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INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE ORGANIZATION SINCE THE 129TH SESSION

Item 5.1.1 of the provisional agenda

ORAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

PART I

GENERAL POLICY

SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to inform the members of the Executive Board about the activities of the Organization since the 129th session of the Board, and to facilitate the discussion of item 5.1.1 of its provisional agenda (Oral report by the Director-General). Part I of this document concerns the general policy of the Organization.

20 OCT. 1988

1. The innovations in the presentation of the oral report at the 129th session of the Executive Board were favourably received and are therefore being continued. The Director-General's oral report will be submitted to the 130th session of the Board on the basis of this document. The 'Information document on the activities of the Organization' (document 130 EX/INF.3), distributed in advance, is mainly factual and will be introduced briefly by the Director-General before the debate on item 5.1.1. Document 130 EX/INF.3 is also intended to facilitate the work of the Programme and External Relations Commission and Administrative and Finance Commission.

THE SECRETARIAT'S WORK AND THE REFORM OF THE ORGANIZATION

2. During the period between the two sessions, the Secretariat has worked intensively on preparing the third Medium-Term Plan and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991, work which is of vital importance for Unesco's future. These questions will not be dealt with in this document since they will be discussed under items 4.1 and 4.2 of the provisional agenda and in documents 130 EX/4 (Annotated outline of the draft third Medium-Term Plan) and 130 EX/5 (The Director-General's preliminary proposals concerning the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991).

3. At the opening of the debate on items 4.1 and 4.2, the Director-General made an oral presentation of these two documents and gave the oral progress report on the preparation of the draft third Medium-Term Plan which the Executive Board invited him to submit to it at this session.

4. At the 129th session of the Board, the Director-General described the main outlines of a series of measures and changes designed to improve the functioning of the Organization (document 129 EX/INF.3, Part I). To make the Organization's work more effective and its finances healthier, to make its action more visible, to enhance its credibility and expand its operational capacity - those are the five principles which constitute the main lines of this reform.

5. During the relatively short period between the sessions of the Board - scarcely four months - the Director-General has concentrated mainly on consolidating the implementation of the decisions which he had already taken before the 129th session, and on carrying further a number of innovations and changes.

6. There has been a continuation of the partial reorganization of the Secretariat, of which the Board was informed at the previous session. It should be added that this is not a general reshaping but rather a number of rearrangements or adjustments which are necessarily transitional in nature. No radical reorganization of the Secretariat can in fact be carried out until the General Conference has adopted the third Medium-Term Plan and examined its accompanying administrative plan.

7. Improvements have thus been achieved in public information, on which the visibility of Unesco's action and international image depends to a considerable extent. In view of past experience in this area and of the difficulties encountered, the Director-General decided to make changes in the internal organization and in some of the general guidelines for action of the Office of Public Information, having particular regard to the communication

strategy laid down by the Executive Board, namely, to give the press more substantial information on Unesco's activities, to diversify information and the means of information in relation to the public concerned, and to design for that purpose an integrated range of communication materials. The idea behind the new structure of the Office of Public Information strategy will therefore be more that of target audiences than that of products, the aim being to provide a better response to the wide variety of information needs. The reorganization of the Office of Public Information therefore provides a complete response to the Executive Board's recommendations, made in 120 EX/Decision 3.1 on the basis of the recommendations of its Temporary Committee, which called for strategies to be diversified in terms of the public concerned.

8. The Office will therefore now consist of four divisions. The Press and Audio-Visual Division is in charge of informing the media and the Promotion Division will be in charge of supporting the action of Unesco's institutional partners. Unesco's image certainly depends to a considerable extent on the action of the Organization's natural intermediaries - the National Commissions, the Unesco Clubs, the NGOs or the networks. It nevertheless also depends finally on the public, which is the Office's ultimate target. The transfer of the Courier and Periodicals Division back to the Office provides it with vital means for keeping the international public better informed about the Organization's fundamental objectives. Finally, the Division of Public Relations and Special Events, will be responsible for promoting a living image of the Organization's activity among the public at large.

9. The Director-General is now undertaking a partial reorganization of the central units attached to the Directorate. The Bureau of Studies and Programming, the Bureau of the Budget and the Central Evaluation Unit have thus been merged into the Office for Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation. As he informed the Executive Board, the Director-General also proposes to place the co-ordination of programme implementation under the responsibility of a Deputy Director-General and the whole of management under that of another Deputy Director-General. Thus, planning, which will come directly under the Director-General, programme implementation, including its intersectoral aspects, and management, which must be distinguished by its efficiency, will constitute the three central functions of the Secretariat, with an appropriate framework for administration and co-ordination. A reorganization of the Executive Office of the Director-General is also under consideration.

10. In addition, the Director-General has placed under the Deputy Director-General the unit responsible for co-ordinating the programmes relating to the status of women. This will enable the unit to intensify activities already begun, to co-ordinate more efficiently Unesco's programmes relating to the status of women with those of the other organizations of the United Nations system, and to improve intersectoral co-ordination in that field. The co-ordinating unit will, of course, continue to co-operate closely with the Office for Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation. At the same time, the Intersectoral Committee for Co-ordination has been reactivated since the Co-ordinator of Activities relating to the Status of Women took up office. Two meetings have been held since the last session of the Executive Board, one of which was chaired by the Deputy Director-General. The Committee concentrated on the Medium-Term Plan and the planning of its own work. Furthermore, prior to the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference, the Director-General intends to convene a meeting of high-level women specialists so as to renew and enrich the Organization's action in that field.

11. With a view to improving the decision-making process at the highest level in the Organization, the Director-General has decided to introduce, on an experimental basis, new procedures for discussing matters at meetings of the Directorate. An agenda will be drawn up for each meeting. The proposals submitted to the Director-General will be divided into two categories, depending on their urgency and priority. The objective is to make the Directorate a genuine joint decision-making body, playing an effective role in preparing and following up the Director-General's decisions and co-ordinating the Secretariat's action.

12. The Director-General has also decided to reorganize the Bureau of Personnel with a view to improved co-ordination of the work of staff administration and recruitment and a strengthening of the Division of Policy and Procedures. The integration of the administrative and recruitment functions is reflected in the creation of two divisions concentrating all staff matters vertically, one dealing with Headquarters staff and the other with Field staff. As a result of these adjustments, it will be possible to deal with staff matters in a limited number of units, the staff of each of which will, however, be better adapted to the work of the unit than in the past. The strengthening of the Division of Policy and Procedures is intended to offset the staff reductions made in it during the 1986 redeployment exercise.

13. As set forth in the Director-General's report to the Special Committee (document 130 EX/7, second part), a study of the functional and organic changes required to attain the new objectives assigned to operational action has already resulted in the taking of a number of decisions such as the abolition of the Bureau of Studies, Action and Co-ordination for Development and the strengthening of the staff in the programme divisions responsible for implementing operational activities.

14. In the context of the measures announced by the Director-General at the last session of the Board to improve the functioning of the Secretariat, simplify its administrative procedures and streamline its management and working methods, the Inspectorate-General was asked to carry out studies on how the structures and organization of the Secretariat might be optimized. One of these studies concerned the role, functioning and work-load of the administrative units, and led to the identification of a number of fields in which improvements might be made. The Inspectorate-General is at present seeing to it that appropriate corrective action is gradually undertaken. Another working group considered the problems of storage and storage costs. On concluding its work, the group submitted a report to the Director-General suggesting short- and long-term improvements. The end sought is to absorb existing stocks of documents and publications, to continue reducing the volume of documentation in the future and to improve its control and distribution. The recommendations of the working group are presented in detail in the report by the Director-General on the follow-up action taken on the recommendations by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (document 130 EX/6).

15. In addition, the Director-General has asked the Inspectorate-General to review existing administrative procedures resulting from the continuous accumulation of administrative practices over the past four decades. To this end, a critical review of the Unesco Manual is at present under way with a view to deleting all unnecessary or obsolete provisions, reducing unnecessary administrative formalities, and, wherever possible, substituting the use of computer and telecommunication facilities. The Inspectorate-General is at present considering ways of actively involving the staff in this vital exercise of improving administrative practices (questionnaires, ideas groups, meetings, etc.).

16. The extension of computerization and office automation is the logical complement of these efforts. Further progress has been made in this connection in the interval since the last session. For example, specialized software permitting access to data and information relating to the programme has been installed, preparing the way for a link-up with outside networks. It should be noted in this connection that the European Academic and Research Network (EARN) can now be used by microcomputers and that it is now being extended to other continents.

17. With regard to information technology and telecommunications, the Director-General has set up a working group chaired by Mr André Danzin, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP), to review the present situation in the Secretariat and to suggest improvements. To this end, a survey has been carried out among the staff members most directly concerned in order to obtain their views on existing systems and to identify the main fields which warrant increased computerization. While the staff members consulted were, for the most part, in favour of the existing systems, many of them stressed the need for greater systems integration in the interests of more rapid adaptation to innovations, and for extensions to other fields. Two of the most frequently recurring demands were for more information on existing applications, and for computer training for staff at all levels. The group will propose a plan of work aimed at improving the information systems currently used in the Organization.

18. At the last session of the Executive Board, the Director-General announced in this connection important administrative measures concerning the delegation of authority and responsibility (document 129 EX/INF.3). Needless to say, this devolving of responsibility to members of the Secretariat, increasing their flexibility in decision-making and enhancing their authority, calls in turn for closer monitoring of activities. Since the 129th session, the Director-General has issued additional directives to the Secretariat specifying the principles and practical procedures for the delegation of authority. The first of these principles is the need for rigorous programme execution. To this end, the Director-General has issued new instructions to senior Secretariat officials, confirming in particular the criteria adopted in February 1988 as regards the economy measures to be applied to programme execution, and the efficiency of the Secretariat. Delegation of authority must clearly be accompanied by a spirit of initiative and imagination in order to make Unesco more dynamic and efficient, but there must also be a spirit of austerity in order to take due account of budgetary limitations.

19. In this context, austerity measures were put before the Executive Board at its 129th session in the Director-General's oral report (document 129 EX/INF.3, Part I, para. 45 and document 129 EX/17). We may already briefly take stock of the results. Overall savings of \$15,823,600 were made by choosing the forms of programme execution that maintained that execution to the greatest possible extent.

20. These savings were achieved in particular in the items of expenditure relating to staff travel and missions, conferences and meetings, contractual services, temporary assistance, and, of course, in general operating expenses and supplies or equipment.

21. The table below gives a breakdown by item of expenditure of the reductions resulting from the adjustments made in document 24 C/5 in connection with the austerity measures:

	<u>Savings</u>
	\$
Temporary assistance	1,386,110
Consultants	985,690
Conferences and meetings	2,696,046
Staff travel (missions)	1,169,845
Printing (including publications)	748,163
Contractual services	4,115,062
General operating costs	1,396,200
Supplies and equipment	1,440,598
Financial contributions	1,427,600
Miscellaneous	<u>458,286</u>
Total savings	<u>15,823,600</u>

22. These savings have made it possible, firstly, to absorb, within the framework of the approved budget, a sum of \$8,516,200 for the mandatory expenditure which was authorized by the General Conference, but not in fact financed and, secondly, to effect additional savings of about \$7.3 million which have been reallocated to urgent tasks, as indicated in the section of this document dealing with budgetary and financial questions.

23. The second principle is the extensive delegation of authority within the Secretariat, which is intended to give greater responsibility to the staff and improve efficiency in the execution of the programme. The Director-General has been very vigilant in seeing that these directives have been applied, particularly with regard to the effects of the delegation of authority at the level of directors or heads of division and the organization of periodic meetings for administrative co-ordination within all the units.

24. The third principle which governs the delegation of authority is the obligation and the need to ensure that the activities on which the impact of Unesco's action depends are monitored more closely. The Assistant Directors-General report to the Director-General at regular intervals on the implementation of these directives, particularly with regard to progress made in delegating authority, to the progress of the above-mentioned austerity measures, and to what they are doing to give staff members greater responsibility and keep them informed of programme execution. Administrative deconcentration implies, in fact, strict a posteriori surveillance of its modes of execution.

25. The delegation of authority has not yet had the full effect expected of it. This is why, at a recent meeting with the Assistant Directors-General and

the Directors of Bureaux, Offices and Divisions, the Director-General emphasized the importance he attaches to the effective implementation, at all levels, of the delegation of authority initiated by him. He also stressed the importance of holding periodic meetings within the sectors of the Organization so as to take stock of situations, work together and improve communications.

26. The Director-General drew the Board's attention, at its 129th session to the steady decline, in recent years, in operational activities in the Organization's action (document 129 EX/INF.3, Part I, paras. 40-41 and 49-53). Since then, additional information on this has been provided in the report by the Director-General to the Special Committee (document 130 EX/7), submitted to the Executive Board at the present session.

27. Paradoxically, Unesco has experienced a decline in its operational capacities at a time when there is general agreement that Unesco's fields of competence are, far and away, the best means of stimulating and encouraging development. A gap has therefore appeared between Unesco's decreasing potential for operational action and the increasing demand, especially in the developing countries, for technical co-operation in the fields of education, science and technology and culture.

28. The revival of operational action therefore implies a change in the Organization's attitude. It must now define the strategic consultative role which it has to play, particularly given the structural adjustments which often affect most of all the national policies which correspond to the areas of responsibility of our Organization. This also calls for a reshaping of the Secretariat so that it can both respond to these expectations and become involved in a larger number of projects.

29. It is against this background that the Director-General is considering the establishment of a Bureau of Technical Co-operation which would be responsible for participating, with the programme sectors, in formulating general policies and co-ordinated procedures in the operational field. This Bureau would be attentive to the needs and requirements of Member States. Steps should also be taken to see that the necessary co-ordination exists with funding sources and that management capacities relating to staff, fellowships and equipment are rationalized, as is vital.

30. Improving the decentralization of activities carried out away from Headquarters is another aspect of the strengthening of operational action. These two important reforms are intended to ensure, for the benefit of Member States and more particularly the developing countries, greater involvement by Unesco in the field, among not only decision-makers, but also among the communities concerned. Taking as a starting-point the current situation and the present possibilities for decentralization, the Director-General has decided in principle on a series of measures to improve the effectiveness of decentralized action, Unesco's representation in the field, the circulation of information and regional and interregional co-ordination. Preliminary and detailed guidelines on these matters are set out in document 130 EX/INF.6, which contains the report by the Director-General on the decentralization policy, and also the second part of document 130 EX/7, which is the report by the Director-General to the Special Committee.

31. Three factors need to be borne in mind in the examination of staff questions. The staff are the Organization's main resource and principal asset. It is by drawing on their experience and their potential for creative and imaginative work, and therefore by developing human resources and human relations within the Secretariat, that the Organization will be able to increase the impact of its activities and face up to the challenges of the

next Medium-Term Plan. The logical consequence of this first requirement is that staff questions should not be examined separately from the process of reforms and from an overall policy intended to improve the operation of the Organization. Since it is the staff who play the major role in the execution of the programme it is essential that they should be able to adapt to the rapid pace of change in contemporary society. However, there is a third requirement, that of budgetary austerity, and this is the one which is most apparent in the present situation and which raises the greatest number of difficulties. It is the Director-General's duty to carry out the austerity measures made necessary by the application of the budgetary decisions of the governing bodies. None the less, he will continue the work of preparing, in the medium-term a genuine staff policy, the outline of which he had occasion to present in his oral report to the 129th session.

32. As indicated in the previous information document on the activities of the Organization (document 120 EX/INF.3), the Secretariat has had to implement the decision adopted by the General Conference inviting the Director-General to 'make maximum efforts to maintain the staff turnover rate at 5 per cent', any increase in staff costs arising in the event of a change in that rate having to 'be absorbed within the limits of the approved budget'. In order to abide by that decision, nearly 120 posts needed to remain vacant during the financial period to avoid a shortfall in the provision for staff costs.

