system as a means of supervising the field programme would be given careful consideration by the Director-General.

(620) The Assistant Director-General finally stated that the Director-General would keep the structure and functions of the Bureau under review with a view to simplifying procedures, economizing cost and ensuring the efficient execution of the major tasks of the Bureau: diplomatic relations with Member States and Associate Members, assistance to National Commissions, providing a synthesis of the Unesco programme in each country and in each region.

(621) With these clarifications he requested the Commission to approve the budget for this section.

(622) In the course of the discussion the delegation of France said that in view of the statements made by the Assistant Director-General, it felt that the Director-General had taken its views into consideration to some extent and would not insist on a vote on the draft resolution it had presented (12 C/DR/7). Similarly, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said it would not press for a vote on its proposal (12 C/8, page 104). However, it maintained its view that every effort should be made to do away with overlapping and duplication between this Bureau and other units of the Secretariat.

(623) Some delegations expressed appreciation for work being done by the Bureau and for the work of Unesco Chiefs of Mission in their countries.

(624) The Commission, having agreed to the cuts proposed by the Director-General in 12 C/6 Annex, approved budgetary provisions for Part I of Section 7.8 (\$994,028) and for Part II (\$540,000). It approved the sum of \$1,817,304 as the budget for the entire chapter.

BALANCING OF PART II OF THE BUDGET

(625) In accordance with the Programme Commission's decision, taken at its forty-fourth meeting, to make a readjustment in the budget of Part II by devoting available funds to a few projects

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selected for their general priority character, the Director-General submitted proposals to the Commission, drawn up in consultation with the Directors of Departments, in order to enable it to reach a final solution. These proposals, which he presented orally because of the very short time available, were divided into three quite distinct categories:

A. FIRST CATEGORY

Taking as the point of departure the budget level corresponding to the proposals submitted by the Director-General in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr. , modified in accordance with the contents of the Annex to document 12 C/6, there remained an additional sum of \$521,490 available to the Commission; this total comprised the sum (\$327,000) available to it when it began its work and the savings effected by the Administrative Commission in Parts I, III and IV (\$194,490). The Director-General proposed to devote these funds to four projects which, in the light of the discussions of the Programme Commission and of the Sub-Commission on Education, could be considered to have priority:

1. World Literacy Campaign

This project, for which the Sub-Commission on Education proposed an allocation of \$350,000, would receive \$300,000, which would, in the opinion of the Secretariat, make it possible to meet the essential objectives of the Sub-Commission (cf. Part C, Chapter 1, paragraphs (192)-(207).

2. Scientific hydrology

This project, under the Department of Natural Sciences, would receive an appropriation corresponding to the proposals of the Programme Commission itself, i.e. \$67,000 (cf. Part C, Chapter 2, paragraphs (298)-(300).

3. Study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences

This project, coming under both the Department of Social Sciences and the Department of Cultural Activities, would receive an allocation of \$15,000, in accordance with the proposals of the Commission (cf. Part C , Chapter 3, paragraphs 349-352 and Chapter 4, paragraph (409).

4. Programme concerning school buildings

This project, under the Department of Education, would receive the remaining funds, i.e. \$139,490. As the Sub-Commission proposed the figure of \$170,000, only part of the plan of action it had drawn up would be carried out in 1963-1964, but steps

would be taken to prepare its expansion in the future (cf. Part C, Chapter I, paragraphs (1501)-(153).

B. SECONDARY CATEGORY

In the modifications of the Director-General's proposals which it put forward, the Programme Commission approved not only certain new projects calling for additional appropriations, but also certain budget cuts in a number of projects to a total of \$46,393. If the Commission feels that its decisions regarding budget cuts in various chapters remain valid, the Director-General proposes to utilize the \$46,393 thus made available in the same way as in the case of the first category, that is, for projects that may be considered generally as deserving priority. The following are the measures proposed:

1. An appropriation of \$20,000, corresponding to the Commission's proposals, for the implementation of a study on the utilization of artificial satellites for purposes of information, a project coming under the Department of Mass Communication (cf. Part C, Chapter 5, paragraphs (498)-(499).
2. The remainder, \$26,393, would be assigned to the school building programme, already benefiting by the increases proposed in category A above. This programme would thus receive a total appropriation of \$165,883, making it possible to implement practically all the measures envisaged by the Sub-Commission on Education, which proposed a budget of \$170,000.

The increases proposed under categories A and B consequently total \$567,883.

C. THIRD CATEGORY

In adherence to the principle whereby within the framework of the allocations made in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr. , as modified by the Annex to document 12 C/6, absolutely equal consideration is to be given to activities proposed by the Director-General in these documents and to activities proposed by the Programme Commission on the basis of the draft amendments of Member States, the Director-General proposes to make certain adjustments and substitutions, incorporating in the approved programme some of the amendments previously adopted by the Commission, and compensating for the additional expenditure involved by eliminating or reducing activities originally included in the Director-General's proposals and involving budgetary expenditure to an equivalent amount. These proposed substitutions affect each chapter of the programme separately and are founded on the views of the responsible Directors. They are as follows:

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Chapter 2. Natural Sciences

It is proposed to continue the publication of "Impact", requiring an allocation of \$45,000 (cf. Part C, Chapter 2, paragraph (285)). To compensate for this additional expenditure, it is proposed to reduce the appropriations relating to four different paragraphs in Chapter 2 of document 12 C/5:

- (a) Paragraph 90: \$5,000 will be obtained by reducing the number of working parties planned;
- (b) Paragraph 127: If this paragraph is deleted, \$10,000 will be saved; the mission to Member States concerning arid zone research will be dropped;
- (c) Paragraph 142: \$20,000 will be released by reducing from four to two the number of regional training courses on humid tropics subjects, on the understanding that the Secretariat will, during the financial period, seek to mitigate the effects of this measure;
- (d) Paragraph 205: \$10,000 will be released if the production of a multilingual glossary of terms relating to science policy is deferred for the time being.

The total of these budget reductions will be \$45,000.

Chapter 4. Cultural activities, and Chapter 4A, Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values

It is proposed to restore the project for the circulation of cinematographic kits, originally included in document 12 C/5, Chapter 4, paragraph 83, and the deletion of which was recommended in the Annex to document 12 C/6 (cf. above Part C, Chapter 4, paragraph (421)); this will require an additional appropriation of \$16,000. To meet this additional expenditure, it is proposed to draw on the provisions under Chapter 4A, Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. The meeting of leaders of adult and youth education organizations, referred to in paragraph 57 of Chapter 4A of 12 C/5, would not be held, but by way of compensation, the theme of East-West understanding would be included in the agenda of the International Conference on Youth, mentioned in paragraphs 195-196 of Chapter 1, Education.

Chapter 5. Mass Communication

It is proposed to restore the issuing of the bulletin "Unesco Features", originally envisaged in document 12 C/5, Chapter 5, paragraph 84, and suppression of which was recommended in the Annex to document 12 C/6 (cf. above Part C, Chapter 5, paragraph (529)); this will necessitate an additional provision of \$79,929. In addition, it is proposed to restore a sum of \$20,000, representing part of the provision for contracts with certain non-governmental organizations (paragraphs

(75) and (76), reduction of which was recommended in the Annex to document 12 C/6 (cf. above Part C, Chapter 5, paragraphs (516)-(517)). The provisions to be restored include \$5,000 for a contract with the International Centre of Films for Children, \$10,000 for a contract with the International Film and Television Council, and \$5,000 for a contract with the International Association for Mass Communication Research. The provisions which it is thus proposed to restore for the two Mass Communications items amount to a total of \$100,000.

To cover this additional expenditure, it is proposed to make the following budget reductions in Chapter 5 of document 12 C/5:

- (a) Paragraph 38: release \$2,500 by reducing staff travel on mission;
- (b) Paragraph 46: release \$10,000 by reducing the number of short-term advisory missions to Member States, designed to assist them in drawing up plans for the development of their mass communication services, since there are grounds for hoping that similar services may be provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA);
- (c) Paragraph 56: release \$10,000 by reducing the assistance granted to professional organizations in the field of mass communication;
- (d) Paragraph 60: delete the provision of \$30,000 and cancel the training course, proposed under the Regular programme, on the techniques of producing radio programmes for adult education in French-speaking Member States in Africa, since there are very good grounds for thinking that this project may be financed under EPTA;
- (e) Paragraph 84: release \$8,000 by reducing contracts for the preparation of mass communication material;
- (f) Paragraph 85: release \$10,000 by abandoning the project to issue the "Unesco Chronicle" in Russian;
- (g) Paragraph 87: release \$10,000 by reducing the number of booklets that will be produced;
- (h) Paragraph 94: reduce by \$6,000 the contracts for the co-production of short documentary films;
- (i) Paragraph 96: release \$4,500 by consulting members of the jury for the Kalinga Prize during their visits to Headquarters, thus avoiding the payment of travel expenses;
- (j) Paragraph 114: release \$9,000 by suppressing a post of clerk at grade G;

This makes a total of \$100,000 in budget reductions under Chapter 5.

(626) The Director-General informed the Commission that he had no proposals for substitute activities under Chapter 1 (Education), Chapter 3 (Social Sciences), Chapter 6 (International Exchange Service) and Chapter 7 (Relations with Member States).

(627) With regard to Chapter 6, International

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Exchange Service, however, the Director-General stated that he proposed to implement the programme for the recruitment of foreign staff for African Member States without requesting the creation of an additional P-3 post. The project in question had been adopted at the instance of Ethiopia and would replace the work plan submitted by the Director-General (cf. Part C, Chapter 6, paragraph (568). He further stated that he intended to allocate \$140,000 for study tours for workers as follows: \$10,000 for travel and study grants to leaders of teachers' organizations, and \$130,000 for grants to workers within Africa, Asia, and South America, as well as in Europe.

(628) There remained throughout the programme a number of amendments involving increases which the Commission had earlier approved and which could no longer be maintained if the budget was to be balanced; the Director-General said that the Secretariat would give them priority and pay special attention to them in preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1965-1966, without, however, undertaking to include them in that draft.

(629) The Commission approved as a whole the proposals submitted by the Director-General in the first and second categories above (A and B), namely the adoption of five priority projects amounting to a total of \$567,883 out of available resources. It rejected a proposed amendment submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics calling for the transfer to the World Literacy Campaign of all the funds available under category B, i.e. \$46,393, which would have resulted in the reduction of the provision for the school building programme to \$139,490 and in the abandonment of the project for a study on mass communication through artificial satellites.

(630) The substitute activities proposed by the Director-General in the third (C) category were then put to the vote. The Commission rejected a proposed amendment by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, modified by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, to include in the work

(636) In the light of the foregoing, the Commission recommends that the General Conference approve the following appropriations for each of the chapters of Part II of the programme and budget:

	§
1. Education	8 529 287
1A. Major Project on Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America	1 376 415
2. Natural Sciences	4 387 063
3. Social Sciences	2 809 015
4. Cultural Activities	4 194 999
4A. Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	1 138 218
5. Mass Communication	3 987 703
6. International Exchange Service	1 278 500
7. Relations with Member States	1 817 304

(637) The following table is intended to facilitate reference to the Programme Commission's report. It presents, for each of the chapters of Part II, the proposals for increased or reduced provisions which had previously been adopted by the Commission. Footnotes indicate those proposals now abandoned or modified in the light of the above decisions on the balancing of the budget.

I. Report of the Programme Commission

PROGRAMME COMMISSION DECISIONS AFFECTING THE 1963-1964 BUDGET
(On the basis of 12 C/5, 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. and 12 C/6 Annex)

Reference	Description	Increase	Decrease/l
		\$	\$
	Chapter 1 EDUCATION		
DR/113 (U.S.A.)	New reduction in assistance to Hamburg Institute (paragraph 64 of 12 C/5)		10 000
12 C/8 (German Fed. Rep.)	Provision for one more annual meeting of the International Advisory Committee on Adult Education (paragraph 177 of 12 C/5)	15 000/2	
DR/115 (U.S.A.)	Additional reduction on assistance to Gauting Institute (paragraph 185 of 12 C/5)		4 000
DR/115 (U.S.A.)	Delete provision for meeting on sport and international understanding (paragraph 190 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.)		8 000
Philippines proposal in 12 C/8	Restore assistance to Asian Youth Institute at \$20,000, as in 1961-1962 (paragraph 197 of 12 C/5)	4 000/2	-
Philippines proposal from the floor	Increase number of fellowships from 8 to 16 for courses organized by the Manila Centre (paragraph 350 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.)	25 000/2	
12 C/PRG/23	Addprovision for World Literacy Campaign	350 000/3/4	
United Kingdom and others	Add provision for school buildings programme (12 C/8, page 7)	170 000/5	
	Chapter 2 NATURAL SCIENCES/		
12 C/5, paragraph 93	Reduce provision for Working Parties on Improvement of Scientific Documentation Services by \$20,000 instead of by \$8,107 as proposed in '12 C/6 Annex		11 893
New	Provision for continuation of the publication "Impact" as in 1961-1962 (English and French editions)	45 000	
12 C/5, paragraph 118 12 C/PRG/25	Increase provision for hydrology programme (12 C/PRG/25 proposes an increase of \$127,000)	67 000	-
	Chapter 3 SOCIAL SCIENCES		
DR/89 (Central African Rep. and others)	Provision for the preparation of a survey of the main trends of research in the social and human sciences	8 000	

Footnotes appear altogether at end of table.

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Reference	Description	Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$
DR/90 (Chile)	Increase provision for the Latin America Social Science Faculty (FLACSO)	38 000/2	
12 C/5, paragraph 114	Provision for an expert committee on Race Relations	10 000/2	
Chapter 4 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES			
12 C/8 page 32	Provision for completion of World Inventory of Scientific Instruments	3 000/2	-
DR/89 (Central African Rep. and others)	Provision for survey of main trends of research in the social and human sciences, to be undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Social Sciences	7 000	-
12 c/5, paragraph 78 12 C/8, page 68	Increase provision for travelling exhibitions to provide for a new exhibition on "Art in the struggle for peace and against colonialism"	20 000/2	
12 c/5, paragraph 83 12 C/6 Annex	Restore provision of \$16,000 for cinematographic kits	16 000	
12 c/5, paragraph 99 12 C/6 Annex	Restore part of the cut of \$63,000 proposed by the Director-General in the provision for fellowships for creative artists	30 000/2	-
12 C/5, paragraph 127 12 C/6 Annex	Restore provision for an expert committee on photographic reproduction problems	5 000/2	
12 C/5, paragraph 138 12 C/8, page 72	Add provision for implementation of the recommendations of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property	3 000/2	
12 C/5, paragraph 142 12 C/8 page 73	Decrease provision for International Campaign for Historical Monuments	-	4 000
12 C/5, paragraph 145 12 C/6 Annex	Restore cut in Participation programme for Preservation of Cultural Heritage of Mankind	10 000/2	
12 C/5, paragraph 173 12 C/6 Annex	Restore cut in subvention to ICA	3 000/2	
12 C/5, paragraph 200 and 202 12 C/6 Annex DR/106	Restore cut (\$4,700) in provision for purchase of books, etc. , and maintain provision (\$13,124) for P-2 post in Unesco Library and Archives	17 824/2	

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Reference	Description	Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$
	Chapter 4A MAJOR PROJECT ON MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES/ ⁷		
12 C/5, paragraph 38, 12 C/6 Annex	Restore part of cut of \$28,000 to make provision for assistance to centres	10 000/ ²	-
	Chapter 5 MASS COMMUNICATION/8		
New 12 C/8, page 83	Add provision for a study on mass commu- nications through artificial satellites	20 000	
New 12 C/8, pages 84/85	Add provision for a meeting of experts on production and free flow of books and publications in Asia	35 000/ ²	
12 C/5, paragraph 30 12 C/8, page 85	Delete provision for brochure on Free Flow Agreements		8 500
12 C/5, paragraphs 75/76 12 C/6, Annex	Restore provision for contracts with International Film and TV Council, International Centre of Films for Children, and International Associa- tion for Mass Communication Research to the 1961-1962 level	30 000/ ⁹	-
New 12 C/8, pages 88/89	Add provision for publication of a revised edition of "World Braille Usage"	12 000/ ²	
12 C/5, paragraph 84 12 C/6, Annex	Restore provision for "Unesco Features"	79 929/ ¹⁰	-
	Chapter 6 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE		
12 C/5, paragraph 38 12 C/6, Annex	Restore cut for Africa and Latin America fellowships	20 000/ ¹¹	
12 C/6, Annex 12 C/8, page 27	Restore cut of one P-3 post for recruiting foreign staff for African Member States	20 263/ ¹¹	
12 C/6, Annex	Restore cut in Workers' Exchanges	80 000/ ¹²	

1. See paragraph (625) above, B: Second Category.

2. Abandoned; see paragraph (628).

3. Includes \$54,000 for additional staff needed in the Department of Education for the Campaign operations.

4. Reduced to \$300,000.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

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PART D. FUTURE PROGRAMME

(638) In opening the debate on this subject, the Assistant Director-General invited delegates to formulate directives for the planning of the programme of the Organization for the period 1965-1966. He recalled a certain number of decisions already taken by the Programme Commission: with regard to Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade, the role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples, the methods and instruments of action of the Organization. He recalled also that the Programme Commission had requested the Director-General to continue to maintain the unity of the programme by integrating into it projects financed from sources outside the Regular budget of Unesco, such as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. He noted that the Director-General had promised to give special consideration, in drawing up the programme for 1965-1966, to projects which had been approved in principle but which had had to be abandoned in view of the budgetary situation. He suggested that delegates might wish to express opinions on the level of the future programme and formulate proposals as to the timing of its preparation.

(639) The United States of America, the United Kingdom, Morocco, Italy, Iran, France, Dahomey, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mexico, Bulgaria and Australia took part in the debate which followed.

(640) There was general agreement that the main accent in Unesco's future programme should be laid on fulfilling the Organization's contribution to attaining the aims of the United Nations Development Decade. It was pointed out that this was fully consistent with the decision of the General Conference, at its eleventh session, to give priority to education, and that Unesco should continue to provide increased help, particularly to the developing countries in the expansion of their educational systems. Several speakers noted in this connexion that action by the Member States themselves was the essential factor in such expansion, and that Unesco's activities should be integrated into the national effort. The aim should be to create self-sustaining national activities and the training of qualified national personnel for this purpose. One speaker noted that the Emergency Programme for

Africa was scheduled to terminate in 1963 and that there appeared to be no substitute programme to take its place. He suggested the possibility of a Major Project for the Development of Education in Africa.

(641) /1 Several speakers also urged that in Unesco's contribution to the United Nations Development Decade priority should be given to the promotion and organization of scientific and technological research and the application of its results to further the development of the countries which are still at a disadvantage. The priority given to it should be second only to that accorded to education. The point was further made that it was not enough to develop scientific education and the training of responsible engineers and technicians, but that Unesco, acting for the international community in that sphere, must continue to increase its efforts to stimulate and co-ordinate at the international level scientific and technological research for the benefit of mankind, and intensify the activities already undertaken with a view to enabling all countries to participate actively and on an ever wider scale in the advancement of human knowledge. If each country was to develop as an independent agent, it was essential for it to conduct its own scientific research in the light of the specific demands of the country's development. With that end in view, Unesco's task in the coming years was to afford assistance to developing Member States with a view to organizing and strengthening research institutions and giving impetus to their programmes.

(642) There was general agreement that Unesco's action in developing education was not limited to the activities set forth in the chapter of the proposed programme and budget concerning education, and that all the chapters contained, to a greater or lesser degree, projects which contributed to Unesco's overall action in favour of the development of education. It was further pointed out by several speakers that education was not in fact an aim in itself, but must lead to the social and cultural progress of mankind. In this connexion, many speakers again stressed that Unesco's contribution to the United

1. Paragraph added at the 33rd plenary meeting, 12 December 1962.

(Footnotes continued from previous page)

5. Reduced to \$165,883.
6. See also paragraph (625) above, C: Third Category, Chapter 2, Natural Sciences.
7. See also paragraph (625) above, C: Third Category, Chapter 4, Cultural Activities.
8. See also paragraph (625) above, C: Third Category, Chapter 5, Mass Communication.
9. Provision reduced to \$20,000.
10. This includes the reinstatement of three posts (cost \$36,7 28) and restoration of an amount of \$10,000 for Postage in Part IV of the budget.
11. Abandoned: see paragraph (627).
12. See paragraph (627).

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Nations Development Decade should not be restricted to educational aims in a narrow sense, but should be directed to the full development of human resources and the strengthening of moral and cultural values.

(643) Several speakers expressed regret that in the final establishment of the programme for 1963-1964, it had not been possible to give a greater accent to Unesco's activities in the field of cultural affairs. It was suggested that Unesco should co-operate to a greater extent with non-governmental organizations in this field and provide them with a larger measure of support. The hope was also expressed that, in the next budgetary period, it would be possible to give effect to the proposal for a conference of ministers concerned with cultural affairs and of interested institutions and foundations. It was suggested that there should be a closer co-ordination, or even integration, of the work concerning the social and the human sciences, and that this work should be expanded in the future. Finally, the contribution of the media of mass communication to economic and social development was stressed by several speakers, and it was suggested that the Organization should plan a long-term programme for research and development in this field.

(644) The importance of strengthening research and studies in all the fields of Unesco's competence was particularly stressed, in view of the vastly increasing scope of the Organization's operational programme, which could not, in the long run, succeed unless grounded on a solid basis of research and experimentation in the educational, scientific and cultural fields which should be planned on a long-term basis.

(645) Several speakers suggested that the Organization should define more clearly its rôle in strengthening peace and understanding among peoples, in contributing to the suppression of the aftermaths of colonialism, and in educating youth in civicism and counteracting the harmful effects of certain media. It was also suggested that a programme for cultural and economic development should be drawn up, taking into account the consequences of universal disarmament.

(646) The principle of maintaining the unity of

Unesco's programme, irrespective of the sources of funds, was generally accepted. Several speakers were of the opinion that the future period should be one of programme consolidation, rather than one of innovation. It was noted that at its present session, the General Conference had approved new or sharply expanding activities in nine major fields: the world literacy campaign, the international institute for educational planning, the development of new techniques and methods of education, the programme of scientific hydrology, the programme in space and geophysical sciences, the study of trends of research in the social and humanistic sciences, the school building programme, the programme for technical and agricultural education, and the programme for the development of the information media. The continued implementation of these new programmes would constitute a large part of the future programme.

(647) It was suggested that, with a view to achieving further concentration of Unesco's programme, certain tests should be applied in the selection of projects; among others, it was stressed by several speakers that should seek areas where action on the international level could make a unique contribution to the solution of problems. Unesco's capacity to undertake such action should also be carefully evaluated.

(648) Some speakers suggested that Unesco's activities should increasingly be based on action by regional centres, and one hoped that a better regional balance of these activities would be achieved.

(649) Several speakers reiterated the directives previously adopted by the Commission concerning Unesco's policy on the organization of conferences and meetings, on co-operation with centres and institutes and on the granting of subventions.

(650) Certain speakers referred to the need to re-examine the structure of the Secretariat in the light of a developing and expanding programme. One speaker noted that there was need for a renewed study of Unesco's methods of action, which might well lead to a revision of its organizational structure.

(651) Following this debate on the future programme of Unesco, resolution 8.5 was approved.

II. REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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FIRST REPORT

(1) At its first meeting the Administrative Commission elected H. E. Dr. C. E. Beeby (New Zealand) as Chairman.

(2) At its second meeting the Commission elected the following officers : Mr. I. Bachev (Bulgaria), Mr. L. Langaker (Norway), and Mr. DoBa Khe (Viet -Nam) as Vice- Chairmen, and The Hon. Mr. Al Noor Kassum (Tanganyika) as Rapporteur.

(3) The summary records of the Administrative Commission record the proceedings in detail. The Commission decided that this and subsequent reports should describe only those parts of the debate directly related to decisions of the Commission or recommendations to the Director-General. Members of the Commission who intervened in the debate are identified by their name and country in the summary record ; in the Reports of the Commission the name of a delegation is given only when a Member makes a specific proposal upon which the Commission takes a decision or when a Member specifically request that the name of his country be cited in connexion with a statement for inclusion in the Report.

(4) The main purpose of this report is to permit the General Conference to make a decision early as possible on the provisional assessment and spending levels for the budget of the Organization for 1963-1964. Item 27 of the Agenda (Contributions of Member States) was considered before item 16 (Provisional Budget Level) since decisions on item 27 might influence the position of Member States on the provisional budget levels.

Item 27.1, Scale of contributions
(12 C/ADM/9, Part I)

(5) The Commission divided its discussion of this document into two main parts taking section 2 of the document first,

- (a) Minimum contribution. The Commission decided that it was not opportune to adopt a different minimum percentage for Unesco from that of the United Nations, taking into account differences in membership.
- (b) Payment of travel for delegates. The question of whether the Organization should reimburse the cost of travel of delegates to the General Conference was considered. The Commission noted the recommendation on this question of the Executive Board contained in paragraph 12 of 12 C/ADM/9, Part I, Section 2. It decided to defer decision on this question until it considered item 20.1 of its Agenda.
- (c) Statistical data for members paying the minimum contribution. The Commission noted that the United Nations Committee on Contributions could not release statistics pertaining

to the assessment of any individual members but that such information would be provided directly to a Member State upon request.

(6) Scale of assessments for 1963-1964. The Commission then turned to Section 1 of document 12 C/ADM/9, Part I, particularly the draft resolution contained in paragraph 20.

- (a) The preamble and paragraph (1) of that resolution were considered together. A proposal of the delegate of Bulgaria to amend the preamble and paragraph (1) of the draft resolution with a view to continuing for the period 1963-64 the Unesco scale of assessments adopted by the tenth session of the General Conference was rejected by 8 votes in favour, 46 against and 15 abstentions. Another amendment to paragraph (1) proposed by the delegate of the Philippines which deleted the words "by the seventeenth session of" was adopted without objections. The preamble as amended and paragraph (1) of the draft resolutions were then adopted by 54 votes in favour, 9 votes against and 2 abstentions. Thus, the Commission recommended that for 1963-1964, Unesco should adopt the contribution scale actually applied by the United Nations for the comparable period, adjusted for the difference in membership.
- (b) Paragraph (2) of the draft resolution (document 12 C/ADM/9, Part I, paragraph 20), was then discussed.
 - (i) A proposal made by the delegate of Poland to delete paragraph (2) (iv) of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 20 of document 12 C/ADM/9, Part I, Section 1 (which fixed the contribution of China in the Unesco scale at 2.50 per cent) and to modify the scale of contributions accordingly was defeated in a roll call vote. The voting was as follows: for deletion 25 , against 29; abstentions 13; absent 42.
 - (ii) Some members voiced their protest against the very discussion of this question, because such a discussion and any decision taken in the absence of the lawful representatives of China would be invalid. They also stated that they did not consider themselves bound by any such decision and would not therefore make any payment resulting from it. One other member felt that all members should respect the decision of the majority repeatedly taken on the membership of the Republic of China.
 - (iii) An amendment by the delegate of Switzerland to add the words "at a rate calculated" after the words "scale of

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assessments" in paragraph (2) was adopted without objection..

- (iv) The Commission then voted on the whole of paragraph (2) of the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board and approved the text with the amendment proposed by the delegate of Switzerland by 50 votes in favour, 11 against and 5 abstentions.
- (c) Paragraph (3) was approved without change by 56 in favour, 1 against and 8 abstentions. The Commission then approved the remainder of the draft resolution (paragraphs 4 to 8) without objection.
- (d) The Commission decided, by 60 votes in favour, 8 against and 2 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference the approval of resolution 18.

Item 27.2 Currency of contributions

(12 C/ADM/9 , Part II)

(7) The Commission considered the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of document 12 C/ADM/9 Part II, and decided without opposition to recommend to the General Conference that it approve resolution 19.

Item 27.3. Collection of contributions

(12 C/ADM/9 , Part III)

(8) The Commission took note of the information contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 and 12 to 15 of document 12 C/ADM/9, Part III, as well as the Annex. With regard to paragraphs 5 to 11 the Commission decided without opposition to recommend for the approval of the General Conference the draft resolution contained in paragraph 11 (see resolution 20).

Item 16. Adoption of the draft resolutions on the provisional assessment level and spending level for 1963-1964 (12 C/5 Add. and Corr., 12 C/8, 12 C/INF/10 Rev. , 12 C/INF/11)

(9) The Commission decided, as at past General Conferences, to consider only the procedural aspects of this item ; it agreed not to discuss the merits of the various levels proposed for a budget ceiling. The Commission's main task under this item was to provide the General Conference with the text of a draft resolution without specifying any figures which would be used for fixing the provisional budget ceiling and the provisional assessment level. The Commission also decided to provide the General Conference with factual data resulting from the various proposals for a budget ceiling which were before the Conference.

(10) Answering a question, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics confirmed that

the figure of \$34,000,000 shown in document 12 C/INF/10 Rev. , corresponded to the proposal of his country on the budget ceiling for 1963-1964 contained in 12 C/8. The delegate of Rumania informed the Commission that he withdrew his proposal in 12 C/8 to fix the budget ceiling at \$31,855,228 and that he associated himself with the figure of \$34,000,000 proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(11) The Commission asked the Director-General to prepare an information document containing the text referred to in paragraph 9 above

(12) This text, which was presented in document 12 C/INF/10, was later revised at the request of the Commission and reissued as document 12 C/INF/10 Rev. This document was considered by the Commission along with another document that the Commission requested the Acting Director-General to prepare (12 C/INF/11). The latter document illustrated the Acting Director-General's suggestion for omitting from discussion of the budget ceiling at this stage two items - Construction of Additional Headquarters Premises and the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia. This suggestion was made to facilitate the work of the Conference by affording delegates enough time to study these complex questions, on which the documents were just being made available. Several members spoke against the suggestion of the Acting Director-General ; others supported it. In response to a request from the delegate of El Salvador, the Acting Director-General withdrew document 12 C/INF/11 wishing thereby to contribute to the unity of the Commission. Thus the Commission had before it only one proposal in the form of a draft resolution and related data, for submission to the General Conference (12 C/INF/10 Rev.). The figures for the provisional budget and assessment levels under the various proposals contained in this document include provision for the construction of additional Headquarters premises and the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia.

(1.3) The delegate of Australia, after withdrawing an amendment he had proposed to document 12 C/INF/10, moved that the Administrative Commission recommend to the General Conference that in fixing the provisional budget ceiling for 1963-1964 it made use of the blank draft resolution set out in document 12 C/INF/10 Rev. and the information data contained therein. After rejecting a proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to amend the draft resolution in document 12 C/INF/10 Rev. by adding the words "the Constitution and" after the words "in accordance with" in the first paragraph of the resolution, the

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Commission, by 60 votes in favour, none against and 1 abstention, approved the proposal of the delegate of Australia.

(14) Accordingly the draft resolution (with

figures left blank) and related data contained in document 12 C/INF/10 Rev. were approved for consideration by the General Conference (see document 12 C/14 and resolution 9. 1).

SECOND REPORT. RIGHT TO VOTE OF BOLIVIA, GUATEMALA AND PARAGUAY

(15) The President of the General Conference referred to the Administrative Commission for its recommendation the question of the right to vote of three Member States who were in arrears in contributions - Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay.

(16) The Commission heard summaries of letters from these countries explaining the reasons for their arrears in contributions.

(17) The Commission then decided by separate votes for each country /1 to recommend resolution 0.21 for the approval of the General Conference.

(18) The Commission then decided without opposition to recommend resolution 0.22 for the approval of the General Conference.

THIRD REPORT. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

INTRODUCTION

(19) On 27 November, the General Committee of the General Conference adopted unanimously the following resolution :

The General Committee of the General Conference Noting the proposals of the Director-General concerning the saving of the monuments of Nubia, Being of opinion that the Programme Commission cannot ask the General Conference to take any decision without further information and additional explanations concerning the particularly complex financial arrangements of the Project and its long-term implications,

Decides that the financial arrangements of the Project and its long-term implications, if the Project is adopted, shall first be considered by the Administrative Commission which shall report thereon to the Programme Commission.

(20) The Administrative Commission examined this question at its morning and afternoon meetings on 28 November. For the information of the Programme Commission this report covers those aspects of the financial arrangements which the Administrative Commission considers to be of primary importance. Certain legal questions concerning for example the acceptability of a proposal of this nature and the voting procedure, were raised by some delegates but the Commission felt that its mandate from the General Committee did not require these questions to be

considered. However, the Chairman undertook to inform the General Committee at its meeting of 29 November that these questions had been raised.

(21) Upon a proposal made by the delegate from the United States of America, the Commission decided, by 32 votes in favour, 13 against and 5 abstentions, that its third report "should be factual, should contain all the essential figures relating to the project and should set out the principal views expressed on the long-term implications of the project".

(22) The Commission began discussion by hearing a statement by Mr. H. J. Reinink (Netherlands), Chairman of the Expert Committee to Save the Monuments of Nubia. The Commission also heard Mr. Jean Bolgert, Honorary Director-General of the Bank of France, who is special financial adviser to the Director-General for the Nubian Campaign. The Director-General spoke on the financial arrangements and, in the course of the discussion, gave clarifications on certain of the questions put to him by various members regarding the financial operations and the short and long-term implications of the project.

1. The result of the voting was as follows :
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Bolivia | : for 33 ; against 3 ; abstentions 11 ; |
| Guatemala | : for 37 ; against 0 ; abstentions 18; |
| Paraguay | : for 35; against 1 ; abstentions 16. |

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

(23) It was recalled that the execution of the project to save the temples of Abu Simbel was to be divided into two stages : the first, which would consist in lifting the temples in order to protect them against the rising waters, and the second, which would concern the restoration and landscaping of the site. In this respect the Director-General pointed out that the proposals he had placed before

the General Conference referred only to the first stage of the project. This was consistent with the request made to him by the Executive Board at its 61st session, and with the position of the Board which had considered that the question to be submitted to the General Conference might be restricted to the first stage of the project (61 EX/Decision 7).

(24) The following figures regarding the cost of the project were given to the Commission :

	\$	\$
(a) Estimated total cost of the project (stages I and II)		65 000 000
(b) Estimated cost of the first stage (estimate made by the engineering firm in the Spring of 1962)		42 000 000 /1
(c) Voluntary contribution of the Government of the United Arab Republic for the first stage of the project		11 500 000 /2
(d) Maximum amount which Unesco would undertake to make available to the Government of the United Arab Republic in order to cover the share of the instalments chargeable to the Trust Fund of the Campaign		30 500 000
(e) Approximate breakdown of the amount mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) above into expenditures to be made in Egyptian pounds and in convertible currencies :		
(i) Egyptian pounds : equivalent of	10 700 000	
(ii) convertible currencies : equivalent of	<u>19 800 000</u>	
Total	30 500 000	
(f) Estimated total amount of interest which would have to be paid in respect of the \$30,500,000 to be borrowed by Unesco		11 500 000 /3
(g) Total estimated charge to the Unesco budget on repayment of capital and payment of interest (total of sub-paragraphs (d) and (f) above)		42 000 000

1. This estimate was revised in September 1962 by the engineering firm in the light of the modification of the rate of exchange of the Egyptian pound in relation to the dollar and of the progress achieved in the preliminary work. The estimate was raised to \$42,600,000 (see 12 C/PRG/12 Add. , paragraph 8).
2. This amount represents about 27% of the estimated cost of the first stage of the project.
3. Figure based on the rates of interest mentioned in paragraph (33) which have been estimated on the basis of the hypotheses in paragraph (27).

(25) Reservations were expressed on the long-term implications of the project in respect of the following aspects :

- (a) The passage from a system of voluntary contributions to one of assessed contributions ;
- (b) The precedent which, in their opinion, would be established as a result of the inclusion in Unesco's regular budget of provisions for expenditures of this sort ;
- (c) The danger of contracting loans in order to give subventions ;
- (d) The inclusion in several future budgets of provision for giving priority for these capital repayments and for the payment of interest.

Other delegates felt, however, that the long-term implications raised no undue difficulties and could be accepted.

(26) Some members had misgivings about the measures proposed which, in their opinion, would result in a substantial reduction of the budget provisions that might be available for other programmes. Other members considered that the other programmes would not be affected.

(27) Table 1 below, showing the time-spread of interest payments and capital repayments in respect of the loan to be contracted to ensure the execution of the first stage of the project for preserving the Abu Simbel temples, has been drawn up on the basis of the following main hypotheses :

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TABLE 1 (Figures in millions, to the nearest hundred thousand dollars)

Year	Capital repayments	Interest	Total per annum	Total per budgetary biennium
1963				0.7
1964		0.7	0.7	
1965	2.4 /1	0.9	3.3	6.9
1966	2.8 /1	0.8	3.6	
1967	2.9 /1	0.9	3.8	8.0
1968	3.2 /1	1.0	4.2	
1969	1.6	0.8	2.4	4.5
1970	1.2	0.9	2.1	
1971	1.4	0.9	2.3	4.6
1972	1.5	0.8	2.3	
1973	1.5	0.7	2.2	4.2
1974	1.4	0.6	2.0	
1975	1.5	0.6	2.1	4.0
1976	1.4	0.5	1.9	
1977	1.5	0.4	1.9	3.6
1978	1.4	0.3	1.7	
1979	1.3	0.3	1.6	3.0
1980	1.2	0.2	1.4	
1981	1.1	0.1	1.2	2.0
1982	0.7	0.1	0.8	
1983	0.3	- /2	0.3	0.5
1984	0.2	- /2	0.2	
1985	- /2	- /2		
TOTAL	30.5	11.5	42	42

1. On the hypothesis of a medium-term (five-year) loan.
2. Figures below 100,000 dollars.

The budgetary contribution of the United Arab Republic will be so spread out as to make the annual amount payable proportionate to the expenses to be met.

Income from voluntary contributions already promised is left out of account, in view of the fact that the timing of the corresponding payments is at present unknown; the effect of this deliberate omission is to accentuate somewhat the shortfall of funds for which recourse is had to the loan. Income from new voluntary contributions is not taken into account.

Spacing of capital repayments

(a) Advances in Egyptian pounds. Each advance taken up between 1963 and 1970 will be repaid in fourteen annual instalments starting two years from the date of the loan (this brings

the end of the repayment period to 1985).

(b) Medium-term loan in convertible currencies. Repayment to be made in four annual instalments starting two years from the date of the loan. This, as of now, would bring the estimated figure for capital repayments for the years 1965-1968 to over 2 million dollars per annum.

However, with repayments beginning only in 1965, the Secretariat would in good time undertake the negotiations necessary for consolidating the whole or part of the above loan on a long-term basis so as to reduce the total annual capital repayments for the period 1965-1968 below 2 million dollars.

Against this, the sums repayable annually for 1969 and the succeeding years would be slightly increased, though still remaining throughout below the 2 million dollar ceiling.

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NATURE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(28) The Director-General stated that his proposals continued to be based on the principle of voluntary contributions which had hitherto governed the Campaign, although, in order to meet the deadlines given in the time-table of operations for the lifting of the temples of Abu Simbel, /1 it was necessary to arrange for a loan which could be repaid over a period of several years through the inclusion of the necessary funds in Unesco's Regular budget and that a system of assessed contributions from Member States has been proposed.

(29) Various members expressed their disagreement with the views of the Director-General as they were of the opinion that his proposals would have the effect of transforming the voluntary character of the campaign to a compulsory one. They felt that this change would have an adverse effect on future voluntary contributions. Other members disagreed with these opinions and said that the establishment of a system of assessed contributions might encourage Member States to make voluntary contributions.

(30) Answering questions regarding the effects of voluntary contributions on the assessed contributions of Member States, the Director-General explained :

- (a) That voluntary contributions already made, or to be made in the future, by a Member State for the lifting of the temples of Abu Simbel would be deducted from its assessed contribution, but except in the cases mentioned under (b) and (c) below would not reduce the assessed contributions of other Member States ;
- (b) That if voluntary contributions were given in good time, this would reduce the amounts to be borrowed and consequently the interests chargeable on loans, thereby contributing to reduce the total assessed contributions of all Member States ;
- (c) That if a Member State gives a voluntary contribution exceeding its assessed contributions, the surplus would be deducted proportionately from the assessed contributions of all the other Member States.

(31) The Chairman of the Expert Committee explained that only financial contributions made for the Abu Simbel project and other unconditional contributions actually used for the Abu Simbel project would be taken into account in determining the contribution of a Member State towards the payment of loan and interest. Other contributions made in kind might also be taken into account if considered appropriate, for example the supply of cement by the Tunisian Government, but each case would require special consideration.

BANKERS' ADVANCES AND ESTIMATED RATES OF INTEREST

(32) The proposals of the Director-General anticipate that the total amount of the bankers' advances is not to exceed a sum of \$30,500,000. This amount is composed of two main elements : a sum to be borrowed in Egyptian pounds from Egyptian banks, and a sum to be borrowed in convertible currencies from Italian banks. It is not possible at this stage to determine with precision at what dates these sums will be required as this depends on the terms of the contracts and the advancement of the work, nor in what proportion these will be needed in the two currencies. Table 1 above gives an approximate idea of these requirements as visualized by the Director-General and on this basis, the interest payable.

(33) The Commission was informed that these calculations were based on estimated rates of 5% interest for loans in Egyptian pounds and 6.5% for loans in a convertible currency. This information regarding rates was necessarily to be treated as pessimistic as the rates pertaining at the actual time of borrowing and thereafter were difficult to estimate, and in the case of convertible currencies the rate was primarily applicable to medium-term loans and it might be possible to get reduced rates through negotiation. The Director-General undertook to pursue negotiations with bankers in order to replace medium-term loans by long-term loans at more favourable interest rates and expressed the hope that this might be achieved within the next two years. Some members felt surprise that, whereas reference had been made to moderate rates of interest, the rates actually involved might be as much as 5% or even 6.5%. As shown in paragraph (24), the total estimated charge to Unesco's Regular budget would be \$42,000,000 (capital repayments : \$30,500,000; interest: \$11,500,000).

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS

(34) Table 2 below gives an approximation of the balances in respect of total indebtedness and the interest outstanding at various dates.

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS OF BANKERS' ADVANCES TO BE CHARGED TO THE UNESCO BUDGET

(35) Table 1 above shows the repayments for each year, up to 1985, of both capital and interest on bankers' advances. It was stressed that this

1. Report of the second session of the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, document 61 EX/13, Annex I, Section V.e.

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TABLE 2

Year	Net indebtedness /1 at end of calendar year	Expenditure from Regular budget	
		Interest	Capital repayment
	\$	\$	\$
1963	12 000 000	Nil	Nil
1964	14 500 000	725 000	Nil
1967	18 500 000	850 000	2 900 000
1970	17 000 000	875 000	1 200 000
1975	9 500 000	600 000	1 500 000
1977	6 500 000	400 000	1 500 000
1980	2 500 000	200 500	1 200 000
1983	300 000	35 000	300 000

1. i. e. after deducting the capital repayments made before the date in question.

table assumes certain hypotheses which are set out in paragraph (27). The total of the capital and interest represents also the estimated charge on Unesco's Regular budget for each year, subject to what has been stated in paragraph (23) above with regard to the basis of contributions. If voluntary contributions exceed Unesco's annual commitment the interest payable and Unesco's future liability will be simultaneously reduced.

(36) The Director-General reported that it would not be necessary to draw on the Working Capital Fund in respect of any of these commitments, but that should unexpected circumstances arise then the matter would be referred to the General Conference.

PROVISION FOR CONTINGENCIES

(37) In reply to a question, the Director-General stated that the contract for the engineering work included a reserve of \$5,500,000 for contingencies, which represented 12% of the total

amount of the estimate and that Unesco would not be expected to meet any additional unforeseen expenditures. In this respect he stated that Unesco would not be a party to the contract between the United Arab Republic and the contractors. Unesco's commitments would be : first a contractual obligation to make available to the Government of the United Arab Republic sums not exceeding \$30,500,000 ; and second, the resulting contractual obligations with the banks to repay the loans made to provide these sums, and to make the corresponding interest payments.

EXPENDITURE LEVELS IN 1963-1964

(38) Although Table 1 above shows that \$700,000 might be required in 1964, the Director-General informed the Commission that this amount would not be a charge on the Regular budget for 1963-64. This sum would be provided from voluntary contributions of Member States.

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INTRODUCTION

(39) The Director-General attended meetings when his other duties permitted. At all other meetings he was represented by Mr. Roseman, Assistant Director-General.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Item 26. Financial statements

(40) The Commission began consideration of this item by hearing a statement by the External Auditor of the Organization, Sir Edmund Compton. The External Auditor had found the accounting standards of the Organization to be very satisfactory. He stated that the past weakness, due to lack of staff, in the internal audit arrangements had been remedied and an improved system of inventory control for equipment away from Headquarters was being put into effect.

Item 26.1. Financial Report and Statements for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1960 and Report of the External Auditor (12 C/ADM/23 and 12 C/ADM/3)

(41) The Commission unanimously approved draft resolution 21.1 related to this item contained in document 12 C/ADM/23 and recommends it for approval by the General Conference.

Item 26.2. Financial Report and Statements for the year ended 31 December 1961 and Report of the External Auditor (12 C/ADM/4 and 12 C/ADM/23); Construction of the Permanent Headquarters : final statement of costs (12 C/ADM/4 Add. 1)

(42) The draft resolution 21.2 contained in document 12 C/ADM/23 was approved by the Commission by 38 votes for, none against and 6 abstentions. The text is recommended for adoption by the General Conference.

(43) The Commission examined the report contained in document 12 C/ADM/4 Add. 1 and decided by 44 votes in favour, none against and one abstention to recommend to the General Conference resolution 22.

Item 26.3. Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the tenth financial period (1960) (12 C/ADM/5 and 12 C/ADM/23)

(44) The Commission unanimously recommends resolution 23. 1 (contained in document

12 C/ADM/23) for the approval of the General Conference.

Item 26.4. Auditor's Report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance funds allocated to Unesco for the year ended 31 December 1961 (12 C/ADM/6 and 12 C/ADM/23)

(45) The Commission unanimously recommends resolution 23.2 (contained in document 12 C/ADM/23) for the approval of the General Conference.

Item 26.5. Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1960 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency (12 C/ADM/7 and 12 C/ADM/23)

(46) The Commission unanimously recommends resolution 24.1 (contained in document 12 C/ADM/23) for the approval of the General Conference.

Item 26.6. Auditor's Report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1961 f o r has been designated as the Executing Agency (12 C/ADM/8 and 12 C/ADM/23)

(47) The Commission unanimously recommends resolution 24.2 (contained in document 12 C/ADM/23) for the approval of the General Conference.

Item 25. Amendments to the Financial Regulations concerning the presentation of budget estimates (12 C/ADM/2; 12 C/ADM/2 Add.; 12 C/ADM/25)

(48) The Commission considered this item on the basis of a report of the Legal Committee (12 C/ADM/25) which was presented to the Commission by the Rapporteur of that Committee, Mr. Baugniet (Belgium). The Commission took note of the report of the Legal Committee and decided unanimously to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the revised texts of the Financial Regulations as set out in Annex I and Annex-11 of document 12 C/ADM/25. The texts proposed for approval of the Conference appear in resolution 15.

Item 28. Administration of the Working Capital Fund (12 C/ADM/10; 12 C/DR/131)

(49) Mr. Roseman, Assistant Director-General, introduced document 12 C/ADM/10.

(50) An amendment to paragraph (c) of the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/ADM/10, proposed by the delegate of Switzerland was

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approved without objection. Another amendment (12 C/DR/131) to paragraph (c) (ii) submitted jointly by the delegations of Australia and Switzerland was adopted by 24 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions.'

(51) The Commission also adopted, by 23 votes in favour, 6 against and 3 abstentions, an amendment to paragraph (d) moved by the delegate of Switzerland. Paragraph (d) as amended was then adopted by 26 votes in favour and 6 against.

(52) Resolution 25 contained in document 12 C/ADM/10, as amended, was approved by 28 votes in favour and 6 against for adoption by the General Conference.

Item 27.1. Scale of contributions: contribution of Algeria (12 C/ADM/9 , Part I, Add. 1)

(53) The draft resolution in document 12 C/ADM/9 Part I, Add. 1 was unanimously recommended for approval by the General Conference. This text is to be added to resolution .18 which figures under item 27.1 of the Agenda in document 12 C/14 (already adopted by the General Conference).

STAFF AND SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS

Item 29.1. Geographical distribution of the staff: report by the Director-General (12 C/ADM/11 and Add. ; 12 C/DR/1 Rev. 2 ; 12 C/DR/79; 12 C/DR/88; 12 C/DR/100)

(54) The Commission heard a statement by the Director-General on the question of geographical distribution of staff. The delegates of Sweden, Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted draft amendments to the resolution proposed in document 12 C/ADM/11. At the suggestion of the Chairman a drafting party consisting of the delegates of Argentina, Dahomey, India, Madagascar, the Philippines, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics met to formulate a resolution that would be acceptable to most members. The drafting party, under the chairmanship of the delegate of India, produced 12 C/DR/ 100 for consideration by the Commission. After hearing comments by the Director-General the delegate of India proposed one amendment to 12 C/DR/100 - the replacing of the words "to cease in so far as this is possible recruiting" in the fourth paragraph by the words "not to recruit, in so far as possible". With this amendment the Commission approved unanimously but for one abstention, 12 C/DR/100 (resolution 26) which it recommends for adoption by the General Conference. It also took note of documents 12 C/ADM/11 and Addendum.

Item 29.2. Appointment, training and promotion of staff: report by the Director-General (12C/ADM/12; 12 C/ADM/12 Add.; 12 C/ADM/12 Corr. 1)

(55) The Commission took note of the information contained in paragraphs 1 to 13 of document 12 C/ADM/12 and considered the draft resolution presented by the Executive Board in document 12 C/ADM/12 Corr. 1.

(56) One member presented an amendment to that draft resolution, proposing to defer to the end of 1964 the programme of recruitment and training of probationers for some P-1/P-2 posts and requesting the Director-General to submit his recommendations on this question to the next session of the General Conference. On the request of another member and in view of the fact that many members of the Commission felt that not enough time had elapsed to permit an adequate evaluation of the results of the experiment, the amendment was withdrawn.

(57) Another amendment proposed by the delegate of the Philippines to add, after the paragraph beginning with the words "Noting also", a paragraph reading as follows : "Recalling that the Director-General is bound, subject to the maintenance of the same standards, to appoint persons to the professional and higher categories on as wide a geographical basis as possible", was adopted without objection.

(58) The Commission then decided, by 31 votes in favour, none against, and 4 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference, the adoption of resolution 27.

Item 29.3. Administrative Tribunal: extension of period of jurisdiction (12 C/ADM/13)

(59) The Commission considered draft resolution 32 in paragraph 4 of document 12 C/ADM/13, and decided without opposition to recommend its approval to the General Conference.

(60) Mr. Roseman, Assistant Director-General, informed the Commission that, at the request of the Staff Association, the Director-General would study the possibility of recognizing also the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal with respect to cases arising under Staff Regulation 11.2 when the staff members concerned are stationed closer to New York than to Geneva. Some delegates, while not opposing such a study, drew attention to the danger of conflicting rulings which might follow from the institution of parallel tribunals.

Item 29.4. Salaries and allowances: report by the Director-General (12 C/ADM/14 and Add., 12 C/ADM/14 Corr.)

(61) The Commission divided discussion of this item to correspond to the four main parts of

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document 12 C/ADM/14. During its discussions the Commission heard statements from Mr. Roseman, Assistant Director-General, and the President of the Staff Association.

(a) Salaries of staff in the General Service Category

(62) Discussion centred on the draft resolution in document 12 C/ADM/14 Corr. Amendments to this resolution proposed by the delegates of Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were adopted. The preamble to the resolution and paragraph (a) were then adopted by 51 votes in favour, 2 against and 1 abstention while the remainder of the resolution was adopted unanimously. The Commission then recommended unanimously to the General Conference that it adopt resolution 29.1.

(b) Salaries and allowances for staff in the Professional Category and above

(63) An amendment proposed by the delegate of Switzerland to the draft resolution in document 12 C/ADM/14, paragraph 43, requesting the Director-General to report changes in the classification of the Organization's Headquarters for salary adjustment purposes to the Executive Board was adopted by 22 votes in favour, 4 against and 2 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was then adopted by 26 votes in favour, 6 against and no abstentions. The Commission recommends that the General Conference approve resolution 29.2.

(c) Education grants

(64) The Commission took note of paragraph 44 of document 12 C/ADM/14.

(d) Housing loans

(65) A proposal by the delegate of Madagascar to add a paragraph 5 (iii) to the draft resolution in paragraph 48 of document 12 C/ADM/14 was approved by 21 votes for, 9 against and 10 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was then approved by 36 votes in favour, none against and 10 abstentions. The Commission recommends for approval by the General Conference resolution 29.3.

Item 29.5. Report on the improvement of procedures and staff utilization (12 C/ADM/15, 12 C/DR/74, 12 C/DR/63 Rev. 1)

(66) After a general discussion the Commission considered the draft resolution contained in 12 C/ADM/15, paragraph 28, and a proposed amendment to that resolution (12 C/DR/74) presented by the delegation of Switzerland. The delegation

of the United States of America which had presented 12 C/DR/63 in replacement of the draft resolution in paragraph 28 of 12 C/ADM/15 decided, after the General Committee had agreed to receive a resolution of this kind but in revised form, to revise 12 C/DR/63. The revised text (12 C/DR/63 Rev. 1) was presented as an additional resolution and not to replace the resolution in 12 C/ADM/15 (see paragraphs (68) to (70) below).

(67) The Commission considered the draft resolution in paragraph 28 of 12 C/ADM/15, together with an amendment to that resolution (12 C/DR/74) presented by the delegation of Switzerland. Draft resolution 12 C/DR/74 which called for a detailed study of the Headquarters costs of extra-budgetary programmes was approved by 44 votes in favour, 1 against and no abstentions. It was agreed, on the proposal of the delegate of the United Kingdom, that the study should be undertaken in liaison with other Specialized Agencies and that the results should be made available to those agencies. The Commission then approved the resolution contained in 12 C/ADM/15, paragraph 28, as amended by 12 C/DR/74 by 46 votes in favour, 1 against and no abstentions. The text of resolution 30.1 is recommended for the approval of the General Conference.

(68) The Commission then considered 12 C/DR/63 Rev. 1. Several amendments were suggested to this resolution, but these were withdrawn when the delegate of the United States of America agreed to make the following changes in sub-paragraph (a) of the resolution: the word "organization" was replaced by "secretariat"; the words "general management and fiscal management" were replaced by the words "and management".

(69) This draft resolution, which calls for the services of outside experts, would require expenditure not now foreseen in the budget. In accordance with Article 13.1 of the Financial Regulations, a report from the Director-General on the administrative and financial implications of the proposal was required before the Commission could decide. Mr. Roseman, Assistant Director-General reported that although the scope of the study and the number of outside experts to be engaged had not been specified in 12 C/DR/63 Rev. 1, he estimated its cost roughly at \$50,000. This sum was not available in Part III of the budget and might possibly have to be transferred, with the approval of the Executive Board, from Part II. Mr. Roseman estimated that the study would occupy the staff of the Management Division fully for a period of six months. On the question of the cost of the study the opinion was expressed that to carry out the study fully would cost more than \$50,000. A suggestion was made that the cost could be reduced if members of the Executive

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Board or permanent delegates stationed in Paris were used as experts. However, at the proposal of the delegate of the United States of America this suggestion was not included in the resolution.

(70) 12 C/DR/63 Rev. 1 was then recommended for approval by the General Conference by 29 votes in favour, 17 against and 12 abstentions (see resolution 30.2).

Item 29.6. Amendments made by the Director-General to the Staff Rules (12 C/ADM/16)

(71) The Commission divided the discussion of this document into two parts :

(a) Proposed amendment to the Staff Regulations

(72) Having examined paragraphs 2 and 3 of the document the Commission decided by 34 votes in favour, none against and six abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference approve resolution 28.

(b) Amendments to Staff Rules

(73) The Commission noted the amendments to Staff Rules shown in Annex I of document 12 C/ADM/16.

Item 29.7. Report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and on the desirability of introducing a staff assessment plan (12 C/ADM/17)

(74) The Commission took note of document 12 C/ADM/17 and recommended without objection that draft resolution 34.1 in paragraph 7 of that document be approved by the General Conference.

Item 29.8. Draft amendment to paragraph 2 of the Statutes of the Appeals Board (12 C/ADM/22, 12 C/DR/98)

(75) A proposal by the delegate of Switzerland (12 C/DR/98) to amend the draft resolution in paragraph 3 of document 12 C/ADM/22 by providing elections every four instead of two years for members of the panel of the Appeals Board was adopted unanimously. The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 31 in paragraph 3 of 12 C/ADM/22.

Item 30.1. Report on the Medical Benefits Fund and on its extension to cover retired staff members (12 C/ADM/18)

(76) A proposal of the delegate of Belgium to add the words "and until further notice" after the words "1 January 1963" in draft resolution A of

document 12 C/ADM/18, and to delete the last paragraph, was approved. The Commission then recommended by 41 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 33: 1 as amended.

(77) The Commission then considered draft resolution B in document 12 C/ADM/18. After adding the words "and until further notice" after "1963 and 1964" the Commission recommended by 41 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions that the Conference adopt resolution 33.2.

Item 30.2. Election of representatives of Member States to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for 1963-1964 (12 C/ADM/19)

(78) The Commission recommended without objection that the General Conference adopt resolution 34. 2.

CONSIDERATION OF PARTS I, III, IV AND ANNEX I OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1963-1964

(79) The Commission noted that the budget provisions it approved for the various parts of the budget would, when they were included by the Commission in the appropriation table, be modified to reflect the distribution among the appropriation lines of the funds required to implement the decision of the Executive Board at its 63rd session to place staff at Headquarters in class 4 of the post adjustment system, and of the sums resulting from the adoption of the draft resolution under item 29.4 of the Agenda, concerning salaries of the staff in the General Service Category. The cost involved will be absorbed within the budget voted by the General Conference.

Item 18.1. Part I: General Policy (12 C/5, 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. , 12 C/6, 12 C/DR/101, 12 C/ADM/28, 12 C/ADM/28 Add. 1).

(80) The Commission divided the discussion of this item into two parts :

(a) Chapter 1. General Conference

(81) The Commission examined the proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. , paragraphs 2 to 11, and the recommendation of the Executive Board (12 C/6, paragraph 21). The delegate from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a draft resolution (12 C/DR/101) recommending that the budget estimates for Chapter 1 of Part I of the budget be fixed, for 1963-1964, at the same level as for 1961-1962. He accepted an amendment presented by the delegate from Madagascar to fix these estimates at \$800,000, which is \$119,114 less than

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the estimates proposed in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. , paragraph 2. The Commission then decided by 41 votes in favour, 9 against and 7 abstentions , to adopt this proposal as amended on the understanding that the reduction should be made primarily in the language and document services (see paragraph (99) below).

(82) The Commission noted paragraphs 3 to 11 of Part I of document 12 C/5, bearing in mind the changes resulting from the adoption of the preceding resolution,

(b) Chapter 2. Executive Board

(83) The proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr., paragraphs 12 to 24 were examined, together with the recommendation of the Executive Board in document 12 C/ 5, paragraph 22. The Commission decided by 46 votes in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions that, as recommended by the Board, the budget should be revised on the assumption that the sessions of the Executive Board in 1963-1964 would total 132 days as against 148 days foreseen in document 12 C/5, the resulting savings being estimated at \$24,976. On the other hand, the Commission agreed that the fact that the General Conference had increased the membership of the Executive Board from 24 to 30 would result in an increase of the budget provisions by \$33,472, as indicated by the Board in its recommendation contained in document 12 C/6, paragraph 22. The delegate from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested that a reduction of \$70,000 should be made in the language and document services.

(84) As a result of the foregoing, the Commission decided, by 32 votes in favour, 8 against and 7 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference fix the total budget provision for 1963-1964 of Chapter 2 of Part I of the budget at \$713,657, it being understood that this amount takes into account a reduction of \$40,000 in the provision for language and document services.

(85) The Commission noted paragraphs 13 to 24 of Part I, bearing in mind the changes stated above in the budget figures.

(86) As a result of the Commission's decisions regarding Chapters 1 and 2 of Part I of the budget, the total budget estimates recommended for Part I, for 1963-1964, is fixed at \$1,513,657, which is \$150,618 less than the estimates shown in paragraph 1 of document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.

(87) The Commission later examined a note presented by the Director-General on the effects of the reductions in Part I of the budget, proposed by the Commission. It also considered the text (12 C/ADM/28 Add. I), submitted by the Director-General, of a guide to a draft resolution, which might serve as a basis for the decisions to be made by the Commission as a result of its examination of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(88) The proposal set out in paragraph 2 of document 12 C/ADM/28 to suspend the application to the verbatim reports of the plenary meetings at the twelfth session of the General Conference, of Rules 55.1 and 59.2 of its Rules of Procedure, was adopted unanimously, thereby fulfilling the requirement of a two-thirds majority foreseen in Rules 81(f) and 108 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(89) The Commission rejected by 8 votes in favour, 30 against and 2 abstentions, a proposal to adopt the savings suggested in paragraph 2(a) of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(90) A proposal to accept, with slight amendments, the savings suggested in paragraph 2(b) of document 12 C/ADM/28, was adopted unanimously.

(91) Having been informed that the Reports Committee had decided to recommend to the General Conference no longer to translate, print or mimeograph reports of Member States, the Commission decided, by 31 votes in favour, 1 against and 2 abstentions, to accept the savings suggested in paragraph 3 of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(92) The Commission then decided unanimously to accept the savings suggested in paragraph (a) of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(93) It was agreed not to accept the savings suggested in paragraph 4(b) of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(94) The Commission decided unanimously not to accept the savings suggested in paragraph 5 of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(95) The delegate of the United Kingdom, who had opposed the suppression of the "Journal of the General Conference", suggested that it would be less prejudicial to the work of the Conference to suppress the "General Conference Handbook" for reasons of economy. The first issue of the "Journal" could contain the more important general information now included in the "Handbook". The Commission accepted this proposal by 33 votes in favour, 3 against and 3 abstentions, thus realizing a saving of \$5,000.

(96) With regard to paragraph 6 of document 12 C/ADM/28, the Commission adopted by 32 votes in favour, none against and 1 abstention, a proposal made by the delegate of the United Kingdom.

(97) The Commission decided not to consider the suggestion in paragraph 7 of document 12 C/ADM/28.

(98) The Commission felt that it was the prerogative of the Executive Board itself to decide how to effect the economy of \$40,000 in the language and document services for the Board, and therefore decided not to consider paragraphs 9 and 10 of 12 C/ADM/28.

(99) At the close of the debate, the Commission decided unanimously to recommend to the General Conference to adopt a draft resolution embodying the above decisions and proposals made by the delegates of Belgium, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and a joint proposal presented by the delegates of

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Madagascar and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see resolution 9. 3).

(100) The measures recommended in paragraph 4 of the above resolution will result in an economy of \$113,300 compared to the overall reductions of \$119,114 recommended by the Commission (paragraph 46). The Director-General agreed that the balance of \$5,814 would be provided by applying the decisions set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the resolution.

Item 18.2. Part III: General Administration (12 C/5, 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., 12 C/6)

(101) The Commission first held a general discussion on this item. A proposal by the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to maintain in 1963-1964 the budget provisions of Part III at the level of the actual expenditures incurred for that part in 1961-1962 was lost by 8 votes in favour, 36 against and 3 abstentions.

(102) The Commission then examined Part III of the budget, chapter by chapter.

(a) Chapter 1. Office of the Director-General

(103) The Commission heard a statement by the Director-General who explained that the proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. were based on the structure of the Office of the Director-General as it had existed in 1961-1962 and that the only changes shown related to the budget estimates which had been revised as a result of the decisions made by the Executive Board regarding salary adjustments. The Director-General wished to give more thought to the question of structure on which he intended to consult the Executive Board at its Spring 1963 session. However, he informed the Commission that he was proposing to reduce the budget provision shown under Regular programme in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., paragraph 4, from \$1,325,331 to \$1,286,356, thereby making a reduction of \$38,975 instead of the reduction of \$28,575 which he had proposed in the Annex to document 12 C/6. The Director-General indicated that the new structure of the Office of the Director-General could more or less be accommodated within the budget provision of \$1,286,356 which he had proposed, including the increase due to the change in the terms of the Director-General's contract.

(104) The proposal to fix the budget provision for Chapter 1 of Part III (Regular programme) for 1963-1964 at \$1,286,356 was moved by the delegate of Belgium, and unanimously approved by the Commission, which also noted paragraphs 5 to 13 of Part III of document 12 C/5.