33. Since the staff reduction and redeployment exercise carried out in 1986 considerably reduced the number of vacant posts available, it was necessary to find a number of posts that would have to be made vacant by the departure of their occupants. Following the recommendations made by the working group entrusted with this task and by the Joint Consultative Committee composed of elected representatives of the staff and members designated by the Director-General, a 'Mediation Committee' was set up to examine any requests made by staff members for a review of the decisions notified to them. This Committee met during the period between sessions to examine the cases of staff members whose posts had been frozen or abolished and whom it had not been possible to redeploy.

34. At 30 September 1988, the situation was as follows:

eight staff members had left under an agreed separation and with an indemnity to permit the redeployment of six other staff members and the freezing of two posts;

eight staff members notified of the non-renewal or termination of their appointments had accepted an agreed separation on payment of the statutory termination indemnity;

ten staff members notified of the non-renewal or termination of their appointments had either indicated their intention to appeal against the separation decision through the usual means of recourse (Appeals Board of the Organization and, if necessary, the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO); or had not informed the Administration of their intentions either to appeal against the decision or to accept an amicable solution;

administrative decisions had been suspended concerning four staff members who are on long sick leave.

35. The above information is however of a provisional nature. It was with great regret that the Director-General was obliged to adopt the principle of decisions leading him to lay off 10 staff members against their wishes. It should be emphasized that the Director-General accepted a very large number of recommendations by the 'Mediation Committee' in the spirit of consultation and

respect for the human person necessarily underlying all working relations within the Secretariat. In that connection the Director-General is convinced that relations between staff and management must be based on trusting consultation and dialogue which will enable decisions to be taken in the interests of the Organization without staff interests being ignored.

36. Member States must realize that the staff reduction exercise has had another consequence. The Director-General has been obliged to limit external recruitment to a strict minimum. Already the replacement of staff members reaching the age-limit or resigning is no longer possible in certain units of the Secretariat. In the long run, we must ask ourselves whether the application of the budgetary decisions of the governing bodies is not in danger of progressively paralysing the functioning of the Secretariat, and even jeopardizing programme execution as well as preventing the recruitment of young staff members and hence excluding the new contribution that they could make.

37. Despite the action necessary in connection with the staff reduction exercise, the new staff policy, on which the Director-General had the opportunity to speak during his oral report to the 129th session of the Executive Board, is still being gradually introduced. The first issue of the Bureau of Personnel's periodical newsletter, designed to ensure the openness that is necessary in matters of information, was published in August 1988. Dialogue with the staff has been given depth by periodical meetings between the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General and the representatives of the staff associations. With regard to staff training, instructions were given during the first half of 1988 to the Bureau of Personnel for a precise plan to be drawn up in consultation with the sectors and the staff associations. After discussions with the units concerned, training co-ordinators were appointed in the different sectors. To identify training needs, a procedure has been introduced which provides for interviews between staff members and their hierarchical superiors. On this basis, a training plan some provisions of which have already been decided on in principle, is now being drawn up. This preparatory phase should be completed towards the end of November, and a start will be made at the beginning of 1989 with implementing the new training plan, which is to include training courses in management and supervision.

38. Furthermore, as regards the management of posts and staff in the Professional category, the Director-General intends to make a systematic examination of the problems and obstacles affecting the efficient functioning of the Secretariat, and to identify solutions or adjustments that would make it possible to meet the new requirements arising from the third Medium-Term Plan.

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

39. The Organization's cash position has continued to evolve favourably since the 129th session of the Executive Board, despite the impact of two unfavourable factors. The first is the amount of arrears of contributions for 1986-1987 and for the previous biennia, and the amount of contributions still owed by Member States in respect of the supplementary estimates for 1986-1987, approved by the General Conference to cover the deficit under Part VIII resulting from currency fluctuation. The second factor affecting the cash position is the obligation to finance unamortized Headquarters construction costs through internal cash advances from the General Fund and the Working Capital Fund amounting to approximately US \$12.6 million. Here it should be noted that the level of the Working Capital Fund is US \$15 million.

40. Since the beginning of 1988, the rate of collection of contributions has been relatively satisfactory. At 30 September, total contributions received for 1988 amounted to \$141.2 million, representing 84.06 per cent of the \$167.9 million assessed for 1988. In 1986, by the same date, the percentage of contributions received for the first year of the biennium was 70.74.

41. The cash position in respect of the regular programme at 30 September 1988 may therefore be regarded as reasonable. The Director-General wishes to thank those Member States that have paid their contributions for 1988 for the support which they have thereby given to the Organization. Nevertheless, total arrears of contributions still amount to \$37.7 million. This sum, which is still too high, includes \$10.9 million of arrears of contributions due in respect of the 1986-1987 biennium and of previous biennia. The Director-General must therefore remind Member States that it is their duty to settle forthwith the contributions which they still owe. In accordance with decision 8.4/3.3.8 adopted by the Executive Board at its 126th session, a detailed status of collection of contributions of Member States is in any event submitted in document 130 EX/24 to the present session.

42. The Director-General has already made arrangements for the letters of assessment for 1989 to be dispatched by 15 November next so that Member States in a position to do so can pay their contributions for 1989 at the beginning of the year.

43. The 1988-1989 biennium has been marked from the outset by cuts in the programme allocations in order to absorb, within the limits of the approved budget, the sum of \$8,516,200 corresponding to mandatory expenditure authorized by the General Conference but for which no budget provision had been made. Since then, the Secretariat has focused its efforts on implementing the programme. It emerges from the budget reports - now prepared at more frequent intervals thanks to the computerization of the PADs of all sectors - that at 31 August 1988 the budget implementation rate, which to a large extent reflects progress in programme execution, stood at 32.9 per cent of the biennial budget, and at 66.6 per cent of the annual budget in respect of Parts I to VI. These percentages are entirely satisfactory, since they are the same as the theoretical rates of execution calculated in terms of the time elapsed, namely, 33 per cent for the biennium and 66 per cent for the year. This satisfaction must be tempered by another observation which emerges from the separate examination of programme expenditure and staff costs. The fact is that the rate of programme implementation in the strict sense amounts only to 29.6 per cent for the biennium and to 61.8 per cent for the year. By contrast, the rate of execution of staff costs amounts to 34.8 per cent for the biennium and to 69.2 per cent for the current year.

44. While this situation calls for no specific comment in regard to the programme, the rate of implementation of which may not, as is understandable, be strictly regular, staff costs on the other hand show, as was foreseeable, a trend towards deficit. The first explanation of this trend is to be found in the deficit resulting from the maintenance of the lapse factor at a rate which no longer corresponds to the actual situation. This deficit is due to the fact that the application of this budgeting technique - the lapse factor - which normally yields satisfactory results, gives rise to difficulties as soon as something out of the ordinary occurs, such as the radical reduction in the number of vacant posts which accompanied the staff redeployment exercises. This deficit was evaluated, at 31 August 1988, at \$500,000. At 30 September, it had been possible to reach the target figure of 129 vacant posts needed to balance the budget for staff costs by the end of the biennium, but it must be stressed that it took considerable sacrifices to achieve this.

45. It should be noted that in 1986-1987, a cut of over \$7 million had to be made in the budget in order to finance the deficit caused by the maintenance of the lapse factor at a rate that no longer corresponded to the actual situation. In order to cope with a situation in which contributions were reduced by 30 per cent, following the withdrawal from the Organization of three Member States, it was at that time decided to abolish or to freeze a very large number of vacant posts. This year also, a further staff redeployment exercise has had to be carried out at the end of which the Organization has been obliged to lay off a number of its staff in order to avert a further budget deficit. It is interesting to note in this context that, faced with comparable situations, UNICEF has reduced the lapse factor from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, while the United Nations have proposed to reduce theirs from 5 per cent to 3 per cent for posts in the Professional category and above, on the understanding that the rate applicable to General Service posts will be maintained at 0 per cent. The Executive Board may wish to take account of these various factors for examination and consideration and to envisage whether it might not be advisable to reduce the lapse factor in the context of the next budgetary period. The Secretariat has to date made considerable efforts to apply the decisions of the governing bodies relating to the maintenance of the lapse factor at 5 per cent. Member States must nevertheless realize to what extent programme implementation is liable, ultimately, to be jeopardized by prolonging the status quo in this area. It is certainly not this kind of situation that they have deliberately wished to bring about.

46. The trend of staff costs towards a deficit is also caused by a second factor, namely, the annual within-grade salary increments, which are granted to staff members in accordance with Rule 103.4 of the Staff Rules and Regulations. It should be pointed out to the Executive Board that there is insufficient provision in the approved budget to finance the costs relating to this increase which is statutory throughout the United Nations system.

47. As the General Conference and the Executive Board were informed at recent sessions, the nature of this additional liability authorizes recourse, under the provisions of 24 C/Resolution 21, to the Appropriation Reserve under Part VII of the budget, where sufficient resources are available to cover these costs. Nevertheless, in 129 EX/Decision 7.3, the Board invited the Director-General 'to make every effort to absorb' this increase.

48. In view of the reductions already made and the austerity measures taken at the beginning of the biennium (a brief stock-taking is presented in this connection in the section of this document dealing with the Secretariat's work and the reform of the Organization), the possibility seems excluded of any further reduction of programme or staff allocations in order to finance this statutory increase, which is outside the Director-General's control. The estimated total cost of this increase is \$115,000 per month, representing unfinanced expenditure of approximately \$2,800,000 for the 1988-1989 biennium. The Finance and Administrative Commission will consider the proposals for financing this sum and the sum of \$385,000 representing the increase in the contribution to the Pensions Funds, in the light of the detailed information contained in document 130 EX/17 concerning proposed transfers between appropriation lines within the budget for 1988-1989.

49. The Director-General hopes that the Board will decide in favour of the use of the Appropriation Reserve, as he proposes, in order to avoid having recourse to drawing up supplementary estimates of expenditure.

50. The Director-General, in order to enable the Organization to act with speed in the event of disasters, whether natural or otherwise, or in response to particular and urgent needs of Member States, proposed at the 129th session of the Executive Board that savings amounting to \$7.3 million should be made for reallocation to this type of urgent action. The Executive Board considered in that connection that savings so made should be reallocated within the same appropriation lines so that the balance between the different appropriation lines approved by the General Conference would not be affected.

51. As is noted in document 130 EX/21, decision 7.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 129th session has been scrupulously applied by the Secretariat. Funds corresponding to the savings made have accordingly been reallocated, for the same overall amount, within each of the appropriation lines concerned. The Secretariat has further seen to it that these savings are made in such a way that the purposes for which programme activities have been foreseen in document 24 C/5 Approved are not affected. In addition, document 130 EX/21 contains proposals regarding the approval of other projects which, if accepted, would give rise in 1989 to expenditure in excess of the savings made for the reallocation of funds within Major Programmes VI, IX and XI. Such excess expenditure would entail the transfer of funds between appropriation lines, calling for the prior approval of the Executive Board, except in 'urgent and special circumstances', for which transfers can be approved a posteriori. The Executive Board will be informed shortly about the approval of these new activities so that it can decide on this matter, for which a draft decision is submitted to it in document 130 EX/21.

52. The Director-General proposes to the Executive Board that a limited albeit significant degree of flexibility should be introduced into budget implementation. The past few months' experience has confirmed the need to strengthen the Organization's capacity for rapid intervention in order to increase the effectiveness of its action and to enhance its credibility. Initial reactions to the Director-General's proposals from Member States, institutions or organizations, and even from individuals, also provide confirmation of the validity of the working hypotheses submitted to the Executive Board.

53. Unesco cannot fail to play a part - even on a modest scale - in the combined efforts made by the international community and organizations of the United Nations system to mobilize the aid needed when a Member State is seriously stricken by a disaster, whether of natural origin or otherwise. For example since the 129th session, the Director-General, drawing on funds made available by savings, has offered the Organization's assistance, in a variety of appropriate ways, to Nepal, Afghanistan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Portugal, Jamaica and Mozambique. This emergency action naturally falls within the strict limits of the Organization's fields of competence. It may assume various forms, such as proposals to organize missions to assess the damage caused to educational institutions or to the cultural heritage, or the placing in reserve of funds which, at the request of the Member States concerned, will contribute, for instance, to the rebuilding of schools or the purchase of educational equipment. Whenever possible, this technical and financial assistance is required to fit into the framework of the overall action of the United Nations system. A particular example was the action undertaken on behalf of Afghanistan, following the appeal made by the United Nations Secretary-General for humanitarian and economic assistance to that country.

Emergency measures taken by Unesco, which in any case has only limited resources, do not therefore duplicate those taken by the other organizations of the system or by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). On the contrary, they seek to supplement them, within the framework of the particular responsibilities entrusted to Unesco by its Constitution. The Director-General further intends to establish action procedures for responding to emergency situations arising in Member States as a result of disasters. It will thus be possible to take the measures needed to cope with their consequences, as was recently the case in Bangladesh, where the Organization is helping in particular with the restoration of the education system.

54. With this in mind, the Director-General renews his appeal to Member States to make the maximum possible voluntary contributions to the Emergency Relief Fund set up as the result of an initiative welcomed by the Executive Board in 129 EX/Decision 7.4, according to which the Fund is intended to provide the Organization with a capacity for 'rapid intervention in Unesco's fields of competence when disasters, whether of natural origin or otherwise, damage the natural and cultural heritage of mankind'.

55. Savings amounting to \$7.3 million, the use of which is described in document 130 EX/21, are serving or will serve to finance other activities, also chosen in the light of their contribution to the essential tasks of the Organization. These activities likewise fall within the very strict framework of the Organization's fields of competence and the decisions of the General Conference, and are calculated to enable Member States to carry out urgent priority activities not foreseen when the Programme and Budget for 1988-1989 were being prepared.

56. The Board is required to decide at this session about the continued use of these new modes of action in 1988-1989, which would allow the programme to be implemented in a more flexible manner. In addition, the purpose of the preliminary proposals concerning document 25 C/5 is to suggest, at the stage when the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991 is being prepared, some working hypotheses aiming to introduce on a regular basis the flexibility required in our day and age for programme execution - a flexibility which already exists, in a variety of forms, in the major Specialized Agencies of the system.

57. At 31 August 1988, the level of extra-budgetary funds made available to Unesco for 1988 (\$98.1 million) was 12 per cent above their level in 1987 at the same period of the year (\$87.5 million). It should be pointed out that \$44.5 million had already been spent by 31 August 1988, as against \$40.6 million by the same date in 1987. This seems to confirm the recovery made in regard to extra-budgetary funds and a temporary improvement in the prospects for operational action, to which the Board's attention was drawn at the 129th session (document 129 EX/INF.3).

58. Below is a breakdown by main sources of financing:

Source	31.08.1987			31.08.1988		
	Resources entrusted to Unesco	Real expenditure	Rate	Resources entrusted to Unesco	Real expenditure	Rate
	\$M	\$M	%	\$M	\$M	%
UNDP	38.7	18.3	47	44.7	20.5	46
UNFPA	10.4	3.8	37	13.8	4.8	35
Other sources						
United Nations	6.3	3.4	55	5.5	3.0	54
World Bank						
Regional banks						
Funds in trust	24.1	10.6	44	24.8	10.7	43
Voluntary contributions	8.0	4.5	56	9.3	5.5	59
Total	87.5	40.6	46	98.1	44.5	45

59. The upward trend is particularly marked in the case of projects financed by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). By contrast, as the improvement is less pronounced in the case of projects financed by funds in trust in the broad sense (funds in trust, World Bank, regional banks), the position of the COCA account still shows a deficit and remains critical.

60. For more detailed information concerning extra-budgetary funds and the question of operational activities, reference should be made to document 130 EX/16, Part II of document 130 EX/7, and the first section of Part I of the present document (The Secretariat's work and the reform of the Organization), as well as the section dealing with relations between Unesco and the World Bank. It should also be noted that at the 129th session of the Executive Board, a detailed analysis of the situation in regard to extra-budgetary programmes was presented in document 129 EX/INF.3 (item 5.1.1 - Oral report by the Director-General).