(b) Chapter 2. Bureau of Programme and Budget

(105) The proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., paragraphs 14

to 24 were examined by the Commission, together with the recommendation made by the Executive Board in paragraph 183 of document 12 C/6.

(106) The Commission decided to fix at \$329,313 the budget provision for Chapter 2 of Part III, that is the amount of \$330,709 shown in paragraph 14 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., less a reduction of \$1,396 as proposed by the Director-General in the Annex to 12 C/6. The Commission also noted paragraphs 15 to 24 of Part III of 12 C/5.

(c) Chapter 3. Bureau of the Comptroller

(107) The Commission examined the proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr. as well as the recommendation made by the Executive Board in paragraph 184 of document 12 C/6.

(108) The Commission then decided to fix at \$811,988 the budget provision for Chapter 3 of Part III, which represents the amount of \$814,088 shown in paragraph 25 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. less a reduction of \$2,100 as proposed by the Director General in the Annex to 12 C/6. It then noted paragraphs 26 to 36 of Part III of 12 C/5.

(d) Chapter 4. Bureau of Personnel

(109) The proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr. were examined together with the recommendation made by the Executive Board in paragraph 185 of document 12 C/6.

(110) The Commission approved the recommendation of the Board to transfer to Part II of the budget the resolution 4. 01 (document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.). Consequently, it was noted that this resolution would be examined by the Programme Commission.

(111) Mr. Roseman, Assistant Director-General, answering questions raised by various members, informed the Commission of the Director-General's intention to reorganize the Bureau of Personnel which will probably have two assistant-chiefs, one to be responsible for recruitment and administration of Headquarters staff and the other for recruitment and administration of Field staff.

(112) The Commission then decided to fix at \$797,713 the budget provisions for Chapter 4 of Part III, which is equivalent to the amount of \$799,713 shown in paragraph 37 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., less a reduction of \$2,000, as proposed by the Director-General in the Annex to 12 C/6. It noted paragraphs 38 to 48 of Part III of 12 C/5.

(e) Chapter 5. Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services

(113) The Commission examined the proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and Add. and Corr.

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paragraphs 49 to 60, as well as the recommendation made by the Executive Board in document 12 C/6, paragraph 186.

(114) The Commission decided to fix at \$920,498 the budget provisions for Chapter 5 of Part III, which represents a reduction of \$6,445, as proposed by the Director-General in the Annex to 12 C/6, on the amount of \$926,943 shown in paragraph 49 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. ; it noted paragraphs 50 to 60 of Part III of 12 C/5.

(115) The Commission then decided by 34 votes in favour, 8 against and no abstentions, to recommend the figure of \$4,145,868 as the total budget provision for Part III (Chapters 1 to 5) of the budget for 1963-1964. This represents a reduction of \$50,916 on the amount proposed in paragraph 1 of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.

Item 18.3. Part IV: Common Services (12 C/5; 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. , 12 C/6)

(116) The Commission divided its examination of Part IV of the Budget into three parts :

(a) Items 1 to 7, and 10 to 12 of the table contained in paragraph 13 of document 12 C/5 (all Common Service charges except Staff Training and Welfare Programme, and insurance and bank charges)

(117) The proposals contained in documents 12 C/5 and 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., paragraphs 1 to 26, were examined by the Commission, together with the recommendation made by the Executive Board in paragraph 187 of document 12 C/6 and the possible reductions of \$170,119 indicated in the Annex to this document. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed to make an additional reduction of \$60,000 on items 1. 1 - Stationery and office supplies (\$40,000) and 12 - Removal cost (\$20,000). The proposal was defeated by 12 votes in favour, 14 against and 11 abstentions. The Commission then decided, by 29 votes in favour, 5 against and 1 abstention, to approve the Director-General's proposal to reduce the budget provisions for Part IV by \$170,119, as shown in the Annex to document 12 C/6, less \$10,000 for communications, supplies and materials if the Programme Commission decides to maintain "Unesco Features", in which case the net reduction would be \$160,119.

(b) Item 8. Staff Training and Welfare Programme

(118) The Commission approved unanimously the Director-General's proposals regarding this item, contained in document 12 C/5, paragraph 13, item 8, as amended in respect of the reduction by \$37,500 proposed in the Annex to document 12 C/6 and which is part of the total reduction of \$170,119 referred to in paragraph (117) above.

(c) Item 9. Insurance and bank charges

(119) The Commission decided, by 31 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions, to approve the recommendation of the Executive Board, contained in document 12 C/6, paragraph 187, that the Organization should continue to purchase commercial insurance against accidental death and permanent disability and that a sum of \$40,000 should be included in Part IV of the budget in order to provide for the premium required.

(120) As a result of its examination of all the items of Part IV, the Commission decided by 27 votes in favour, 7 against and 3 abstentions, to recommend to fix at \$3,639,325 the total budget provision of Part IV for 1963-1964, subject to an additional reduction of \$10,000 for postage, if the Programme Commission approves the proposed discontinuation of "Unesco Features".

(121) The Commission noted paragraphs 2 to 26 of document 12 C/5, bearing in mind the preceding decisions.

Item 18.5. Annex I: Documents and Publications Services (12 C/5, 12 C/5 Add. and Corr.)

(122) In the course of a detailed examination of Annex I to the budget, the delegate of Australia made a proposal regarding the total amount to be expended for 1963-1964 for documents and publications services. It was decided that this proposal would be examined by the Commission together with the Appropriation Resolution for 1963-1964 (see below, paragraph (179)).

(123) The Commission noted Annex I to document 12 C/5.

METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

Item 20.1. Report by the Executive Board on the constitutional responsibilities of the Organization and on the relationship between the General Conference, the Executive Board and the Secretariat (12C/ADM/26, 12C/19, 12 C/DRi66, 12 C/DR/94, 12 C/ADM/DR. 1, 12 C/ADM/DR. 2, 12 C/DR/153)

(124) The Commission decided, as recommended by the Executive Board, to establish a Working Party to assist it in preparing recommendations on this item of the Agenda. However, to enable the Working Party to concentrate on a number of questions of major importance, the Commission decided itself to consider certain items in the report of the Executive Board (12 C/19) and to refer to the Working Party only those questions that the Commission could not itself settle because their complexity made discussion in a smaller group desirable or because the Commission did not have the necessary time. The Commission decided that the mandate of its Working Party would be as follows;

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- (a) Study and report to the Administrative Commission on the practical steps necessary to enable the various organs of Unesco to carry out more effectively the functions and responsibilities that are proper to them in view to the great increase in the volume of the Organization's activities.
- (b) Study and report on those recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 12 C/19 that the Commission decided to refer to the Working Party.

(125) The Working Party reported to the Administrative Commission in document 12 C/ADM/26. This document which was noted by the Commission gives the composition of the Working Party, its officers and its recommendations. These recommendations as approved by the Commission and the Commission's own recommendations on item 20.1 of its Agenda are set out below under three main headings :

- A. Report on the Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in paragraph 11 of 12 C/19;
- B. Other suggestions of the Administrative Commission ;
- C. Study in 1963-1964 of the functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco.

A. Report on Recommendations of the Executive Board contained in paragraph 11 of 12 C/19

(126) In paragraph 11 of 12 C/19, the Executive Board made a series of recommendations related to item 20.1 of the Agenda. Some of these recommendations were considered by the Commission itself, others were referred to the Working Party of the Commission, and still others were referred by the General Committee of the Conference to the Programme Commission for advice. Time did not permit these various bodies to consider all of the Executive Board's recommendations. Those that were not considered are recommended for inclusion in the detailed study proposed to begin in 1963 ; those that were considered are reported on in paragraphs (127) to (134) below and incorporated when appropriate in the draft resolution on this item.

(127) Frequency of sessions of the General Conference (point 5.1.1 of paragraph 11 of 12 C/19). The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Board and recommends unanimously resolution 10 for the approval of the General Conference.

(128) Two-year time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget (point 5.1.2 of paragraph 11 of 12 C/19). (See also paragraph 132). The Commission examined the time-table proposed by its Working Party in document 12 C/ADM/26, particularly the resolution in paragraph 36 of that document. In approving this resolution

the Commission clearly understood that the phrase "and taking into consideration the budget ceiling recommended by the Executive Board" under the date of 15 April in the resolution below did not in any way, bind the Director-General. The Commission recommended by 32 votes in favour, 1 against and 1 abstention that the General Conference adopt resolution 11.1.

(129) Travel expenses of delegates for the General Conference (point 5.1.6, paragraph 11 of 12 C/19). The Commission decided by 34 votes in favour, 6 against and 12 abstentions to recommend (upon the suggestion of the delegate of Jordan), for budgetary reasons, that the General Conference defer consideration of this question to its thirteenth session. It has therefore been added to the list of items to be studied in 1963-1964.

(130) Documents (point 5.1.9 of paragraph 11 of document 12 C/19). The Commission endorsed the main lines of the Executive Board's recommendations but considered that the study proposed for 1963-1964 should lead to additional practical proposals for reducing documentation. The Commission considered the problem of how to enable the General Conference to avoid having to consider draft resolutions submitted after the deadlines prescribed in the Rules of Procedure (particularly Rule 78, paragraph 2), thereby eliminating the expense of translating and reproducing these resolutions. The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 11.2.

(131) Reports of Legal Committee (point 5.1.10, paragraph (i) of paragraph 11 of 12 C/19). The Commission endorsed the proposal of the Executive Board that the Legal Committee of the General Conference submit its reports direct to a plenary meeting, or direct to the organ of the General Conference which sought its advice.

(132) The Commission considered that no action was required on the following recommendations, as they had already been put into effect :

- 5.1. 7 Time-limit on speeches
- 5.2.1 Size of the Executive Board.

(133) Composition of the Executive Board (point 5.2.2 of paragraph 11 of 12 C/19). The Commission attached importance to this question and recommended by 30 votes in favour, 2 against and 4 abstentions resolution 12 for the approval of the General Conference.

(134) The following recommendations of the Executive Board in 12 C/19 could not be considered for lack of time; it is recommended that they be included as questions to be studied in 1963-1964 (see resolution in paragraph (143)) :

- 5.1.3 Suggestions for future programmes
- 5.1.4 Form and content of the draft programme and budget : work plans (including 12 C/DR / 94)
5. 1.5 Method of associating best professional advice with the preparation and discussion of programmes

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5. 1. 8 Organ to deal with draft resolutions
5. 2. 6 Financial questions.

B. Other suggestions presented to the Administrative Commission and its Working Party and observations of some members

(135) In this section proposals are made which the Commission feels might improve the functioning of the various organs of Unesco. These proposals are intended for the guidance of the Executive Board and the Director-General and are also to be taken into account in the study proposed for 1963-1964.

(136) The Programme Commission was considered to be the organ of the Conference with the heaviest workload ; consequently any reduction or redistribution of its tasks might enable the Conference to complete its agenda in a shorter time. It was therefore suggested, to replace the Programme Commission by two or three Commissions which would divide among them responsibility for reviewing the proposed programme and reporting thereon to the General Conference direct. However, the fear was expressed that this proposal might prevent members with small delegations from being represented at all meetings of such Commissions.

(137) The general debate on the report of the Director-General in plenary session was considered by some members to take too much time to the detriment of other business of the Conference. Other members felt that the generaldebate was essential as it provided the only opportunity for many Member States to express themselves on the general policy of the Organization. It was suggested that while recognizing the importance of the general debate, it could be restricted to comments directly related to the report of the Director-General, and that as a result of this restriction the time allowed could be reduced ; statements by a Member State on its own activities in Unesco's fields could be included in its written report. Other members expressed their disagreement with this proposal.

(138) The number of items on the Agenda of the Conference and their complexity determine the length and nature of the session. The Commission recommends that only essential items be included on the Agenda and that those included be well defined and clearly limited in scope. To this end it is suggested that the rules for placing items on the agenda be studied to determine whether they should be revised.

(139) The Commissions of the Conference cannot begin to function effectively until the provisional budget ceiling has been fixed. The Commission therefore suggests that the budget level be voted not later than the third or fourth day of the Conference. It was also suggested, in order to maintain a serene atmosphere and thus facilitate

the work of the General Conference, that all elections should be disposed of in the first week of the General Conference.

(140) Two-year time-table. The following suggestions relate more particularly to the two-year time-table for the preparation of the programme and budget and the form of the summary preliminary draft programme and budget (see also in this connexion paragraph (128)) :

First year

- (a) The Director-General could begin preliminary work on the formulation of the programme and budget before he receives the proposals of Member States on 1 June, but full latitude should remain for incorporating proposals of Member States.
- (b) Member States should be requested in the letter of the Director-General asking them to submit observations and proposals on the summary preliminary draft programme and budget on 1 August of the first year to circulate copies of their observations and proposals to other Member States when they feel this would be useful.
- (c) Member States, although requested to submit observations and proposals on the summary preliminary draft programme and budget in time for them to be considered in October of the first year by the Executive Board, could, if they desired, send additional observations to the Director-General up to the end of that year.
- (d) It was agreed that the summary preliminary draft programme and budget should be short, that it should pose a certain number of questions on general policy, major programme or administrative changes, and that it should provide sufficient detail and budgetary estimates to permit an evaluation by Member States of the programme and budget for each major activity and of the total budget level.

Second year

- (e) The Commission would have preferred an earlier date than September in the second year for the submission of proposals by Member States for amending the programme and budget and for the budget ceiling. However, the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, in Rule 78, paragraph 2, call for such proposals to be submitted up to six weeks before the General Conference. The Commission attaches considerable importance to advancing this date, which would also permit advancing the date of 15 October by which the Executive Board is to prepare recommendations for the General Conference. As a result more time would be available for the examination

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of the proposals of Member States and the efficiency of the General Conference would be substantially improved. Consequently it is suggested that consideration be given in 1963-1964 to changing in good time the Rules of Procedure and other regulations so that these dates may be advanced in the time-table for 1965-1966.

C. Study in 1963-1964 of the functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco

(141) The Commission considered that the study carried out on this question in 1961-1962 by the Executive Board, had attained limited objectives only because the Board had confined itself to recommending changes in procedure and methods of work of the General Conference and the Executive Board without suggesting major changes in the relative functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco. However, the determination of the methods by which the General Conference, the Executive Board and the Secretariat could most effectively carry out their functions is of major importance. The Commission suggests, therefore, in paragraph 143 below, that in 7 963-64 a more comprehensive study be carried out by the Executive Board.

(142) Debate on this item centred on the draft resolution proposed by the Working Party (12 C/ADM/26, paragraph 37). 4 draft resolution suggested as a replacement for the resolution of the Working Party had been presented by the delegation of Iran in 12 G/DR/153. Three other verbal amendments were proposed to the resolution suggested by the Working Party :

- (a) During the discussion the delegates of Madagascar and India withdrew their proposals which were adequately covered by other amendments.
- (b) A proposal of the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the main effect of

which was to have the proposed study carried out by the Executive Board in close consultation with the Director-General instead of by the Director-General was adopted by 16 votes in favour, 11 against and 2 abstentions.

- (c) The last paragraph of 12 C/DR/153 was deleted by the delegate of Iran, the sponsor of the resolution. The resolution was put to the vote and defeated by 1 vote in favour, 21 against and 4 abstentions.
- (d) The delegate of Ecuador pointed out that it was not practical for a Specialized Agency of the United Nations to hold its General Conference at the same time as the General Assembly of the United Nations since this makes it impossible for the Specialized Agency to give effect in due time to recommendations of the General Assembly. Furthermore insufficient time is left for the Secretariat to initiate the execution of the programme approved by the Conference. He proposed that the possibility of changing the date of the Conference should be studied. The Commission suggests that this proposal be borne in mind by the Executive Board when it makes the study referred to in the resolution referred to in the next paragraph.

(143) The resolution of the Working Party as amended by the Commission was recommended for approval by the General Conference by 18 votes in favour, 3 against and 6 abstentions (see resolution 13).

(144) The draft resolutions (12 C/ADM/DR.1 Rev. and 12 C/ADM/DR. 2) which are mentioned in resolution 13 were not discussed nor voted on by the Commission or its Working Party. As, however, they form part of the terms of reference of the proposed study, the Commission decided, on the recommendation of its Working Party, that they should be annexed to this section of the report.

A N N E X

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY SWITZERLAND (12 C/ADM/DR. 1 Rev.)

(Amended in the light of suggestions made by the Working Party of the Administrative Commission set up to consider item 20.1 of the Agenda.)

The General Conference,
Noting with keen satisfaction, the progress made in the work of the Organization since its establishment ,
Considering the ever growing effort required of the Secretariat for the implementation of programmes financed from extra-budgetary resources and the marked development of its

activities in an operational direction,
Conscious that this development must necessarily entail a partial reconversion of the Secretariat to adapt it to the requirements of an operational and essentially dynamic: conception of a great part of its work,
Convinced that Unesco, at this turning point in its history, should take prompt and unhurried steps, before being forced to do so, to study the timing, planning and qualitative selection of its future activities,
Being of the opinion that, for this purpose, a temporary slackening of the rate of expansion of its activities would enable the Secretariat to make an appraisal of the results achieved, to

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adapt its methods and to prepare a programme planned for a longer period.

Authorizes the Director-General to embark, at the beginning of 1963, on a study of the best means of attaining these objectives, which might include :

- (i) A system involving :
 - (a) A temporary slackening of the rate of expansion of activities to coincide with a forthcoming biennial period.
 - (b) The substitution of four-year programmes and budgets for biennial programmes and budgets as from the budgetary period following the biennium envisaged in (a) above.
 - (c) The concomitant modification of both the nature and duration of the biennial sessions of the General Conference; the session responsible for consideration of the four-year programme and budget would be known as a programme session, while the lighter and shorter intermediate session would be known as a supervisory session, and would confine its agenda to making adjustments in the programme and budget of the current four-year period, such adjustments being submitted to it by the Director-General in agreement with the Executive Board.
- (ii) Any other system which offers a similar guarantee of efficiency and saving in time, effort and money, especially as regards the length of the sessions of the governing organs, their methods of work and the amount of documentation required;
- (iii) An estimate of the practical, administrative, financial and other advantages which these reforms might bring ;
- (iv) Determination of any amendments to the Organization's Constitution, Rules of Procedure, etc., which might be required to permit a change-over to a new system ;

Invites the Director-General to submit, during the period 1963-1964, a report on the findings of this study to the Executive Board, which will present them, together with its comments, to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (12 C/ADM/DR. 2)

The General Conference,

Recalling that earlier working parties on the constitutional responsibilities of the Organization have considered that they were barred by their terms of reference from considering basic changes in the relative functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco ;

Believing that the rapid pace of developments and the great increase in the volume of the Organization's activities are such that Unesco cannot afford to defer any longer the exploration in depth of the advisability of such basic changes ;
Decides to request the Executive Board to study and report to the thirteenth session of the General Conference on the advisability of basic changes in the relative functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco and, secondarily, on the practical steps necessary to enable the various organs of Unesco to carry out more effectively the functions and responsibilities that are proper to them, such study to be without limitation as to scope but to include, as a minimum, study of :

1. The best ways and means for Member States to exercise their ultimate responsibility for Unesco's policies, main lines of activity, methods of attack, and the amounts of money they wish to allocate to Unesco as a whole and to the various parts of the programme ;
2. Ways and means of relieving the General Conference of tasks which might better be performed elsewhere, in order to permit the General Conference to arrive more rapidly and more effectively at those decisions which it must take;
3. Ways and means to permit the Executive Board to perform more effectively those functions appropriate to it, including taking necessary action between sessions of the General Conference and surveying the execution of the programme on behalf of the General Conference, in close liaison with the Director-General ;
4. Ways and means to permit the Director-General to handle the day-to-day business of the Organization, with broad but clearly defined authority, without referring minor matters to the Executive Board or to the General Conference.

UNESCOHEADQUARTERS

Item 18.4. Consideration of Part V of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 : Construction of additional Headquarters premises (12 C/5; 12 C/8)

Item 31. Reports of the Headquarters Committee (12 C/ADM/20 ; 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1 ; 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1 Corr.)

Item 32. Report of the Director-General on measures to be taken to meet the Organization's need for additional Headquarters premises (12 C/ADM/21 ; 12 C/ADM/21 Add. 1 ; 12 C/ADM/21 Add. 2; 12 C/ADM/27)

(145) Documents 12 C/ADM/20 (Report of the Headquarters Committee) and 12 C/ADM/20 Add.1 (Supplementary report of the Headquarters Committee) were presented to the Commission by

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Mr. B. J. E. M. de Hoog (Netherlands), Rapporteur of the Headquarters Committee.

(146) The Director-General gave the Commission explanations on the reasons which, in his opinion, justified the project, and informed the Commission on the status of the negotiations with the French Government. He also presented some observations regarding the methods of financing the project.

(147) The Commission then heard a statement by the delegate of France, Mr. P. Delouvrier, Délégué général du Gouvernement au District de Paris. He confirmed that the French Government would put at Unesco's disposal the "terrain Miollis". The delegate of France expressed his Government's satisfaction for the choice of solution B (12 C/ADM/21, paragraph 9 and Annex 2 B) as a medium-term solution. Regarding the long-term solution, he informed the Commission that the French Government would conduct studies in two directions: (a) the possible extension of the "Miollis" area, which would undergo extensive modernization within the next ten years; and (b) consideration of a more ambitious solution which would consist in providing a large site nearby Paris where the French Government would propose to regroup the Headquarters of various international organizations. The latter solution would offer the advantage of giving total freedom to architectural creative imagination. These proposals would be formulated in a specific form before 1966. Referring to the short-term problem, Mr. Delouvrier explained to the Commission that to date the French Government was having great difficulties in authorizing the construction of temporary buildings. He was hoping that it would be possible to find suitable accommodation which might be rented. He was confident that a solution to the problem could be found very shortly. With respect to the eventual refund to Unesco of part of the expenditure of \$140,000 which had been incurred in preparing the fourth building project, Mr. Delouvrier stated that his Government would accept the principle of appointing an expert who would determine what part of that expenditure did actually relate to preparatory work which had been made useless as a result of the French Government's refusal to issue a building permit. Finally, Mr. Delouvrier confirmed that the French Government would guarantee any loans contracted by the Organization for the construction of additional premises, subject to the consequences of any modification in exchange rates.

(148) Answering questions on the financing of the project, the Director-General outlined what would be the alternative solutions to his proposal not to include any appropriation in the 1963-1964 budget and of having recourse instead to loans and to the cash resources of the Organization. At the request of the Commission, these solutions were reported in document 12 C/ADM/27.

(149) After the general debate, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics moved a proposal to postpone to the thirteenth session of the General Conference the consideration of the project to build additional Headquarters premises. This proposal was defeated by 8 votes in favour, 44 against and 4 abstentions.

(150) Upon a proposal by the delegate of the United States of America, the Commission decided by 35 votes in favour, 30 against and 3 abstentions, to refer to the Legal Committee the question whether the adoption of paragraph 17(b) of the resolution contained in document 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1 required a simple majority or a two-thirds majority. This question, which had been submitted to the Legal Committee, was replied to by a letter dated 5 December 1962 addressed to the President of the Administrative Commission by the Secretary of the General Conference, in which it was stated that the General Conference, having received the sixth report of the Legal Committee (12 C/42), had accepted the advice given in paragraph 8 of the said report. The Conference had therefore resolved that a two-thirds majority was necessary for the adoption of paragraph 17 (b) of the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1.

(151) The Commission divided its examination of the resolution proposed by the Headquarters Committee in document 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1, into four parts, corresponding to each of the four sections of the resolution:

I. Medium-term solution

(152) The Commission adopted without objection an amendment proposed to paragraph 6 by the delegate of Madagascar.

(153) A proposal to amend paragraph 10 (b), made by the delegate of Japan was also adopted without objection.

(154) The Commission decided, by 34 votes in favour, 10 against and no abstentions, that the resolution should state in its paragraph 10 (c) that the preliminary plan and estimate should be submitted to the Headquarters Committee for approval, as proposed by the delegate of Argentina.

(155) Another proposal made by the delegate of Argentina, to state in paragraph 10 (d) of the resolution, that the approval required would be from the Headquarters Committee, was defeated by 14 votes in favour, 27 against and 4 abstentions.

(156) The Commission adopted by 29 votes in favour, 6 against and 1 abstention, the preamble and section 1 of the resolution.

II. Financing of the medium-term solution

(157) The delegate of Spain proposed to add, at the end of paragraph 14, the following words:

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"and having been informed by the French Authorities that they could accept the procedure by which an expert appointed by mutual agreement between the Government of France and Unesco, would determine the amount to be refunded". This proposal was rejected by 12 votes in favour, 30 against and 3 abstentions.

(158) Another amendment to paragraph 15 proposed by the delegate of Spain, was approved by 41 votes in favour, none against and 8 abstentions.

(159) The Commission approved by 39 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions, paragraphs 12 to 15 of the draft resolution as amended as a result of the decision referred to in paragraph 22 above.

(160) Paragraph 16 of the resolution was approved by 41 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions.

(161) An amendment to paragraph 17 (a) of the resolution, proposed by the delegate of the Netherlands, was approved without objection.

(162) The delegate of Switzerland presented a draft amendment to paragraph 17(b) (12 G/DR/132) which he withdrew in favour of another amendment moved by the delegate of the United Kingdom, which was adopted by 49 votes in favour, 7 against and 4 abstentions. Paragraph 17 (b) as amended was then adopted by 47 votes in favour, 8 against and 6 abstentions, thus fulfilling the requirement of a two-thirds majority.

(163) Paragraphs 17 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) were adopted by 34 votes in favour, 8 against and 2 abstentions.

III. Short-term solution

(164) An amendment to paragraph 21 (a) proposed by the delegate of the Netherlands was adopted by 35 votes in favour, 6 against and 6 abstentions. Another amendment to paragraph 21 (b) , proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom, was approved without objection.

(165) The Commission adopted section III of the resolution.

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(166) An amendment to paragraph 23 (a) proposed by the delegate of Switzerland, was adopted by 38 votes in favour, none against and 8 abstentions.

(167) The Commission adopted paragraph 23 (b) of the resolution by 39 votes in favour, 17 against and 1 abstention.

(168) The whole draft- resolution 35 contained in document 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1 was approved by 45 votes in favour, 8 against and 6 abstentions, thus fulfilling the requirements of a two-thirds majority.

(169) As a result of the Commission's decision on the above resolution and particularly paragraph

17 01, Part V of the programme and budget - Construction of Additional Headquarters Premises - need not be considered by the General Conference. This disposes of item 18.4 of the Agenda.

(170) The Commission considered a draft resolution (12 G/DR/133) submitted by the delegate of the Netherlands which, after an amendment proposed by the delegate of Madagascar, which was accepted, was approved without objection (see resolution 36).

(171) Terms of reference of the Headquarters Committee. A draft resolution submitted jointly by the delegates of Italy and the Netherlands (12 G/DR/136) was adopted by 36 votes in favour, 8 against and 1 abstention, with an amendment which had been proposed by the delegate of Switzerland (see resolution 37).

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Item 21. Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations (12 C/ADM/1 , 12 C/DR/23 Rev. 2)

(172) Document 12 C/ADM/1 was introduced by Mr. P. Erchov, Assistant Director-General. The Director-General informed the Commission on some technical aspects of the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations. The delegate from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a draft resolution (12 C/DR/23 Rev. 2) requesting the Executive Board to re-examine in 1963 there-quests for admission to consultative relations with Unesco of certain international non-governmental organizations which had not been admitted by the Board in 1961-1962. This draft resolution was rejected by 12 votes in favour, 32 against and 7 abstentions. The Commission noted document 12 C/ADM/1.

UNESCO-ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AGREEMENT

Item 17.1. Proposed Programme and Budget - Education: Chapter 1A. Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America (12 C/5 Add. and Corr., 12 C/DR/78)

(173) The draft resolution presented by the delegation from Cuba, contained in document 12 C/DR/78, had been referred to the Administrative Commission by the General Committee. The delegate from Cuba introduced this resolution by which it was proposed to denounce the agreement existing between Unesco and the Organization of American States since 1950, and to refrain from

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entering into the new agreement approved by the Executive Board at its 61st session. In the course of the debate, the Director-General informed the Commission on the technical aspects of the relationship between Unesco and the

Organization of American States based on these two agreements.

(174) The Commission rejected by 10 votes in favour, 35 against and one abstention, the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/DR/78

FIFTH REPORT

Item 19. Adoption of the draft appropriation resolution and draft appropriation table for the financial period 1963-1964 (12 C/5, 12 C/18, 12 C/DR/141)

(175) The Appropriation Resolution proposed to the General Conference is similar in form to that adopted by the last session with the exception of a new provision for transfers in paragraph I. e. of the resolution and a ceiling on expenditure in respect of documents and publications services (paragraph I. f.).

(176) Section 1 of the Appropriation Resolution, which applies to the Regular programme, was considered first, on the basis of a text presented by the Director-General in document 12 C/18. The appropriation table in 12 C/18 reflects all relevant decisions of the General Conference ; figures for each appropriation line had been adjusted to reflect the redistribution of \$599,000 for salary and allowance increases already approved, as indicated in paragraph (79) above. This redistribution did not, of course, affect the total budget ceiling, which remains at \$39,000,000. At the same time the Commission considered a proposed amendment to the text of the appropriation resolution presented by the delegate of Australia in 12 G/DR/141.

(177) The appropriation table was voted on by parts. The results of the votes were as follows :

(a) Part I : 32 in favour, none against, 8 abstentions.

(b) Part II : adopted unanimously.

(c) Parts III and IV : 31 in favour, none against, 8 abstentions.

(d) The appropriation table as a whole (Parts I, II, III and IV) was then voted and approved by 32 votes in favour, 7 against and 1 abstention, thus fulfilling the requirement of a two-thirds majority.

(178) The Commission then considered paragraph (b) of 12 C/18. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the figure for total assessments on Member States for 1963-1964, which stood at \$38,003,000, was rounded off at \$38,000,000; in compensation the amount estimated for mis-

cellaneous income was increased by \$3,000. The Commission then approved paragraphs (b) and (c) by 32 votes in favour, 7 against and no abstentions.

(179) Paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of 12 C/18 were then considered together with 12 C/DR/141 presented by the delegation of Australia, in which the delegate of Australia proposed that the total expenditure for documents and publications services be limited to \$3,900,000. This figure was arrived at by starting with the original proposal of the Director-General in 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. , and adjusting it for the reductions made by the Administrative Commission and the additions approved by the Programme Commission ; to this had been added a margin for contingencies, particularly for possible increases in wages of about 10%. Upon the suggestion of the delegate of the United Kingdom and with the agreement of the delegate of Australia, the draft resolution was amended to provide that expenditure "shall not exceed \$3,550,000, or such higher figure as the Executive Board may determine in the light of any relevant changes in salaries and allowances". This proposal, which had the effect of eliminating the reserve for contingencies and instead entrusting the Executive Board with the responsibility for approving any expenditure in excess of \$3,550,000, was adopted unanimously. Paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) as amended were then adopted.

(180) Paragraph (g) was adopted unanimously, and by a separate vote paragraph (h) was approved (33 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions).

(181) The Commission then turned to Sections II to V of the Appropriation Resolution, which are contained in document 12 C/5. These sections, which deal with funds outside the Regular budget, were adopted unanimously.

(182) The Commission then, by 31 votes in favour, 7 against and no abstentions, and thus meeting the requirement for a two-thirds majority, recommended that the General Conference adopt the Appropriation Resolution 9.2, thus concluding the work of the Administrative Commission.

III. REPORTS OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE

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FIRST REPORT

(1) The Legal Committee held its first meeting on 12 November 1962. It elected its officers, as follows: Chairman: H.E. Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico); Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Goricar (Yugoslavia); Rapporteur: Mr. Jean Baugniet (Belgium).

Item 23 of the revised agenda. Amendment of Article V of the Constitution and Rules 95 and 95A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (increase in the number of members of the Executive Board)

(2) The Legal Committee considered the proposed amendments to the Constitution submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, advocating an increase in the number of members of the Executive Board (12 C/23).

(3) The Committee noted that, in compliance with Article XIII of the Constitution and with Rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, these proposed amendments had been communicated by the Acting Director-General to Member States and Associate Members at least six months before being submitted to the General Conference for its consideration. The Committee is accordingly of opinion that the General Conference can, if it so desires, proceed to the adoption of these amendments at its present session.

(4) The Committee also considered the changes submitted by Italy and Switzerland to the proposed amendments put forward by those two States (12 C/23 Add.). The Committee noted that, in compliance with Rule 104 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, these changes in the original proposed amendments had been communicated to Member States and Associate Members at least three months before the opening of the session. The Committee is accordingly of opinion that the General Conference can, if it so desires, decide to introduce, at its present session, these substantive changes in the proposed amendments submitted by Italy and Switzerland.

(5) Having considered these various proposals, the Legal Committee came to the conclusion that all the proposals thus submitted fulfilled the necessary legal conditions in regard to form and to substance.

(6) The General Conference is therefore required to take a decision on the question whether the Constitution should be amended to bring the membership of the Executive Board, at present fixed at twenty-four, to: (a) thirty, or (b) twenty-six.

(7) In this connexion, the Committee noted that the Executive Board itself had decided unanimously

in favour of an addition to its membership "to reflect the increase in the number of Member States and in particular to allow new members of the Organisation to be represented" (12 C/19, recommendation 5.2.1). The Legal Committee was also unanimous in considering that an increase in the Board's membership was desirable. During the discussion, some members of the Committee, desirous to make the Executive Board more fully representative and prepared, therefore, to increase its membership to twenty-six, expressed the apprehension that an immediate increase to thirty might reduce the effectiveness of the Board. Other members of the Committee advocated an increase in membership to thirty, which would provide a wider and more equitable representation and would, at the same time, ensure greater effectiveness. The Committee felt, however, that it was not for it to put forward a recommendation on the number which should be adopted.

(8) Nevertheless, with a view to assisting the work of the General Conference, the Committee drew up the two draft resolutions attached to the present report ¹ which relate respectively to each of the two alternatives which are laid before the General Conference. Draft resolution A, advocating that the Executive Board's membership be increased to thirty, reflects the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the amended proposals of Italy and Switzerland. Draft resolution B, advocating that the Executive Board's membership be increased to twenty-six, is in accordance with the terms of the proposal submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, and of the original proposals of Italy and Switzerland. The introductory part of both resolutions is based on the draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, except for a change which the Legal Committee felt bound to make to its third paragraph, to bring it more into line with the provisions of the Constitution, Article V, paragraph 2, of which stipulates, inter alia, that in electing the members of the Executive Board, the General Conference "shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution". Certain members of the Board, however, expressed the opinion that it would have been correct to retain, in the third preambular paragraph to these two resolutions, the reference to the representation of the various social and economic systems which figured in the original draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (12 C/23, Annex II).

1. Not attached: see document 12 C/37, Annexes I and II, and resolution 14.

III. Reports of the Legal Committee

(9) Under Article XIII of the Constitution, proposals for amendments to the Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority, provided, however, that those amendments do not involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member

States. The Committee, having regard to the Organization's regular practice, is of opinion that the proposed amendments advocating an increase in the membership of the Executive Board do not come within the latter category and that they will accordingly become effective upon their adoption by the General Conference.

SECOND REPORT

(10) The Legal Committee held three meetings, on 13, 16 and 19 November 1962, to consider item 25 of the revised agenda and to adopt the present report intended for the Administrative Commission.

Item 25 of the revised agenda

(a) Amendments to the Financial Regulations concerning the presentation of budget estimates (Articles 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.9, 5.3 and 5.4)

(11) The Legal Committee considered the proposed amendments to the Financial Regulations, the adoption of which had been recommended by the Executive Board at its 61st session and which are contained in document 12 C/ADM/2.

(12) The Legal Committee noted that the proposed amendments could be divided into two groups:

- (a) The purpose of some of the proposals is to simplify the presentation of the proposed programme and budget by providing that, in the budget estimates prepared by the Director-General, the figures given would no longer relate to each of the two calendar years making up the financial period but to the entire two-year financial period. Following its consideration of these proposals, the Committee was of opinion that they would enable the desired result to be achieved. The Committee accordingly recommends that the General Conference adopt the amendments in question.
- (b) The purpose of other amendments proposed by the Executive Board and referring solely to Articles 3.4 and 3.9 of the Financial Regulations is to do away with the present discrepancies between the existing wording of those provisions and the provisions of the Constitution relating to the submission to the General Conference of the draft programme of work for the Organization and the corresponding budget estimates.

(13) The Legal Committee noted that the respective rôles of the Director-General, the Executive Board and the General Conference in the matter raised in (b) above were defined in the provisions of the Constitution. Article VI of the

Constitution, concerning the Secretariat, stipulates in paragraph 3(a) that the Director-General "shall prepare for submission to the Board a draft programme of work for the Organization with corresponding budget estimates". Article V, concerning the Executive Board, provides in its paragraph 5 that the Board "shall examine the programme of work for the Organization and corresponding budget estimates submitted to it by the Director-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article VI and shall submit them with such recommendations as it considers desirable to the General Conference". Lastly, in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, relating to the General Conference, the latter "shall take decisions on programmes submitted to it by the Executive Board".

(14) The Legal Committee considers that the provisions of the Financial Regulations relating to the budget (Article 3) should be in strict conformity with the above-mentioned constitutional provisions. Accordingly, it made drafting changes in the revised text of regulations 3.4 and 3.9, contained in document 12 C/ADM/2, so as to introduce into those provisions the same wording as is used in the Constitution. For the same reasons, the Legal Committee did not adopt a proposal submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which would have resulted in the insertion in the phrase "with such recommendations as it considers desirable" of a word such as "remarks" or "observations".

(15) In this connexion, the Committee found that, although the constitutional provisions were clear, certain regulations appeared liable to introduce an element of confusion. In particular, Rule 10 A, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, should possibly be clarified in the light of the constitutional provisions quoted in paragraph 13 above, and amended to bring it into harmony with the wording of the Constitution.

That paragraph is at present worded as follows:

" 2. Member States and Associate Members shall receive the draft programme and budget estimates, proposed by the Executive Board,

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at least three months before the opening of the session. "

(16) The Committee took the opportunity of considering an important matter, namely, the exact legal weight that should be given to any "recommendations" which the Executive Board might make with regard to the budget estimates prepared by the Director-General, and also the procedure by which the General Conference should take a decision concerning those recommendations.

(17) The Committee did not take a decision on the foregoing two questions, which do not come within the consideration of item 25 of the agenda. It felt, however, that mention should be made of those questions in its present report.

(18) The Committee also decided that it would mention in its report that certain members of the Committee had pointed out that the terms employed, in the provisions of the Constitution, according to which the Executive Board "shall submit" the budget estimates to the General Conference, had legal implications and could be interpreted as meaning that, after their approval by the Executive Board, those budget estimates acquire the effect of a proposal.

(19) Revised texts of Financial Regulations 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.9, 5.3 and 5.4 as proposed by the Legal Committee are submitted for adoption by the General Conference./1

(b) Amendment to the Financial Regulations (Article 6.7)

(20) The Legal Committee considered the draft amendment to Article 6.7 which the Executive Board had requested the Director-General to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations, to define more clearly the procedure to be followed regarding the special financial regulations drawn up by the Director-General for the trust funds, reserve and special accounts provided for in Article 6.6 of the Financial Regulations (12 C/ADM/2 Add.)

(21) In this connexion, the Committee observed that the latter provision authorized the Director-General to establish such funds or accounts,

subject to his reporting thereon to the Executive Board. The Committee noted that, as stated in document 12 C/ADM/2 Add., it had been the Director-General's regular practice to date to submit these regulations to the Executive Board for information.

(22) The representative of Bulgaria proposed stipulating in the amendment under consideration that these special regulations be submitted to the Executive Board for "consideration and final adoption". While supporting this proposal the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed stating merely that these regulations would be submitted to the Executive Board, without any further particulars.

(23) Other members of the Committee felt it advisable to repeat in Article 6.7 the phrase contained in Article 6.6: "and shall be reported to the Executive Board", since, in their opinion, the rôle of the Executive Board should be the same both in regard to the establishment of these funds or accounts and in regard to the financial regulations concerning them.

(24) The Committee considered that the wording to be adopted should be such that the legal validity of financial regulations issued by the Director-General could not at any time be questioned. Some members expressed concern regarding the situation that might arise should the Executive Board wish to have a particular provision of any regulations amended; they were informed in reply that the Director-General would not fail to set the greatest store by any decision that might be taken by the Executive Board in the matter, since the regulations in question could be amended by the Director-General without their previous validity being questioned.

(25) The representative of Bulgaria having agreed, in these circumstances, to withdraw his proposed amendment, the Legal Committee recommends that the General Conference adopt a revised wording of Article 6.7. /²

1. See document 12 C/ADM/25, Annex I, and resolution 15.
2. See document 12 C/ADM/25, Annex II, and resolution 15.

III. Reports of the Legal Committee

THIRD REPORT

Items 22 and 24 of the revised agenda. Amendment of the procedure for admission to Unesco of States not members of the United Nations

(a) Report of the Executive Board

(26) The Legal Committee examined the report of the Executive Board on the above question (12 C/22), and in particular 61 EX/Decision 14.4 adopted by the Executive Board at its 61st session.

(27) The Legal Committee took note of the negotiations which the Director-General, at the request of the Executive Board, had conducted with the competent organs of the United Nations, with a view to amending Article II of the agreement between the United Nations and Unesco so as to eliminate the need to consult with the Economic and Social Council in regard to applications for the admission to Unesco of States not members of the United Nations. It noted with satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-third session, had approved the proposal to delete Article II of the agreement, and had recommended to the General Assembly that it approve this amendment. Lastly, the Committee was informed that the General Assembly had been invited to take a decision on this subject at its present session.

(28) The Legal Committee accordingly recommends to the General Conference that it adopt the recommendations made by the Executive Board and

- (a) Approve the deletion of Article II of the agreement between the United Nations and Unesco;
- (b) Amend Rule 93 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference accordingly.

(29) The Committee noted that, if both the General Conference and the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the deletion of Article II of the agreement between the two organizations, a protocol setting forth the modification thus made in the agreement would be drawn up and signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco. The Committee also noted that the modification of the agreement could not come into force until it was approved by both the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference. The Legal Committee recommends therefore that the General Conference decide that any amendment it may make to Rule 93 of its Rules of Procedure shall not come into force until the date of the entry into force of the modification to the agreement.

(30) If the General Conference should adopt the recommendations made above by the Legal Committee, Rule 93 of the Rules of Procedure of

the General Conference would have to be amended to read as follows:

"Consideration of applications

1. Applications by States not members of the United Nations for membership of Unesco shall, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, be dealt with by the General Conference in accordance with the provisions of Article II, paragraph 2, of the Constitution.
2. (Deleted).

(31) If that were done, the words "subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution", which now appear in Article II, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, would lose their object and become of no effect and could therefore be deleted at the appropriate time.

(32) The Legal Committee submits for adoption by the General Conference a draft resolution relating to item 22 of the revised agenda, unanimously adopted by the members of the Committee except as regards the proposed amendment to Rule 93 of the Rules of Procedure, respecting which two members abstained (see resolution 16).

(b) Draft amendments submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(33) The Legal Committee examined the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the above question, the text of which is reproduced in Annex II of document 12 C/29.

(34) The Committee noted that the proposed amendments to the Constitution to which this draft resolution relates were communicated to Member States and Associate Members by the Acting Director-General at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference, in accordance with Article XIII. of the Constitution and Rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. The Committee was accordingly unanimous in considering that the amendments proposed in Annex II of document 12 C/29 complied with the required conditions both in form and in substance, and that the General Conference could, if it so wished, adopt those amendments during its present session.

(35) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the draft amendments submitted by his Government were designed (1) to delete from the Constitution and from the Rules of Procedure the provisions prescribing consultation with the United Nations in regard to the admission to Unesco of States not members of that Organization; (2) to modify the

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rôle of the Executive Board in this respect by providing that the General Conference should take a decision "on the report of the Executive Board" and not "upon recommendation of the Executive Board", as stipulated in the provisions of the Constitution as they stood at present; and (3) to change the majority required for the General Conference to be able to admit to Unesco a State which is not a member of the United Nations, the two-thirds majority being replaced by a simple majority.

(36) The Committee noted that, on the first point, the wishes of the sponsors of the amendment would be met to some extent by the deletion of Article II of the agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, which the Committee has recommended to the General Conference.

(37) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supported by the representative of Bulgaria, claimed that the effect of the proposed amendments would be to make the procedure for the admission of States not members of the United Nations more democratic and would simplify it by removing the "barriers" now present in the provisions of the Constitution, whilst other members of the Committee considered that the existing procedure was not designed to create "barriers" but to indicate the importance of the matter and the need for careful examination by the Executive Board and, in the case of a favourable recommendation, for a substantial

measure of assent by the General Conference. According to the views of these delegations, the requirement of a two-thirds majority was an equally democratic procedure in a matter of such importance and they drew attention to the application of this procedure in relation to other important matters (Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference). The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics nevertheless maintained his point of view, according to which the Executive Board could by the terms of the present provisions, make use of its right of recommendation in such a way that the General Conference, although it represented all Member States, would be prevented from examining the applications for admission of certain States; this would curtail the sovereignty of the General Conference as well as the rights of Member States not represented on the Executive Board.

(38) The representative of the United Kingdom presented a formal proposal to the effect that the adoption of the proposed amendments contained in the draft resolution would be inappropriate at the present time. A vote was taken on this proposal, and it was adopted by 11 votes to 2, with no abstentions.

(39) The Legal Committee accordingly expressed the opinion that it would be inappropriate at present to undertake the amendment of the Constitution as proposed in the draft resolution reproduced in Annex II of document 12 C/29.

FOURTH REPORT

Item 13.2 of the revised agenda. Interpretation of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution (submission of conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities)

(40) The Legal Committee, on being informed that the Reports Committee had, at its meeting of 8 November 1962, decided to ask the opinion of the Legal Committee concerning the interpretation to be given to Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution - the subject matter of document 12 C/12 - discussed this question at its meetings of 17 and 19 November 1962.

(41) The Legal Committee first noted that the opinion asked of it depended, in the terms of the accompanying letter of the Chairman of the Reports Committee, on 'Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, stating as follows :

"Interpretation of the Constitution

1. The Legal Committee may be consulted on any question concerning the interpretation

- of the Constitution and of the Regulations.
2. Its decision shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
3. It may decide by a simple majority to recommend to the General Conference that any question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. "

(42) Some members of the Committee pointed out that it would doubtless be preferable for the Committee to consider this question in the light of Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure, paragraph 2 of which states that the Committee shall consider "any legal question which may be referred to it by the General Conference or any of its organs". The suggestion was also made that the Committee might defer study of the question submitted for its opinion until Member States had been more fully consulted. The majority of the Committee nevertheless felt that the Legal Committee must consider the substance of the question

III. Reports of the Legal Committee

referred to it by the Reports Committee at the present session of the General Conference.

(43) The question put to the Legal Committee hinges upon the meaning to be attached to the term "competent authorities" in Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution. The relevant sentence in this paragraph is as follows:

... 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."

(44) The Legal Committee believed that the question, thus stated, in no way implied that Unesco must determine which internal bodies in each State actually constituted the competent authorities to which a convention or recommendation should be submitted. The determination of such a point raised questions of constitutional law which could be answered only in the light of the domestic law of each State. On the other hand, the Committee thought that the general question of defining the nature of such competent authorities, as understood in the Constitution, was indeed a matter of interpreting the Constitution, a question on which the Committee should pronounce, subject to the competence of the International Court of Justice or the arbitral tribunal prescribed in Article XIV of the Constitution.

(45) For this purpose, the Legal Committee took cognizance of the information contained in document 12 C/12 concerning both the background of the relevant provision of the Constitution and the analogous constitutional provisions or regulations in force in other Specialized Agencies. The Committee was also informed of the Reports Committee's discussions and conclusions on this question at the eleventh session of the General Conference.

(46) After a preliminary exchange of views, the Legal Committee directed its chief attention towards the passage in document 12 C/12 which describes the provisions in force in the International Labour Organisation, and its practice as regards the nature of the "competent authority", in the meaning of Article 19 of its Constitution. That practice is described as follows in the Memorandum of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, quoted in paragraph 30 of document 12 C/12:

"I. Nature of the competent authority:

The expression ¹ 'competent authority' means the body empowered to legislate in respect of the questions to which the convention or recommendations relates, i.e., as a rule, the Parliament. The Committee is aware that in certain cases the power to legislate may be conferred on the governmental organ vested with executive power or the power to ratify, either because the national constitution does not provide for the separation of powers, or in virtue of

constitutional provisions which empower the executive to legislate in certain matters, or as a result of a general or special delegation of powers granted by Parliament to the government. The Committee therefore considers it necessary for the government of a State member to indicate on each occasion, with regard to each convention or recommendation, what authority is regarded as competent."

(47) In this connexion, some members of the Legal Committee pointed out that the practice of the International Labour Organisation, as set forth in the foregoing passage, was based on texts similar to Unesco's Constitution, and might well serve as a starting point for a definition of the practice to be followed by Unesco in this matter.

(48) Other members of the Committee pointed out that the wide variety of fields in which Unesco was called upon to lay down standards would no doubt make it impossible to adopt this practice too rigidly. Lastly, several members urged that Unesco should not intervene in matters relating essentially to the domestic jurisdiction of Member States.

(49) The Legal Committee felt it necessary to emphasize, in the first place, that it would be highly desirable for Unesco to incorporate either in its rules or in the form of a memorandum approved by the competent bodies of the Organization, a suitable definition of the practice to be followed by Member States in fulfilling their constitutional obligations, and in the procedure to be adopted within the Organization in asking for and considering the reports to be submitted by Member States on action taken by them with regard to conventions and recommendations.

(50) In this context the Committee agreed that the "Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions", adopted by the General Conference at its fifth session, were not sufficiently explicit on the subject of the obligation to submit conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities, as prescribed by Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution. The general opinion was that these Rules of Procedure would benefit from revision in the light of the discussions held on this subject by the Reports Committee and by the Legal Committee, with due allowance for whatever opinion the Legal Committee might express on the specific question submitted to it regarding the meaning of the term "competent authorities".

(51) The Committee also observed that, contrary to the position in the International Labour Organisation, for example, neither the Constitution of Unesco nor the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure contained any provision covering the special position of federal States. In the same connexion, some members asked that allowance should also be made for the situation of certain States in which large spheres of activity of

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outstanding interest to Unesco, such as that of education, were often not under the authority of a single central organization, but were controlled by 'decentralized or regional bodies.

(521) Against this same background, the Legal Adviser of the Organization outlined the problems arising in connexion with the consideration by the General Conference of the special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon conventions and recommendations. He noted that the first of these special reports had in any event to be submitted two months before the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which the convention or recommendation was adopted, and that they therefore dealt essentially with the procedure for submitting such texts to the "competent authorities". He further indicated that in the very near future Member States would be required to furnish supplementary reports on the implementation of previously adopted conventions and recommendations. It would be for the General

Conference to determine the content of these reports, which would be of a different nature from that of the initial reports, and it would be advisable to specify in what manner the plan or outline of these supplementary reports should be drawn up, and what procedure should be adopted for considering them. The Legal Committee did not enter into an examination of these questions.

(531) In view of the foregoing considerations, the Legal Committee decided unanimously to express the following opinion:

"The competent authorities, in the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, are those empowered, under the Constitution or the laws of each Member State, to enact the laws, issue the regulations or take any other measures necessary to give effect to conventions or recommendations. It is for the government of each Member State to specify and indicate those authorities which are competent in respect of each convention and recommendation".

FIFTH REPORT

Item 17.4.4 of the revised agenda. International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia

(54) The General Committee of the General Conference having decided, at its meeting on 29 November 1962, to submit to the Legal Committee certain questions of a legal character concerning the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, the Committee met on 29 and 30 November and on 1 and 3 December 1962 in order to examine those questions.

(55) The questions submitted to the Legal Committee were as follows:

1. Does Article I of the Constitution permit Unesco to undertake such an operation as that proposed in Nubia?
2. Is the General Conference entitled, under the Constitution, to take financial decisions that bind the Organization and Member States for more than two years? (12 C/5 Add. and Corr., draft resolution 4,421, paragraph 7 (b))
3. In view of Article VI, paragraph 3 of the Constitution, is the project for a loan for Nubia receivable, since it was not submitted to the Executive Board with budget estimates?
4. Does the term "decisions" figuring in Article IV C, 8 (a) of the Constitution cover the decision required in paragraph 7 (b) of draft resolution 4.421 in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr., which is not foreseen in the Financial Regulations?

5. Under the Rules of Procedure, should the decision on the Nubia project be taken by a simple majority or by a two-thirds majority?
6. What would be the legal obligations with respect to the Nubia project in the case of States withdrawing from or becoming members of the Organization before 1985?
7. Can an international organization take out a bank loan and thereby commit Member States?

(56) The Legal Committee considered that it would be useful to examine at the same time certain of these questions which seemed to it to present similar problems or be closely linked. The Committee was thus led to group together its replies to certain questions as, for instance, in the case of questions 1 and 7, which it examined first. After considering in this way all the questions submitted to it, the Legal Committee is in a position to set out its replies as follows:

Question 1. Does Article I of the Constitution permit Unesco to undertake such an operation as that proposed in Nubia?

Question 7. Can an international organization take out a bank loan and thereby commit Member States?

(57) According to the Legal Committee's interpretation, Article I, paragraph 2 (c) does not prohibit the Organization from undertaking in the fields of the conservation and protection of the

world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, activities other than the preparation of recommendations or conventions, provided such activities are not contrary to the nature and purposes of the Organization.

(58) The Committee draws attention to the fact that the only proposal it has to examine is that contained in the proposed resolution 4.421, reproduced in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. (this proposed resolution constitutes a modification of the original proposal as contained in document 12 C/5).

(59) The Committee considered that a distinction had to be made between the purpose of this resolution and the methods proposed for its attainment, including the proposal for a loan, to which Question 7 refers.

(60) The purpose appeared to be consistent with the "purposes and functions" of the Organization as defined in Article I, paragraph 2 (c) of the Constitution.

(61) With regard to the methods proposed, the Committee noted that by Article 104 of the United Nations Charter, to which Article XII of the Constitution refers, the Organization enjoys such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes, which implies, in the Committee's view, the capacity to enter into contracts, including, if necessary, the contracting of loans pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and the regulations of the Organization.

(62) The Committee noted that there were no provisions in the Financial Regulations concerning the contracting of loans.

Question 2. Is the General Conference entitled, under the Constitution, to take financial decisions that bind the Organization and Member States for more than two years?
(12 C/5 Add. and Corr., draft resolution 4.421, paragraph 7 (b))

Question 6. What would be the legal obligations with respect to the Nubia project in the case of States withdrawing from or becoming members of the Organization before 1985?

(63) As far as these two questions were concerned, the Committee considered that the situation which would arise from adoption of the project with regard to the Organization, on the one hand, and to Member States themselves, on the other, should be examined separately.

(64) The Committee's view was that the financial obligations of Member States were those set forth in Article IX. 2 of the Constitution, which stated that "the General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States members of the Organization . . .".

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The Committee considered that adoption of the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. cannot and does not alter that situation. Member States would thus assume no individual obligation, but only such obligations as arose from their membership of the Organization under Article IX of the Constitution.

(65) It followed - in the opinion of the Committee - that if a Member State withdrew, its financial obligations would be those set forth in Article II. 6, which stated that:

"Any Member State or Associate Member of the Organization may withdraw from the Organization by notice addressed to the Director-General. Such notice shall take effect on 31 December of the year following that during which the notice was given. No such withdrawal shall affect the financial obligations owed to the Organization on the date the withdrawal takes effect. Notice of withdrawal by an Associate Member shall be given on its behalf by the Member State or other authority having responsibility for its international relations. "

(66) Similarly, should a new State join the Organization, its financial obligations would then be those laid down under Article IX.

(67) In that context, the Committee noted that the withdrawal of a Member State, or the entry of a new Member State, would have repercussions on the future apportionment of financial responsibility among the other Member States, as provided for in Article IX of the Constitution, in consequence of the obligations previously contracted by the Organization.

(68) As far as the Organization's position was concerned, the Committee considered the question of the precise legal effect of paragraph 7 (b) of the draft resolution by which the General Conference would decide "to make adequate provision in future Regular budgets of the Organization beginning with that of 1965-1966, sufficient for the repayment of such advances together with the interest due. "

(69) The Committee noted that the effect of paragraph 6, sub-paragraphs (g) and (h) of the draft resolution would be that the Organization would incur two legal obligations, namely: (1) to make a maximum payment of \$30,500,000 to the Government of the United Arab Republic; and (2) to repay, over a period exceeding two years (until 1983) the capital advanced by the banks with interest thereon.

(70) The Committee noted that in accordance with the Financial Regulations, the Organization's budget is prepared for periods of two consecutive calendar years and that, consequently, each session of the General Conference is sovereign in the matter. Decisions which might be taken for the inclusion of budget estimates in future budgets would not legally bind future sessions of

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the General Conference but would constitute only a moral obligation. /1

Question 3. In view of Article VI, paragraph 3 of the Constitution, is the project for a loan for Nubia receivable, since it was not submitted to the Executive Board with budget estimates ?

(71) In regard to this question, the Committee noted that the project for a loan had been submitted to the Executive Board and that consequently, the question put to the Committee should read: "Having regard to Article VI, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, is the project for a loan for Nubia receivable, since it was submitted to the Executive Board without the corresponding budget estimates?"

(72) In this connexion, Article VI, paragraph 3 (a) provides that the Director-General shall . . . prepare for submission to the Board a draft programme of work for the Organisation with corresponding budget estimates."

(73) Moreover, Article V, paragraph 5 (a) provides that the Executive Board "shall examine the programme of work for the Organization and corresponding budget estimates submitted to it by the Director-General . . . and shall submit them with such recommendations as it considers desirable to the General Conference."

(74) The Committee considered that these provisions, which relate respectively to the functions of the Director-General and to those of the Executive Board, and which attribute specific tasks to them, did not in themselves have the effect of limiting the freedom of action of the General Conference; nor did they exclude the possibility that the General Conference might examine proposals for activities submitted to it without budget estimates presented in accordance with these provisions, it being understood that the General Conference could request that such estimates be submitted to it if it considered it useful or necessary to do so.

(75) Consequently, the Committee considered that it should reply in the affirmative to the Question 3 that was put to it.

(76) The Committee wishes, however, to make the following observations:

(a) It noted, in the first place, that, according to the various information documents submitted both to the Executive Board and to the General Conference and, in particular, the most recent in date, document 12 C/PRG/12 Add. of 31 October 1962, it had been foreseen that budget estimates for the period 1963-1964 would be needed, and that they would subsequently be submitted to the General Conference, thus necessitating an amendment to the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. It was only during the course of the

General Conference that it appeared that although considerable additional expenditure is proposed for 1963-1964, it would not be necessary to draw upon the budget resources planned for 1963-1964 in order to meet the financial implications of the suggested loan in respect of that same period.

(b) The Committee also considered that, in view of the special importance of the operation contemplated, it was essential that Member States should not be asked to reach a decision on the subject until after they had been informed, in full detail and in good time, of all the financial implications of the project, whether short-term or long-term.

Question 4. Does the term "decisions" figuring in Article IV C, paragraph 8 (a) of the Constitution, cover the decision required in paragraph 7 (b) of draft resolution 4.421 in document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. which is not foreseen in the Financial Regulations?

Question 5. Under the Rules of Procedure, should the decision on the Nubia project be taken by a simple majority or by a two-thirds majority?

(77) Turning to the consideration of Question 5, the Committee found that the relevant provision of the Rules of Procedure (Rule 81, paragraph 2 (i)), referred expressly only to the "approval of the provisional and the final total spending level adopted in respect of the Organisation's biennial budget." Some members inferred from this that the provision in question did not apply to the draft resolution relating to Nubia, but other members of the Committee were of the contrary opinion. The Committee considered it necessary to examine Questions 4 and 5 together, since the two questions were closely linked.

(78) It noted that these two questions referred to the Constitution, the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Regulations, and that the reply to the questions could be framed only in the light of those various texts and of the general principles of law.

1. The Committee had been informed that, on a previous occasion, the General Conference had authorised the Director-General, with a view to the reimbursement of the loan contracted for the construction of the fourth building, to include in the Organization's budget the estimated cost of those operations, plus interest charges spread over four financial periods (11 C/Resolution 34 of 14 December 1960). It was also pointed out to the Committee that the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 1739 (XVI) concerning the Congo, had adopted an identical measure and terminology.

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(79) In the Committee's opinion, those texts did not appear to have envisaged what majority was required for the decisions to be taken on proposals such as the one envisaged in draft resolution 4.421 (document 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1). In view of this legal vacuum, the majority of the members of the Committee felt it necessary that the Committee ascertain what might have been the intention of the founders of the Organization and of the authors of the Rules of Procedure and the various amendments thereto.

(80) In this connexion, the Committee was at pains to ascertain the exact nature and the precise legal scope of the draft resolution in question. It appeared to the Committee that the proposal had financial implications of such magnitude as to exceed the Organization's total budget for the forthcoming financial period, and that they were capable of entailing for Member States the payment for a time span covering several financial periods of contributions which would appreciably increase those resulting from the decisions approving the provisional total spending levels of the next budgets.

(81) Some members of the Committee took the view that, in the absence of express provisions, no specified majority could be required.

(82) Other members of the Committee pointed out that such a proposal, involving considerable receipts and expenditures during the next two-year period, should be treated as part of the budget, the total amount of which it affected, and that it should thus, in their opinion, be subject to

the two-thirds majority rule laid down in Rule 81, paragraph 2 (i) of the Rules of Procedure. Other members of the Committee, though not considering that such a proposal should necessarily be treated as part of the budget, nevertheless expressed the opinion that the draft resolution had similar consequences which should lead to the same conclusion. That conclusion seemed to certain members all the more necessary in that Article 18 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulated that decisions of the General Assembly on important questions should be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, budgetary questions being regarded as important questions. They therefore thought that, as the provisions applicable to Unesco were silent on the point, it was necessary to seek a solution in accord with the rules in force in the United Nations. Furthermore, the nature of the proposal in question led, by analogy, to the application of the provision relating to the adoption of the total spending level and, hence, to the financial participation of each of the Member States.

(83) Some members contemplated recommending to the General Conference the amendment of the Rules of Procedure so as to specify what rules concerning majority voting were applicable to the case under consideration.

(84) In the light of the considerations mentioned in paragraphs 31 and 32 above, the Committee holds that the decision in the present instance should be taken by a two-thirds majority.

SIXTH REPORT

Item 18.4 of the revised agenda. Construction of additional Headquarters premises

(85) The Administrative Commission at its 24th meeting on 3 December decided to refer to the Legal Committee the question whether the adoption of paragraph 17 (b) of the draft resolution reproduced in document 12 C/ADM/20 Add. 1 requires a simple majority or a two-thirds majority. The Committee met on 4 December 1962 to consider this question.

(86) This paragraph of the draft resolution reads as follows:

"The General Conference . . .

Authorizes the Director-General . . .

. . . (b) To include in the budget of the Organization, within the limits indicated in paragraph 10 (b) of the present resolution, the estimated cost of these operations, plus interest charges, spread over six financial periods beginning

with the period 1963-1964;"/1

(87) The Committee notes that this proposal is part of a project for the construction of additional premises to meet the needs of the Organization, and that this project would necessitate contracting loans and making appropriations in

1. Paragraph 10 (b) reads as follows:

"Authorizes the Director-General . . .

. . . (b) To arrange for Mr. Bernard Zehrfuss, architect, following his consultations with his colleagues, Messrs. Breuer and Nervi, to draw up a preliminary plan and estimate for the construction of the additional premises, based on the revised statement of requirements (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 1) and conforming with the sketch and preliminary estimates for the first stage of Solution B (12 C/ADM/21, Annex 2B) for a total cost not exceeding \$5,615,000;"

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order to reimburse these loans, plus the interest charges to be spread over several financial periods extending beyond the next two-year budgetary period.

(88) The Committee also notes that the operation envisaged, although its object is quite different, has certain legal and financial points in common with the campaign for safeguarding the monuments of Nubia, on which its opinion has been requested.

(89) The operation envisaged for the construction of additional premises to meet the needs of the Organization is obviously consistent with Unesco's purposes and functions as defined in Article I of its Constitution.

(90) With regard to the legal and financial aspects, as in the case of the proposal concerning the saving of the monuments of Nubia, funds required for the implementation of the project should be provided from loans to be negotiated by the Organization and reimbursed from appropriations to be included in the budgets of biennial periods extending beyond the next financial period. The size of the sums to be borrowed and the financial

charges they involve are, naturally different; but the amount of the sums which it is proposed to borrow for the construction of new premises is, nevertheless, substantial.