RELATIONS BETWEEN UNESCO AND THE WORLD BANK

61. Relations between Unesco and the World Bank are in the process of major change. Some information on this subject was given at the last session in document 129 EX/INF.3. As you know, co-operation between the Organization and the Bank has so far been mainly in two fields, education and the development of human resources, and it has taken place in two major ways. The first, a formal and direct way, involves co-operation in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding between Unesco and the World Bank that was approved by the Executive Board in 1964. The second, less direct form, is one in which Unesco, at the request of a Member State, executes components of projects financed by the World Bank. In this second case, one can hardly speak of co-operation, but more of subcontracting agreements: Unesco takes no part in project design and is only marginally involved in the formulation of the terms of reference of technical assistance personnel. In addition, the amount of disbursements for

the project components financed by the Bank and entrusted to Unesco for execution has fallen sharply; whereas it was about \$4 million per year, on the average, in the early 1980s, it was only about \$1 million in 1987. It should be borne in mind here that it is not the World Bank, but governments which decide to which agencies they would like to entrust the execution of components of projects financed by the Bank.

62. There was co-operation, in the true meaning of the term, between Unesco and the World Bank under the Co-operative Programme established in accordance with the provisions of the 1964 Memorandum of Understanding. The Secretariat provided the expert assistance in the field of education which the Bank lacked, mainly for project identification and preparation. About 30 professional staff from the Secretariat co-operated with about 60 staff members at the Bank. The Organization thus carried some weight in the triangular relationship among the Member States, the World Bank and Unesco. In order to appreciate Unesco's contribution, it should be noted that Unesco played a determining role in the design and application of one in every two projects financed by the Bank. Unesco thus exercised a decisive professional influence on the allocation of very considerable sums to educational development. Even today, Member States speak frequently, at sessions of the governing bodies and during official visits by the Director-General, of the great value which they attach to the association of Unesco as a partner in their relations with the Bank, because of the high professional standards and disinterested and impartial nature of the work of the Organization. It must be recognized, however, that, all too often, reality in these same countries differs from the intentions expressed in their declarations.

63. In the early 1980s the conditions of educational development began to change radically in many Member States, mainly because of the crisis which has continued to plague public finances and has led to the adoption of policies of austerity which, given other national priorities, have imposed extremely strict budgetary constraints on education, and because of the introduction of structural adjustment programmes. While continuing to finance projects, the World Bank has very substantially increased the number of sectoral loans. These may cover the fields of education and human resources in general or deal with structural adjustments in several public sectors, including education, or again seek adjustments in sectoral policies. Consequently, sectoral analysis has become an essential instrument for deciding on educational investment programmes and policies and preparing their modes of execution. Sectoral studies on education carried out under the aegis of the World Bank cover a very broad area which includes both quantitative and qualitative factors, content, educational and administrative operations and financing. Other sources of external financing, particularly those which do not have their own sectoral analysis capability, tend to be based on sectoral studies conducted under the aegis of the World Bank. The co-financing agreements which are widely used by the Bank tend to reinforce this trend. In order to meet the challenge that the present public financing crisis represents for education and to cope with the ever-growing work-load resulting from the considerable increase in the volume of financing which the Bank provides for education (which exceeded US \$800 million in 1987/1988), the Bank has increased its specialized staff in this field and it now has about 150 experts in education. During this same period, the capacity of Unesco's Secretariat team working under the Co-operative Programme with the Bank has fallen sharply to only ten professional staff members today.

64. Unesco would be entitled to claim exclusive responsibility in its constitutional fields of competence and, in so doing, remind other United Nations organizations and agencies of the need for unfailing co-ordination, and Member States of the advisability of making more regular use of its services. But that would be futile if we were not in a position to assert and incontrovertibly prove our competence. The Director-General is personally devoting his energies to this task and is striving to recapture the lost ground.

65. The World Bank has certainly become an influential participant in the education and training activities of many Member States. At the same time, in the course of the present decade, and at a critical moment when many Member States, developing countries in particular, have been trying to formulate new, realistic policies, approaches and programmes of action in order to develop human resources under tight budgetary constraints, Unesco's sectoral analysis capability has been reduced. Since 1980, however, Unesco has carried out about 40 sectoral analyses under the Co-operative Programme, most of which have had a definite impact on sectoral policies, on the measures taken by national authorities to adjust or develop the human resources sector, and on outside financial contributions.

66. The Director-General and the President of the World Bank have agreed to extend co-operation between Unesco and the Bank to science, technology, the environment and the management of natural resources. These new areas of co-operation are of course in addition to education, which will still remain the principal field of co-operation. With this prospect in mind, it would seem that the co-operative agreement concluded in 1964 and approved by the Executive Board is no longer an adequate framework for the wider co-operation which is needed to meet the new challenges of development. In order to pave the way for a new form of co-operation, the President of the World Bank informed the Director-General in a letter dated 22 August 1988 that the Bank has decided to suspend action under the Co-operative Programme in its present form after 30 June 1989, at the end of the Bank's financial year. Negotiations will soon begin between Unesco and the Bank with a view to identifying areas to which co-operation between the two organizations will once more apply and defining the scope, volume and forms of action which could be carried out jointly as from July 1989 in response to the substantial needs of Member States.

67. The Director-General believes that relations between Unesco and the World Bank should be defined in the form of an institutional agreement which would take into full consideration the fact that the two organizations belong to the United Nations family and that in that system, Unesco is the Organization responsible for education and science. It is Unesco's duty, by demonstrating its professional competence and the effectiveness of its work, to increase its usefulness as a servant of Member States and as a legitimate partner of the Bank. Unesco's efforts should be concentrated, particularly at first, on tasks that fall within the scope of its professional competence, such as the execution of sectoral studies and assistance to Member States in strengthening their national sectoral analysis capability. In these two areas, which are among the central concerns of many Member States, Unesco could be very highly appreciated because of its reputation for impartiality, as, unlike many other financing agencies it is not both judge and judged. Participation in the implementation of sectoral development programmes and projects could be another field for broader co-operation. It may also be in the interest of Member States to associate other sources of international financing with such co-operation.

68. In addition, during a recent mission to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Unesco received full confirmation of the favourable disposition of UNDP towards the Organization. In this regard, you may remember that at the 129th session of the Executive Board the Administrator of UNDP, Mr Draper, pledged to work for more Unesco participation in the execution of UNDP-financed projects. To meet that challenge, the Director-General intends to make sure that the programme sectors react in a complementary and concerted way to any request for Unesco participation. In fact, intersectoral action is needed most particularly in the operational field. Furthermore, operations officers in the Secretariat will be looking for responses that are innovative and genuinely based on experience. The Director-General is convinced that the UNDP Resident Representatives, all of whom have replied in an encouraging way to a letter he sent them recently, will help to strengthen Unesco's presence in the Field as soon as the Organization is involved in the execution of projects which do not merely repeat conventional actions but make an original and pragmatic contribution to national situations.

69. This is not the only new opportunity to present itself. In fact, recent conversations with the Asian Development Bank have revealed how much it is counting on Unesco's co-operation, particularly in the field of education.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

70. The General Conference, in 24 C/Resolution 28 'Appeal for the universality of Unesco', called on the Member States that have withdrawn to resume their place in the Organization, invited those States that are not yet members of the Organization to join it and requested the Director-General to take appropriate action to give effect to that resolution.

71. As regards the States that are not yet members of Unesco it should be pointed out that four of them (Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, The Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) are already members of the United Nations. The Organization has established close contact with these four States on different occasions and through various channels. The Director-General is pleased to inform the members of the Executive Board that the Republic of Djibouti has deposited an instrument of acceptance of the Constitution. Djibouti will accordingly become a member of Unesco as soon as the formality of signing the Constitution has been complied with, in accordance with the terms of Article XV.

72. The Government of Brunei Darussalam sent observers to the ninth Regional Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in the Asia and Pacific Region (Beijing, China, 22-27 September 1988) so as to familiarize itself with the Organization's activities. During that meeting the Director-General discussed Brunei Darussalam's possible membership with the representative of that State and was given encouraging signs.

73. In addition, the following States in the Asia and Pacific region are members of neither the United Nations nor Unesco: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Tuvalu. They are however full members of one or more international organizations within the United Nations system. The Director-General has also made overtures to this second group of States. In May 1988 the Deputy Prime Minister of the Cook Islands visited Headquarters and was informed of Unesco's activities and the procedures for joining the Organization. As a follow-up to this visit, and in order to familiarize itself further with the Organization's programme, the Cook Islands also sent observers to the ninth Regional Conference of National

Commissions for Unesco in the Asia and Pacific Region. On that occasion the Director-General was made aware of the Cook Islands' interest in possible membership of the Organization. He has sent an official invitation to the Cook Islands to become a member of the Organization, as he did to Brunei Darussalam.

74. The Director-General has also taken the appropriate measures, as requested by the General Conference, to encourage the three States that have withdrawn from the Organization (United States, United Kingdom and Singapore) to consider returning.

75. The efforts made to establish dialogue with the Government of Singapore have yielded some results. The Director-General has made contact with that State's Ambassador to the French Republic and, through him, with his Government. He hopes to visit Singapore when he makes his official trip to the ASEAN countries, which is planned for early 1989. More detailed information about relations between Singapore and Unesco will probably be available to the Executive Board at its 131st session.

76. The Director-General was invited by the United Kingdom authorities to visit London for talks on 22 June 1988. The Director-General held discussions with Mr Eggar, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He also informed the British authorities of the progress made with the reforms undertaken by the Organization since the United Kingdom's withdrawal, particularly since the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference, and of the prospects for further reform. The discussions were frank and productive and enabled the Director-General to provide explicit answers to the questions put to him by the British authorities.

77. The dialogue initiated there will be continued with the British authorities and the United Kingdom's Observer to Unesco.

78. During his visit to London, the Director-General was able to meet the members of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. The exchange of views that took place during these talks was useful and constructive. The Director-General hopes to have the opportunity to meet members of the Committee again on his next visit to London.

79. The Director-General also visited the United Kingdom on 3 October 1988 at the invitation of the Institute of Civil Engineers. On that occasion he unveiled a plaque commemorating the fact that Unesco's Constitution was adopted, on 16 November 1945, in one of the rooms at the Institute of Civil Engineers. On the same day the Director-General took part in talks at the Institute of Education, the Overseas Development Institute and the Royal Society. He also delivered the twenty-fourth annual lecture of the International Science Policy Foundation and was able to meet many friends of Unesco in the United Kingdom.

80. The Director-General has also maintained contact with the authorities of the United States of America, in particular with Mr Williamson, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs and with the Observer of the United States at Unesco. The Director-General has also maintained continuing relations with groups in the United States which are interested in Unesco, and he will have the opportunity to deliver an address in Los Angeles in December. Furthermore, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs informed the Director-General that his Government has decided to make a contribution of US \$125,000 to the Organization. The Director-General has accepted the offer and decided to allocate the sum to the geosphere-biosphere programme.

81. In connection with the various financial contributions received on several occasions from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, since their withdrawal, for particular activities of the Organization (especially those conducted under the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Heritage Fund), the Director-General would like to inform the Executive Board of the recent agreement with the American authorities regarding the payment of a contribution for copyright activities of \$80,000 for 1987 and the same amount for 1988.

82. At the invitation of Mr Jung, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Director-General went to Strasbourg on 4 October and addressed the Assembly, which is composed of parliamentary delegations from the 21 Member States of the Council, most of which are members of Unesco. During a discussion on education and culture, the Director-General gave practical details of co-operation between Unesco and the Council of Europe, on internal reforms in the Organization and the preparation of the Draft Medium-Term Plan. During the debate, which focused on a report on Unesco drafted by Mrs Pack, a parliamentarian from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Director-General replied to questions put by parliamentarians from various Member States of the Council of Europe, including the United Kingdom, and by observers from the Japanese, Australian and Yugoslav parliaments. The debate mainly concerned the development of the Organization's European and global action.

83. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted a resolution (with no votes against and one abstention) on co-operation between the two organizations, mainly in the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development and involving the co-ordination of action in the Europe region in the field of multilateral cultural co-operation. The resolution concluded with an appeal calling on 'the Government of the United Kingdom, and on the Governments of Singapore and the United States of America, to give urgent consideration to rejoining Unesco at the earliest possible moment, respectively in a spirit of European solidarity and of universality, and in the light of the extent to which the Executive Board of Unesco is able to meet the proposals for reform presented by the Director General'.

84. Then, at the invitation of Mr Tummers, Chairman of the Committee on Culture and Education, the Director-General continued his dialogue with the parliamentarians of that Committee, in the presence of parliamentary representatives from Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the USSR.

85. It would certainly be premature to conclude that the Organization is on the point of resolving the crucial question of the return to Unesco of the States which have withdrawn. It is undeniable, however, that encouraging progress has been made. As 24 C/Resolution 28 is implemented, action to promote the universality of Unesco will continue to show concrete results.

86. It goes without saying that the restoration of the universality of Unesco depends not only on the efforts of the Director-General but also on the deliberations and decisions of the governing bodies, and more particularly on the choices involved in the preparation of the third Medium-Term Plan and the Organization's future programmes, in addition to bilateral and multilateral actions by Member States to encourage the States which have left us to reconsider their decision.

87. As regards the application of 24 C/Resolution 25 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, the Director-General is submitting to this session, in compliance with the

decisions of the General Conference and of the Executive Board, a detailed report on this matter (document 130 EX/8) indicating the measures taken to implement the various provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, including increased co-operation to assist Palestinian educational institutions in playing their role to the full. Reference is also made to Father Boné's second mission and the renewed appeal for contributions to the Special Account opened at Unesco to provide fellowships for students from the occupied Arab territories.

88. Where the consultations with the Israeli authorities about Father Boné's mission are concerned, no reply has yet been received from them regarding three proposed dates for that mission. The Director-General will continue to take steps to ensure that Father Boné will soon be able to undertake his mission, under the conditions set forth in 24 C/Resolution 25. The unrest in the occupied Arab territories for many months now makes it particularly urgent and important for the Organization to take action in its fields of competence.

89. The implementation of 24 C/Resolution 11.6 on the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem is also the subject of a report (document 130 EX/12) submitted under item 5.4.1 of the provisional agenda, in which the Director-General describes the incidents that have occurred and the consultations which he has carried out in accordance with his mandate from the governing bodies of the Organization.

90. As regards 24 C/Resolution 29, Appeal to Iran and Iraq, it should be noted that, pursuant to 129 EX/Decision 8.10, the Executive Board is asked to discuss the matter under item 9.3 of the provisional agenda entitled 'Unesco and the conflict between Iran and Iraq', which will be considered jointly with the Director-General's oral report, under item 5.1.1.

91. The Executive Board, in 129 EX/Decision 8.10, urged 'the two belligerent States to end the war and reach a peaceful solution on the basis of resolution 598 of the United Nations Security Council'. The Director-General transmitted the text of that decision to all Member States, including, more particularly, the Iraqi and Iranian Governments.

92. The international community welcomed with unanimous delight the acceptance by the two parties of Security Council resolution 598 and the establishment of a cease-fire on 20 August 1988, bringing an end to eight years of bloodshed. The way has thus been opened to consultation and negotiation and, as everyone hopes, the establishment of a lasting peace between Iran and Iraq.

93. Upon the announcement of the acceptance of Security Council resolution 598 by the two parties, the Director-General sent a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations congratulating him on his work to secure an end to the conflict.

94. The Director-General also expressed his great satisfaction to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Iran and Iraq. In the letters which he addressed to them both on 29 September 1988, he also proposed that the Organization should provide technical assistance for both countries' reconstruction efforts in its fields of competence. Subject to the agreement of these two Member States and the views of the Executive Board, Unesco could organize missions to identify the kinds of technical assistance which the Organization could offer to Iran and Iraq for the restoration of the cultural heritage and the reconstruction of educational, scientific and cultural institutions. These measures will be followed up in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

95. The implementation of 24 C/Resolution 22.3, 'International Year of Peace' is the subject of item 5.4.4 of the provisional agenda and document 130 EX/15.