(91) The Committee is therefore of opinion that the considerations which led it to conclude that the vote on the proposal concerning the saving of the monuments of Nubia should be taken by a two-thirds majority are also applicable, mutatis mutandis, in the present case.

(92) Consequently, the Committee considers that a two-thirds majority vote should be taken on the proposal contained in paragraph 17 (b) of the draft resolution contained in document 12 C/ADM/20, Add. 1.

(93) Having regard to the fact that the Legal Committee has twice been consulted, during the present session of the General Conference, on the question of the type of majority that should be required in the vote on certain important questions, it is suggested that the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, undertake a study of such regulations as may provide a solution to this problem.

SEVENTH REPORT

Item 17.1.6 of the revised agenda. Draft protocol instituting a conciliation and good offices commission in connexion with the Convention against Discrimination in Education

(94) The General Committee of the General Conference having decided, at its meeting of 20 November 1962 on the motion of the Chairman of the Programme Commission, to refer item 17.1.6 of the agenda to the Legal Committee for examination, this item was dealt with by that committee at its meetings of 27 and 29 November and 5 December. The committee met again on 7 December to adopt the present report.

(95) As decided by the General Committee of the General Conference, States not represented on the Legal Committee but parties to, or interested in, the convention against discrimination in education were enabled to take part in the work of the Legal Committee relating to this item of the agenda.

(96) The Committee examined the text of the draft protocol as drawn up by the ad hoc committee of government experts of Member States which met in Paris from 12 to 22 June 1962; this text is reproduced in Annex I of document 12 C/16. Throughout its deliberations the Legal Committee made profitable reference to the report of the ad hoc committee which appears in Annex II of the

same document and also had the advantage of the presence, in his capacity of United Kingdom representative, of Mr. W.L. Dale, Rapporteur of the ad hoc committee of experts. Other members of that committee also attended the meetings of the Legal Committee set aside for consideration of the draft protocol.

(97) After a brief exchange of views in general terms, the Legal Committee proceeded to study the draft protocol article by article. It noted that the most important questions arising in the course of its discussions had already been carefully examined by the ad hoc committee of government experts. This applied in particular to the proposals for the setting up, for each dispute, of an ad hoc commission with members selected by agreement between the States engaged in the dispute. It also applied to the part which non-governmental organizations might play in nominating candidates for membership in the commission and to proposals for submitting different stages of the procedure before the commission to the rule of agreement between the parties engaged in the dispute.

(98) After prolonged discussion, the Legal

1. In particular, those set out in paragraphs 61, 62, 68, end of 69, 70, 77 et seq. above.

Committee reached the conclusion that there were no grounds, in any of these matters, for departing from the solutions adopted by the ad hoc committee of experts, for the reasons indicated in the latter's report. Accordingly, the provisions in the draft which relate to these matters have not been substantially modified.

(99) Subject to the foregoing, the Legal Committee recommends that the General Conference amend the text of the draft protocol in the following particulars:

Preamble and Article 1

(100) The Legal Committee considers it desirable to specify, in the last recital of the Preamble and in Article 1, as already specified in Article 17 of the draft, that the commission would be responsible for seeking an amicable settlement of disputes submitted to it.

Article 3

(101) The Committee suggests that the procedure for the nomination of the persons from among whom the General Conference will elect the members of the commission, should stipulate that, before forwarding the names of the persons they wish to nominate, States parties to the protocol shall first consult their National Commissions for Unesco. The Committee also recommends that it be specified that such persons must be "nationals of States parties to this protocol."

Article 4

(102) As regards membership of the commission, the Committee thought it desirable to specify that the General Conference, in electing the members of the commission, should take into account representation of the main legal systems in addition to the considerations already specified in paragraph 2 of the article.

Article 11

(103) The Committee recommends that subparagraph (d) of paragraph 2 of this article, providing for the inclusion in the commission's rules of procedure of a stipulation that hearings and all other meetings of the commission be held in closed session, be struck out. A number of members argued that hearings and meetings of the commission should normally be public and submitted proposals for the insertion of a provision to that effect. Thus the Bulgarian representative submitted the following draft sub-paragraph:

"The hearings and the meetings of the commission shall be public, unless the commission shall decide otherwise, or unless the parties demand that the public be not admitted."

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However, the majority of the Committee thought it preferable to leave the commission itself to settle this question and include in its rules of procedure whatever provisions it deemed appropriate.

(104) The Committee also suggests that a new paragraph be added to Article 11 laying it down that the commission, before adopting its rules of procedure, shall forward the text in draft to the States parties to the protocol and later reconsider the rules of procedure at the request of any State party to the protocol. The wording of this new clause could be as follows:

"3. The commission, on the occasion when it first proposes to establish its rules of procedure, shall send them in draft form to the States then parties to the protocol, who may communicate any observation and suggestion they may wish to make within three months. The commission shall re-examine its rules of procedure if, at any time, so requested by any State party to the protocol."

Article 17

(105) Some members of the Committee felt that the words "making whatever investigation, if any, that may be required" in paragraph 1 of this article might possibly cause the commission's powers to be interpreted too widely. The Committee therefore felt that it would be preferable to word this paragraph as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of Article 14, the commission, after obtaining all the information it thinks necessary, shall ascertain the facts and make available its good offices to the States concerned . . ."

(106) In paragraph 3 of the same article, the Committee recommends that the words "the solutions which it had recommended with a view to conciliation" be replaced by the words "the recommendations it had made with a view to conciliation".

(107) In addition to the amendments suggested above, the Legal Committee suggests purely formal changes in some of the other provisions, either to avoid ambiguity or to bring the versions in the four working languages of the General Conference into line. These changes are inserted direct in the revised text of the draft protocol submitted for the General Conference's approval. /¹

(108) The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having raised the question of the procedure to be adopted in the event of any revision of the protocol, the Committee agreed that this question could be left for consideration by the General Conference itself.

1. See Part B of this volume, Section I.

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EIGHTH REPORT

I. VOTING PROCEDURE AT THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE

(109) It was decided by the General Conference at its twenty-eighth plenary meeting that the suggestion in paragraph 93 above (Sixth Report of the Legal Committee) should be referred back to the Legal Committee with a request for a clearer indication of the scope and nature of the study it had in mind in this suggestion, taking into consideration the comments of those delegates who took part in the discussion and of such suggestions as other delegations might wish to submit in the matter.

(110) The Committee did not receive any suggestions from delegations in time for consideration, but met on 6 December 1962 to consider the matter.

(111) The Legal Committee is of opinion that the questions to be specially studied in order to settle difficulties which have arisen as to the type of majority necessary for the adoption of certain draft resolutions are primarily those relating to certain budgetary or financial operations, e. g. operations planned to continue beyond the financial biennium, operations involving for their execution recourse to loans, operations costing large sums and from which only a small number of Member States are to benefit, or, again, operations which may involve heavy expenditure for the Organization, but which can

be carried through outside the Regular budget by means of special funds or accounts.

(112) The Committee considers that this study should be entrusted to the Executive Board in collaboration with the Director-General.

(113) Some members of the Committee, however, thought that, incidentally to such a study, and bearing in mind the special character of Unesco, the Executive Board, in the light of the regulations in force in the organizations of the United Nations family and in other organizations, might submit such suggestions as it thought useful concerning the specific majority required in other important matters.

(114) In the time available to it, the Committee has not been able to enter upon a study along these lines or to frame any recommendation on the matter.

(115) Accordingly, the Committee confines itself to recommending that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 17.

II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

(116) Finally, the Committee considered the advisability of an increase in its membership. It unanimously decided to propose the inclusion of that question in the agenda for the thirteenth session of the General Conference.

IV. REPORT OF THE REPORTS COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

(1) In accordance with resolution 40 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session relating to the terms of reference and membership of the Reports Committee, the Committee met at Unesco Headquarters on 2 November 1962 and held nine sittings in advance of the opening of the twelfth session of the General Conference in order to present its first report to the Programme Commission and to the General Conference in good time. It met again on 6, 7 and 10 December to deal with matters dependent upon the Conference's work, and now submits its definitive report together with six draft resolutions and a draft "general report" for adoption by the General Conference.

Composition of the Committee

(2) The General Conference at its eleventh session, in resolution 43.2, elected 30 Member States to participate in the Committee's work: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Guinea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Haiti, India, Israel, Ivory Coast, Laos, Mali, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet-Nam. Of these, Ceylon, Ethiopia and Haiti were unable to participate. Acting under 11 C/Resolution 40, paragraph 4, the Executive Board appointed Brazil, Senegal and the United Arab Republic to replace the absent Member States. The Committee proposes that similar authority be granted the Executive Board in 1964, so that its active membership may constitute a balanced representation of the membership of Unesco, in view of the Committee's wide responsibilities. But the full participation of all nominated Member States was even more desirable, and the Committee was deeply disturbed by the fact that much of its work was carried out without the statutory quorum by frequent invocation of Article 69 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(3) At its first and second meetings the Committee elected its officers as follows: Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson (Philippines), Chairman; Mr. Luis Enrique Jaramillo (Ecuador) and Mr. Kalervo Siikala (Finland), Vice-Chairmen; and

Mr. Hassan Yusif (Sudan), Rapporteur. Mr. P.I. Erchov, Assistant Director-General, represented the Director-General on the Committee.

(4) The Committee noted that the reports of the Director-General were valuable to Member States, and that the terms of 11 C/Resolution 38, paragraph 5 (b), had been respected faithfully. The Committee also noted that the annual reports for 1960 and 1961 showed marked improvement, both in the general introduction and in the introductions to individual chapters. The Committee hopes that future reports will show further improvements.

(5) In considering the reports of Member States, the Committee noted that only 12 Member States out of the 104 then concerned, had submitted reports within the time-limit set by the General Conference in 11 C/Resolution 38, paragraph 5 (c), and that a further 34 reports were received within the extended time-limit proposed by the Secretariat and approved by the Executive Board at its 60th session. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Conference to the fact that 58 Member States, or 56%, had failed to send in reports in time.

(6) The Committee was greatly assisted by statements from the Acting Director-General, Heads of Departments and Bureaux and from other members of the Secretariat. It expresses its appreciation of the help already given and its anticipation of similar help in the future work of the Reports Committee.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME : GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF UNESCO AND SUBSTANCE OF THE REPORTS ON SELECTED TOPICS

(7) The Committee desires to submit for the consideration of the General Conference its assessments of the achievements of the Organization in the past two years, in so far as such an assessment could be made by the Committee. In making its assessment the Committee concentrated on examining the topics selected by the eleventh session of the General Conference and augmented by the Executive Board. Information was obtained from the annual reports of the Director-General for the years 1960 and 1961 and for the first half of 1962 and the available reports

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of Member States, and the general evaluation of main developments and prospects (documents 12 C/9 Part I and Part II) submitted by the Acting Director-General, and also from members of the Secretariat.

General evaluation of main developments

(8) The Committee dealt at some length with the problem of general evaluation of the main developments of Unesco activities and, as a basis for discussion, examined document 12 C/9. Part I, "Unesco 1960-1962: A Review of Developments and Prospects", prepared by the Acting Director-General in compliance with the instruction of the General Conference at its eleventh session (11 C/Resolution 38, paragraph 5 (a)(i)).

(9) The Committee agreed that this document attempted to present a new approach to the Organization's problems and that it largely met the request made at the last session of the General Conference in resolution 38. It was felt, nevertheless, that the document had given less emphasis to past achievements than to a lucid and valuable glance into the future. In that sense the document could be considered more stimulating than informative.

(10) At the fourth session of the Committee, the Acting Director-General replied to points raised during the discussion. He pointed out that document 12 C/9, Part I was an experiment which responded to a need, the need to give the General Conference a single brief document containing sufficient elements of information, apart from the many detailed reports published by the Secretariat. He concluded from the discussion that the Committee envisaged for the future a more strict concentration on an evaluation of the past and he himself was of the opinion that more concrete facts should be included. But, he maintained, the development of the Organization was a continuing process which could not be evaluated at any given moment without some measure of "prospective". In this document, the Director-General said, he had had to cover a period of world history during which the process of change itself was in continuous acceleration; the resulting transition which the Organization was undergoing even at this moment would have been difficult to understand, he had felt, simply on the basis of an analysis of the past.

Substance of the reports on selected topics

Topic 1. The realization of the aims of peaceful co-operation and international understanding

(11) The Committee judged that, measured roughly, the activities covered in the first topic were successful, but that the precise degree of their effectiveness could be measured only by scientific methods.

(12) Some members of the Committee noted that Unesco's activities in this field were not commensurate to the importance of the subject. Some members regretted the absence of measures concerning the defence of peace which might have world-wide resonance, and in particular, the cancellation of the exhibition "Art Accuses War", which they considered to be an excellent example of such a measure.

(13) The Committee further noted that a long-term conception of Unesco action might include, as well as practical activities such as the organization of international meetings, exhibitions and contests, such theoretical work as would lead toward a clearer definition of key terms like peaceful co-operation and international understanding between countries with different social systems.

(14) Many members of the Committee expressed misgivings as to the advisability of selecting for special attention a topic so broad and so important, which, precisely because it involved the totality of Unesco's interests, was difficult to report upon and to discuss in specific terms.

Topic 2. Significant examples of activities undertaken as a result of international co-operation which have contributed to the development of education, science and culture in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session

(15) The Committee decided to concentrate its attention upon the two examples chosen by the Secretariat for treatment under this heading: the Emergency programme of financial aid to African States; and the promotion of studies and research relating to marine sciences.

(16) In considering the Emergency programme, the Committee expressed concern that the goal of four million dollars set by the General Conference at its eleventh session had not been fully met. While approving the results which the Emergency programme had been able to achieve, despite limited funds, the Committee decided to invite the attention of the General Conference to the implications which this failure to meet the programme's financial requirements should have upon the launching of future voluntary programmes.

(17) The Committee noted that a high degree of selectivity had governed the Secretariat's action, which therefore had multiple effects, although the resources involved were small. All the activities given priority in the Emergency programme were in fact urgent and all were aspects of the same problem. Overall planning must be the foundation of educational development, but such planning would be hardly worth while without textbooks, teachers and schools.

(18) The Committee noted that the provision to African Member States and Associate Members

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of overseas teachers and professors had met with great difficulties, so far as their recruitment was concerned, because of delays in the signing of contracts and frequent changes in post descriptions. The Committee expressed satisfaction, on the other hand, with the successes achieved by the School Construction Bureau established in 1961 in Khartoum in collaboration with the Government of Sudan. It noted with approval that the Bureau, in supervising actual construction, was doing so within the framework of a broad analysis of climatic and other conditions pertaining to construction, with the aim of establishing documentation on this subject for the entire region.

(19) In taking up the subject of marine sciences, the Committee noted with approval the progress made in this field, in particular through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), whose establishment was approved by the eleventh session of the General Conference and whose first session was held in 1961. The Committee agreed that IOC, which assumed responsibility for the International Indian Ocean Expedition during 1961 and which plans to launch other expeditions in 1963, was providing an excellent example both of international co-operation and of the contribution which such co-operation could make to the development of science. One member, however, regretted that IOC's constitution restricted its membership to States which were members of the United Nations system, and deplored the fact that the report referred to a group, which, he believed, did not represent China.

(20) Finally, the Committee regretted that only two examples had been chosen to illustrate the Secretariat's action under this heading, and that the information supplied, for example in regard to the Emergency programme, had not been sufficiently detailed. The Committee noted that the Secretariat had been confronted with an extremely difficult choice in the selection of material by the nature of the topic itself, and decided to reconsider this matter when it discussed the form and content of the reports to be presented to the General Conference at its thirteenth session.

Topic 3. Developments in adult education, following upon the World Conference on Adult Education held in Montreal in August 1960, in particular, experiments in the use of mass media for educational purposes, and production of reading materials and of audio-visual aids for educational purposes

(21) The Committee noted the extensive activities of the Secretariat in adult education following upon the Montreal Conference and, in particular, the large number of meetings which had been held in various regions of the world. The quantity of such meetings had placed considerable strain on the Secretariat although to varying degrees,

and the punctual delivery of the documentation prepared, if not its quality, had sometimes suffered. The Committee agreed that the success of a programme could not be judged solely by the number of meetings involved, but must be measured primarily by the effects achieved by such meetings. It decided to call the attention of the General Conference to the comments on this problem made by the Executive Board at its 62nd and 63rd sessions.

(22) The Committee also noted that, although the Secretariat had made efforts to publicize the experience of Member States in the various sectors of adult education, particularly through the "International Journal of Adult and Youth Education" and the clearing house in the Department of Mass Communication, such efforts were not yet commensurate with the importance of the problem. The Committee agreed that fuller use should be made of the experience of all Member States, and particularly of those which had succeeded in eliminating illiteracy in order that all those Member States who are striving to do so might benefit from such experience.

Topic 4. Progress of primary education, notably in countries in process of rapid economic and social development

(23) A lively discussion followed on Unesco's assistance to the extension and improvement of primary education in Latin America. The Committee noted that although the goals set for the Major Project at its inception had not yet been met, the project should in no way be considered a failure. Unesco had mainly intended to play a rôle of stimulation in regard to Member States, and had succeeded in doing so.

(24) The Committee agreed that the Alliance for Progress, which was now giving important assistance to educational development in Latin America, was neither competing with nor duplicating Unesco activities in this field. In fact, a working agreement had been concluded between Unesco and the Organization of American States, in accordance with a decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 61st session, in order to ensure co-operation between the two organizations.

(25) The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the opinion that the aims of the Alliance for Progress were reactionary and neo-colonialist and therefore incompatible with those of Unesco. He called attention to the fact that several delegates to the Executive Board had not approved the working agreement between Unesco and the Organization of American States, and expressed the desire that the General Conference should re-examine the Board's decision.

(26) In response, two members expressed the opinion that the Alliance for Progress was a co-operative effort of Member States in the area,

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and that its activities did serve to implement the goals of the Latin America Major Project.

(27) Turning to the development of primary education in Asia, the Committee noted that the progress achieved in executing the programme adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, in spite of a number of important results, had been slow. It was noted that, although the present tense had been used in the Director-General's interim report in referring to the Regional School Building Research Centre in Bandung (Indonesia), the centre was in fact not yet in operation. The Committee noted that the main reason for these delays was the difficulty in the recruitment of experts, a difficulty which was in fact encountered in all technical assistance programmes. The Committee agreed that the attention of the General Conference should be drawn to the many complex problems involved in setting up educational institutions, even within a 2-year period, and that the General Conference should not expect the Secretariat to surpass the limits of the possible. The Committee also agreed that the Director-General should be urged to be as precise and realistic as possible in reporting on certain projects.

(28) Finally, the Committee noted the rapid sequence of a large number of educational meetings which the Secretariat had been required to service. Punctuality in delivery of documentation had sometimes suffered from this rapid pace.

Topic 5. Progress in scientific research on arid lands

(29) The Committee noted with approval that, during 1960-1961, the Secretariat had devoted special attention to the preparation of future action in this field, in view of the termination of the Major Project at the end of 1962. Such preparatory activities had been pursued in accordance with resolution 2.82, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, and with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research.

(30) The Committee expressed satisfaction with the execution of the Major Project, both by Member States and the Director-General, noting the encouraging results of scientific research conducted in numerous Member States, as well as the success which the Secretariat had achieved in promoting awareness, particularly in governmental and scientific circles, of the problems and possibilities of arid lands.

(31) The Committee also noted with approval the efforts of the Secretariat to centralize and to disseminate the practical lessons which had resulted from scientific research on arid lands, so that all Member States with arid regions might benefit from them. The Committee agreed upon the necessity and importance of such efforts,

which mainly took the form of meetings and publications and which were pursued in close collaboration with the United Nations Specialized Agencies concerned.

Topic 6. The preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind

(32) The Committee noted that the work of the Secretariat was extremely varied in this field and had included the provision of technical assistance to Member States, the organization of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia and the promotion of such normative action as the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

(33) The Committee noted the importance of these activities and approved, in general, the execution of the programme in this field. The Committee regretted, however, that the documents before them, and in particular the detailed analysis based on the reports of Member States and of the Acting Director-General's own reports (12 C/9, Part II), had not provided the kind of information necessary for a realistic evaluation of the execution of certain projects.

(34) The Committee agreed upon the importance of continuing to record African oral traditions, an activity which had been pursued in accordance with resolution 4.13 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session.

Topic 7. Examples of effective means of fostering mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values

(35) The Committee agreed that the Major Project had been successfully implemented, and that the results achieved during the period considered had been superior to those anticipated in 1960. The Committee noted, however, that a large number of secondary activities did not enhance the value of the Major Project, and that its sphere of competence had been complicated, as well as enriched, by the considerable interest in African culture which had accompanied the accession to independence of numerous African Member States, an event which had not been foreseen when the Major Project was launched by the General Conference at its ninth session in 1956 (9 C/Resolution 4.81).

(36) Some members of the Committee noted with approval that, while the terms of the Major Project had remained the same, that is "Eastern" and "Western" cultural values, no Member State in any given region had been excluded from participating; on the contrary, the documents before them showed that participation in the Major Project was extremely widespread. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, however, expressed the opinion that the Major Project could

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not be universal so long as it excluded the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

(37) Some members expressed the wish that the general public be affected to a *more* considerable extent by activities within the framework of the Major Project and inquired about the methods most suitable to achieve that end. Erroneous conceptions continued to abound, and even scholarly works, when their authors had not actually lived in Eastern countries, sometimes contributed to misunderstandings, instead of dispelling them. The Committee noted with approval that the Secretariat had sought advice from numerous experts and had itself intensively studied this basic difficulty, which it recognised, and to which it was striving to respond within the limits of its competence. The Committee agreed, however, that the problem could be fully solved only by greater efforts on the part of Member States, and in particular by the mobilization of mass media on behalf of mutual understanding.

(38) In concluding, the Committee agreed that the type of activity represented by the Major Project might be one of the most penetrating and effective methods at Unesco's disposal for eliminating the harmful after effects of colonialism.

Topic 8. The development of National Commissions and their contribution to the implementation of Unesco's programme

(39) The Committee noted with satisfaction the increased number of National Commissions, and agreed that each *new* National Commission was an additional support to the work of the Organization. The Committee agreed that meetings at Unesco Headquarters of the Secretaries of National Commissions had produced excellent results, as had the regional conferences, and hoped that such meetings would continue to be organized, when resources were available, even more frequently than at present.

(40) The Committee expressed appreciation of the assistance the Secretariat was providing to National Commissions, but noted that communication between the two should be strengthened; such contacts were important in the life of the Organization, and enabled National Commissions to provide the needed liaison between their governments and the Secretariat. The Committee regretted in this connexion that invitations to Unesco meetings were not always sent to National Commissions long enough in advance to enable them properly to prepare their delegations for such meetings.

(41) The Committee agreed that the key problem faced by most National Commissions was the lack of permanent staff. It noted, however, that the Secretariat of Unesco could not contribute financially to the solution of this problem without surpassing the sphere of its competence. The

Committee was pleased to note that the resolutions adopted by the regional conferences of National Commissions were given attention by the Secretariat, even though they were formally addressed not to it, but to the National Commissions concerned and transmitted to them through the host commission.

FUTURE FORM AND PRESENTATION OF THE REPORTS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE REPORTS COMMITTEE

(42) In treating the reports of Member States *in* this perspective, the Committee based its discussion on Article VIII of the Constitution which states that:

"Each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and *on* the action taken upon recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4. "

(43) The Committee noted that, in accordance with Article VIII, the General Conference, at its tenth and eleventh sessions, had invited Member States to report separately "on the action taken upon recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4." Similarly, in accordance with resolution 624B (XXII) of the Economic and Social Council, Member States are invited to report, in a separate section of their periodic reports, to the Director-General on the progress made by them in respect of those articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which come within Unesco's purview, *i. e.* Articles 19, 26 and 27.

(44) The Committee further noted that the General Conference, in its programme resolutions, regularly and to an increasing degree requests Member States to report on legislative action and statistics:

- (a) For the purposes of regional or international conferences convened by Unesco to consider specific problems;
- (b) For the compilation of studies and reports on specific problems in the fields of education, science and culture;
- (c) For the purposes of such periodical works as the "World Survey of Education", "Facts and Figures", "Index Translationum", "International Yearbook of Education" (which is jointly published with the International Bureau of Education) and many others.

(45) Some members of the Committee noted that the General Conference might, under the terms of Article VIII itself, decide that the need for which that article was designed to provide could be met by the above-mentioned types of

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information, i. e. special periodical reports on certain legislative actions and information transmitted continuously as a contribution to the execution of the programme.

(46) Other members of the Committee were of the opinion that Article VIII expressly stipulated composite, periodical reports to the Organization, and that such a stipulation could be altered by the General Conference only through constitutional amendment.

(47) In respect of composite, periodical reports, the Committee did agree, however, that Article VIII guaranteed every Member State the right to provide such reports, whether or not it obliged them to do so, and that such reports might respond to the needs of the Organization. The Committee noted that the present system of composite, periodical reports by Member States was in fact the result of a series of efforts by the General Conference to define the form, content and scope of such reports in a manner which would best serve the needs of a constantly developing organization, and that further efforts in this direction would be desirable.

(48) The Committee also noted that the current approach, initiated in New Delhi in 1956, involved the selection by the General Conference of topics for "special attention" in any given reporting period. While appreciating the considerations which seemed to justify such a procedure - the increased number of Member States, the expansion of the Organization's programme and the corresponding increase in the documentation which the General Conference was obliged to examine in a fixed period of time - the Committee agreed that the principle of selection of topics by the Conference itself had proved in practice to contain several contradictions:

- (a) The topics selected, because they must be broad in scope, were often of a nature either so vague as to permit the whole sweep of Unesco's fields of interest to be covered if a Member State so wished, or so ambiguous as to be open to diverse interpretations;
- (b) Were topics to be narrower and more precise in scope, related subjects of recognized importance would be arbitrarily excluded, while the topics themselves might be of interest to only a limited number of Member States;
- (c) The complexity and abstract nature of the present system of selection continued to impose heavy burdens on Member States in their reporting even though it had been intended partially to alleviate such burdens.

(49) With these considerations in mind, the Committee turned to a re-examination of its present terms of reference, in order that, *inter alia*, it might more precisely define the usefulness of reports of Member States to the Organization in general, and to the General Conference in

particular. The Committee noted that 11 C/Resolution 40 required the Reports Committee to examine the reports of Member States and those of the Director-General, as well as the Director-General's assessment of the work of the Organization, and to submit to the General Conference a report:

- " (i) on the implementation of the programme by Member States and the Secretariat;
- (ii) on the further development of Member States' participation in the execution of the programme with appropriate recommendations aimed at the improvement of such participation. . . "

(50) The Committee agreed that, in the necessarily limited time allotted to it for the examination of the bulky and highly detailed annual reports of the Director-General, it had not found it possible to reach general conclusions concerning the implementation of the programme by the Organization substantial enough to be of appreciable value with respect to its future work.

(51) The Committee further agreed that the formulation of useful conclusions on the implementation of the programme by Member States had proved even more difficult, and that in consequence the Committee had not found it possible to report to the General Conference "on the further development of Member States' participation in the execution of the programme", nor to formulate "appropriate recommendations aimed at the improvement of such participation".

(52) The Committee agreed that a detailed, analytical approach to the reports of Member States could make possible a clearly presented compilation of the widely varying types of information contained in them, but believed that evaluating such a compilation in terms of the "the implementation of the programme by Member States" would lead to an abstract approach which was neither realistic nor wholly desirable.

(53) After careful consideration of the factors involved, the Committee reached the conclusion that by defining its future tasks more realistically, it might increase its value to the General Conference. In respect of the annual reports of the Director-General - which were, the Committee believed, one of the basic working tools of the Conference and of the Organization as a whole - the Committee might give most useful service by limiting itself to evaluating the effectiveness of those tools and by leaving their actual use. i.e. the examination of the implementation of the programme, to the Executive Board and to the General Conference as a whole, particularly in the course of its general discussion on the reports of the Director-General.

(54) In respect of the reports of Member States, the Committee agreed that these reports might be most useful to the Organization if they could be prepared in such a manner as to permit,

not a comparative examination of "the implementation of the programme by Member States", but rather a more synthetic, flexible evaluation of the programme itself in terms of its effects in Member States, the activities it had helped to inspire or develop, and the interests it had contributed to arouse.

(55) The Committee agreed that a new approach would be possible through programme resolutions themselves, which consisted largely of projects in which (a) Member States were invited to take action nationally; and (b) the Director-General was authorized to undertake parallel action internationally. If Member States were invited to report on their activities in respect to such resolutions, the Committee believed that the problem of defining topics precisely enough to avoid vagueness and ambiguity would be solved, while the scope of such topics might thereby be enlarged to encompass the entire programme adopted by the General Conference.

(56) The Committee further agreed, however, that inviting each Member State to report on every programme resolution would impose excessive **sive** burdens, while selection of particular resolutions by the General Conference would impose excessive limitations upon Member States.

(57) After careful examination of these considerations, the Committee decided to propose to the General Conference that it invite Member States to report on their action in respect to such resolutions as were of particular interest or importance for them. Such an approach, the Committee believed, while retaining the principle of selected topics but transferring the actual selection process to Member States themselves, would simplify and lighten the tasks of Member States while freeing their reports from necessarily arbitrary restrictions. In addition, the Committee believed that this new procedure might make possible the synthetic, flexible evaluation of the programme **in** terms of its effects in Member States referred to in paragraph (54) above, since each Member State would be able to comment on the programme in the light of its own particular interests and experience.

(58) The Committee considered that the most serious objection to this new approach would be the expense and effort involved in translating into four languages and publishing reports from an increased number of Member States. The Committee felt that such expense would be difficult to calculate in advance, because reports were likely to vary considerably in size, and would possibly be excessive because the scope of such reports, although precisely defined, would be considerably broader. The Committee agreed, however, that the publication of these reports, which would be

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difficult if the new procedure were followed, should be weighed against the increased value to the Organization which that procedure would enable such reports to assume.

(59) On the other hand, the Committee agreed that publication of a "compressed" analysis of the reports of Member States by the Secretariat, or of a compilation resolution by resolution of the information they contained, while not solving the financial problem, might in addition give rise to the abstract approach which the proposed modifications were designed to avoid.

(60) In the light of these considerations, and of the system of priorities carefully established by the General Conference as a whole and under its various organs, the Committee decided to propose to the Conference that the Director-General be authorized to cease publication of the reports of Member States, but to use these reports in his evaluation of the main developments in the work of Unesco.

PROGRESS MADE IN RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMING WITHIN UNESCO'S PURVIEW

(61) The Committee listened to an oral account concerning the reports received from Member States on the progress made by them in respect of those articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which came within Unesco's purview, i.e. Articles 19, 26 and 27. On the basis of this information, the Committee decided to propose resolution 4.1 for adoption by the General Conference.

INITIAL SPECIAL REPORTS OF MEMBER STATES ON ACTION TAKEN BY THEM UPON THE CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION, AND INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE IV, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION

(62) The Committee examined the initial special reports of Member States which were contained in document 12 C/11 and Addendum, and received the advice of the Legal Committee on the interpretation and implementation of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution as contained in the fourth report of the Legal Committee. After careful consideration of these matters the Committee decided to propose a draft "General Report" for adoption by the General Conference (Part C of the present volume).

V. REPORTS OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEES WHICH MET BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE TWELFTH SESSION

REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON A WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

(1) The Expert Committee on a World Campaign for Universal Literacy met at Unesco House, prior to the twelfth session of the General Conference, from 29 to 31 October and again on 6 and 7 November. By virtue of its terms of reference the Committee was required to:

- (a) Study the report on the World Campaign for Universal Literacy (12 C/PRG/3), which had been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the advice of a previous meeting of experts held in June 1962;
- (b) Formulate a reply, which the General Conference might adopt at its twelfth session, to General Assembly Resolution 1677 (XVI);
- (c) Make proposals on the basis of its study of the document (12 C/PRG/3) and of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (12 C/5), for a programme of action which might be undertaken by Unesco within the coming two-year period;
- (d) Submit a report to the General Conference at its twelfth session.

(2) The Committee made use of the following documents:

- (a) 12 C/PRG/3: World Campaign for Universal Literacy;
- (b) 12 C/5: Draft Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (Part II, Chapter I; paragraphs 177-237);
- (c) 12 C/8: Proposed Amendments to the Draft Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 submitted by Member States and Associate Members (pages 21-24).

(3) Officers elected were: Mr. Taha Guiga (Tunisia) as Chairman; Mrs. Magda Joboru (Hungary), Mr. B.N. Malhan (India), and Mr. Felix Adam (Venezuela) as Vice-Chairmen; and Miss Donella Palmer (New Zealand) as Rapporteur .

(4) The delegates of 34 countries were able to be present at the meetings.

(5) After listening to an introductory address by the Acting Director-General, Mr. Rene Maheu (12 C/PRG/EC. 1/2 INF.1), the Committee turned its attention to the working documents.

12 C/PRG/3 WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

PART I. THE PRESENT SITUATION WITH REFERENCE TO ILLITERACY

(6) On the proposal of the Chairman it was agreed that Part I of this document, which presents in summary form the replies of Member States to a Unesco questionnaire, should be forwarded to the General Assembly of the United Nations as the survey requested in operative paragraph 1 (b) of its resolution 1677 (XVI), subject to the inclusion by the Secretariat of any amendments or additions received before the end of November 1962.

PART II. WORLD LITERACY IN THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

(7) After a general debate the Committee proposed that this section, subject to certain modifications, be used as an introduction to the report which is to be submitted to the General Assembly.

(8) The modifications recommended are:

- (a) The deletion of the eighth and ninth paragraphs, which seemed to draw an invidious comparison between primary schooling and adult literacy programmes;
- (b) The reformulation of the last paragraph to read:

"the revolution brought about by science and technology is creating a world of abundance rather than scarcity, *more* and *more is* being discovered about the processes of development and what changes and social modifications are necessary to achieve it. More importantly, the complete interdependence of mankind everywhere is increasingly appreciated. It must be the aim of all governments in the development decade to devote increasing resources to a concerted attack on the ancient enemies of mankind - ignorance,

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disease, and hunger. It is in this context that proposals are put forward in this report for a world campaign against the vast problem of mass illiteracy".

(9) During the general debate, members of the Committee commented on various other topics arising from this section: the importance of employing all available resources, the urgent needs of developing countries, the difficulties they face in marshalling the necessary resources to undertake literacy work on a large scale and in integrating bilateral and international aid. Mention was made of the urgency of work on vernacular languages and the preparation of reading materials; of the need for careful preparatory planning if campaigns were not to raise hopes at their inception which could not be fulfilled; and of the necessity to capture and maintain the interest of people and governments if literacy programmes are to be successfully undertaken. It was also pointed out that literacy work should, of course, be considered as an integral part of continuing education and indeed of overall economic and social development.

PART III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMMES

(10) The Committee considered that these recommendations, formulated by the previous meeting of experts on world literacy, by setting out the requirements for an ideal national programme, might discourage certain governments from taking any action until all these requirements were fulfilled. It therefore proposed that the Secretariat, in revising this part of the report, should distinguish more clearly between the essential and the ideal. Again, the proposal was made that in the process of carrying out a campaign against illiteracy it would be advisable to take radical steps at the national level in order to eradicate discrimination in any form whatsoever, whether based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic condition or birth. It was also suggested that the results of successful experiments in certain countries should be put at the disposal of Member States.

(11) It was also proposed that a section should be included on the interrelation between school education and adult literacy work, stressing the essential rôle of the primary school in the achievement of universal literacy.

(12) Again it was suggested that emphasis should be given to the collaboration of agencies responsible for health, agriculture and other technical services, at all levels, in literacy programmes. The situation, needs and wishes of the people concerned should be the point of departure for planning these programmes.

(13) The Committee recommended the following specific amendments for the revision of this part of the report:

A. Definitions and objectives

Deletion of the first paragraph of Part III.
Addition to the definition of functional literacy of: "and for active participation in the life of his country".

B. Administration

Substitution of "should" for "must" throughout this section, and in general the use of a permissive rather than a mandatory tone.
Deletion of the last paragraph of this section.

D. (i) Teaching staff

Elimination of all negative references to the rôle of the school-teacher in adult literacy; the clarification of the functions of the school-teacher in supervising volunteers drawn from the local literate population.

F. Statistics

Deletion of the words: "while the meeting did not feel that . . . recognised that".
Replacement of: "urged that services be developed" by: "services should be developed".

G. (iii) Language

Expansion of this paragraph, indicating in particular the necessity of disseminating experiments carried out in the eradication of illiteracy by the use of mother tongues and the preparation of alphabets.

G. (v) Content of literacy teaching materials

The title of this paragraph to read "Content of Literacy Teaching and Reading Materials".

G. (vi) Media for teaching

More emphasis to be placed on less expensive (traditional) materials - books and simple visual aids - whilst indicating the need for study and preparation for the use of the newer media, especially television, as they become available. An indication that more reading materials are a necessity (a) to maintain a certain level of literacy among literates; (b) to keep up an increasing pressure towards cultural development. In the third paragraph of this section, delete the words "greatest" from the second sentence, and "more widely" from the final phrase of the last sentence.

V. Reports of the Expert Committees

PART IV. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LITERACY CAMPAIGN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(14) This part of the document, which represents the first attempt to assess the cost of adult literacy on a world scale, was carefully examined by the Expert Committee.

(15) It was understood that the given estimates for a world campaign covered only the first phase of attaining literacy. This should however in no way belittle the importance of subsequent phases - those of maintaining literacy and making use of it for continuing education and for individual, social and economic development. These later phases would call for production and distribution to readers of suitable reading material in many languages, and for the development of educational programmes and media, neither of which had been costed at this stage.

(16) The Committee believed that the case for literacy should be based on its contribution to individual and social development as well as on its economic returns, and this feeling was reflected in the recommended amendments to the third sub-section of Part IV. Again referring to this sub-section, it was emphasized that social reform, disarmament and a state of peace and understanding between peoples and nations were among the conditions which could best assure the success of a world campaign of this kind.

(17) In the light of varied experience from different countries, the Committee examined the criteria used in 12 C/PRG/3 to calculate the cost of a world campaign, and particularly the assumption that 150 adults could be made literate by a single teacher in ten months. It was finally agreed that these criteria were an acceptable working basis for the estimates made.

(18) The last sub-section of Part IV, which deals with the financing of a world campaign, drew specific comment from several members. The high proportion of the cost of the ten-year programme which Member States were expected to bear, amounting to \$1,553 million over the ten-year period, though not heavy in real terms, (see Appendix) does represent a heavy burden on the already fully committed budgets of developing countries: provision for adult literacy would have to compete with many other claims on resources allocated to national development.

(19) Several members emphasized that the success or failure of an eventual world campaign for universal literacy would be determined also by the assurance of adequate international resources. In any event, such international resources should be made available through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

(20) The Committee recommended that in revising and shortening Part IV the Secretariat introduce the following modifications:

- (a) Elimination of any invidious comparisons between the cost of primary schooling and the cost of adult literacy, while maintaining the close relationship between literacy programmes and compulsory education;
- (b) Deletion of the correlation statistics between literacy and urbanization, etc. ;
- (c) Inclusion of the importance of social change and progress (agrarian reform, industrialization, etc.) as motivation factors in the campaign for literacy;
- (d) Emphasis on the role of literacy in the promotion of peaceful and friendly relations among nations and peoples and conversely the fundamental importance of peace and disarmament and the absence of all forms of discrimination for the development of education;
- (e) Emphasis on the social returns and implications of literacy as well as on its economic returns, which are not yet statistically established, and on which further work should be done by the Unesco Secretariat;
- (f) Emphasis on the important role of women as educators;
- (g) In the paragraph beginning: "The average costs are in line . . ." add after "full-time paid instruction", the words: "with the collaboration of voluntary instructors".

PART V. PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

(21) The Committee's debate on this section touched on the place of regional centres in the conduct of a literacy campaign, and on the special importance attached to practical and concrete measures in support of national action. It was for governments to determine their needs and priorities; Unesco's essential rôle should be that of a catalytic agent, mobilizing and encouraging national initiative. Co-ordination, both of action undertaken by the various international agencies and of their programmes in relation to those of bilateral aid, would need special attention. In this context also, the Committee discussed the need for central services and the balance between central, regional and direct support to national activities. It was noted that the programme set out in Part V suggests 10%, 40% and 50% respectively as the proportions a world campaign might devote to these central, regional and national levels of action.

(22) It was pointed out that this programme was not merely a plan of action - it involved a considerable financial commitment on the part of Unesco, a commitment which to several members did not seem to follow necessarily from earlier parts of the study in 12 C/PRG/3.

(23) During the debate, the Committee's attention was called to the World Conference on

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Literacy and Society, held recently in Rome, which had passed unanimous resolutions calling for support for a world campaign for universal literacy. The Committee heard the representative of the Co-ordination Committee of International Voluntary Work Camps, and expressed the hope that an eventual campaign would have the full support of all competent international non-governmental organizations .

(24) It was finally recommended that the substance of the programme presented in Part V, revised in the light of the discussions of the Committee, should be included in the reply of the General Conference to the General Assembly as measures which might be taken at the international level, for the eradication of mass illiteracy throughout the world.

(25) The Committee recommended the following amendments to Part V:

- (a) Museums and exhibitions. The title and text to read: "Media for Motivation". "Pilot projects would be needed on a national basis to develop media of motivation, including museums and exhibitions, to assist adult literacy and mass education. They would include experimental mobile museum units as well as educational exhibitions as means of bringing useful knowledge to people emerging from illiteracy ."
- (b) Special provision should be made for study and suitable action on the use of mother tongues for literacy.
- (c) Delete the last paragraph, including Table VI; insert : "It is estimated that the cost to Unesco of the various international activities proposed might be of the order of \$10 million per year, when the campaign is in full operation".

12 C/5
PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND
BUDGET FOR 1963-1964

12 C/8. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR
1963-1964 SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES
AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

(26) The Committee, taking note of the second operative paragraph of General Assembly Resolution 1677 (XVI), which calls for the extension of effective assistance for the eradication of illiteracy, considered that, on the assumption that a world campaign for universal literacy might be launched, if resources were made available, in 1965, some preparatory work must be undertaken by Unesco in 1963-1964.

(27) Having examined the projects relevant to

adult education and literacy in the proposed programme and budget (12 C/5, Part II, Ch. I, paragraphs 177-237) and the proposals made by Member States and Associate Members (12 C/8, pages 21-24), the Committee agreed to recommend the adoption by the General Conference of the following projects for the 1963-1964 budget period in the order of priority set out below:

(28) Central services

- (a) An Expert Committee on Literacy, of 24 members, to work in close collaboration with the International Committee for the Advancement of Adult Education, meeting once a year for ten days:

Two meetings: \$60,000

- (b) For the organization of the preparatory programme and especially the two regional conferences and studies proposed below, the staff of the Education Department to be strengthened:

\$68,500

- (c) Consultants will be needed to assist the Secretariat in planning and carrying out studies and preparing for meetings of the Expert Committee;
- (d) A contract to be made with a research institute for a study of the cost of the second phase of literacy, including the production and distribution of books and other media for mass education:

Contracts:	\$11,500
Documentation and publications :	\$10,000

Total \$150,000

(29) Two regional conferences

(a) Africa

A regional conference of ministers and senior officials of ministries concerned with adult literacy, to be held consecutively with the Conference of African Minister of Education, described in 12 C/5, Add. and Corr . Part II, Chapter I, paragraphs 241-246(b).

\$45,000

(b) Arab States

A ten-day conference of ministers and senior officials of ministries concerned with adult literacy in Arab Member States to be organized

\$55,000

Total \$100,000

(30) Studies

(a) On methods and media of literacy teaching and mass education in Cuba (12 C/8, page 23)

Three specialists to visit Cuba for two months' study with one additional month for writing report - which might be published in 1964 in the Unesco series "Educational Studies and Documents".

Total \$15,000

(b) Literacy teaching in the mother tongue and creation of written languages (12 C/8, pages 23-24)

A meeting of 24 experts in linguistics to be held for ten days in Paris in 1964:

\$20,000

In preparation for this meeting two experts in applied linguistics to travel in countries of Africa: to advise governments, and to evaluate and prepare technical reports on existing institutions and programmes and the methods employed:

Two experts : \$12,000
Other: \$ 3,000

Total \$35,000

(c) International Conference on Public Education

Unesco to examine with the International Bureau of Education the possibility of the 1964 International Conference on Public Education taking literacy as one of its main topics (no budgetary implications) .

(31) National centres

Assistance in the form of international specialist staff and equipment to be provided to three national centres in Asia, Africa and Latin

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America for research and the experimental production of teaching and reading materials:

Total \$260,000

(32) These projects represent additions to the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963- 1964 (12 C/5) involving a total expenditure of \$560,000. Such additions would in the opinion of the Committee, necessitate corresponding savings in other sections of the proposed programme and budget.

(33) The Committee adopted unanimously, with one abstention, its report and the following resolution:

The Expert Committee on a World Campaign for Universal Literacy, established in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board at its 61st session (61 EX/Decisions, 5.1.5), Having met from 29 to 31 October and on 6 November,

Having considered document 12 C/PRG/3 World Campaign for Universal Literacy,

1. Submits its report (12 C/PRG/23) to the General Conference for consideration under item 17.1.3 of its agenda,
2. Approves subject to appropriate revision, document 12 C/PRG/3 presented to it by the Secretariat, and
3. Recommends that the General Conference request the Director-General:
 - (a) To revise this document (12 C/PRG/3) in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee in its attached report (12 C/PRG/23),
 - (b) To transmit this document to the secretary-General of the United Nations for submission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, in response to the request contained in General Assembly Resolution 1677 (XVI),
4. Calls the attention of the General Conference to the programme of preparatory action proposed by the Expert Committee for 1963-1964 and requests it to take decisions thereon,
5. Submits two draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Conference (see resolutions 1.2531-1.2534).

APPENDIX

NOTE ON THE COST TO GOVERNMENTS OF A WORLD LITERACY CAMPAIGN (prepared by the Secretariat).

The estimated cost of a ten-year programme to make literate 330 million people or two-thirds of the illiterate adults in Unesco's Member States (in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the age group 15-50) would be \$1,883 million or \$188

million a year. Of this it is estimated that \$155 million would have to be provided by the national budgets of the countries concerned and \$33 million contributed from international sources.

It is realized that the figure of \$155 million will appear as a heavy charge on the budgets of the developing countries. It is, however, pointed out that this sum would be divided between 85 countries. The gross national product of these

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countries amounts to \$140,000 million. Accordingly, the annual charge on resources would be of the order of 0.11%. Moreover, this amount would not necessarily wholly represent a claim on real resources and detract from other forms of social and economic investment, since it should be possible, on the basis of experience of countries which have solved this problem, to transfer part of the burden to previously unemployed volunteers and to contributions of personnel and buildings during non-working hours from industrial and other non-governmental organizations. Even if the resources from non-governmental organizations would be employed otherwise no public funds are required for the portion of the pro-

gramme implemented in this way. It should be noted that there is already provision for adult education in the overall targets of the regional conferences held at Addis Ababa and Santiago shown in terms of the proportion of gross national product to be devoted to educational purposes.

It is further pointed out that the external aid proposed for the literacy campaign amounts to 17.5% of the estimated costs of the programme. This is considerably more than the 4% foreignaid target decided upon at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, though somewhat less than the over-25% aid target established at the Addis Ababa Conference on African Educational Development.

REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

(1) The Expert Committee held five meetings on 2, 3, 5 and 6 November 1962. Mr. H.J. Reinink (Netherlands) was elected Chairman. The three Vice-Chairmen elected were: Mr. R. Pillado Salas (Argentina), Mr. M. McCullough (United States of America) and Mr. A. Pavlov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Miss M. Masani (India) was designated as Rapporteur.

(2) The Director-General was assisted by Mr. L. Gomes Machado, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, Mrs. C. Desroches-Noblecourt, Archaeological Consultant, Mr. J. Bolgert, Financial Consultant for the Campaign and Mr. A. Vrioni, Head of the Service for the Monuments of Nubia.

(3) The meetings were attended by representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Netherlands, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

(4) The Committee noted with great satisfaction the report of the Director-General (12 C/PRG/12) on what has already been achieved under the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia.

(5) The Expert Committee heard a statement from the Director-General (12 C/PRG/EC. 2/INF. 1), who explained the background of the financial problem of saving the Abu Simbel temples, and the necessity to inform by 20 December 1962 the Government of the United Arab Republic whether Unesco would be able to give the assurance required by that Government that the necessary amounts for the first stage of the rescue work - up to a maximum of \$30,500,000 - would be

available to cover the payments falling due under the main contract to be concluded for carrying out the scheme for lifting the temples. He explained that Unesco would be unable to give such an undertaking, unless it could rely on having available the sums required to cover its share of the amount falling due. The Director-General stated that the policy of conducting a campaign for collecting voluntary contributions had not been abandoned and would continue but he stressed the fact that what had so far been collected was not sufficient for Unesco to be able to enter into an undertaking to the United Arab Republic and he was therefore submitting, as advised by the Executive Board of Unesco, a proposal whereby loans could be taken for financing the project, and to repay such loans by ensuring the transfer of the necessary amounts from the Regular budget of the Organization. The details of the scheme have been set forth in document 12 C/PRG/12, Addendum.

(6) Dr. Okasha, head of the United Arab Republic delegation to the twelfth session of the General Conference, expressed his Government's gratitude to countries taking part in the Campaign and to Unesco. He also furnished detailed information about the measures already taken by his Government for safeguarding the Nubian monuments.

(7) The Director of the Department of Cultural Activities then summed up the work before the Committee: (1) to examine the proposal for taking a loan for the work of rescuing the Abu Simbel temples already outlined by the Director-General and (2) to advise on the organizational arrangements for carrying on the work hereafter.

(8) At the outset the Committee discussed its competence to decide on the questions placed before it by the Director-General. While some

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members felt that the Committee should go beyond a mere technical examination of the proposals, others felt that the restricted nature of the Committee's membership and its unrepresentative character would make it impossible for this Committee to go beyond a clarification of the various issues involved, so as to enable the Programme Commission to decide on the merits of the Director-General's proposals. It was therefore agreed that the Committee would examine the various issues as fully as possible, so as to simplify the task of the Programme Commission,

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

(9) The financial implications of the Director-General's proposals for financing the project of raising the Abu Simbel temples were then examined in detail, and to the questions raised by members, answers were given by the Secretariat.

(10) It was felt that, to arrive at any decision on the Director-General's proposals, it was essential for the Programme Commission and for the General Conference to have a clear idea of the total commitment for each Member State. From the documents prepared by the Secretariat, it was not clear what each individual country's contribution would be. It was agreed that the Secretariat would prepare a table which would give :

- (i) the voluntary contribution requested of each Member State by the Director-General in circular letter CL/1510 of 4 August 1961 and its commitments if the proposal for taking a loan is accepted by the General Conference. This would explain clearly the difference between the amount which had been indicated in CL/1510 by the Director-General under the scheme for voluntary contributions and the amount which would now be required from each State for the repayment of the loans, exclusive of interest charges.
- (ii) the minimum amount of interest charges to be paid during 1963-1964.
- (iii) the amount which would be required annually for repayment of the loan, subject to negotiations with the United Arab Republic Government and with banks.

This table would be placed before the Programme Commission at the time of discussion of this item.

(11) Some members pointed out that the method of accounting for voluntary contributions already made by Member States as set forth in document 12 C/PRG/12 Addendum required further clarification. After discussion, it was agreed to amend paragraph 62 of that document. Consequently, paragraph 7(a) and (c) of resolution 4.421, paragraph 147 of document 12 C/5, Add. and Corr. would read as follows:

- (a) That the total amount of the advances referred to in paragraph 6(h) above shall not exceed the sum of \$30,500,000,
- (c) To offer those States which have made voluntary contributions in cash or kind towards the preservation of the monuments of Abu Simbel the opportunity of reducing their voluntary payments in support of the Campaign to the extent to which they participate, by their contributions to the Organization's Regular budget, in the financial costs mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph",

(12) These amendments show that only financial contributions made for the Abu Simbel project would be taken into account in determining the contribution of a Member State towards the payment of loan and interest. Other contributions made in kind might also be taken into account if considered appropriate, for example the supply of cement by the Tunisian Government, but each case would require special consideration.

(13) The guarantee requested by the United Arab Republic Government is only for the first stage of the lifting project of Abu Simbel and not for any subsequent or other project to be carried out in the Nubian area.

(14) The inclusion in the Organization's budget for 1963-1964 of the appropriation to cover staff costs and other services necessary for the conduct of the Campaign was discussed. One member expressed the wish that the Programme Commission should realize that the proposed sum of \$180,000 would be a first compulsory levy for Member States. Some members considered that the above-mentioned costs should be met out of the Trust Fund as hitherto, rather than out of the Regular budget. Some others pointed out that Unesco should participate financially in a Campaign which brought the Organization so much credit.

(15) This view was shared by the Secretariat and it was also pointed out that irrespective of the endorsement of the Director-General's proposals for Abu Simbel some expenditure would have to be incurred by Unesco from its Regular budget for the conduct of the Campaign. As this item of expenditure had already been included in the proposed budget to be approved by the General Conference it was agreed that the Committee need not express any opinion.

(16) Some members pointed out that it would be desirable to provide for a margin for excess in the expenditure at present estimated. It was agreed that such an excess might be of about 10 to 20% and may be kept in view in deciding whether to accept the Director-General's proposal to take an advance of \$30, 500,000.

(17) As regards the interest charges to be paid in 1963-1964 on the Regular budget, the exact amount of which cannot yet be stated, it was

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agreed that an approximate figure would be given to the General Conference, which would expressly authorize the Executive Board to make adjustments during the financial period, either reducing this figure if it is found to be higher than required, or making transfers within the budget if the initial estimates should prove too low.

(18) There was some divergence of opinion among members on the Director-General's proposal to finance the project of saving the Abu Simbel temples by raising a loan. While all members were in full sympathy with the Egyptian Government and Unesco's desire to save the monuments, a certain number of members felt that it was necessary to retain the principle of voluntary contributions which had hitherto been the basis of the Campaign:

- (a) They thought that a departure from this principle would create a precedent which might well have unfortunate results.
- (b) It was thought that any derogation from this principle would contradict the whole idea of a voluntary and spontaneous international Campaign which alone corresponds to Unesco's mission.
- (c) Another argument against the Director-General's proposal was that it would be wrong to spend so much on a single project, considering that the repayment of the loan would be a first charge on Unesco's budget with consequent effects on the whole range of Unesco's programme activities, since the debt repayment could not be avoided.
- (d) Some members considered the proposal of the Director-General unsound from a financial point of view since it would result in incurring a long-term debt for a programme object.
- (e) Some members considered the proposal unsound because the ultimate cost of the project and hence the ultimate requirement for contributions by Member States could not be foreseen.
- (f) It was also pointed out that the adoption of the proposal would tend to retard the growth of the Regular programme since the budgetary requirements for future years would be increased by over \$2,000,000 per year for this project.
- (g) One member expressed the view that there were possibly other less costly methods of saving the Abu Simbel temples which might be considered.

(19) On the other hand, several members supported the Director-General's proposals for reasons set out in document 12 C/PRG/12 and in the statement made by the Director-General at the commencement of the Committee's discussions. They felt that in view of the urgency of the problem and the very slow rate of payment of voluntary contributions, and the commitments already made, there was no other way of saving

the Abu Simbel temples. It was also considered that repayment of the advances over a period of 15 years would not involve too great a burden if it was shared by 107 Member States.

(20) The United Arab Republic representative pointed out that there was no choice. Since voluntary contributions were insufficient to carry on the work, and since an International Committee of Experts had decided that the temples could only be saved by the method now proposed, there was no alternative to raising funds in the manner suggested, nor was it possible at this stage to consider other methods of saving the temples. The failure to accept the Director-General's proposal would mean that the Abu Simbel temples would be submerged with no chance of saving them at any future stage.

RATIONALIZATION OF THE ADVISORY BODIES

(21) It was agreed that the present International Action Committee should be wound up.

(22) It was agreed that an Executive Committee, consisting of elected Member States, would be preferable to the present system of an Executive Committee with persons nominated by the Director-General. It was further agreed:

- (a) That such a Committee would be necessary, irrespective of whether the Director-General's proposals for financing the project were accepted or not.
- (b) That the Committee should consist of 12 members, including the United Arab Republic and the Sudan who should be ex officio members.
- (c) That Member States should be able to nominate their representatives rather than submit a panel of names to the Director-General for him to select from and that they should suggest the names of representatives who would be experts in the financial or in the administrative or in the archaeological fields, so that the Committee would have sufficient competent persons to advise on the technical and other questions which would come before it.
- (d) That paragraph 72 of document 12 C/PRG/12, in which the terms of reference of the Executive Committee were set out, should be amended to read as follows:

"72. The terms of reference of the Executive Committee in its new form might be defined as follows:

The Committee shall issue directives to the Director-General on all questions of a general nature which arise in the course of salvage operations, particularly on:

1. The preservation of the international character of the enterprise.

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2. The co-ordination of work.
3. The appropriation of sums from the Trust Fund for particular projects and on the distribution, between programmes to be carried out in the United Arab Republic and in the Sudan, of contributions made to the Fund without any specific stipulation regarding their allocation.
4. The allocation to the governments concerned of moneys to be drawn from the Trust Fund, in accordance with procedures to be approved by the General Conference, and on the use thereof.

It shall receive:

- (a) The plans of the operations, draft

- contracts and estimates relating to the preservation work, as well as the record of the corresponding payments;
- (b) Periodic reports from the Director-General and the Governments of the United Arab Republic and the Sudan on the conduct of the work and on the use of funds;

and shall give its views or make observations or recommendations thereon.

It shall report to the General Conference".

(23) As regards the Advisory Bodies of the United Arab Republic and of the Sudan, the Governments concerned would make such changes as may be necessary in the light of the decisions of the General Conference.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE PROGRAMME IN SCIENTIFIC HYDROLOGY

INTRODUCTION

(1) The Committee of Experts on the Programme in Scientific Hydrology met at Unesco Headquarters on 5, 6 and 9 November 1962 in order: (a) to examine the proposals concerning a long-term international programme in scientific hydrology; (b) to consider the draft resolutions submitted by Member States on this question; and (c) to report to the Programme Commission of the General Conference.

(2) After Mr. Rene Maheu, the Director-General of Unesco, had declared the session open, the Committee elected its officers as follows: Chairman: Dr. S. Buchan (United Kingdom); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. E. Mosonyi (Hungary) and Dr. A. Sanchez Diaz (Argentina); Rapporteur: Mr. L. Ben Osman (Tunisia).

(3) The following Member States were represented on the Committee: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States of America.

FAO, IAEA and WMO, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Association of Scientific Hydrology and the Union of International Engineering Organizations were also represented.

(4) The Committee studied the proposals for a long-term international programme in scientific hydrology contained in documents 12 C/PRG/20, 12 C/PRG/22, 12 C/5 and 12 C/8. It agreed with

the recommendations on this programme put forward by the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research at its 18th session and contained in document 12 C/PRG/10. The Committee also agreed with the substance of that document, which it found comprehensive, clear, and well drawn up.

(5) The Committee, being of the opinion that the development and improvement of scientific hydrology was an essential factor in the improvement of the conservation and utilization of water resources, unanimously considered that the preparation of a long-term international programme in scientific hydrology was highly desirable.

(6) The representatives of the organizations belonging to the United Nations system (FAO, WMO, IAEA) and of the international scientific organizations present, emphasized the particular interest attaching to this project, in the preparation and execution of which they were prepared to co-operate.

(7) With respect to the programme itself, it was emphasized that neither the Committee, nor the Unesco Secretariat, nor the General Conference should attempt at this time to make specific technical proposals about details of programme content. These should be set forth through co-operative efforts of scientists from all over the world and receive the approval and support of the Member States concerned, as proposed below, by means of a preliminary meeting of experts, and a later intergovernmental meeting.

(8) The Committee, however, reviewed and discussed certain preliminary suggestions drawn up by the Secretariat (NS/NR/17). Generally speaking, it found these suggestions very interesting, but it studied them only as an aid to

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discerning clearly what kind of programme was implied, what kind of specific undertakings would be desirable, what was the appropriate interest and function of Unesco in relation to a programme, and what practical and useful results could be expected.

(9) This report first defines the objectives of an international programme and the results expected from it, and then recommends measures and proceedings for the preparation and adoption of such a programme, and submits, for the General Conference's consideration, draft resolutions and a work plan for the preparation of the programme in 1963-1964.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LONG-TERM PROGRAMME

(10) Problems concerning the various aspects of water management are now acute in many parts of the world. These problems are not peculiar to the arid zones, for they occur even in humid areas, and they involve far more than mere shortages of water. Destructive floods, waterlogging of land, and poor quality of water are examples. Considering water shortage as a single example, however, the rapid growth of population, and higher standards of living, will not only increase demands for water to serve a larger population but will also increase the per capita demand for water. On the other hand, many serious water problems arise simply from irrational management of water.

(11) If man is to be better prepared to meet practical water problems and reach rational solutions in the future, it is essential that all countries make a more thorough study of their water resources and improve their methods of using and conserving those resources. This can come about only through (a) more complete use of scientific knowledge which is already available but has not yet been widely applied, (b) further progress in the field of scientific hydrology itself, and (c) international and regional co-operation.

(12) Hydrology is the science of the waters of the earth, their occurrence, circulation and distribution, their chemical and physical properties, and their interaction with their environment and with various forms of human activity. Thus, the domain of hydrology encompasses the full range of water phenomena on and in the earth, including surface water, soil moisture, ground-water, glaciers and ice caps, and atmospheric moisture. Oceanography is a large domain in itself, and the present programme relates only to continental waters, being concerned with the oceans only as the source from which evaporated water is transported to the land areas. Likewise, atmospheric water is mainly the concern of meteorology, and the programme does not relate to meteorology, as

such. In any case, the major realms of oceanography and meteorology are already the subject of international programmes. Continental waters, which are of most immediate economic and social concern to man, have received insufficient scientific attention and this 'neglect needs to be remedied.

(13) The overall objective of the proposed programme is to improve man's ability to use and conserve water resources. The specific objective leading to that end is to advance hydrologic science through international co-operation. For that purpose, several things are necessary: (1) to develop a co-ordinated programme of observations and research on the phenomena of the hydrologic cycle on a world-wide, continental, regional and national basis, and to set up adequate machinery for the execution of this programme. This will require that countries (2) organize activities and services in hydrology to provide an operational framework for their participation in the international programme. That, in turn, will entail (3) improvement in education and training facilities and wider exchange of information among countries. The overall effect would be to raise the levels of competence in hydrology and to improve the study and practice of water-management in all countries, thus contributing to their economic and social well-being.

(14) International co-operation is a means of achieving significant advances in hydrology, and indeed in certain cases it is indispensable, as is implied by the proposal to inaugurate an International Hydrologic Decade. However, international co-operation can be fully effective for the purposes of this programme only if a majority of Member States take part in it. In that connexion, it should be borne in mind that many countries do not have experienced scientific hydrologists or well organized hydrologic or water services able to contribute towards the implementation of the programme. This situation will raise problems with regard to those aspects of international co-operation which call for global action. However, it lends emphasis to the need for helping such countries to initiate or to develop their capabilities for handling their own water resource problems.

(15) It should be emphasized, in this context, that the implementation of a co-ordinated programme of research for the improvement of scientific knowledge would also have many corollary practical benefits. In particular, countries which have hydrologic and related services and programmes will be encouraged to improve them, to arrange for better co-ordination of those activities which are scattered among a number - often a large number - of agencies, and to standardize methods, so that data from all countries will be directly comparable. Furthermore, countries whose hydrologic services are inadequate, or

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which have none, will be encouraged to establish them in accordance with recognized standards and principles.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

(16) The Committee of Experts on Scientific Hydrology recognizes that fresh water is a critically important natural resource in all populated areas of the world and that adequate conservation and use of water resources will be a decisive factor in the future well-being of mankind.

(17) The Committee recognizes that water is especially suitable, among all the world's natural resources, as a subject for international co-operation, which is a necessity for its study, because the occurrence and distribution of water on the earth's land masses is a consequence of the circulation of water throughout the world.

(18) The Committee notes with approval the actions already taken by the Executive Board and Secretariat of Unesco to make a thorough evaluation of the necessity for an international programme in scientific hydrology. The Committee notes further the significant fact that other organizations of the United Nations system - notably WMO, FAO, IAEA and the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre - have expressed strong interest in the proposed programme and that various scientific organizations - notably the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Association of Scientific Hydrology - also have shown strong interest.