96. 24 C/Resolution 23, 'Promotion of contacts and co-operation among specialists in education, science and culture in order to contribute to the attainment of Unesco's objectives' contains provisions requesting the Director-General to take specific action, details of which have already been set forth in document 129 EX/INF.3. In this regard, it should be pointed out that activities relating to the third meeting of the Issyk-Koul Forum (Granada, Spain, 28-30 November 1988) have been carried out since the 129th session. The theme of that meeting, prepared jointly by Unesco's Social and Human Sciences Sector and the Human Sciences Institute of Madrid will be 'Resistance to innovation in complex systems'. Thirty prominent individuals from different regions and representing several disciplines will attend the meeting. The obstacles to social, technological and economic innovation, and the conservation/innovation dilemma will be the topics of discussion at the Granada meeting.

97. Still in the context of the implementation of 24 C/Resolution 23, it may be remembered that the Executive Board invited the Director-General to submit to it at its 130th session, in the context of his oral report on the activities of the Organization, 'the results of the preparatory meeting and the measures taken by him to convene, in co-operation with the Houphouët-Boigny International Foundation for Peace, a meeting of experts on peace in the minds of men'.

98. Pursuant to that resolution, the Director-General convened the above-mentioned preparatory meeting from 6 to 8 September 1988. Eleven experts from various countries and regions and observers from two Member States and 15 international non-governmental organizations attended. The experts emphasized, inter alia, the interdependence of five factors for peace: the silence of weaponry, respect for the environment, development for all, culture and human rights.

99. In this context, the following themes have been identified as being of priority interest for the international meeting at Yamoussoukro:

preparing societies to live in peace: education for peace and human rights;

fundamental security and the right to life (the social, cultural, political and legal security of the person as an essential condition for overcoming internal conflicts);

scientific strategies to meet global threats to peace and security, which can only be eliminated through international co-operation;

collective security of the environment and the conditions for achieving it;

the responsibility of scientists for dissipating the myths used to justify war, violence and environmental exploitation;

the relationship between the maintenance of peace and respect for human rights.

100. The Director-General is now examining the conclusions of that preparatory meeting.

101. In consultation with the Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace, an agenda will be prepared for the international meeting at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, which will take place in 1989. A select meeting will be convened by the Director-General in December 1988, in order to put the finishing touches to the intellectual preparation of the Yamoussoukro meeting and to stress its necessarily interdisciplinary and intersectoral nature.

RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

102. Co-operation with the United Nations system is an overall objective of the Organization's action. Detailed information in this regard and on co-operation with international governmental organizations is therefore provided in Part II of this document on programme execution and in the sections of Part I dealing with the Secretariat's work and the reform of the Organization, Unesco's relations with the World Bank, and budgetary and financial questions.

103. The Director-General also attended the joint meeting of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (CPC/ACC), held in Geneva on 4 and 5 July 1988 to discuss the 'Response of the United Nations system to development problems, with special attention to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990'. The discussions of the two Committees dealt mainly with development as an integrated process; the fight against poverty; the social implications of adjustment policies; the strengthening of basic equipment in the developing countries; the application of new techniques in development; the role of organizations in collecting, processing, sharing and analysing data relating to development; and the establishment of rapid warning and forecasting systems.

104. This was the first time that the Director-General had attended this joint meeting, which is one of the main co-ordinating mechanisms of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and he referred to some of the Organization's activities that were closely linked to the topics selected for the exchanges of views. Out of a concern for direct dialogue, he made suggestions for concerted actions which might be developed in the context of co-ordination within the United Nations system.

105. Following the exchanges of views that took place at the CPC/ACC joint meeting, ECOSOC was requested to improve the functioning of that body by adopting a programme of work over a number of years centring on carefully chosen subjects, and by organizing sessions in New York at which Member States could be represented at the highest level.

106. In addition, the Director-General took the floor at the plenary meeting of ECOSOC on 7 July 1988, to discuss the relations between science, technology and society in the context of the general debate on the conditions for economic and social progress and development. The Director-General thus had the opportunity to deal with substantive issues that directly concern development and are the subject of one of the programmes proposed in the annotated outline of the draft third Medium-Term Plan. He laid special stress in that connection on the development of human resources, the fight against poverty and the long-term protection of the environment on scientific bases.

107. The Director-General also took part in the discussions of international non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with Unesco on the occasion of the conference they held at Headquarters from 13 to 17 June of this year. In the address he delivered on that occasion the Director-General

invited NGOs to send him their suggestions regarding the preparation of the third Medium-Term Plan with a view to contributing to it and amplifying the notion of partnership which should make for greater participation by them in the life of the Organization and in the implementation of the programme.

108. In order also to develop this partnership with foundations, which should be based on mutual information and the identification of areas of common interest, the Director-General wrote in June 1988 to approximately a hundred such institutions which are by their nature involved in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

109. The second session of the Joint Commission on Co-operation between OAU and Unesco was held in Paris, at Unesco Headquarters, from 11 to 13 July 1988. The purpose of the meeting was to take stock of the conclusions of the first meeting of the Commission, held in 1984, and to prepare a programme of future activities within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action, the United Nations Special Programme for African Economic Recovery, the World Decade for Cultural Development and the follow-up action to be taken on the First Congress of African Scientists and the CASTAFRICA II Conference. The conclusions of that meeting and those of the Task Force on Africa, chaired by the Director-General himself, will lead the Organization to increase the effectiveness of its action in Africa and to broaden its collaboration with OAU.

110. On the occasion of a visit to three Member States of the Asia and Pacific region, the Director-General attended the opening ceremony of the 24th Olympic Games. He talked with Mr J.A. Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). On 18 September 1988, the Director-General attended a press conference organized for him by Mr Samaranch.

111. The Director-General also attended the ninth Regional Conference of National Commissions for Unesco of Asia and the Pacific (22 to 27 September 1988), at which he had an opportunity to describe the main lines of emphasis of the Organization's programme, the work of preparing the third Medium-Term Plan and the directions in which he intends to develop regional co-operation.

112. Lastly, the Director-General held an information meeting with delegates and permanent observers from the Europe region on 7 September 1988, on the subject of the organization of the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Education of Members States of the Europe Region (21-27 September 1988). An information meeting on the 130th session of the Executive Board was held with all the delegates and permanent observers on 28 September 1988, with the particular object of giving an account of progress with the preparation of the third Medium-Term Plan.



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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
ORGANIZATION SINCE THE 129th SESSION

Item 5.1.1 of the provisional agenda

ORAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

PART II

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to inform the members of the Executive Board about the activities of the Organization since the 129th session of the Board, and to facilitate the discussion of item 5.1.1 of its provisional agenda (Oral Report by the Director-General). Part II of this document concerns the implementation of the Organization's programme.

10 NOV. 1988

Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)

1. Resolution 13.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session stresses 'the need for Unesco to contribute to the celebration of the bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789), and of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), in accordance with resolution 41/150 and annex, which the United Nations General Assembly adopted at its forty-first session'.

2. In this context, the Secretariat has already carried out or prepared the activities that were called for, more especially in the fields of education, the social and human sciences, and public information, paying particular attention to the necessarily interdisciplinary and intersectoral aspect of the action to be undertaken.

3. With regard to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Director-General has prepared a circular letter for all Ministers of Education of the Member States of Unesco and for the National Commissions, pointing out the Organization's specific competence in the field of human rights and drawing Member States' attention to the importance of co-operation with a view to achieving the goals set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Here the Director-General would welcome the launching of the idea of an international human rights day to be celebrated in all schools throughout the world.

4. The Director-General has also decided that Unesco should co-operate with the Special Committee of International Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights (Geneva) in the holding of a seminar on human rights at Unesco Headquarters and at the Palais de Chaillot (Paris) from 8 to 10 December 1988.

5. As of 5 December 1988, Unesco intends to organize several activities to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. An important international meeting on human rights will be held from 5 to 7 December 1988, in which some 50 eminent specialists from all over the world will participate with a view to making their contribution to fresh thinking on Unesco's human rights programme. Furthermore, Unesco will organize at Headquarters, on 7 December 1988, a Young People's Human Rights Day, in conjunction with the World Federation of Unesco Clubs, Centres and Associations and the French Federation of Unesco Clubs. On the same day, an exhibition of photographs will be inaugurated illustrating the activities of the Associated Schools to promote human rights and the maintenance of peace in the world. Publications, documentation and teaching materials disseminated by Unesco in the context of human rights will also be presented at that exhibition.

6. An issue of the bulletin 'International Understanding at School will be devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Journal 'Inter-Clubs Unesco', published by the Organization in English, French and Spanish, will contain a section dealing with human rights activities. Lastly, in order to help to improve knowledge of human rights among the general public, Unesco has distributed to the National Commissions copies of the 1982 poster on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A poster on the Universal Declaration by the artist Zagorski is being reprinted so that it can be distributed to Member States that may wish to have exhibition material. Three other posters are available, two by the artist Benn entitled 'Peace and Justice' and 'Peace and Human Rights' and a third on the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

7. In addition, specific activities concerning the fortieth anniversary are planned in order to examine the essential role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Various educational activities have been organized in that connection or are being prepared under Major Programme XIII. In particular, methods for improving human rights education were examined at the Subregional Training Seminar for Teacher-Training Colleges, held in Malang (Indonesia) in August 1988. In the near future, activities celebrating the fortieth anniversary will take place at an international consultation to be held in Braunschweig (Federal Republic of Germany) from 7 to 11 November 1988 on criteria for improving the study of the major problems facing mankind and their presentation in curricula and school textbooks; similar activities will be organized during the second session of the Consultative Committee on steps to promote the full and comprehensive implementation of the 1974 Recommendation (21-25 November 1988) and as part of the international consultation on an interregional project to ensure that the achievements of the Associated Schools Project have the necessary multiplier effect, to be held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 12 to 16 December 1988.

8. As a contribution to the celebration of the Bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789), Unesco is preparing a series of activities that will be implemented either by the Secretariat itself or by non-governmental organizations to which the Organization will lend its support. The Director-General has set up an intersectoral committee to prepare these activities and to ensure their co-ordination with those planned by the Bicentenary Mission set up by the French Government.

9. It is important to inform the Executive Board and Member States of these activities now, in order to ensure the widest possible participation. An international symposium on the universality of human rights will be held in June 1989 in Paris, to be attended by historians, lawyers, scientists and artists from all over the world. They will discuss in particular the interrelationship between the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. In conjunction with the French Philosophy Society, Unesco will organize a symposium on the relationship between the philosophy of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. Another symposium on the abolition of slavery, entitled 'De Las Casas à Schoelcher - Anti esclavagisme et universel pluriel' will be organized in conjunction with the European University of Research and Innovation. Unesco will also provide support for a symposium on the image of revolutionary France in the countries of south-eastern Europe, to be organized in October by the International Association of South-East European Studies, and for a round table on the contribution of the French Revolution to the history of ideas, organized by the daily papers Le Monde, El Pais and La Republica.

10. One of the 1989 issues of the Unesco Courier will be devoted to the bicentenary of the Revolution, and will make use of the materials produced for the different symposia and meetings organized by Unesco or with its support, and of the results of their work.

11. Under its participation programme, Unesco will provide intellectual and financial support for activities celebrating the Bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The Organization will assist the French Federation of Unesco Clubs in implementing its projects for the bicentenary, which provide for the active participation of Unesco Clubs in other countries and other regions.

12. Further activities, still under consideration, will be submitted to the Executive Board at its next session.

Major Programme I

13. The forward-looking dimension of Major Programme I (Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies) makes it naturally suitable for contributing to the preparation of the third Medium-Term Plan. In this connection, the continuation of the regional studies programme, which already covers Africa, Latin America, Asia, Europe and the Arab States and should be extended in 1989 to certain groups of island countries (the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific) and to the Mediterranean, will make it possible to give fuller consideration to the requirement to adapt planning to actual conditions in the different regions.

14. Special mention should also be made of the effort to circulate the findings of research undertaken since 1984. Since the beginning of the year, about 40 studies have been published in the series 'Studies and Documents on Major Programme I'. In 1989, summaries of the most significant studies carried out under the regional studies programme will be published in the 'Notebooks on World Problems' collection.

15. In addition, Unesco's support for the design of study courses on world problems and problems of the future led in 1988 to the launching of a DESU (Diplôme d'études supérieures universitaires) entitled 'Science, Technology and World Problems' at the University of Paris VI and a master's degree in international relations at the Free University of Brussels. Contacts have been made with a view to encouraging the introduction of similar courses in Spain, Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland and Brazil. The gradual formation of a network for the teaching of world problems and problems of the future would undoubtedly promote a joint interdisciplinary approach to the challenges facing the world as it approaches the year 2000, greater awareness of these challenges among the younger generation through exchanges of students and teachers, and better understanding between peoples.

EDUCATION

16. With a view to the preparation of the 41st session of the International Conference on Education (ICE), scheduled for October 1988, a questionnaire entitled 'Survey by the International Bureau of Education on post-secondary education and its diversification in relation to employment' was sent to all National Commissions for Unesco. Replies to the questionnaire were requested by 14 December 1987. At that date only five Member States had replied.

17. The International Conference on Education having been postponed until January 1989, following the proposal by the Council of IBE (30th session) and in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board at its 129th session, IBE decided to put back the deadline for receipt of replies to the questionnaire and accordingly passed that information last February to Member States that had not replied, sending them reminders in March. In all, 86 replies were then received by IBE from Member States, whose geographical distribution is as follows: Sub-Saharan Africa: 19; Latin America and the Caribbean: 14; Asia and the Pacific: 16; Arab States: 11; Europe: 26. The information contained in Member States' replies has been analysed by IBE and has served as a basis for the preparation of the working document of the ICE and the preliminary draft of Recommendation No. 76.

18. As at previous sessions of the ICE all Member States have been asked to submit national reports on the development of education in their respective countries during the past ten years. A dozen Member States have already sent their reports to IBE. The bulletin 'Communication', designed to inform Member States about the progress of the work of the ICE, has continued to be issued in English, French and Spanish.

19. It should be recalled that 1990 was proclaimed International Literacy Year (ILY) by the United Nations General Assembly at its 42nd session. In order to co-ordinate activities relating to ILY and contribute to the preparation of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000 the Director-General has set up a Special Secretariat under the responsibility of the Assistant Director-General for Education. Furthermore, the Organization, looking ahead to ILY, took part in the meeting of the National Commissions for Unesco of the five Scandinavian countries, held in Lahti (Finland) from 31 August to 2 September 1988, in the international task force on literacy twice convened by the International Council for Adult Education - with the collaboration on the second occasion of the German Foundation for International Development - and in the meeting of the ad hoc Commission for International Literacy Year established by the International Reading Association.

20. An intersectoral task force on literacy met for the first time on 12 September of this year under the chairmanship of the Director-General. Its function is to ensure that each sector of the Organization contributes fully to the success of International Literacy Year and to the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000, which the General Conference invited the Director-General to prepare when drawing up the third Medium-Term Plan (23 C/Resolution 4.6).

21. International Literacy Year will in fact be a success only if all those associated with the life of the Organization - Member States, Secretariat, National Commissions, IGOs, NGOs and intellectual and scientific communities - fully involve themselves in its preparation and contribute effectively to it. With this in mind, the Director-General has asked all members of the Secretariat to seize every opportunity to refer to the preparation of ILY and to encourage contributions to the observance of the Year.

22. The International Association of Art, for its part, organized a competition among artists all over the world for the design of an emblem for International Literacy Year. The special jury appointed by the Association chose Mr Kohichi Imakita, a Japanese graphic artist, as the winner of the competition. Honourable mentions were awarded by the special jury to two other artists: Mr Enrique Salazar Hajar Y. Haro (Mexico) and Mr Kurt Simons (Sweden). The emblem chosen by the jury was presented to Unesco at a ceremony organized at Unesco Headquarters for the celebration of International Literacy Day, on 8 September 1988.

23. The Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Prize, the International Reading Association Literacy Award, the Noma Prize and the Iraq Literacy Prize, instituted respectively in 1969, 1979, 1980 and 1981, through the generosity of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the International Reading Association, Mr Shoichi Noma and the Iraqi Government, were awarded in 1988 to the National Literacy Centre of Angola, the National Literacy Plan of Argentina, the Allama Iqbal Open University of Islamabad (Pakistan) and the Ministry of Handicrafts and Social Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco. Ten honourable mentions were also awarded. In the course of its deliberations the Jury for the International Literacy Awards expressed its regret at the fact that a large number of nominations are received each year after the closing date (30 June) and hence too late for them to be taken into consideration.