(19) The Committee considers that, in order to be fully effective and to have the desired scope, this programme should cover a period of not less than ten years, beginning in 1965, and that it might well be known as the "International Hydrologic Decade". In these circumstances, the period 1963-1964 should be devoted to planning and adopting the programme of the Decade and to preparations for its implementation by the individual Member States, which should proceed to train hydrologic experts and to exchange scientific information on hydrology.

(20) The Committee reviewed existing administrative machinery, and considered that close co-operation with the appropriate United Nations organizations and with the competent international scientific organizations would be essential to enable the International Hydrologic Decade to achieve the aims outlined above.

(21) However, it was agreed that to simplify the task of administration and ensure maximum efficiency, the responsibility for carrying out this programme should be entrusted to a single organization.

(22) Unesco would appear to be the most suitable choice for this purpose, since it habitually

acts as a link between scientists and governmental authorities, and is required by its vocation to encompass the whole scientific content of the suggested programme, not confining itself to individual aspects. It must be made quite clear, however, that Unesco will act in close collaboration with the other interested organizations, chief among which are the World Meteorological Organization, in the intergovernmental sphere, and the International Association of Scientific Hydrology, at non-governmental level.

(23) The Committee took the view that Unesco should invite Member States, together with the appropriate governmental and international organizations, to send specialists to an international meeting of experts which it is proposed to hold in the first half of 1963 (possibly during the second half of May), for the purpose of:

- (a) Making a detailed study of the programme for the International Hydrologic Decade;
- (b) Considering the desirable extent of the participation of the different Member States in the implementation of that programme;
- (c) Defining the co-ordination procedure and the respective rôles of the various organizations in the United Nations system and of the international scientific organizations in drawing up and carrying out that programme;
- (d) Determining the measures required for the organization of the programme and its implementation, in stages, from 1965 onwards.

(24) After discussion with the various national and international organizations concerned, a programme would be drafted and submitted to an intergovernmental meeting of experts, which would meet early in 1964 to adopt the programme of the International Hydrologic Decade.

(25) The Committee stressed the need for all Member States to take an active part in preparing the programme of the Decade, by providing theoretical and practical training for hydrologic experts, promoting the development of hydrologic studies and creating or expanding their hydrologic services.

(26) As a contribution to the preparation of the programme for the Hydrologic Decade, the Secretariat of Unesco should draw up, before the end of 1963, adequate plans for training hydrologists and exchanging information, and should prepare for this purpose basic texts for the study of hydrology in co-operation, more particularly with WMO and IASH.

(27) Lastly, the Committee agreed that, along with the long-term scientific programme in hydrology, Unesco should make special efforts to bring home to the local populations the importance of water problems and to ensure that greater attention is given to such problems in the general education curriculum.

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RESOLUTIONS

(28) Paragraph (c) of resolution 2.211 of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 (12 C/5) authorized the Director-General of Unesco to prepare a long-term programme of international action in the domain of scientific hydrology and to organize an intergovernmental meeting to that effect. This long-term programme, however, has major importance and is not adequately provided for in paragraph (c). At the same time, the Committee has considered the amendment to this paragraph proposed by the United States of America (12 C/8) which aims at launching during 1963-1964 a preparatory programme of training of specialists and exchange of information. It has also considered the proposals made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in document 12 C/8.

(29) The Committee proposes, in order to take account of these various points, that resolution 2.211 be amended by deleting paragraph (c), and that two new additional resolutions be adopted for the implementation of the hydrology programme (see resolutions 2.2121 and 2.2122).

WORK PLAN

(30) The Committee of Experts suggests new versions/1 for paragraphs 117 and 118 in document 12 C/5.

STAFF AND BUDGET

(31) For carrying out the above-mentioned programme, the Committee considers that two additional posts (one hydrologist, P-3, and one E secretary) will be required in addition to the staff provisions included in document 12 C/5 for the Division of Research relating to Natural Resources (\$27,000).

(32) As regards the budget, the above-mentioned programme requirements imply an amount of \$127,000 (\$100,000 for training and exchange of information, \$27,000 for staff) in addition to the provisions made in document 12 C/5. The Committee does not consider itself qualified to suggest what changes or increases might be made in the general budget of the Organization to meet this need.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

OPENING OF THE MEETING

(1) After the meeting had been opened by the Director-General, Mr. Rene Maheu, Mr. Miroslav Zulawski (Poland) was elected Chairman. The rules of procedure were then adopted, three Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Corcuera Ibanez (Argentina), Mr. Tran Van Minh (Viet-Nam), Mr. G. Kimbangu (Congo, Brazzaville) and a Rapporteur (Mr. D. O'Laoghaire, Ireland) were elected, and the Agenda adopted. The other participants represented 31 Member States.

TERMS OF REFERENCE - DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

(2) Turning to the sixth item of the Agenda - Draft Guiding Principles concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture - the Committee considered that its terms of reference implied that it should comment on, rather than redraft, the Draft Text set before it in document 12 C/PRG/13. An important element lay in the fact that this was the first occasion on which the Draft Text was being considered by governmental representatives.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED

(3) It was understood that the comments contained in the final report would be considered by the Programme Commission of the General Conference at its twelfth session, together with the Draft Text submitted by the Director-General.

(4) The Committee therefore wished to recommend to the Programme Commission that the Draft Text and its comments on it, subject to any changes or additions the General Conference might make, should be submitted by the Director-General to governments. The comments and suggestions thus elicited from governments should be taken into account by the Director-General in reporting to the General Conference at its thirteenth session, and in submitting a new Draft Text, with the intention that it should be adopted at the thirteenth session.

(5) Proposed resolution 6.13, presented as Annex III to document 12 C/PRG/13, has therefore been revised to take these recommendations into account.

(6) The comments of the Committee ranged

1. See approved programme and budget, paragraphs 2132-2135.

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from suggestions concerning individual items, to the presentation, on the part of one delegate, of a completely different text. These contributions were considered as preliminary and tentative comments, which could be substantiated or enlarged later when governments were formally consulted.

(7) The comments on the Text which follow are therefore set out so as to reflect the general sense of the meeting, with particular emphasis on items which secured a wide range of approval, rather than as views which can necessarily be identified with those of any individual delegate.

COMMENTS ON THE TEXT

(8) The Committee considered that the text ought to be redrafted so as to be divided into four main parts instead of five as at present. These would be:

- (i) Preamble. Special attention should be paid to the vast increases in international educational, scientific and cultural relations in recent years, not only in quantity, but also in their geographical distribution, the fields and activities covered, and the range of persons included. This should reflect a dynamic rather than a static approach to the question and should refer to friendship between peoples as well as peaceful relations between States.
- (ii) Objectives. It was agreed that the objectives of educational, scientific and cultural exchanges should be more clearly defined than in paragraph 2 of the proposed draft text in document 12 C/PRG/13, so that account might be taken of their rôle in promoting world peace through the achievement of essential objectives in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, particularly by developing national culture, conserving and enriching the cultural heritage of mankind and assisting international, technical and economic co-operation.
- (iii) Basic principles. Various principles of a basic nature were distributed among Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the proposed Draft Text in document 12 C/PRG/13. It was not considered that the distinction between governments (Section 4) and sponsors and participants (Section 5) was a legitimate one. The distinction lay, rather, between basic principles or criteria on one hand, and, *on* the other, measures which might be taken. Therefore the former should be separated from the latter and grouped in part (iii). It was felt, moreover, that the wording of Sections 3 and 4 of the present draft was far too rigid. Careful consideration would have to be given to whether Unesco was intending to recommend to governments certain principles or criteria. Other formulae might be

found. Doubts were expressed particularly concerning 4(a) and 4(b) in which references were made to the rights and obligations of governments. A number of delegates stressed the importance of the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, full equality, reciprocity, non-intervention and universality, which are necessary to cultural development and international relations in the fields of education, science and culture.

- (iv) Measures, forms and methods of action. The last part would consist of items in present Sections 4 and 5, which did not amount to basic principles, but which could constitute important means of developing educational, scientific and cultural relations.

(9) Although the majority of the Committee considered that the task of the Director-General lay in redrafting and rearranging the present text, rather than in changing it completely, wishes were expressed for considerable changes in emphasis in this redrafting, and for the introduction of certain new ideas. The following should be noted:

- (a) Far greater emphasis should be placed on the rôle of education in promoting international understanding. This implied the integration of such a concept in entire educational systems.
- (b) The present day increase in programmes of technical co-operation demands that special attention should be paid to respect for national sovereignty and to mutual relations between the more highly developed and less developed countries, so that the former might learn from the latter, as well as the reverse process.
- (c) Educational, scientific and cultural relations concern not only individuals and nations, but also social groups and communities. Particular attention should be paid to the latter, especially in the newly independent countries of Africa.
- (d) The diversity of organs of international exchange should be taken into account, so that consideration should be given to regional as well as bilateral or universal sets of relations.
- (e) Where practical measures are concerned emphasis should be laid on ensuring the highest possible levels of technical and professional competence and human understanding.
- (f) Measures should be taken, in a spirit of mutual respect and equality to encourage an objective assessment or reassessment from a comparative international viewpoint, of cultural values in newly independent countries.
- (g) Points in the existing draft which secured the approval of various members of the Committee were those which concerned the cementing of friendship and understanding, the encouragement of stability in international

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relations in the fields of education, science and culture, and the uses of documentation for circulating knowledge of different cultures.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE EFFECTIVE CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES

(10) The Committee then turned its attention to the next main point on the Agenda - Measures to promote effective co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes in the fields of education, science and culture. It had before it document 12 C/PRG/14, which contained a study of the subject presented to the General Conference by the Director-General. It was also asked to consider part of document 12 C/8, consisting of proposed amendments presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and a draft resolution presented by Denmark and Norway relating to Section 6.1 of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1963-1964 - International Relations and Exchanges in the Fields of Education, Science and Culture.

(11) The Committee understood that its rôle was to discuss and comment on the documents before it, rather than to suggest revisions or drafting changes. It was asked, specifically, to comment for the benefit of the Programme Commission on four questions put in paragraph 101 of document 12 C/PRG/14. Its conclusions are given in paragraph 13 below.

COMMENTS ON DOCUMENT 12 C/PRG/14

(12) The general view of the Committee was that the Director-General should be commended for presenting a useful and informative document which achieved a correct level in its proposals for future action. There was a very large measure of agreement among delegates concerning its analysis of the problem and its proposals.

(13) Regarding the four specific questions in paragraph 101 on which its views were asked, the Committee's conclusions were the following:

- (a) Further studies and consultations. The present study of the subject had served the purpose intended for it in providing a framework for discussion and could now be used as a basis for the development of further consultation and study. The main lines of such a programme are included under the following three points.
- (b) Mechanisms of co-ordination. The Committee agreed with the conclusion that for present purposes at any rate, it would be undesirable to attempt to create new, formal mechanisms of co-ordination within a multilateral framework. If formal machinery were

required, the need was rather at a national level. This should take into account the activities of a non-governmental or private nature as well as governmental agencies. On the other hand, it was thought desirable to explore the possibilities of improving the harmonization of bilateral and multilateral programmes by indirect informal means at an international, regional and national level. The delegate of Denmark drew the Committee's attention to the draft resolution presented by his Government and the Government of Norway (see 12 C/8 and paragraph 14(f) below) concerning the specific services which Unesco could perform within a multilateral framework, in order to co-ordinate bilateral and multilateral programmes.

- (c) Activities in Unesco's programme. The Committee considered that activities proposed in Unesco's programme for 1963-1964 - and especially those of the International Exchange Service - could make a very useful contribution to the progressive harmonisation of bilateral and multilateral programmes. The studies and publications concerning international relations and exchanges were particularly valuable in this respect. Special reference was made to the publications "Study Abroad", "Handbook of International Exchanges" and the proposed study of "International Relations in Education". Note was taken of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' proposal in document 12 C/8 that the "Handbook of International Exchanges" should be renamed "Handbook of International Cultural Co-operation", and that a study should be made of "Cultural co-operation as an important factor in the peaceful coexistence of States having different social and economic structures".
- (d) Training of national officials concerning international relations. Most members of the Committee welcomed the idea that co-ordination could be improved if Unesco were to help in the training of officials concerned with international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, at both governmental and non-governmental levels, as well as of young people preparing for work in these fields. The suggestions made embraced scientific and professional training as well as practical training. It was also hoped that such training might take the form of courses and seminars held by Unesco which would nevertheless extend beyond questions relating to Unesco's own programme and structure. Some delegates hoped that the subject would be carefully studied, and that theoretical training would not be treated as a substitute for practical experience and human understanding. Personal contacts are

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more important than the transmission of information.

(14) In the course of the discussion special emphasis was laid on the following points by one or more delegates:

- (a) That co-ordination at a national level must almost invariably precede co-ordination at an international, multilateral level, and that Member States should give careful consideration to their national mechanisms of co-ordination.
- (b) That the greatest needs, and possibilities of co-ordination, lie in countries receiving technical assistance for the purposes of economic development. A special responsibility lies with the donors of technical assistance in harmonising their offers.
- (c) That because of the more or less identical nature of the methods used, it is not always possible to draw a distinction between programmes of exchange for the purposes of technical co-operation and those concerned with cultural relations in the strict sense. However, constant attention should be given to differences in the aims of these two types of programme. These differences affected in turn, the desirability of encouraging co-ordination. In some programmes such as those dealing with problems of poverty, hunger and disease, the greatest possible concentration of effort is needed: in others the greatest possible diversity of initiative and creative ideas is required.
- (d) That the exchange of information and documentation, although an essential method of international co-operation, has shortcomings as far as the co-ordination of programmes was concerned. While national reports on bilateral and multilateral programmes are highly valuable from a long-term viewpoint, and for the purposes of a profound study of the subject, there is always the possibility that the information contained will be received too late to be of use in current planning
- (e) Bilateral and multilateral legal instruments can be important in stimulating co-ordination in the fields of education, science and culture. The very rich legal experience which exists in the field of cultural conventions might well be taken as a basis for studying types of agreements and their resemblance, together with

the possibility of polarizing different methods. The attention of Member States is drawn to the documentation on this subject at Unesco.

- (f) The Danish-Norwegian draft resolution in document 12 C/8, suggesting that Unesco should provide a clearing-house service concerning essential information on technical assistance programmes, presents some interesting possibilities, but requires further study by the Director-General
- (g) Universities and research institutions should be encouraged to pay more attention to matters concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture.
- (h) Practical suggestions might be formulated wherever possible, concerning the role which National Commissions play or could play in co-ordinating or harmonizing programmes.
- (i) Several members suggested that the Secretariat service concerned with the study of international relations and exchanges ought to have its staff strengthened, with due regard for a wide geographical distribution of the experts recruited, in order that they might contribute professional skill founded on their national and regional experience (see also the draft amendment presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 12 C/8).
- (j) The Committee's attention was drawn to the draft resolution presented by Ethiopia on the assistance which Unesco might give to African States in securing the foreign teachers they needed (12 C/8 - referring to Section 1.31 paragraph 240 of 12 C/5) and to the draft resolution presented by Hungary concerning preservation of the cultural heritage (12 C/8 - referring to Section 4.41 of 12 C/5).

METHODS OF FURTHER CONSULTATION

(15) The Committee considered that the provisions proposed in document 12 C/5, Section 6.1, "International Relations and Exchanges in the Fields of Education, Science and Culture", permit the Director-General a sufficiently wide range of action in 1963 and 1964 for developing methods of consultation on matters dealt with in this report, which can take into account the views of governments as well as those of experts consulted in their personal capacity.

VI. REPORTS OF THE WORKING PARTIES OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION WHICH MET DURING THE TWELFTH SESSION

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO PROHIBIT AND PREVENT THE ILLICIT EXPORT, IMPORT AND SALE OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

(1) The Working Party set up to study the report concerning international regulations designed to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property held two meetings on 15 November.

(2) The officers of the Working Party were: Chairman: Mr. Ignacio Bernal (Mexico); Rapporteur : Dr. Nguyen-Dinh-Hoa (Viet-Nam). The Director-General was represented by Mr. L. Gomes Machado, Director, Department of Cultural Activities, assisted by Mr. Giorgio Rosi, Chief of the Division of Museums and Monuments.

(3) The meetings of the Working Party were attended by representatives of the following 18 Member States : Bulgaria, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America.

(4) The International Council of Museums was represented by its Director, Mr. Georges Riviere, who took part in the discussions.

(5) This Working Party was asked to present to the Programme Commission recommendations on the preparation of a draft international instrument, having regard to the study prepared by the Director-General, in co-operation with the International Council of Museums, which is contained in Annex I to document 12 C/PRG/10 . -

(6) The Working Party studied this document, more particularly with respect to the three points on which it was called upon to express its opinion, namely :

- (a) To decide whether the question of means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and sale of cultural property shall be regulated at the international level;
- (b) If so, to determine to what extent the question can be regulated and whether the method adopted should be a recommendation to Member States or an international convention;
- (c) To decide whether a special committee of governmental experts should be set up to prepare the final draft for submission to the

General Conference at its thirteenth session.

(7) The Legal Adviser summed up the procedure to be followed for the preparation of international instruments. A general discussion then ensued, in which a prominent part was taken by the delegates of Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Greek and Italian delegates, in particular, emphasized the urgency of the matter, pointing out that the Unesco document clearly demonstrated the complexity of the problem; and, despite the observation of the delegates of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the effect that, considering the failure of previous efforts, additional information ought presumably to be assembled, the Working Party decided in favour of the continuation by Unesco of studies and surveys.

(8) The Greek delegate also pointed out that the report was concerned primarily with the measures to be taken to prevent future illicit export, import and sale, whether commercially or privately; it also referred, however, to the question of the return of masterpieces carried off in the past, a question which would one day have to be studied so as to enable certain countries to regain possession of masterpieces which had not been adequately protected in the past. He added that, since Unesco's rôle was to lead the world to a high level of understanding and intellectual solidarity, it was desirable gradually to bring public opinion round to accepting the idea of the voluntary restitution of such works of art. The French delegate stated that his country was entirely in favour of regulations on the subject before the Working Party; he hoped, however, that action would not be confined entirely to control, in accordance with the aims defined in the report, but that a constructive and positive text would be drawn up, in which account would be taken of methods - and more particularly international exchanges - likely to promote the mutual appreciation of cultural values, which was one of the major aims pursued by Unesco.

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(9) With regard to point (a) above, although delegates were not in full agreement either on the actual definition of cultural property or on what is held to be "licit" or "illicit", they agreed on the need for continuing the action so far taken for the preparation of an international instrument.

(10) The Chairman pointed out that even if further studies were necessary - and they could not fail to be so, since what was required was the preparation of precise regulations - it was essential not to lose sight of the moral importance of such an instrument; various efforts had already been made in that direction by learned societies, especially in the United States of America. A vote was taken, and this decision was adopted with four abstentions.

(11) The Netherlands delegate pointed out that it would be desirable for the States in favour of an international instrument to draw up national legislation for that purpose.

(12) A discussion ensued on point (b), in which different views were expressed concerning the expediency of a recommendation rather than a convention. Some delegates expressly supported a convention, others a recommendation.

(13) The Legal Adviser and the representative of the Director-General explained Unesco's

position in regard to the nature of these two different types of instrument.

(14) The Director of ICOM then gave a summary of the principles underlying the proposed regulations, having regard to the principles on which the report submitted to Unesco by ICOM had been based, i.e. (1) protection of national cultural treasures by means of national and international measures (bilateral and multilateral agreements) designed to give legal force to such protection; (2) principles and measures designed to promote appreciation of the cultural heritage of peoples, and methods to that end (exchanges and scientific missions).

(15) In the light of these explanations, the delegates were in favour of adopting a recommendation for the time being, whilst advocating that the possibility of preparing a convention, in the near future, should be kept in mind.

(16) In regard to point (c), the delegates agreed unanimously that a special committee of experts should be set up, to study and adopt the text of the recommendation in question.

(17) A drafting committee then prepared the text of a resolution reflecting the foregoing considerations, which, with the exception of the United States delegate, who abstained, was adopted unanimously (see resolution 4.413).

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE BEAUTY AND CHARACTER OF LANDSCAPES AND SITES

(1) The Working Party set up to consider the draft recommendation to Member States concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites held four meetings, on 14, 16 and 19 November.

(2) The officers of the Working Party were: Mr. Jose Martinez Cobo (Ecuador), Chairman, and Mr. Dravie (Togo), Rapporteur.

(3) The Director-General was represented by Mr. L. Gomes Machado, Director of the Department of Cultural Activities, assisted by Mr. Rosi, Head of the Museums and Monuments Division.

(4) Representatives of the following 23 Member States took part in the proceedings: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Viet-Nam.

(5) The International Council of Museums and the International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers sent observers.

(6) The Working Party was required, under its terms of reference, to make recommendations to the Programme Commission on a draft recommendation to Member States concerning the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites. The text of the draft, contained in document 12 C/17, had been drawn up pursuant to resolution 4.413 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session. This text takes account of the observations received from Member States prior to 15 February 1962, while comments received after that date are reproduced in a supplementary document, 12 C/17 Add.

(7) The atmosphere in which the discussion proceeded was cordial and constructive. The members of the Working Party taking part included Austria, Bulgaria, France, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Viet-Nam. The desire to ensure that the recommendation should be precise and effective gave rise in a number of cases to interesting debates on points of language.

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(8) Valuable additional particulars and corrections were incorporated as a result of references to the various regulations on the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites in force in a number of Member States with different political systems.

(9) Certain delegations, including Switzerland, stressed the importance of particular points in the recommendation which applied also to the protection of nature, and a detailed discussion ensued on the substance of the question. The conclusion which emerged was that the aim laid down by the General Conference at its eleventh session related essentially to the aesthetic and visual aspects of landscapes and sites, and not to the protection of nature, which involved problems of a different character.

(10) The Working Party considered the text of the draft recommendation clause by clause (document 12 C/17).

(11) The Working Party recommends that the Programme Commission adopt the following amendments :

First clause of the Preamble: Replace "from earliest times" by: "at all periods". replace the words "cultural and aesthetic", by: "cultural, aesthetic and even vital".

Third clause of the Preamble: After ". . . man-made", replace the remainder of the clause by the words "and the cultural and scientific importance of wild life".

Fourth clause of the Preamble: To begin as follows : "Considering that, on account of their beauty and character, the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, as defined in this document is necessary to the life of men . . .". In the English text, transpose the words "spiritual" and "regenerating".

Sixth clause of the Preamble: Delete the word "necessary".

Seventh clause of the Preamble: Delete.

Eighth clause of the Preamble: After the word "urgent", read "to consider and adopt the necessary steps . . .".

Ninth clause of the Preamble: After "item", insert "17.4.2".

Twelfth clause of the Preamble: Following interventions by some delegates advocating mention of the various bodies concerned with transformation and adaptation, it was decided to insert after the words "landscapes and sites", the words "and with regional development" and after the words "bodies entrusted with" to insert the words "the protection of nature and".

Chapter I. Definition

Paragraph 1: Reword line 3 to read: "the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made".
At the end of the paragraph add the word: "or

form typical natural surroundings".

Paragraph 2 : Several delegates considered that this paragraph should be couched in more positive terms. The Working Party finally adopted the following text: "The provisions of the present recommendation are also intended to supplement measures for the protection of nature", the rest of the paragraph being deleted.

Chapter II. General principles

Paragraph 3: Insert, at the beginning of the paragraph, the words "The studies and measures to be adopted with a view to the safeguarding . . ."; replace the words "not merely" by "should not be confined".

Paragraph 4: In the English text, replace the word "interest" by the word "significance".

Paragraph 7: In the first sentence of the French text delete the word "tous". The English text should read as follows: ". . . protecting sites from dangers which may threaten them" (deleting the words "the" and "any"). At the end of the second sentence, replace "more especially" by "for example".

Sub-paragraph (a): Various amendments **were** made to this paragraph, several delegations having expressed the wish that the latter part of it be either deleted or modified so as to do away with the imperative character of the words "while avoiding any idea of imitating traditional and picturesque forms". The following text was finally adopted:

"(a) the construction of all types of public and private buildings. These shall be designed so as to meet certain aesthetic requirements in respect of the building itself and, while avoiding a facile imitation of certain traditional and picturesque forms shall be in harmony with the general atmosphere which it is desired to safeguard".

Sub-paragraph (b): It was agreed that this sub-paragraph should stop short at the words "the construction of roads" the word "dams" being carried over to sub-paragraph (h) and the words "high or low tension electric lines" forming a new sub-paragraph, to include the words "power production and transmission plant and equipment aerodromes, broadcasting and television stations etc. ", which now becomes sub-paragraph (c). (The subsequent sub-paragraphs are relettered accordingly sub-paragraph (c) becoming (d), and so on.)

Sub-paragraph (d) (now (e)): Insert the word "the" at the beginning of the English text

Sub-paragraph (e) (now (f)): Replace the words "making up part of the beauty of the landscape" by "contributing to the beauty of the landscape".

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Sub-paragraph (f) now(g): Replace the words "by fumes and of the water by refuse" by the words "and water".

Sub-paragraph (g) (now (h)): Add "and the disposal of their waste products".

Sub-paragraph (h) (now (i)): After the words "irrigation works", insert the word "dams".

Sub-paragraph (i) (now (j)): Delete the word "unregulated".

Sub-paragraph (j) (now (k)): Add: "and domestic, commercial or industrial scrap".

Several delegates urged the importance of inserting, among the preventive measures for protection, a paragraph 7a, worded as follows:

Paragraph 7a: In safeguarding the beauty and character of landscapes and sites, allowance should also be made for the dangers resulting from certain forms of work and certain activities of present-day life, by reason of the noise which they occasion. (The final numbering of the paragraphs would need to be adjusted from paragraph 8 onwards to include the text of the proposed paragraph 7a.)

Paragraph 8: The end of this paragraph to be reworded as follows: "if the public or social welfare imperatively requires it", the rest of the sentence being deleted.

Paragraph 10: After the words "in each State", delete the words "Member States should set up" the clause to read: ". . . in each State, scientific research institutes should be set up to co-operate with . . .".

Chapter III. Protective measures

Paragraph 11

Sub-paragraph (a): Delete the words: "of the whole territory".

Sub-paragraph (b): Replace the words "development plans for rural areas" by the words "planning at all levels: regional, rural and urban".

Sub-paragraph (c): In the French text, put the word "zone" into the plural.

Paragraph 13: In the title and at the beginning of the paragraph, replace the word "development" by "planning", and delete the last sentence.

Paragraph 14: This paragraph should be amended to read as follows:

"Urban and rural planning schemes should be drawn up in order of urgency, specifically for towns or regions in process of rapid development, where the protection of the aesthetic or picturesque character of the town or region justifies the establishment of such schemes". (The words "for towns or regions with a population in excess of ten thousand" and "along with all other towns or regions, no matter what their population" are deleted.)

In the title and in paragraph 15 and also in the following three paragraphs put the word "zone" in

the plural (French text only).

Paragraph 16: The first part of the paragraph should read: "When, in a scheduled zone, the aesthetic character is of prime importance, scheduling 'by zones' should involve control of plots and observation".

Paragraph 17: Delete the words "a list of" and replace: "published and distributed" by: "enacted and distributed".

Paragraph 19: After "small" insert "natural and urban". After the first sentence add the following: "Areas which provide a fine view and areas and buildings surrounding an outstanding monument should also be scheduled". The last sentence of the paragraph should read: "Each of these scheduled sites, areas and buildings . . .".

Paragraph 24: Delete the words "in principle". (In the French text replace "tout affichage publicitaire" by "toute publicité" and put the adjectives "interdit" and "limité" in the feminine.)

Paragraph 25: After the words "scheduled site" the sentence should read: "should in principle be prohibited and should only be granted within an area . . ." (remainder of sentence unchanged.)

Paragraph 27: This paragraph should be amended to read as follows:

"When conditions are suitable, Member States should incorporate in the zones and sites to be protected national parks intended for the education and recreation of the public, or natural reserves".

The second sentence should be replaced by the following: "Such natural reserves, in whole or in part, and national parks should form a group of experimental zones intended also for research into the formation and restoration of the landscape and the protection of nature".

Chapter IV. Application of protective measures

Paragraph 29: Replace the words "should be laid down by the appropriate legislative body" by "should have the force of law", and replace the word "local" by "responsible".

Paragraph 30: Replace "administrative" by "ejecutivo" in the Spanish text; delete the words: "at different levels of decentralization".

Paragraph 31: In the first sentence, after "specialized" insert "central and regional".

Paragraph 32: In the French text, delete the word "respectivement" in the first sentence. The second sentence should be amended to read as follows:

"The opinion of these commissions should be sought in all cases and in good time, particularly at the stage of preliminary planning in the case of large-scale works of public interest, such as the building of highways, the setting-up of hydro-technical or new industrial installations etc. . . .".

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Add a new paragraph 32 (a), to read as follows:

Paragraph 32 (a): "States should facilitate the formation and operation of national and local non-governmental bodies, one of whose functions would be to collaborate with the bodies mentioned in paragraphs 30, 31 and 32, particularly by informing the public and warning the appropriate departments of dangers threatening landscapes and sites". (The numbering of the subsequent paragraphs will be changed consequently .)

Paragraph 33 which becomes 34: Before the word "criminal" add the words "Administrative or" and delete the words "and serious".

Paragraph 34 (becomes 35): Replace, in the French text, "regles de sauvegarde" by "textes organisant la sauvegarde"; delete the words "In certain specific cases" and add at the end of the paragraph the words "as far as possible".

Chapter V. Education of the public

Paragraph 36: Replace the end of the sentence, after the words "specialized courses" by: "in institutions of secondary and higher education".

Paragraph 37: Replace this paragraph by the following :
"Member States should also facilitate the work

of existing museums, with a view to intensifying the educational action which they have already undertaken to this end, and should consider the possibility of establishing special museums, or specialized departments in existing museums, for the study and display of the natural and cultural features of particular regions".

Paragraph 38: After the words "should be", replace "entrusted to" by "the task of the press" and amend the remainder of the sentence to read: "of private associations for the protection of landscapes and sites or for the protection of nature, bodies" (remainder of sentence unchanged).

Paragraph 39: Reword the beginning of this paragraph to read: "Member States should facilitate the education of the public and promote, by the supply of material assistance, the work of associations, bodies"; in the last line, delete the word "scientific".

Paragraph 40: In line 2, insert after "the appreciation of" the words "natural or man-made"; in line 3, replace the words "such sites" by "their beauty and character".

The recommendation, as amended, was put to the vote and unanimously adopted by the Working Party (see Part B, Section III of this volume).

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR STUDYING THE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PROJECT FOR A HISTORY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND

INTRODUCTION

(1) The Programme Commission, in accordance with the proposal made in document 12 C/2, agreed to set up a Working Party responsible for studying the report of the President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind (document 12 C/PRG/11) and sub-paragraph (d) of resolution 4.12 of Chapter 4 of Part II of document 12 C/5 and paragraphs 55 to 60 of the corresponding work plan.

(2) The Working Party comprised delegates of the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Venezuela.

(3) The officers of the Working Party were:
Chairman: Dr. C.C. Berg (Netherlands);

Rapporteur : Dr. D . J . S . Maravall (Spain).

(4) The observers included delegates from the Dominican Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Senegal, Thailand and Turkey, an observer from the Holy See, and representatives of two non-governmental organizations (Society of African Culture and Pax Romana).

(5) Mr. Gomes Machado, Director, Department of Cultural Activities, representing the Director-General; Dr. Zavala, representing the President of the International Commission, and the Secretary of the Commission, Dr. Guy Metraux, were present.

(6) The Working Party held two meetings on 17 and 21 November in the morning.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(7) The Chairman, Professor Berg, opened the proceedings and, after greeting the delegates,

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submitted the documents mentioned in paragraph 1 for their consideration. He asked Dr. Zavala to report on the stage now reached in the publication of the "History of Mankind: Cultural and Scientific Development".

(8) Dr. Zavala presented volume I, now published, pointing out that this was a provisional issue, to be offered to the General Conference at its twelfth session. He announced that a second part of volume VI was being added to the original plan; it was concerned with cultural areas and schools of thought which were felt to have been insufficiently represented in the volumes as first planned. He paid tribute to the memory of contributors to the History who had died since 1960.

(9) Mr. Machado, representing the Director-General, remarked that the report of the President of the International Commission showed that the Commission's mandate should be extended for two years and that, in consequence, the problems connected with the discontinuance of the Commission and its replacement by a smaller body, as well as with the continuation of the "Journal", could suitably be deferred until 1964; the Working Party might therefore make suggestions for consideration after that date. Likewise, it would be necessary to wait until the History was completed before considering the publication of abridged versions. He mentioned the interest shown by publishers and certain governments in regard to publication in other languages.

(10) The delegates of Norway, Pakistan, New Zealand, the United States of America, France, Italy, Japan, Mali, Belgium, Spain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Philippines and Venezuela took part in the discussion.

(11) The delegates who spoke congratulated the Commission on the efforts made in connexion with the publication of the various volumes of the History, as well as the authors of volume I, the scientific content of which they praised. The delegate of New Zealand asked for further information about publication conditions. The delegate of France pointed out that the difficulties of obtaining more rapid publication had not been purely financial and administrative, but were due rather to the complex need for basic agreement among the various scientific collaborators.

(12) The Italian and Japanese delegates said that historians and publishers in their countries were following with interest the progress of the "History of Mankind: Scientific and Cultural Development". It was agreed that it would be advisable to have editions in other languages, issued either by private publishers or by public bodies.

(13) Several delegates (Pakistan, United States of America, Japan) advocated the publication of abridged versions or cheap editions, which, being less expensive to buy, would help to spread the work. The Italian delegate expressed

a decided preference for cheap editions of the "pocket book" type rather than abridged versions. The Spanish delegate also doubted the suitability of abridged editions.

(14) The delegate of the United States of America objected to the proposed second part of volume VI. In his opinion, all volumes of the History should be unbiased in their standpoint and content, and there was no justification for an extra volume setting forth the individual history and the special points of view of particular regions or ideological trends. The Spanish delegate observed that the available information regarding volume VI-2 was insufficient; the Twentieth century had certainly been a period of ideological conflict, but so had other epochs, for which there had been no suggestion of duplicating the relevant volumes. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regretted the scant space allotted in the History to the scientists of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and countries belonging to the socialist system. The material prepared by those countries had not received due attention. Moreover, the Twentieth century was a period of great social changes, and to reserve insufficient space for the countries in which those changes had occurred was to neglect an important aspect of the history of that century, thus detracting from the objectivity of Unesco's work. The second part of volume VI was needed in order to put forward the views of those nations concerning the development of the History of Mankind. It was indeed so necessary that, should it not be published, Soviet historians would appeal to all historians in other countries to bring out a supplementary volume. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hoped that anything detrimental to the dignity of individual countries would be omitted from the different volumes of the History. The Venezuelan delegate proposed that an international symposium of historians be convened to discuss the problems connected with the preparation of volume VI-2.

(15) The delegates of New Zealand and the United States of America reserved their views on the character of the body to replace the International Commission which was to be dissolved once the publication of the History was completed. The delegates of France, Italy, Mali, Belgium and Spain, while making no definite pronouncement on the question, were favourable in principle to the appointment of such a body. The delegate of the United States of America asked that any sums derived from the sale of copies of the History should be paid into the general funds of Unesco, and that the Commission's work should end with the publication of the six volumes originally planned.

(16) The United States delegate proposed that the "Journal of World History" should cease to appear after the publication of volume VI, thus

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releasing sums from the Unesco budget to be applied to more urgent and essential projects. The delegates of Norway, Pakistan, Japan and the Philippines considered that Unesco should then no longer publish the "Journal" itself, but should transfer it to other bodies or to private publishers. The New Zealand delegate doubted whether it was expedient to continue publishing the "Journal" indefinitely. The French delegate pointed out that the "Journal" would subsequently be more necessary than ever, not in order to assemble specialised documentation, but to report the discussions called forth by the texts published by the Commission, and to enable the revision of those texts to be shared by a larger number of countries, particularly by those which did not agree with the work as it stood. Only thus would it be possible to achieve objectivity. The Italian delegate added that the continued publication of the "Journal" would be a help in distributing the History itself. The delegate of Mali hoped that the "Journal" would be continued as a means of assembling oral information on the past history of the African peoples before it was lost, since the culture of those countries was based on a conception of science as history. The Belgian delegate said that the "Journal" was even more important now than formerly, and should not be regarded as a mere appendix of the History. He thought more space should be given to the history of science. In conclusion, he recommended that the proposed body which might be made responsible for the publication of the "Journal" should in due course include a representative of the International Academy for the History of Science. The French delegate recommended that its membership should also allow for representation of the social sciences. The Spanish delegate hoped that the "Journal" would be expanded in such a way as to facilitate the exchange of opinions and provide scope for those who were not participating in the preparation of the volumes of the History, so that, once the History itself was completed, the "Journal" could furnish a platform for the full international discussion of its contents. The best way of ensuring this was to maintain the connexion between the "Journal" and Unesco. The Venezuelan delegate was also in favour of continuing the "Journal", which he thought was more useful than the History itself, and a more appropriate activity for Unesco.

(17) Mr. Métraux, Secretary of the Commission, replied to the various questions raised

concerning such practical details of the publication of the History and the "Journal" as their price, number of copies, the Unesco subvention, translations, abridged versions, anthologies of articles from the "Journal", etc.

(18) Dr. Zavala, representing the President of the International Commission, stated that, although the usefulness of the "Journal" might vary from one region to another, Unesco ought to help all who regarded the review as a means of making their work known and of becoming acquainted with what was being done in other parts of the world. The "Journal" reflected a truly international approach to the major issues of history, handled, moreover, by historians from all over the world and not by small groups of specialists from a few national institutions or schools. The "Journal" should be open to new fields in the history of science, should seek new sources of documentation (such as African oral traditions) and should invite the fullest discussion. However, no decision would need to be taken until 1964. Replying to the question concerning the second part of volume VI, Dr. Zavala said that, as a great deal of material had been sent in by the Soviet Commission, expressing new points of view, the International Commission had decided to prepare a new volume on the Twentieth century, giving space to contributions from other parts of the world and other schools of thought.

CONCLUSIONS

(19) Upon conclusion of the general discussion, the Chairman of the Working Party submitted for consideration document 12 C/5, Chapter 4, paragraphs 55-60; they were adopted without opposition. It was decided, by 15 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions, to propose that the Programme Commission approve resolution 4.12, sub-paragraph (d) (document 12 C/5, Chapter 4) and the relevant budget estimates (paragraph 57). Accordingly, those paragraphs will be submitted to the Programme Commission as the Working Party's conclusions, on the understanding that final consideration of such questions as the establishment of a special body to replace the present International Commission, the publication of abridged versions of the History and, lastly, the future of the "Journal" would be deferred until 1964.

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REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE DRAFT RECOMMENDATION TO MEMBER STATES ON TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

(1) The Working Party held four meetings on 20, 23 and 24 November 1962. Baron van der Bruggen (Belgium) was in the chair. Dr. Mustafa Tulba (United Arab Republic) acted as Rapporteur. The Working Party elected two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. E.J. Samaniego (Philippines) and Mr. J. Barbag (Poland).

(2) The Director-General was represented by Mr. J. Guiton, Acting Director of the Department of Education, assisted by staff experts and a legal adviser.

(3) The meetings were attended by representatives of the following countries: Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Ceylon, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(4) The representative of the Director-General opened the meeting with a short statement indicating the importance of this recommendation for the work of Unesco. Mr. Guiton gave a brief history of the document submitted for discussion (12 C/26). He emphasized the main difficulties which had arisen when preparing the draft. The recommendation was to apply not only to all levels of technical and vocational education, but also to all Member States of Unesco, be they highly industrialized or not. The expert committee which prepared the present draft had therefore tried to bring out the features common to all systems of technical education. Compromise had often been necessary when a given text did not adequately describe or fit the existing situation in a country. Moreover, the distinction between technical and general subjects was fluid, but on the whole the draft gave sufficient weight to the importance of a sound general education. The Legal Adviser described the place of the recommendation among the functions of the General Conference in accordance with Article IV of the Constitution, and the implication of its adoption.

(5) The representative of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. P. Cassan, spoke of the importance of the recommendations on technical and vocational education and training prepared by ILO and Unesco and expressed the hope of ILO that the co-operation which had been maintained throughout the preparation of these texts would continue.

(6) The Working Party then had a preliminary general discussion on the draft recommendation.

One member expressed reservations concerning the terminology used in the draft, which in his view might lead to doubts about the different types and levels of technical and vocational education dealt with in the document. The majority of members felt that the document presented was useful, adequate to the purpose and as good a compromise of varied views as could be obtained; a recommendation addressed to all Member States could neither be categorical in tone nor exhaustive in substance, it could merely provide a basis from which Member States could construct their own systems.

(7) The Working Party then discussed the draft in document 12 C/26, Annex I, paragraph by paragraph.

Preamble

(8) After a short discussion on the obligations that would arise for Member States from the adoption of the recommendation the preamble was adopted.

Scope and definitions

(9) The definitions given in paragraph 2 caused a renewed discussion about the various levels of technical and vocational education. It was finally agreed that the definitions which had been worked out with much time and effort by the Committee of Experts represented the optimum of what could be obtained and they were adopted accordingly. Paragraph 3 was adopted without discussion.

Education for living in a technical age

(10) It was objected that the characterization of the present as "a technological age" was too narrow. After some discussion of fundamental issues it was agreed to change the text slightly to read "... a period of great scientific and technological progress". As a consequence the title of the section was correspondingly changed.

(11) Paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 were adopted without change. Paragraph 9 was adopted with a slight change of wording.

(12) Discussion on paragraph 10 was mainly concerned with the equality of opportunity in technical and vocational education for women being generally recognized as a principle. It was felt to be important that special efforts be made that this principle be put into practice. The paragraph, suitably amended, was adopted.

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General principles and aims of technical and vocational education

(13) Paragraphs 11, 12, 13 and 14 were adopted without change after some discussion concerning the possible limitations in later parts of text of the ideas expressed in paragraph 14.

(14) The term "backward persons" in paragraph 15 caused some discussion as to the different kinds of handicaps people might suffer. Since the term was likely to be interpreted in various ways it was agreed to cancel it so that the adopted text only speaks of physically and mentally handicapped persons.

Planning and administration of technical and vocational education

(15) The wording of paragraph 16 in the draft caused concern to some delegates who thought that it might lead to the conclusion that technical and vocational education might be planned without reference to general education and furthermore that such planning might be determined entirely by economic considerations. After some discussion it was decided that since previous articles had made it abundantly clear that technical and vocational education could not be considered without reference to general education it would be sufficient to transfer the last sentence of paragraph 16 to the beginning of paragraph 17.

(16) Paragraphs 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were adopted with slight drafting changes in paragraph 18 of the English version,

Organization of technical and vocational education

(17) Paragraphs 25 and 26 were merged and adopted as one.

(18) Paragraph 27: a textual amendment was adopted, leaving the basic idea unchanged.

(19) Considerable discussion was devoted to the proposition in paragraph 28 that in secondary education, curricula should include both technical and cultural subjects. To some delegates the meaning of the word "technical" was not clear in the context, while many felt this to be a most far-reaching recommendation which was unlikely to be acceptable within the secondary school system of their countries. On the whole, however, the members were in favour of the principle expressed and the discussion then turned on the question whether the recommendation should limit itself to statements which would be concordant with the existing situation in the various countries, or whether it should not express tendencies and ideas for which general acceptance would be desirable. The second interpretation prevailed and two amendments were considered. The first of these proposed only a slight change to the effect that in

secondary education, curricula should include some technical subjects. The second more drastic amendment was adopted after a vote.

(20) Paragraph 29 was adopted with a slight change of wording since some members thought that the text was self-contradictory.

(21) Paragraphs 31-58 were adopted with minor changes of wording.

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(22) The title of the sub-section was altered in the French version, replacing the word "education" by "formation".

(23) Paragraphs 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63 were adopted.

(24) Considerable discussion arose on an amendment proposed to paragraphs 64 and 70, which deal with the same problem. It was objected that the wording of the draft would imply that, in general, workshop instructors should have university level education. The amendment was carried with some modifications and it was decided to insert this paragraph as a separate sub-section under the title "workshop instructors:", immediately preceding the sub-section on teacher training.

(25) Paragraphs 65, 66, 67, 68 and 69 were adopted.

(26) Paragraphs 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 were adopted.

(27) From doubts about the meaning of the terms "general culture", the discussion on paragraph 76 turned to the fundamental issues of teacher training. It was agreed that this paragraph had three purposes: that teachers should have special training in teaching methods, that their general education be developed, and that they should have opportunity to improve their knowledge of the subjects and techniques they were teaching. The text of the paragraph was accordingly amended very slightly and adopted.

(28) Paragraphs 77, 78 and 79 were adopted.

(29) Paragraph 80 was amended after a discussion on the importance of satisfactory administrative assistance for the Principal of the Institution.

(30) Paragraphs 81 and 82 caused considerable discussion because of differences in terminology. The main point was that the French term "Chef de Travaux" did not correspond to the English term "student tutors", and that both functions were important in their own right. A compromise solution was adopted by merging the two paragraphs and describing the functions of the staff concerned rather than giving names which had no corresponding term in the other language.

(31) Paragraphs 83 to 90 were adopted with slight changes of wording.

(32) Paragraph 91 was slightly amended to include reference to other new teaching aids consequent upon a suggestion that some reference to

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"programmed instruction" should be made. It was felt that since this latter technique is as yet in a stage of development, an indirect reference to it would suffice.

(33) Paragraphs 92-99 were adopted with minor changes.

(34) The Annex giving sample schemes in full-time technical and vocational education was adopted without discussion, since it was understood that these sample schemes served only as models.

(35) The Working Party unanimously adopted the draft text of the recommendation on technical and vocational education as amended. /¹

PROPOSALS OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE

(36) The Working Party also noted the proposals made by the Committee of Experts in document 12 C/26, Annex II, paragraphs 33 and 34. A similar proposal was made by a member of the Working Party to the effect that the Secretariat should provide more detailed information on some of the points mentioned in the recommendation. The Working Party draws the attention of the Sub-Commission on Education to these proposals, since they are relevant to the consideration of the future programme.

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY ON THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(1) The Working Party met under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.M. Sharif (Pakistan), and elected as Vice-Chairman Professor F. Edding (Federal Republic of Germany). Dr. J.K. Friesen (Canada) acted as Rapporteur. The meeting considered the Director-General's proposals in 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. section 1.21, document 12 C/PRG/19 and annexes, and the relevant sections of documents 12 C/6 and 12 C/8. The terms of reference of the Working Party were established by the Programme Commission and contained in document 12 C/PRG/INF/4.

(2) The Director-General introduced the project. He traced its development and acknowledged the valuable assistance given by the Committee of Consultants, individual authorities and interested institutions in the formulation of the proposals before the General Conference. He particularly stressed the proven demand for high level training and research in educational planning and development and the contribution which the Institute could make in stimulating and co-ordinating existing research activities, in expanding the scarce supply of high level experts and in strengthening the training programmes of regional centres and other institutions. The need for careful co-ordination of the work of the Institute with that of existing and proposed national, regional and international institutions was evident and the Director-General wished to ensure that provision would be made for consultative machinery which would permit the work of the Institute to be complementary to, and not competitive with, that of other institutions. Indeed he expected that the Institute would exercise leadership in harmonizing and strengthening programmes of research and training in the field of educational planning in all regions and within all Member States. The Director-General laid particular emphasis on the need of

the Institute for a high degree of intellectual and administrative autonomy if it was to achieve the intellectual stature which was expected of it'. The proposed statutes have been so drafted as to provide this autonomy; at the same time they retained provision for the juridical linkage to Unesco which would guarantee the conditions of work required for the Institute and its personnel. The Director-General stated that his discussions with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with governments, with other agencies and with foundations led him to believe that sufficient financial assistance would be available to allow the Institute to be established in July 1963.

(3) The representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development informed the Working Party that the Bank had decided to assist the Institute by matching Unesco's contribution to the Institute's budget as soon as satisfactory leadership, financing and status for the Institute are found. The representative of France announced his Government's willingness to provide a building, furniture, equipment and maintenance services if it were decided to locate the Institute in Paris. While premises were being built, the Government would provide temporary facilities. Successive speakers declared their appreciation of the offers made by the International Bank and by the Government of France.

(4) In the general discussion which followed all speakers expressed support of the proposal for the establishment of the Institute, and endorsed the Director-General's statement of the need for international training and research in the field of educational planning. It was agreed that the report of the Committee of Consultants

1. See Part B, section II of this volume.

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(12 C/PRG/19 Annex I) was on the whole a suitable general framework for the work of the Institute. It was particularly noted that the autonomy of the Institute was a prerequisite for its anticipated success. Certain amendments were introduced into the proposed resolution 1.213 and to the proposed statutes of the Institute. In addition, the Working Party requested that the Director-General, the Governing Board of the Institute and its Director take into account agreed opinions expressed in the Working Party when determining the programme and activities of the Institute. The opinions expressed in the succeeding paragraphs represent a consensus of the views of the Working Party.

(5) The need for an Institute is unquestioned.

If, however, the high quality of work expected is to be attained it is essential that pressures which are created by the need for trained personnel or for urgent investigations should not be allowed to force the Institute into premature training courses or into excessive activities which would reduce the effectiveness of the necessarily limited staff. The timing of the development of the Institute's programmes must take into account the high standards required and allow it to move only as fast as physical and intellectual resources will permit. It is recognized that the life and functions of the Institute, particularly in the training field, may be of limited duration, and that it will be necessary to re-examine its functions when this limit is in sight. As far as its resources permit, it should consider extending its activities to include advisory missions, seminars, etc. in the field for high level personnel of Member States, particularly for developing countries. The functions of the Institute should cover both developed and developing countries.

(6) The purposes of the Institute are to combine training of national personnel in educational planning and research in such a way as to produce the greatest benefit to national and international programmes of educational planning and development in all levels and kinds of education. The recognized shortage of high level personnel establishes an immediate priority for its training function; in addition, however, the present unsatisfactory state of knowledge and the long-range interests of the studies of educational planning and development require that adequate attention be given to research activities from the start. Some members considered that a period of research, or at least a collation of existing knowledge, should precede any extensive training activity.

(7) In view of the limited reference to research in the report of the Committee of Consultants, the Working Party indicated the research function of the Institute in two particular respects:

(a) It could establish an agenda of urgent research needs and, through its contacts with other national and international institutions, stimulate

research along such lines. It could encourage other financing institutions to assist important research projects. This function would require it to maintain close relationships with other important research institutions, including universities;

(b) It could, itself, undertake research which would seek to answer immediate questions of practical importance, research which would benefit its programmes and which had not been undertaken by other institutions. This research could be the work of the staff members and their collaborators or, within the training programme, might be the work of groups of students or seminar participants. Its position in close relationship with Unesco and the International Bank would give it the unique possibility of making the fullest use of the experience of field programmes. In this area of activity the problems of methodology in educational planning would have early priority.

(8) The types of persons for whom the Institute could provide training and facilities for higher studies are described in the report of the Committee of Consultants (12 C/PRG/19, Annex I, paragraph 6). They will include officials at the highest level from Ministries of Education, Ministries of Finance and the Planning Commissions in Member States, the staff of regional training institutes, persons who will serve as experts in developing countries, and the highly select group of persons who can serve on top-level advisory missions to Member States. In view of the high level of the participants the training programme will, normally, be more in the nature of a series of seminars which will achieve a consensus of views in a field in which knowledge is still limited. Comparative surveys and the organization of symposia of recognized experts can be expected to produce needed information on the methodology of educational planning and its implementation. It is stressed that the ultimate purpose is the training of national cadres either direct or through regional and national training centres. The representative of the United Nations indicated the willingness of the Secretary-General to co-operate fully in order to ensure that the work of the Institute should be co-ordinated with that of the international and regional institutes associated with the United Nations (e.g. the regional Economic Development Institutes and the Institute of Social Development in Geneva). This form of co-ordination is essential and should be extended to other international and regional institutions with similar interests. Further, it is noted, as stated in paragraph 28 of document 12 C/PRG/19, Annex I, that although the location is logically in Paris, this does not mean that all activities will take place there. It is hoped that the Institute will carry out *some* of its activities in co-operation with institutes in Member States.

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(9) It is stressed that educational planning is not an isolated activity but that it must be undertaken in the framework of comprehensive development planning, and must be viewed in the larger context of all the steps required for effective educational development. It is a task which requires the services of persons with a range of disciplinary skills who must work together in teams in order to achieve the balance required in the plan. The broader aims of education must not be lost in purely economic considerations; the practical experience of educators must be adequately reflected in the Governing Board and the staff of the Institute. The effectiveness of educational planning within a programme of social and economic development planning is determined in no small measure by the effectiveness of national machinery for the implementation of plans. The qualitative aspects of planning and implementation are of prime importance. The work of the Institute should include, particularly, consideration of the means of achieving effective, high quality education systems which correspond to the conditions and requirements of particular societies.

(10) The relationship between Unesco and the Institute is expressed in legal terms in the proposed statutes, but close and continuous working relationships are equally important. Physical proximity to Unesco Headquarters will allow the Institute to make the fullest use of the practical experience and services of the Secretariat and will ensure that the advice and assistance of the Institute will be available in the operation of Unesco's programmes. In particular the work of regional training institutions will benefit from the guidance and assistance of the Institute and it will use the experience of regional institutes as an important source of information research data and programme guidance. Contacts between the regional and international institutions must be regularly maintained.

(11) The machinery for management and control of the Institute is established by the proposed statutes but it is recognised that the Institute itself will need to elaborate the requirements of the statutes into a set of rules which will determine the details of procedures and controls. The Working Party expects that in establishing its rules, the Institute will consider the comments of this report.

(12) In determining its programme and in carrying it out the Institute will need to seek technical guidance. It may be useful therefore to set up panels of advisers and technicians, on an ad

hoc or continuing basis. It may also be necessary to seek the services of leading experts who are not available for long periods either on a loan or temporary employment basis. As far as it is practicable within the requirements of established rules, arrangements should be made in order to ensure that such temporary members of the staff should have the same status as that of other staff members in order that their conditions of work will allow maximum effectiveness of effort. It is understood that, although staff members will be regarded as officials of Unesco, within the meaning of Article VI, Section 18 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies, the Director-General will delegate to the Director of the Institute authority for the appointment and control of its staff.

(13) The Institute will be international in character and interest. To this end it is desirable that the Governing Board should include representation from different economic and social systems. Staff appointments should likewise take into account the desirability of diversified geographical experience in so far as this can be achieved within the limits of the size of the staff and the requirements of the highest standards of competence and efficiency. The Director-General is requested to exercise his responsibility as a member of the Governing Board in order to ensure consideration of these factors.

(14) The Institute is being planned initially for a ten-year period starting 1 July 1963. A five-year period of assistance is now being requested and negotiated.

(15) During the discussion on the work plan the following addition to paragraph 103 (b) of 12 C/5 Add. and Corr. was agreed:
"One of the Institute's most important tasks should be to study and disseminate the experience of all countries which are successfully applying a system of educational planning".

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKING PARTY

(16) The Working Party on the International Institute for Educational Planning unanimously recommends that the General Conference should:

- Approve draft resolution 1.213 as amended;
- Approve the amended draft statutes appended to that resolution;
- Approve a budget allocation to the Institute of \$150,000 for the budget period 1963-1964.

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- COSTA RICA: Imprenta y Librería Trejos S.A., apartado 1313, SAN JOSÉ.
- For 'The Courier': Carlos Valerín Sáenz & Co. Ltda., 'El Palacio de las Revistas', apartado 1924, SAN JOSÉ.
- CUBA: ECODALD, Neptuno 406, entre Manriquez y San Nicolás, LA HABANA.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Artia Ltd., 30 Ve Smečkáč, PRAHA 2.
- DENMARK: Ejnar Munksgaard Ltd., Prags Boulevard 47, KØBENHAVN S.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Librería Dominicana, Mercedes 49, apartado de correos 656, SANTO DOMINGO.
- ECUADOR: Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Núcleo del Guayas, Pedro Moncayo y 9 de Octubre, casilla de correo 3542, GUAYAQUIL.
- EL SALVADOR: Profesor Federico Cárdenas Ruano, Librería 'La Luz', 6.ª avenida Norte n.º 103, SAN SALVADOR.
- ETHIOPIA: International Press Agency, P.O. Box 120, ADDIS ABABA.
- FINLAND: Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, HELSINKI.
- FRANCE: Librairie de l'Unesco, place de Fontenoy, PARIS-7.º. CCP 12598-48.
- FRENCH WEST INDIES: Librairie J. Bocage, rue Lavoisier, B.P. 208, FORT-DE-FRANCE (Martinique).
- GERMANY (FED. REP.): R. Oldenbourg Verlag, Unesco-Vertrieb für Deutschland, Rosenheimerstrasse 145, MÜNCHEN 8.
- GHANA: Methodist Book Depot Ltd., Atlantis House, Commercial Street, P.O. Box 100, CAPE COAST.
- GREECE: Librairie H. Kauffmann, 28, rue du Stade, ATHÈNES.
- GUATEMALA: Comisión Nacional de la Unesco, 5.ª Calle 6-79, zona 1 (Altos), GUATEMALA.
- HAITI: Librairie 'A la Caravelle', 36, rue Roux, B.P. 111, PORT-AU-PRINCE.
- HONG KONG: Swindon Book Co., 64 Nathan Road, KOWLOON.
- HUNGARY: Kultura, P.O. Box 149, BUDAPEST 62.
- INDIA: Orient Longmans Ltd.: 17 Chittaranjan Ave., CALCUTTA 13; Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY 1; 36A Mount Road, MADRAS 2; Kanson House, 1/24 Asaf Ali Road, NEW DELHI 1.
- Sub-depots: Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco, Ministry of Education, NEW DELHI 3; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, CALCUTTA 16, and Scindia House, NEW DELHI.
- INDONESIA: P. N. Fadjar Bhakti, Djalan Nusantara 22, DJAKARTA.
- IRAN: Commission nationale iranienne pour l'Unesco, avenue du Musée, TÉHÉRAN.
- IRAQ: McKenzie's Bookshop, BAGHDAD.
- IRELAND: The National Press, 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge, DUBLIN.
- ISRAEL: Blumstein's Bookstores Ltd., 35 Allenby Road and 48 Nahlat Benjamin Street, TEL AVIV.
- ITALY: Libreria Zanichelli, Portici del Pavaglione, BOLOGNA; Libreria Commissionaria Sansoni (Agente generale), via Gino Capponi 26, casella postale 552, FIRENZE; Hoepli, via Ulrico Hoepli 5, MILANO; Libreria Internazionale Rizzoli, Largo Chighi, ROMA; Libreria Internazionale Modernissima, via della Mercede 43, 45, ROMA; Libreria Paravia, via Garibaldi 23, TORINO.
- JAMAICA: Sangster's Book Room, 91 Harbour Street, KINGSTON; Knox Educational Services, SPALDING.
- JAPAN: Maruzen Co. Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, P.O. Box 605, Tokyo Central, TOKYO.
- JORDAN: Joseph I. Bahous & Co., Dar-ul-Kutub, Salt Road, P.O. Box 66, AMMAN.
- KENYA: ESA Bookshop, P.O. Box 30167, NAIROBI.
- KOREA: Korean National Commission for Unesco, P.O. Box Central 64, SEOUL.
- LEBANON: Librairie Antoine, A. Naufal et Frères, B.P. 656, BEYROUTH.
- LIBERIA: Cole & Yancy Bookshops Ltd., P.O. Box 286, MONROVIA.
- LUXEMBOURG: Librairie Paul Bruck, 22 Grand-Rue, LUXEMBOURG.
- MALAYA (FEDERATION OF) & SINGAPORE: Federal Publications Ltd., Times House, River Valley Road, SINGAPORE.
- MALTA: Sapienza's Library, 26 Kingsway, VALLETTA.
- MAURITIUS: Nalanda Co. Ltd., 30 Bourbon Street, PORT-LOUIS.
- MEXICO: Editorial Hermes, Ignacio Mariscal 41, MÉXICO, D.F.
- MONACO: British Library, 30, boulevard des Moulins, MONTE-CARLO.
- MOROCCO: Centre de diffusion documentaire du BEPI, B.P. 211, RABAT.
- NETHERLANDS: N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorbout 9, 's-GRAVENHAGE.
- NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: G. C. T. Van Dorp and Co. (Ned. Ant.) N.V., WILLEMSTAD (Curaçao, N.A.).
- NEW ZEALAND: The Government Printing Office, WELLINGTON; Government Bookshops, AUCKLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON.
- NICARAGUA: Librería Cultural Nicaragüense, calle 15 de Septiembre y avenida Bolívar, MANAGUA.
- NIGERIA: CMS (Nigeria) Bookshops, P.O. Box 174, LAGOS.
- NORWAY: A.S. Bokhjernet, Lille Grensen 7, OSLO.
- PAKISTAN: The West-Pak Publishing Co. Ltd., Unesco Publications House, P.O. Box 374, 56-N Gulberg Industrial Colony, LAHORE.
- PANAMA: Cultural Panameña, Avenida 7.ª n.º T1-49, apartado de correos 2018, PANAMÁ.
- PARAGUAY: Agencia de Librerías de Salvador Nizza, Yegros, entre 25 de Mayo y Mcal. Estigarribia, ASUNCIÓN.
- PERU: Distribuidora INCA S.A., Ayacucho 154, casilla 3115, LIMA.
- PHILIPPINES: The Modern Book Co., 508 Rizal Avenue, MANILA.
- POLAND: Ośrodek Rozwozu Technicznej Wydawnictw Naukowych PAN, Pałac Kultury i Nauki, WARSZAWA.
- PORTUGAL: Dias & Andrade Lda., Livraria Portugal, rua do Carmo 70, LISBOA.
- PUERTO RICO: Spanish English Publications, apartado 1912, HATO REY.
- RHODESIA & NYASALAND (FEDERATION OF): The Book Centre, First Street, SALISBURY (Southern Rhodesia).
- RUMANIA: Cartimex Str. Aristide Briand 14-18, P.O. Box 134-135, BUCUREȘTI.
- SENEGAL: La Maison du livre, 13, avenue Roume, DAKAR.
- SINGAPORE: See Malaya (Federation of).
- REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: Van Schaik's Bookstore (Pty) Ltd., Libri Building, Church Street, P.O. Box 724, PRETORIA.
- SPAIN: Librería Científica Medinaceli, Duque de Medinaceli 4, MADRID 14.
- For 'The Courier': Ediciones Iberoamericanas S.A., calle de Oñate 15, MADRID.
- SUDAN: Al Bashir Bookshop, P.O. Box 1118, KHARTOUM.
- SWEDEN: A/B C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgatan 2, STOCKHOLM 16.
- For 'The Courier': Svenska Unescorådet, Vasagatan 15-17, STOCKHOLM C.
- SWITZERLAND: Europa Verlag, Rämistrasse 5, ZÜRICH; Payot, 40, rue du Marché, GENÈVE.
- TANGANYIKA: Dar es Salaam Bookshop, P.O. Box 9030, DAR ES SALAAM.
- THAILAND: Suksapan Panit, Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Avenue, BANGKOK.
- TUNISIA: Société nationale d'édition et de diffusion, 10, rue de Russie, TUNIS.
- TURKEY: Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoğlu, İSTANBUL.
- UGANDA: Uganda Bookshop, P.O. Box 145, KAMPALA.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC: La Renaissance d'Égypte, 9 Sh. Adly Pasha, CAIRO (Egypt).
- UNITED KINGDOM: H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, LONDON, S.E.1.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Unesco Publications Center, 801 Third Avenue, NEW YORK 22, N.Y., and, except for periodicals: Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
- URUGUAY: Oficina de Representación de Editoriales, plaza Cagancha 1342, 1.º piso, MONTEVIDEO.
- USSR: Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga, Moskva G-200.
- VENEZUELA: Librería Politécnica, calle Villafior, local A, al lado General Electric, Sabana Grande, CARACAS; Librería Cruz del Sur, Centro Comercial del Este, local 11, apartado 10223, Sabana Grande, CARACAS; Braulio Gabriel Chacares, apartado 8260, CARACAS; Librería Fundavac C.A., apartado del Este 5843, CARACAS; Librería Selecta, avenida 3, n.º 23-23, MÉRIDA.
- VIET-NAM: Librairie-papeterie Xuân-Thu, 185-193, rue Tu-Do, B.P. 283, SAIGON.
- YUGOSLAVIA: Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Terazije 27 BEOGRAD.