Furthermore, the Jury for the International Literacy Awards made several recommendations bearing upon the forthcoming observance of International Literacy Year. It should also be mentioned that Mrs Sawako Noma, President of Kodansha Ltd., Publishers (Tokyo, Japan), donor of the Noma Prize, not only welcomed the work done by the Organization for International Literacy Day and the decisions of the Literacy Prize Jury, which directly or indirectly honoured three Asian countries (Pakistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Australia), but has also just informed the Director-General that she intends to double the value of the Noma Prize in 1989, the 80th anniversary of Kodansha Ltd. The Director-General wishes to thank Mrs Noma most sincerely for this generous gift.

24. The Fourth Conference of Ministers of Education of Member States of the Europe Region, organized by Unesco in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, was held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 21 to 27 September 1988, eight years after the previous one, which took place in Sofia in June 1980.

25. The Conference, convened by the Director-General of Unesco in pursuance of resolution 4.1 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-fourth session, was invited to consider the prospects and tasks of educational development in Europe at the dawn of the new millennium, particularly in regard to: (a) the humanistic, cultural and international dimension of education, with reference to the consolidation of the foundations of understanding, co-operation and international peace and the protection of human rights and with a view to the preservation and enrichment of European cultures; and (b) the impact of the new information and communication technologies on education systems; priorities and means of action for regional and international co-operation in the field of education in the 1990s.

26. As regards participation in the Conference, two facts deserve special mention. First, the 35 Member States of Unesco of the Europe region that were invited, in accordance with the Executive Board's decision, to attend the Conference, all sent delegations. Secondly, representation at the Conference was of a high level: 26 ministers or persons of ministerial rank took part, and 23 delegations were headed by a minister, a deputy minister or a secretary of State. These two facts demonstrate all the importance attached by Member States to the Conference, to European co-operation and to the role played in it by Unesco. The Conference was also attended by observers from other Member States and the Holy See, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, by representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and by observers from other intergovernmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, foundations and institutes. The Conference was attended in all by 212 delegates, two representatives and 55 observers, making a total of 269 participants.

27. The Conference was marked by a spirit of dialogue and by a manifest desire for mutual co-operation, benefiting from the notable improvement in international relations in general and in relations within Europe in particular. It should be added that, in return, it itself helped to advance the process, and it was emphasized that Unesco is in a unique position because it is the only organization within which all States of the Europe region can come together, engage in dialogue and co-operate in the fields of education, science and culture. Recognition of the role played by Unesco in this respect was confirmed in the recommendations addressed to the Organization.

28. The choice of topics submitted to the Conference for debate was unanimously considered to be judicious and appropriate with regard to the development of education in the region.

29. The concepts of peace education, the protection of human rights and the preservation of cultures were all seen as aspects of modern education.

30. It should be stressed that this approach is shared by all countries of the region, considering that they have to decide on the form that will be taken by their education systems tomorrow in a world that is in a state of flux. Irrespective of the degree of scientific and economic development in the Europe region the humanistic, cultural and international dimensions of education are considered there to be essential for social, economic and technological growth.

31. The second topic submitted for the special attention of the Conference in the context of its review of the prospects and tasks of educational development, i.e. the impact of new information and communication technologies on education systems, was considered to be inseparable from the humanistic, cultural and international dimensions of education. The new information and communication technologies can and must be a resource harnessed to the service of freedom and individual human fulfilment, in order to ensure the harmonious development of all human potential while steering clear of the pitfalls of technology for its own sake.

32. Along the same lines, a very large number of delegations showed interest in a topic not originally scheduled for discussion, namely, environmental education. Environmental protection is a shared and unifying concern for the Europe region, providing an opportunity to develop an overall understanding of the complexity of an era and of the changes by which it is marked.

33. Among the recommendations adopted by the Conference, those addressed to Unesco reflect the spirit of openness and international co-operation that informed the proceedings. The climate of mutual understanding and the situation conducive to the consolidation of peace and the development of co-operation led most of the speakers to confirm the mandate assigned to Unesco for the past 40 years by reiterating their confidence in the Organization.

34. Member States recommended that Unesco should develop its role in both regional and interregional co-operation by turning existing machinery to good account and by introducing new procedures for co-ordination between Unesco and other regional and subregional European bodies, governmental and non-governmental alike.

35. Among these new recommendations the one relating to the establishment of a university of the peoples of Europe deserves special attention. The Conference requested the Director-General to undertake a feasibility study concerning the establishment of such a university (Recommendation No. 7). In compliance with that recommendation the Director-General intends to engage in such a study.

36. The interdependence of the Europe region, with the possibility of exchanges and all due respect for differences, was consistently viewed in truly international and not Eurocentric terms. Modern humanism, to which most of the speakers alluded, is universal in scope.

37. It should be emphasized that the delegations unanimously recognized the quality of the Conference documents and the care taken by the Secretariat in preparing and organizing the proceedings. In addition, all the delegations considered that the Conference had been an important one, that it had been held at the right time and that it could be regarded as a great success. The Conference could then be a turning-point in the history of co-operation in education among Unesco Member States of the Europe region. It was also a

major event in the further development of co-operation transcending the field of education alone.

38. The second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS II) will take place in Moscow from 21 to 25 November 1988 and will be preceded by the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, also in Moscow (15-18 November). The agreement between the Government of the USSR and Unesco concerning the joint organization of these two meetings was sent to the Chairman of the Commission of the USSR for Unesco on 25 May, and the invitations to the various participants specified by the Executive Board in 128 EX/Decision 7.1.2 were sent out on 10 June 1988. Among the items on the provisional agenda is one relating to the question of safeguarding the ethical values of sport and countering influences harmful to sport such as commercialization, violence and drug-taking. As regards drug-taking, attention should be drawn first of all to paragraph 5 of Recommendation No. 2, 'Medical problems and doping', adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport at its third session back in 1983. In that recommendation, the Committee condemned doping and urged the Member States not only to 'give moral and practical support to their national sports organizations in their fight against doping' but also 'through their governmental and non-governmental organizations, to mount an effective information and educational campaign to publicize the immorality and physical dangers of doping'. More recently, the First Permanent World Conference on Antidoping in Sport, chaired jointly by Canada and the International Olympic Committee, which was held in Ottawa from 26 to 29 June, adopted an 'International Antidoping Charter'. Mr Jean J. Charest, Canada's Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport, and Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, both felt that acquaintance with the 'International Antidoping Charter' would be useful for the discussion of the MINEPS II provisional agenda item relating to drug-taking and at their request, the Director-General has decided to send the text of the Charter in advance to those attending the second International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport. The Director-General and the President of the International Olympic Committee also made a joint declaration about MINEPS II and about drug-taking immediately before the opening of the Seoul games.

39. It should also be mentioned that the ceremony for the presentation of the Official Unesco Award for Distinguished Services to Physical Education and Sport for All will be held during the Conference. The 1988 diplomas of honour will be awarded to Dr Ahmed Eldimerdash Touny (Egypt), the Fadoul Group (Burkino Faso), the Locomotive Association for Physical Education (China), the Club Atlético ferrocarril oeste (Western Railways Athletics Club) (Argentina), the Moscow Central State Institute for Physical Education (USSR) and the 'Association française pour un sport sans violence et pour le fairplay' (French association for sport without violence and for fair play) (France).

40. In addition, the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS), having organized a rollerskate trek through seven member countries of the western Mediterranean in 1987 as part of its drive to publicize its work, this year sponsored a long-distance car trek dubbed 'Croisière Jeunes', which took 66 young people under 30 years of age from Paris to Beijing from 12 July to 2 September 1988. Apart from being a sporting achievement this trek enabled the participants to meet young people in the countries they passed through, in the spirit of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, which advocates that physical education and sport should seek to promote closer communication between peoples and between individuals.

41. In the context of co-operation between Unesco and the Olympic Sports Movement the Organization, in agreement with the Movement, sent all Member States a 30-second video clip, produced in 12 languages, to promote physical education and sport, both of which make a substantial contribution to individual development. One hundred and fifty television stations worldwide received this video clip, which was designed to be broadcast in connection with the Seoul Olympic Games.

42. Co-operation between Unesco and the World Health Organization has been strengthened. The Director-General sent a representative to the World Conference on Medical Education, organized by the World Federation for Medical Education in Edinburgh (United Kingdom) from 7 to 12 August 1988.

43. Some 150 specialists from 59 different countries situated in every continent and every region took part in this meeting, which was also attended by WHO, represented by its new Director-General, Mr Nakajima; by UNICEF, represented by its Executive Director, Mr Grant, and by several foundations working in the international field.

44. The participants in this conference supported the view expressed by the President of the World Federation for Medical Education that the movement for the reform of medical education could not succeed without the involvement of the ministers of education, at the level of each country, and without Unesco at the international level. As a result, in agreement with WHO, the Director-General has decided to take steps to promote specific action by the Organization in this important field.

45. With regard to Unesco's Plan of Action in Education for the Prevention of AIDS (24 C/Resolution 4.6), an agreement was concluded between WHO and Unesco for the joint implementation of a number of formal education activities relating to the fight against this disease. In addition to the setting up in Unesco of a documentation and information unit on education for the prevention of AIDS, training and briefing sessions have been organized in Geneva, under the above-mentioned agreement, for the staff of Unesco's Regional Offices and for members of NGOs. In September, a workshop was held in Ghent (Belgium) to finalize a Guide for the development, implementation and evaluation of educational programmes for the prevention of AIDS. The first International Symposium on Education and Communication relating to AIDS will be organized in October in Ixtapa (Mexico).

46. The Natural Sciences Sector has for its part launched basic research projects in virology (Man and Viruses) with the assistance of Dr Luc Montagnier of the Institut Pasteur (France). These research projects have obvious relevance to the fight against AIDS at the global level, as do the activities being carried out by the same Sector within the context of its cell and molecular biology network.

47. In order to alert world opinion to the unprecedented danger which AIDS represents for the whole human race, 1 December 1988 has been proclaimed World AIDS Day, Unesco will take appropriate action to mark the Day and will also invite Member States to make a contribution to its success.

48. With regard to education for the prevention of drug abuse, it should be pointed out that an ad hoc inter-agency meeting on the co-ordination of international drug abuse control was held in September. Unesco took an active part in this meeting. The participants agreed that the attention of Member States needed to be drawn to the wide disparity between the growing demand for campaigns to combat drug-taking and the meagre resources made available to the agencies for the purpose.

49. As part of the continuing co-operation, provided for in document 24 C/5, with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and in order to give effect to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population (Mexico City, 1984), Unesco has prepared a project relating to the possible organization, in 1991, of an International Congress on Population Education and Development.

50. For this purpose, an initial exploratory step has just been taken with the launching of an international survey by correspondence in the form of a questionnaire addressed to all Member States of Unesco. The preparation of a series of national monographs will supplement the information gathered through the replies to the questionnaire.

51. Since the 129th session of the Executive Board, a number of preliminary moves have been made in order to organize, jointly with UNICEF and the World Bank, an international conference on 'Basic Education for All by the Year 2000', which might be held in September 1989.

52. The origin of this move is to be found in the worrying trends observed in primary education systems in many Member States and the principle of the conference was adopted during a meeting between the Executive Director of UNICEF, the President of the World Bank and the Director-General. In many countries, efforts to promote general access to primary education are making little progress. These recent developments are jeopardizing the right of children to education, and serving to increase in spectacular fashion the ever growing number of illiterates who are unable to acquire during their childhood the ability to read and write, and to preserve that ability in later life.

53. This is why Unesco is planning to initiate a new course of action and to combine its resources with those of UNICEF and the World Bank in order to organize a conference to alert public opinion to this appalling situation, and to lay the foundations for new measures to reverse current trends. This meeting would be preceded by a year of intensive preparations, involving meetings of experts in different regions, contacts with the major donors in the field of education and active co-operation with the NGOs.

54. Within the context of the regional networks of educational innovation, four consultative meetings have been organized in recent months:

the fourth biennial conference of CARNEID (Caribbean Network of Educational Innovation for Development), Saint Maarten (the Netherlands Antilles), 9-13 May 1988;

the sixth consultative meeting of CODIESEE (Programme of Co-operation in the Research and Development of Educational Innovation in South and South-East Europe), Balatonfüred (Hungary), 20-23 June 1988;

the eleventh consultative meeting of APEID (the Asia and Pacific Programme of Educational Innovation for Development), PROAP, Bangkok (Thailand), 2-8 August 1988;

the fourth consultative meeting of EIPDAS (the Educational Innovation Programme for Development in the Arab States), UNEDBAS, Amman (Jordan), 8-12 October 1988.

55. The meeting of the African network (NEIDA) will be held in December 1988.

56. These meetings provided an opportunity to study the recommendations put forward in the external impact evaluation by Professor Churchill (Canada),

whose report was submitted to the Executive Board at its 129th session (document 129 EX/INF.7).

57. The consultative meeting to make suggestions for educational action on behalf of migrant workers and their families (document 23 C/5 Approved, para. 02623) was held from 13 to 16 June 1988. It was attended by 20 specialists from 14 countries and by observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, associations of migrant workers and research institutes. On the basis of Unesco's commitment to promote education for all, the meeting highlighted priority areas for future international action and for national and bilateral schemes for migrant workers and their families.

58. The General Conference, in 24 C/Resolution 5.6, invited the Director-General 'to submit to the Executive Board at its 130th session a preliminary study on the advisability of preparing an international convention on the recognition of studies, degrees and diplomas in higher education'. This study is submitted to the Executive Board in document 130 EX/9 and will be examined under item 5.2.2 of the provisional agenda.

59. Unesco also made a contribution to the preparatory work for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which will be submitted for adoption to the United Nations General Assembly in 1989. Detailed technical comments on the draft Convention have already been transmitted to the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations who is Director-General of the United Nations Office in Geneva and the Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Unesco also plans to organize, under its auspices, an exhibition on the rights of the child, which will be held at Headquarters next year. The design and content of this exhibition have already been considered.

60. The fifth ordinary session of the joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the 1966 Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (CEART) is scheduled to take place at the ILO Headquarters, Geneva, from 17 to 28 October 1988.

61. In regard to the fifth session of CEART, the Director-General has the unhappy duty to inform you that Professor S.B. Adaval, former Head of the Department of Education, University of Allahabad, India who had served as one of the six Unesco appointed experts on the Committee, passed away in India in March 1988. He had served on the Committee since it was first established in 1968, and had always taken a very active part in all of its sessions. His absence is deeply felt.

62. In keeping with Executive Board decision 4.2.1 taken at its 78th session, the Director-General has, after examining the candidatures proposed by the Education Sector, nominated Dr Shib Mitra, former Director of the Indian National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, India, to serve as the replacement of the late Professor Adaval, on a provisional basis, until end December 1988 when the mandate of the present Committee will expire.

63. The joint ILO/Unesco Committee of Experts will examine the reports submitted by 75 countries which replied to the fourth questionnaire, sent to Member States in January 1987, concerning the status for the application of the 1966 Recommendation. It is expected that the report by CEART will be submitted to the Executive Board at its autumn session in 1989, and subsequently to the twenty-fifth session of the General Conference.

NATURAL SCIENCES

64. Particularly vigorous action has been taken since the last session on environment-related issues and their bearing on sustainable development. It should be noted in this connection that the Executive Board, at its 129th session, requested the Director-General to take the necessary steps to comply with resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning environmentally sound and sustainable development (129 EX/Decision 6.1.2). In response to this request, three major initiatives were taken:

a meeting of high-level experts, attended by several members of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the 'Brundtland Commission'), was held in Paris at Unesco Headquarters from 4 to 6 July 1988 in order to specify the follow-up action to be taken by Unesco on the General Assembly resolutions and to work out their implications for the Organization's future programmes;

the Director-General invited senior officials from a number of organizations of the United Nations system (ILO, FAO, WHO, WMO, UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank) and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (Mr Ripert) to a consultation at Unesco Headquarters on 8 July 1988 to discuss joint approaches to problems relating to the environment and development. Special emphasis was laid on such aspects as climatic change and the integration of environmental considerations into development policies;

the Prime Minister of Norway, Ms Brundtland, invited the heads of various international agencies and organizations to take part in an international conference on sustainable development held in Oslo on 9 and 10 July 1988.

65. Item 5.3.1 of the agenda of this session (document 130 EX/10) covers the various aspects of Unesco's contribution to the implementation of the two General Assembly resolutions and the various subsequent recommendations.

66. This consolidated report on the action already taken or planned by Unesco as a contribution towards achieving the objectives of environmentally sound and sustainable development is to be transmitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council following its consideration and adoption by the Executive Board, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Board at its 129th session.

67. Unesco participates fully in inter-agency co-operation on the environment. The last meeting of the Committee of Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) was held in London from 20 to 23 September 1988 at the headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). It was chaired alternately by Mr Tolba and Mr Golubev, Executive Director and Assistant Executive Director of UNEP respectively.

68. The draft programme and budget of UNEP presented by its Secretariat was supposed to reflect the general structure and contents of the System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme for 1990-1995 (SWMTEP) but also to incorporate proposals received from co-operative agencies. These agencies had been invited to submit such proposals by 15 August 1988. Unesco did send its proposals on 5 August. Unfortunately, none of the proposals made by agencies has been incorporated in the draft. It was agreed that the Secretariat of UNEP would endeavour to incorporate inputs from agencies received by the end of October 1988 and then circulate the revised draft in view of its

finalization through bilateral consultations. Most agencies referred to the difficulty of providing specific inputs at a time when they were still in the process of elaborating their own programmes and budgets in the next biennium.

69. The Assistant Executive Director of UNEP stated that there were five areas receiving increased attention in the 1990-1991 Programme Budget, namely: climatic change, environmental law, management of hazardous waste and of potentially toxic chemicals, industry and environment and environmental monitoring. The representative of the Director-General indicated that in the view of Unesco, environmental awareness (education and information) was equally important (this view is reflected in the report of the meeting).

70. It should be recalled that the UNEP Governing Council, when approving in March 1988 the Second System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme (SWMTEP II, 1990-1995), decided that at its 15th session (1989) it will provide policy guidance for a revision of the Plan to be presented to the Council at its 16th session (1991), with a view inter alia to reflecting more closely the reports approved in General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187. The Executive Director reported that so far, there was very limited response from governments to his request for specific proposals for revision. Under the circumstances, he was envisaging suggesting to the Governing Council that it should proceed with the evaluation and consequent revision of SWMTEP in 1992 for consideration by the Council in 1993, as originally planned. The DOEM agreed with the proposed strategy and expressed the view that the revision of SWMTEP in 1993 would be preferably half way through its implementation and at a time when the results of conferences planned between now and 1992 as well as the agencies' progress reports on sustainable development would be available and could be used for the revision. Some methodological aspects concerning the monitoring and evaluation of SWMTEP were also discussed but it was agreed that the DOEM meeting would revert to these questions at its next meeting.

71. The matter of integration of environmental considerations into development policies and planning was discussed at previous DOEM meetings. This time, the discussion concentrated on a draft inter-agency project dealing with such integration to be achieved, on an experimental basis, in a first stage in three developing countries situated in different regions. The role of the United Nations system will be to assist these countries to adjust their current or planned development plans, at the sectoral level, in light of defining the environmental and natural resources impacts of the activities provided for in these sectors of the plans. The results of this exercise should allow the development of guidelines of broad utility and of a replicable nature. They should further assist the governments of the three countries and the United Nations system to develop methodologies for integrating environmental considerations in the overall development plans at the national level. Further, the consultation with government officials during that exercise should assist the United Nations system to define the way by which they can formulate their approach to the integration of the environmental considerations in development policies.

72. The choice of countries, from among those whose desire to participate is anticipated, was thought crucial. The most important criterion is the commitment,--at high political decision-making levels, of the country to participate. Other criteria should include: the selection of countries where the likelihood of success is thought to be comparatively high; the existence of a planning process and of opportunity (e.g. in terms of stage of process); the existence of links between environmental machinery, sectoral departments, planning machinery; and a high degree of involvement of the United Nations system with appropriate capacity, particularly at the Resident Co-ordinator

level. On the basis of the above criteria, the DOEM meeting considered the following countries to be suitable for the proposed exercise: Costa Rica (Central America); Benin or Mali (Africa); Nepal or the Maldives Islands (Asia and the Pacific).

73. The activities of the project will be co-ordinated by an Inter-agency Steering Committee. Core members would be from UNEP, WHO, ILO, WMO, FAO, Unesco, UNIDO, IFAD, UNFPA, the World Bank, and UNDP. DIESA and the relevant Economic Commission should be involved in the exercise. A very tentative cost estimate is \$300-400,000 a year. The money will be used essentially for meetings at the country level, consultant services, professional and supporting staff and travel. UNEP would contribute \$200,000 a year, and other participating organizations would contribute the rest in cash and in kind. In his letter of 3 March to Mr Tolba, the Director-General indicated willingness to contribute up to \$20,000/year (in cash or in kind) provided that other agencies are doing the same. UNEP will finalize the project document in the light of discussions at the DOEM meeting.

74. Following a presentation, by the Executive Director, of a draft skeleton for the ACC report to the 15th session of the UNEP Governing Council, and of the complex reporting requirements called for by General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 on the Environmental Perspective and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the meeting saw an advantage in combining some reports, in order to simplify the reporting process.

75. Mr Tolba also informed DOEM that the paper on sustainable and environmentally sound development, in the preparation of which their assistance was sought, would no longer be necessary for the ACC meeting, where an oral presentation would be made on the subject.

76. He further briefed participants on two proposals which he recently discussed with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. One is related to the establishment of the proposed Task Force on Sustainable Development recommended in the Oslo Joint Summary. In order to ensure that the Task Force does not duplicate existing mechanisms (ACC/DOEM), it could be composed of the heads of agencies mostly concerned with sustainable development.

77. Another proposal relates to the possible establishment of an inter-agency Programme Activity Center (PAC) on climate change.

78. DOEM agreed on a draft ACC report which contains a section on general co-ordination issues and a section on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

79. DOEM were informed of the results of consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination of the Cross-Organizational Programme Analysis of the Environment. It was noted that the CPC agreed that while the document was useful and informative, it did not reflect a sufficiently critical and in-depth analysis, and its conclusions and recommendations were less than precise and inadequate for action-oriented follow-up by organizations of the United Nations system.

80. The next DOEM meeting will take place in February 1989. The tentative agenda includes the following items:

consolidation of Secretary-General's progress report on sustainable development to be submitted to the 44th session of the General Assembly;

finalization of the ACC report to the fifteenth session of the UNEP Governing Council;

monitoring of SWMTEP;

harmonization of environmental guidelines;

new international development strategy.

81. At its 42nd session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution establishing an International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction from 1990 to the year 2000 (resolution A/42/169).

82. The objective of this Decade is to reduce loss of life and property damage, and through concerted international actions to limit the social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters. Its goals are to improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, to devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing knowledge, to foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce natural hazards, and to develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of hazards related to natural disasters.

83. The idea of an International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was first launched by the President of the United States Academy of Sciences at the eighth World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, meeting in San Francisco in 1984. Some 100 Member States of the United Nations and the entire world professional community have lent their support to this Decade. Unesco, which has been conducting and carrying out studies on natural hazards for many years now, is in a position to play an important role in the implementation of the Decade, for which preparatory work is being done during the present biennium. It should be emphasized in that connection that the Organization is a member of the Steering Committee for the Decade which was established by the United Nations Secretary-General. Furthermore, an advisory committee of international experts was convened by Unesco in March 1988 to contribute to thinking concerning Unesco's future programmes on natural hazards.

84. The eighth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) was held in Paris from 21 to 25 June 1988.

85. The agenda of the eighth session of the Council included a review of the progress of activities under IHP-III and plans for the completion of this phase.

86. The IHP Council noted that in the final analysis the success of the projects was largely dependent on the active participation of Member States in project implementation, on the scale of national programmes related to IHP themes and on the extent to which the content of projects was adapted to the needs of each country. It also decided to set up a committee on the transfer of technology, to include education and training, which will meet before the ninth session of the Intergovernmental Council in order to review the activities of IHP-III in the field of education and those envisaged under IHP-IV, relating to hydrology and water resources for sustainable development in a changing environment. The draft final plan proposed for IHP-IV will be submitted to the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-fifth session for approval.

87. The recent activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Unesco (IOC), the main thrusts of which were presented by its chairman to

the last session of the Executive Board, are an outstanding example of concerted action by Member States undertaken in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system and various non-governmental scientific bodies. The decision of the Government of Burma, which took effect on 7 June 1988, to join the IOC, thus becoming its 117th Member State, is a good example of the continuing and growing interest of coastal States in participating in the Commission's work.

88. The Regional Committee of the IOC for the Central Indian Ocean (IOCINDIO), one of the Commission's six regional committees, held its first session in Islamabad (Pakistan) from 3 to 7 July 1988. The Regional Committee approved eight regional research projects, taking into account the interest shown by the countries of the region and the way in which that interest could be channelled into general programmes adopted by the IOC. It also took steps to develop, at the regional level, the Integrated Global Ocean Services System promoted by the Commission and to prepare IOC international bathymetric charts for the Central Indian Ocean. In the field of training, education and mutual assistance (TEMA), the Regional Committee laid emphasis on Member States' identification of their needs (as recipients) and their capacities (as donors). The Committee underscored the importance that it attached to the formulation of national marine science profiles.

89. Once every six years, a major interdisciplinary world conference, the Joint Oceanographic Assembly, is organized by four unions of the ICSU to take stock of progress made in the field of ocean study. Unesco and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission contribute, along with other organizations of the United Nations system, to the smooth running of this Assembly, mainly by providing support for the participation of scientists from the developing countries and by participating actively. This year, the Assembly met in Mexico. In his opening address to the Joint Oceanographic Assembly (Acapulco, Mexico, 23-31 August 1988), the Director-General stressed the importance of the management of the oceans as an integrated structure and of the protection of the marine environment and its resources with a view to their rational use for the common good of all humankind.

90. The influence of the ocean on the climate and on our world ecosystem as a whole is recognized as one of the major scientific issues of our time. To improve our understanding of the interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), one of the major components of the World Climate Programme, should start in 1990 and make a substantial contribution to the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme. WOCE will be the first attempt at global observation of world ocean circulation. The purpose of the experiment is to collect a series of data from which complex models of world ocean circulation can be developed. Through WOCE, oceanography should enter a new era of worldwide analysis and modelling, following the example set by meteorology back in the 1970s.

91. The plan of action for the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE), currently being published, will be presented to and discussed at the international scientific conference to be held in Paris at Unesco Headquarters from 28 November to 2 December 1988. The plan of action aims to provide scientists, organizations and countries with a basis on which they can not only state their interest in WOCE and their intended participation in it, but also develop their own research programmes. The Conference, convened by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Unesco, will be organized jointly by the IOC, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR).

92. An important workshop on marine science education and training for the year 2000 was held at Unesco in June 1988. Suitable training for younger generations in a context of change affecting both society and the natural environment is particularly valuable, particularly with a view to achieving sustainable development. In addition, 14 countries of Asia and the Pacific and one African country (Australia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam) have formed a Regional Mangrove Co-ordinating Committee for the co-ordination of research, training and management of mangroves in Asia and the Pacific. The establishment of this committee, which will function as such as from 1 January 1989, is the outcome of five years of effort under the COMAR Project, with financial support from UNDP. One indirect result of this Project was the initiative taken by Japan in founding the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems.

93. The International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) will hold its 10th session at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 14 to 18 November 1988.

94. In addition to considering and evaluating the results of the activities carried out since its 9th session in 1986, the Council will give very special attention to the following points:

the content and structure of the MAB programme in the framework of Unesco's third Medium-Term Plan (1990-1995);

the plan of research to be conducted within that programme;

prospects for the development of the international network of biosphere reserves during the 1990s.

95. Established in 1948 thanks to the determined efforts of Julian Huxley, Unesco's first Director-General, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is today one of Unesco's most active partners in the MAB programme and in implementing the World Heritage Convention. Unesco joined with the French Government in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the IUCN from 4 to 6 October. It brought together about 30 specialists to appraise the past four decades and suggest possible broad lines of action for the conservation of resources over the next 40 years. This seminar, which was held in the Château de Fontainebleau, in the very room in which the IUCN had been founded 40 years previously, dealt with the scientific, institutional and ethical aspects of the conservation of nature. The participants adopted a declaration, known as the Fontainebleau Declaration, which the IUCN is to submit for signature to a large number of prominent individuals throughout the world. Unesco also organized a gala evening on 5 October in honour of the IUCN. Thanks to the generous participation of world-famous performers, Unesco's work to protect the world heritage was brought to the notice of a large audience. The Organization was honoured by the presence at the gala of eminent persons from different countries, in particular Her Majesty the Queen of Jordan. The official commemoration ceremony was held on 6 October in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr Michel Rocard, the Prime Minister of France. The Director-General reviewed Unesco's environmental protection activities, especially in the context of the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves and the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

96. The second session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Intergovernmental Informatics Programme (IIP) was held at Headquarters from 3 to 6 October 1988, chiefly to review IIP's first two years of activity, to

continue consideration of ways of implementing it and to contribute to the preparation of the third Medium-Term Plan.

97. One hundred and fifty participants attended the session, representing 33 Member States elected to the Committee by the General Conference, 37 Member States of Unesco having observer status with the Committee, 2 organizations of the United Nations system and 11 governmental or non-governmental organizations with a special interest in informatics.

98. The Committee elected its Bureau, renewing the mandate of Mr Danzin, who was re-elected Chairman, and electing six Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur belonging respectively to the following Member States: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, Italy, Nigeria and Australia.

99. The Committee considered and approved the activities of its Bureau and Secretariat. The available funds, coming either from Unesco or from voluntary contributions by Member States, were used to provide financial assistance for 7 out of the 41 projects submitted. Although the number of projects submitted to this session shows the degree of enthusiasm aroused by IIP and its vitality, the paucity of funds currently available meant that only a portion of the needs expressed could be satisfied.

100. After taking note of the informatics activities of Unesco's Secretariat and the relationship between the intergovernmental programmes and the regular programme, the Committee discussed at length the types of action that should be undertaken to develop the IIP and to enhance the visibility of informatics in the Organization. As the Deputy Director-General pointed out at the opening of the session, success depends on three conditions: a practical and attractive programme, flexible and efficient organization, and human, financial and material resources. The recommendations adopted by the Committee followed the same broad lines. The Committee stated forcefully and with conviction that the IIP is a Unesco programme; that Unesco is at present the only international organization with a programme and co-operative facilities in informatics; that, directly or indirectly, informatics is one of the main agents of economic, social and cultural development; and that the rapid development and high cost of informatics call for clear-cut approaches and varied forms of co-operation.

101. Seven recommendations were discussed and adopted by the Committee at the end of its proceedings. They concerned, in particular, the tasks, terms of reference and prerogatives of its Bureau; the development of the IIP secretariat and the relationship between the IIP and the regular programme; regional and interregional co-operation and flexible mechanisms for enhancing it; the IIP's funds; and the place of informatics in Unesco and in the preparation of the third Medium-Term Plan.

102. During the session of the Intergovernmental Committee, some Member States announced their intention of making voluntary contributions to the IIP (Argentina, China, Egypt and France). In addition, the Director of the Regional Centre for Education in Information Science (CREI), present as an observer for Spain, informed the Committee that his government was at present examining, with Unesco, procedures for allocating a very substantial contribution of \$4 million to IIP. This contribution should be allocated primarily to projects for the Latin America and Caribbean region. The Executive Board will be informed at a later session of the procedures governing the allocation of the contribution. The Intergovernmental Committee also stressed the links between the IIP and Unesco, which need to be strengthened. To this end, the Committee appealed to Member States to assist in developing the IIP, especially through voluntary contributions.

SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

103. Activities in the sphere of the social and human sciences relating to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the preparation of the Bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen are referred to in paragraphs 1-12 of Part II of this document. The preparation of the meeting on peace in the minds of men (Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire) and the contribution to the organization of the third meeting of the Issyk-Koul Forum (Granada, Spain), which have an intersectoral dimension and are undertaken within the framework of general resolutions, are dealt with in paragraphs 96-101 of Part I of document 130 EX/INF.3.

104. On the proposal of the International Jury and of the Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men, the 1988 Unesco Prize for Peace Education was awarded to Brother Roger from Taizé in recognition of his work on behalf of peace, reconciliation and trust among human beings, particularly among young people throughout the world. The prize was presented to the winner at an official ceremony held at Unesco Headquarters on 21 September 1988, and attended by the European Ministers of Education, meeting at Headquarters on the occasion of the MINEDEUROPE IV Conference, and by a large number of young people from every continent.

105. The Jury of the Unesco Prize for the Teaching of Human Rights met on 28 and 29 September 1988. The Director-General accepted the unanimous recommendations of the Jury, which proposed that the prize should be awarded this year to the Standing Assembly on Human Rights (Bolivia) and that honourable mentions should be awarded to Mr and Mrs Cappucino (Canada), Mrs Jeanne Hersch (Switzerland) and Mr Alfredo Bravo (Argentina).

106. In the area of population, co-operation between Unesco and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has been strengthened, particularly in the Africa region, in connection with the programming of projects concerning the participation of women in activities relating to development and population. Comparable efforts are currently being made to strengthen collaboration with UNFPA in activities in the Latin America and Caribbean region. A consultative meeting between UNFPA and Unesco is currently being prepared, and will be held at Headquarters at the beginning of 1989.

107. In order to give effect to resolution 6.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session, a programme of international interdisciplinary studies on the place and role of the family in contemporary societies has been launched. A working group has been set up to decide on the course of action that Unesco should pursue in this field in the coming years. It should be pointed out here that UNFPA has financed the organization of five seminars in order to study the situation of the family in five different regions, and to help to determine the lines of emphasis that might be adopted in this sphere when the third Plan is being prepared.

108. Unesco organized from 3 to 7 May 1988 in San José (Costa Rica) an international meeting of experts on action in the field of education and information on behalf of children in situations of armed conflict (cf. document 24 C/5, para. 13306). The experts and observers deplored the lack of effective protection; the absence of educational schemes and of psychological assistance, and the militarization and mobilization of young children. They placed emphasis on the frequently irreversible consequences of armed conflict for all aspects of children's development, on the additional stress undergone by children when uprooted from their national and cultural community, on the vulnerability of children left to fend for themselves and, in particular, of

children placed in institutions, and on the harmful impact of militarization on the child's personality.

109. The experts stressed that educational action on behalf of children who are the victims of armed conflicts requires a specific, active, practical and purpose-designed form of teaching. They accordingly recommended a number of urgent measures to facilitate the sending out of specialized teaching staff and suitable teaching materials; the preparation and implementation of training programmes for the personnel who are responsible in the field for the welfare and education of such children, and of programmes aimed at fostering their education and, where necessary, their re-education and psychological welfare. They also recommended the development of curricula and educational materials relating to human rights and international humanitarian law for the armed forces and armed groups.

110. The experts also proposed in their recommendations several activities aiming at the co-ordination of efforts being made for children who are the victims of armed conflicts, such as the establishment of spheres of interaction between those working in the field and research workers; the setting up of multidisciplinary working groups; and the organization of meetings with representatives of international bodies concerned with the protection of human rights (at world and regional levels), the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and with the international governmental and non-governmental organizations involved, for the purpose of mapping out strategies and, where appropriate, drawing up a programme of activities for children who are the victims of armed conflicts.

111. On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, the Director-General issued a message on 16 June 1988: 'On this anniversary', he stated, 'Unesco again condemns all forms of racism, intolerance and discrimination, and in particular the ideology and system of apartheid. The Organization pays tribute to the courage and steadfastness of children and all the people of South Africa who are struggling for freedom and social justice'.

112. The Secretariat has organized a series of public lectures at Headquarters on a number of philosophical, scientific and cultural topics, of which six have already been given. The first of these lectures was delivered on 26 May 1988 by Mr François Gros, professor at the Collège de France and member of the Institut de France on the subject of contemporary biology and cultural perceptions.

113. In response to the wish expressed by the non-governmental youth organizations at the collective consultation held in Madrid in September 1987, the first Latin American collective consultation of youth NGOs took place on 11 and 12 June in Buenos Aires, in collaboration with the Argentine Government and the Latin American Youth Centre (CELAJU). Seventeen NGOs were represented. The programme included the examination of the needs and ambitions of young Latin Americans and of the priority fields and mechanisms of co-operation in Unesco programmes focused on youth in Latin America. The participants put forward proposals for collective action and adopted a declaration relating to the areas on which joint efforts should be brought to bear, i.e. the methods and content of training for youth leaders; programmes relating to drug addiction among the young; youth exchange programmes; and the contribution of young people to the building of peace. This declaration was brought to the notice of the second Intergovernmental Conference on Youth Policies in Latin America, held in Buenos Aires from 13 to 16 June, which recommended to

governments that they should 'associate NGOs more closely in order to ensure the social participation of young people'.

STATUS OF WOMEN

114. During the period that has elapsed since the last session a number of activities relating to the status of women have been carried out or are already well under way.

115. As far as operational action is concerned, a project for literacy and post-literacy training for rural women in Gambia has received provisional agreement from DANIDA, which will contribute a sum of \$650,000 towards it. On the subject of equality of educational opportunities for girls and women, two publications have just appeared. The first is entitled 'Measures to Promote the Equality of Opportunity for Girls and Women in Vocational Education in the German Democratic Republic' (August 1988) and the second 'Survey on the Representation of Women in Higher Education, Research, Educational Planning, Administration and Management' (September 1988). The aim of these publications which are intended for wide circulation in Member States, is to encourage national measures to improve access by girls and women to all branches of technical and vocational education and access by women to positions of responsibility in higher education, particularly educational planning, management and administration.

116. An international research seminar on research and teaching concerning women was organized in association with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES) in Zagreb (Yugoslavia) from 20 to 22 July 1988. The seminar preceded the twelfth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences and was concerned mainly with the socio-economic factors affecting the status of women in various regions, the need to develop teaching and training programmes on the status of women and relations between the sexes.

117. With regard to violence against women, a seminar will be organized in the near future in association with the Arab Lawyers' Union. The discussions will take as their starting point the surveys now being carried out on the causes and various forms of violence in Morocco, Egypt and Jordan. An action-research project on the same subject has been initiated in Peru. This project, which concerns a poor neighbourhood in Lima, will be carried out in close association with the municipal authority in order to outline, prepare and implement public information campaigns and social-action programmes.

118. With regard to communication and development, a regional seminar on female journalists and development was held in Beijing (China), in collaboration with the Association of Female Journalists of Beijing. The participants - women working in the communication media in 12 Asian countries - emphasized the need to continue the task of eliminating stereotypes and promoting a favourable image of women in society and in development. The final recommendations of the seminar stressed the importance of increased training for staff specializing in political and economic reporting or in photographic journalism and of greater access by women to decision-making positions in the media. Eight studies are also now being carried out at the regional and subregional levels, dealing with the contribution of the media to the implementation of the Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Nairobi, 1985). The main concern here is to eliminate the uncomplimentary stereotypes of women and to establish networks to provide information on health, legal protection, education and employment.

119. In addition, a workshop attended by 17 specialists from countries throughout the Europe region was organized in association with the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (Vienna Centre) and dealt with themes forming part of a research project on access by women to positions of responsibility in science and technology.

120. As part of the activities to promote access by women to postgraduate studies and to positions of responsibility in higher education a European symposium on the role of women in higher education and in educational research, planning and administration will be held in association with the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) in Bucharest (Romania) from 17 to 19 October 1988.

121. Agreements have been concluded with Niger and Barbados for the organization in 1989 of two national seminars the aim of which will be to ensure that the issues of major concern to women (including women working outside the formal sector of the economy) are taken into account in development planning.

CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

122. The first session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development was held at Unesco Headquarters from 12 to 16 September 1988. The Director-General opened the meeting in the presence of the President of the General Conference, Mr Putzeys Alvarez, who was later chosen to chair the first session of the Committee. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and the current President of the Organization of African Unity, General Moussa Traoré, President of the Republic of Mali, sent personal messages wishing the Committee every success in its work.

123. Thirty-five of the 36 Member States of the Committee elected by the General Conference at its twenty-fourth session participated actively in its work. The interest attached by the international community to the success of the Decade was also reflected in the attendance, as observers, of representatives of 41 Member States of Unesco, an observer from the Holy See, a non-Member State, and representatives of the United Nations and four of its Specialized Agencies.

124. The discussions gave shape to, and established the main thrusts of a strategy which, in its final formulation, will guide the action of Member States and the Secretariat. A united effort is indeed essential if the four objectives of the Decade are to be achieved.

125. The importance of very rapidly associating international governmental and non-governmental organizations with the implementation of the Decade was reaffirmed. The Committee stated its conviction that these organizations would play a decisive role through their contribution to the actions of the international community to promote awareness of the issues at stake in the Decade and to foster the necessary changes of attitude.

126. The catalytic role which Unesco should play within the United Nations system was stressed. In this regard, it should be noted that the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has decided to place the World Decade for Cultural Development on the agenda of its next session (October 1988). The United Nations has also decided, at the proposal of the United Nations Stamp and Medal Committee, to include the Decade in the series of six subjects chosen for its 1990 stamp issue.

127. The Decade is mobilizing particularly substantial efforts throughout the Secretariat. Obviously, the action involved cannot be other than of an interdisciplinary and intersectoral nature. The success of the Decade requires the execution of major projects of international scope which will be practical, innovative and integrated.

128. Two of these projects have already entered the operational phase, these being the integrated study of silk roads, which is being co-ordinated by the Office of Public Information, and the project on the revival of the ancient Library of Alexandria, which is being carried out by the Office for Information Programmes and Services of the PRS Sector. The project on the 'Integrated study of silk roads: roads of dialogue' already has an advisory committee, whose bureau held its first meeting from 7 to 9 September. A special account has been set up to receive voluntary contributions, which already total \$780,000. The first international seminar is planned for 21 to 27 October in Osaka, Japan, and will be followed by a meeting of the advisory committee from 30 October to 7 November in China. In the spring of 1989, a first scientific expedition will follow the steppe route. Lastly, plans have already been developed for a silk road festival, which will take place in 1993 and include an international exhibition.

129. On 26 June 1988, the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr Hosni Mubarak, and the Director-General laid the first stone of the new Library of Alexandria in the presence of the Chairman of the Executive Board and the President of the General Conference.

130. In that symbolic gesture, the international community took the first step towards effacing the disaster caused by the fire which burned down the ancient Library nearly 2,000 years ago and its further destruction in later centuries.

131. An international architectural competition is being organized by Unesco in co-operation with the International Union of Architects with finance from UNDP. The selection of the best architectural project will be made by an international jury, which will meet in Alexandria in September 1989. The distribution of a pamphlet has already produced a wide response to this competition, which has been brought to the attention of professionals and the public with considerable help from the media.

132. The plan is to construct the Library on a four-hectare site provided by the University of Alexandria. The site lies alongside the University quarter and overlooks the sea along a substantial portion of its northern edge. The architectural design of the new Library should be in keeping with the treasures which it will house, and will symbolize, in space, the culture of the future.

133. During the visit to Alexandria in June, Mr Sorour, Minister of Education of Egypt, proposed to the Director-General the establishment of an international commission for the Library of Alexandria. Composed of prominent persons, this commission, of an advisory nature, would put forward recommendations on the strategy for establishing the Library; it would give the Library a universal dimension and provide it with technical and financial support from the international community. Its first meeting could take place in 1989. The Director-General welcomes the proposal, and would like to have the Executive Board's advice on it. The Board will recall having invited the Director-General at its 129th session to contribute actively to the international campaign appealing for funds. Missions have already been carried out in this connection and several others are being prepared.

134. Within the context of the Decade, the Second International Poetry Festival, organized jointly with the Association 'Poètes Sans Frontières', took place at Headquarters from 14 to 17 September. In celebration of 'le feu des mots', 30 poets from Latin America and Spain gathered with their French-speaking fellow poets to pay a collective tribute to Rafaël Alberti, Joan Brossa, Roger Caillois, Jean Cassou and Octavio Paz.

135. A Japanese Cultural Week, organized in collaboration with the Permanent Delegation of Japan and with the assistance of the Japan Foundation, was celebrated at Headquarters from 25 to 30 September. It marked the thirtieth anniversary of the laying-out of the Japanese garden, which had been restored for the occasion under the supervision of its creator, Mr Isamu Noguchi, thanks to the generous assistance of the Japanese Government. The events comprising the Week included lectures, exhibitions, concerts and performances of dance, film shows, demonstrations of Ikebana and of martial arts, and a tea ceremony.

136. The possibility of launching, as part of the World Decade for Cultural Development, a ten-year research project on Nahuatl civilization, language and culture was explored at a meeting of experts held in July 1988 at Unesco Headquarters, in co-operation with the Autonomous National University of Mexico. The Nahuatl language and culture are the vehicle of Aztec thought and civilization, whose legacy of writings is the richest of all the ancient Amerindian civilizations. A large number of important documents written in Nahuatl are preserved in various archives, libraries and collections in Mexico and in other countries of Central America, in the United States and in several European countries. Only a small number of these manuscripts have so far been published or inventoried.

137. The purpose of the ten-year research project discussed at the meeting would be the systematic recording of the extant texts in this language and the compilation of a new inventory of them, the centralization of all these documentary sources in a specific collection, and encouragement of their publication. Several Member States have already shown great interest in the project, which might, if considered appropriate, contribute to the commemoration of the fifth centenary of the meeting of two worlds (Seville, 1992).

138. Unesco took an active part in the celebration of the millenary of the introduction of Christianity into Kievan Russia, and was represented at a high level at the events organized on that occasion in Moscow. In addition, Unesco also carried out the specific activities provided for in document 24 C/5 Approved (para. 11210). An international scientific symposium held at Headquarters from 28 to 30 June last, was attended by some 20 distinguished churchmen, scientists and academics from 15 countries.

139. The proceedings of this symposium, the theme of which was 'the Significance of the Introduction of Christianity in Rus for the Development of European and World Culture and Civilization' will be the subject of a subsequent publication. Thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Government, an exhibition was mounted on the same occasion on 'The portrayal of Christ and the Virgin in art'. Embroidered seventeenth-century icons and ancient volumes from various collections in Moscow and Kiev were the highlights of the exhibition. Preparations are currently being made for the publication of an art album on the theme of the exhibition and the issue of a record and cassette of Russian religious music. A recent issue of the Unesco Courier was devoted to the thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Kievan Russia.

140. With regard to the major projects represented by the Histories, it should be pointed out that the main edition of Volume III of the General History of Africa has been published in English, while Volume II has been brought out in Italian. Volume VII in Arabic will very shortly be sent to the typesetters. In the series of Guides to the Sources of African History, Volume I has just been published, while Volume II is in the course of publication.

141. The Spanish Government made a contribution of \$20,000 to the Special Fund for the General History of Latin America. The International Scientific Committee for this project will meet in Havana (Cuba) from 14 to 18 November in order to finalize the detailed plan of the volumes and select those who will be commissioned to write them.

142. Volume I of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind in English and French is on the point of being completed. The final editing of the English and French versions is under way. The final text is expected for December 1988.

143. The twelfth session of the World Heritage Committee was held from 14 to 17 June 1988 at Unesco Headquarters.

144. The Bureau recommended that the Committee should place 21 cultural properties and five natural properties on the World Heritage List. If these recommendations are adopted by the Committee, the World Heritage List will include 314 cultural and natural properties.

145. One hundred and two States are Parties to the World Heritage Convention, making it the most widely ratified international convention on conservation. The number of nominations for inclusion on the World Heritage List is therefore constantly rising. In its concern for efficiency, the Committee requested a working group to study ways of improving the process of examining property nominated for inclusion. This group made recommendations that were very favourably received by the Bureau. The next session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Brasilia, in December 1988, at the generous invitation of the Brazilian Government.

146. The question of the protection of the cultural property of Jerusalem is covered by item 5.4.1 of the provisional agenda 'Jerusalem and the implementation of 24 C/Resolution 11.6' which will be examined by the Programme and External Relations Commission. It should be recalled that in 127 EX/Decision 5.4.1, the Executive Board invited the Director-General to submit to it at its 130th session a global report on the modifications undergone by the City of Jerusalem in Unesco's fields of competence as a result of the occupation. The Director-General submits in document 130 EX/12 a report reviewing the question.

147. An international round table to evaluate the practical results of the Unesco Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images, adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session (Belgrade, 1980), was organized in Paris on 6 June 1988. Audiovisual archive professionals from 18 countries and from eight non-governmental organizations attended. According to a survey conducted jointly by the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) and the International Federation of Television Archives (FIAT) among 542 institutions worldwide, it appeared that although the Recommendation for the Safeguarding and Preservation of Moving Images was not yet very widely known, about 20 countries had used it to get their governments to take practical action to create archives or to strengthen already existing centres.

148. The participants also emphasized the need to strengthen regional co-operation and to develop technical research laboratories, the capacity to restore moving images, and the computerization of documentation centres. They also hoped that oral traditions, that incorporeal heritage, would be integrated into sound archive programmes.

149. Efforts are therefore needed to make the 1980 Recommendation better known. Among the results of such action, it should be noted that Thailand is thinking of establishing a regional laboratory for the restoration of films in Asia. Thailand has also received the Unesco Silver Medal in recognition of the great efforts it has made to develop its archives. Similar initiatives have been taken in Brazil by the Cinemateca Brasileira in São Paulo which, following a mission to seven countries in the region by its President, proposed a regional training programme for archive personnel. Several countries in Africa and the Gulf are attempting to introduce methods of regional co-operation with a view to better harmonization of efforts to develop their archives.

150. In the context of preparations for the tenth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), the Bureau of the Council met on 6 and 7 October 1988 to examine funding requests received for the session and to decide on their admissibility.

151. The Bureau of the IPDC Council also reviewed the state of progress of the World Communication Report and the implementation of the first measures to improve the procedures and working methods of IPDC taken by the Intergovernmental Council at its ninth session. The Bureau also made recommendations for the tenth Council session.

152. With regard to copyright activities, two meetings convened jointly by Unesco and WIPO were held in Paris from 18 to 22 April and in Geneva from 27 June to 1 July 1988. The first, a meeting of the Committee of Governmental Experts on Photographic Works, met to discuss the various copyright issues arising in relation to photographic works with a view to suggesting certain principles which, together with comments, could offer useful guidance to governments when they had to deal with those issues. The second, a meeting of Governmental Experts on the Evaluation and Synthesis of Principles on Various Categories of Works, was convened to review and summarize these principles and others identified by the six committees of experts dealing with eight other categories of works (audiovisual, phonograms, works of architecture, works of fine art, dramatic and choreographic works, musical works, works of applied arts and printed works). These principles have no binding force but are nevertheless intended to safeguard the rights of authors and creators.

153. In addition, as a contribution towards intensification of the training programme, a series of lectures was organized in Tunis from 31 August to 2 September 1988, under contract with the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), in order to promote awareness in the media and introduce radio and television broadcasting companies in Member States to copyright issues. A training course in copyright was also held in Beijing (China) from 19 to 25 September 1988.

154. The International Simón Bolívar Prize, awarded this year to the Chilean Vicaría de la Solidaridad, was presented on 21 July at Unesco Headquarters to Mgr Servio Valech Aldunate, Auxiliary Bishop of Santiago de Chile, Vicar-General and Vicar of the Solidaridad, accompanied by the Executive Secretary of the Vicaría, Deacon Enrique Palet, on behalf of Mgr Juan Francisco Fresno, Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago. The basic objective of the

Vicaría is to protect individuals against oppression, to bring them human comfort and to work in tangible ways for human rights and solidarity.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

155. The Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme (PGI) will hold its 7th session in Paris from 21 to 25 November 1988. Invitations were sent to the Member States serving on the Intergovernmental Council for PGI on 23 June 1988.

156. On that occasion the Council will elect a new Bureau and will consider:

current General Information Programme activities;

the report on the impact evaluation of the PGI in Member States between 1977 and 1987;

the funding of projects from complementary resources;

preparation of the draft third Medium-Term Plan and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1990-1991 from the standpoint of PGI activities.

157. The setting up of an international network of libraries associated with Unesco aims more especially to ensure the circulation of the main literary and musical works and audiovisual material representing different cultures and the presentation of a selection of publications by Unesco, the United Nations and governmental and non-governmental organizations through the ideal medium of the library.

158. Several meetings were held in The Hague and Florence to plan the establishment of the network, with the active participation of the main parties involved in the project, namely the World Federation of Unesco Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA), the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the foundations concerned. A practical handbook for member librarians of the network has been prepared by the WFUCA and will be distributed by Unesco. A committee representing Unesco, IFLA and WFUCA has been set up under the chairmanship of the Director of the Simon Patino Foundation to launch the network. The secretariat of the network, provided by the Cultural Association of Advanced Technology in Florence with the assistance of the Italian National Commission for Unesco, will plan the network's activities under the authority of the launching committee.

159. Information concerning the project to revive the ancient Library of Alexandria, which is being carried out under the General Information Programme, is provided in paragraphs 129-133 of this document under the section devoted to the World Decade for Cultural Development.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Hundred and thirtieth Session

Item 5.1.1 of the provisional agenda:
Oral report by the Director-General

PART III

MANAGEMENT CHART FOR PROGRAMME
EXECUTION IN 1988-1989
(24 C/5 APPROVED)

No. 2

Status as at 30 September 1988

17 OCT. 1988

- I - Presentation of the Programme and Budget for 1988-1989
- I(1) Evolution of Unesco's Regular Budget from 1973-1974 to 1988-1989
 - I(2) Presentation of the budget for 1988-1989 by Sector
 - I(3) Presentation of the budget for 1988-1989 by Major Programme
 - I(4) Presentation of the budget for 1988-1989 by object-of-expenditure
 - I(5) Staff costs: Regular Programme and Extra-budgetary resources
 - I(6) Overall budget situation as at 30 September 1988
- II - Regular Programme Implementation
- II(1) Status of contributions as at 30 September 1988
 - II(2) Programme implementation by Parts of the budget and by Major Programme
 - II(3) Programme implementation by object-of-expenditure (Parts I to VI)
 - II(4) Programme implementation by Sector
 - II(5) Modalities and functions (expenditure as at 30 September 1988)
 - II(6) Conferences and Meetings
 - II(7) Publications
 - II(8) Training
 - II(9) Decentralization
 - II(10) Participation Programme
 - II(11) Fellowships and Study Grants
 - II(12) Breakdown by grade of staff in the professional and higher categories (as at 15 September 1988)
 - II(13) Posts vacant from a budget point of view as at 30 September 1988
- III - Implementation of Extra-budgetary Programmes
- III(1) 1988-1989 Plan
 - III(2) Targets for project formulation
 - III(3) Budgetary situation as at 30 September 1988

TABLE I(1)
(General)

I - PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
FOR 1988-1989

I(1) - Evolution of Unesco's Regular Budget
from 1973-1974 to 1988-1989
(in millions of US dollars)

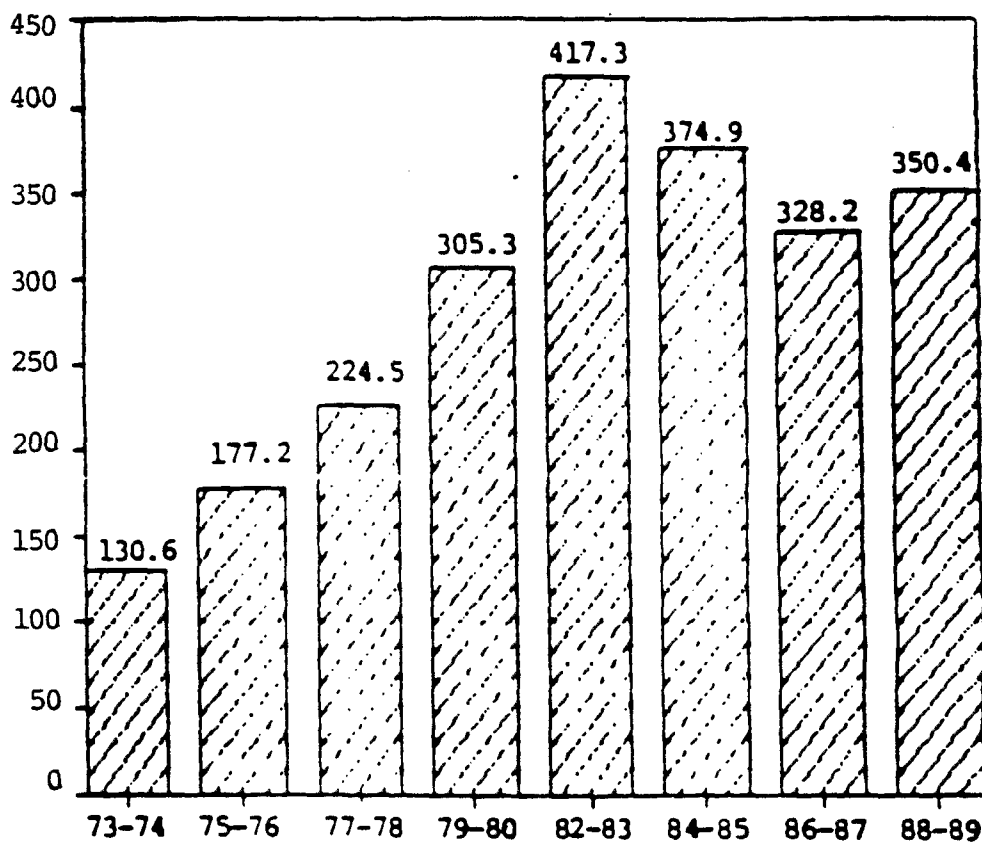
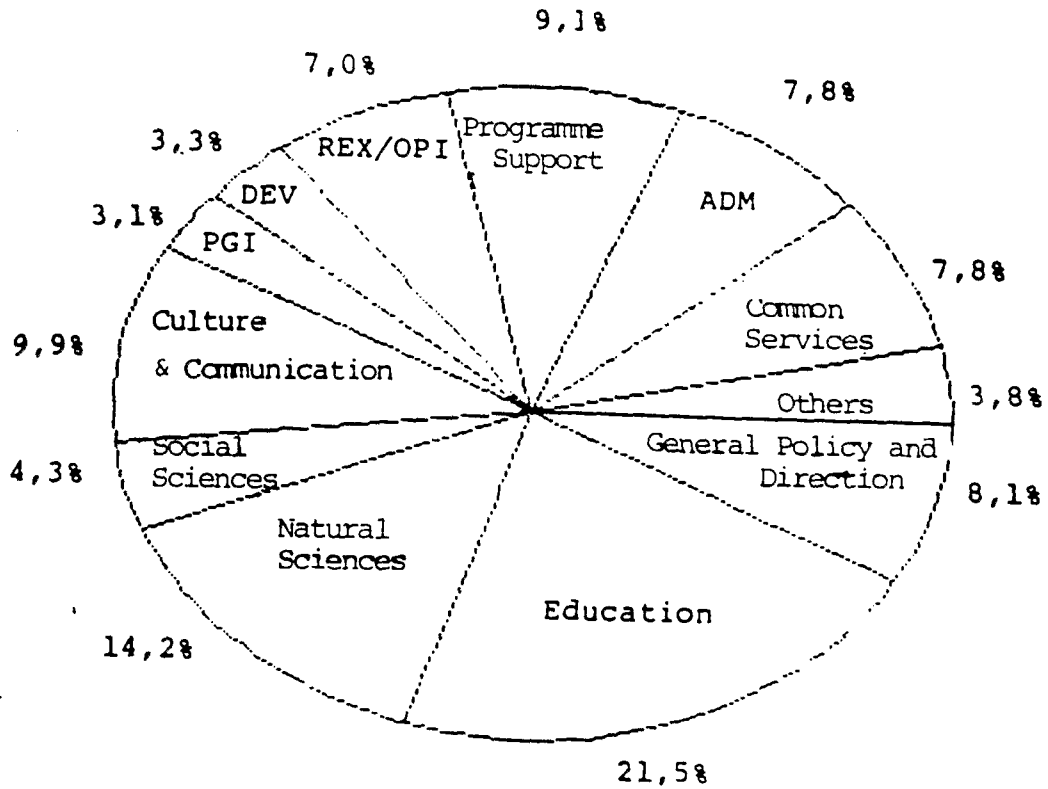


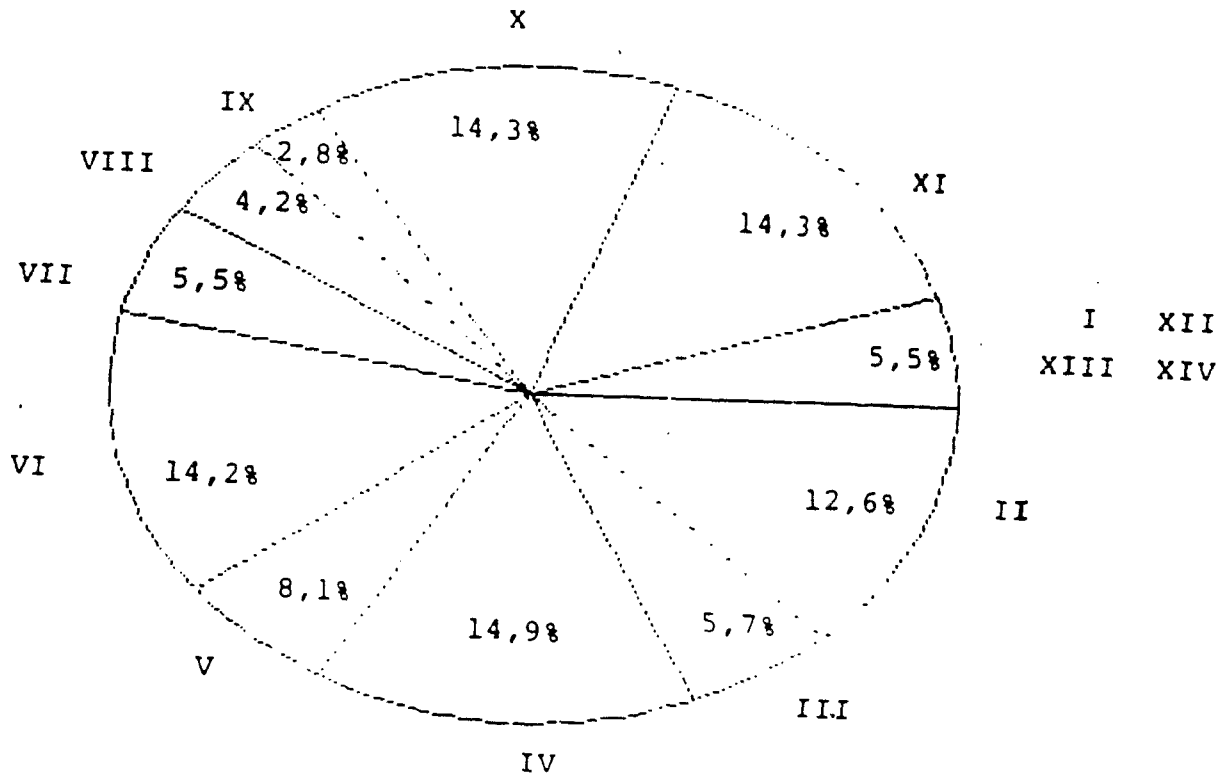
TABLE I(2)
(General)

I(2) - Presentation of the budget for 1988-1989
by Sector*



* Regular Budget

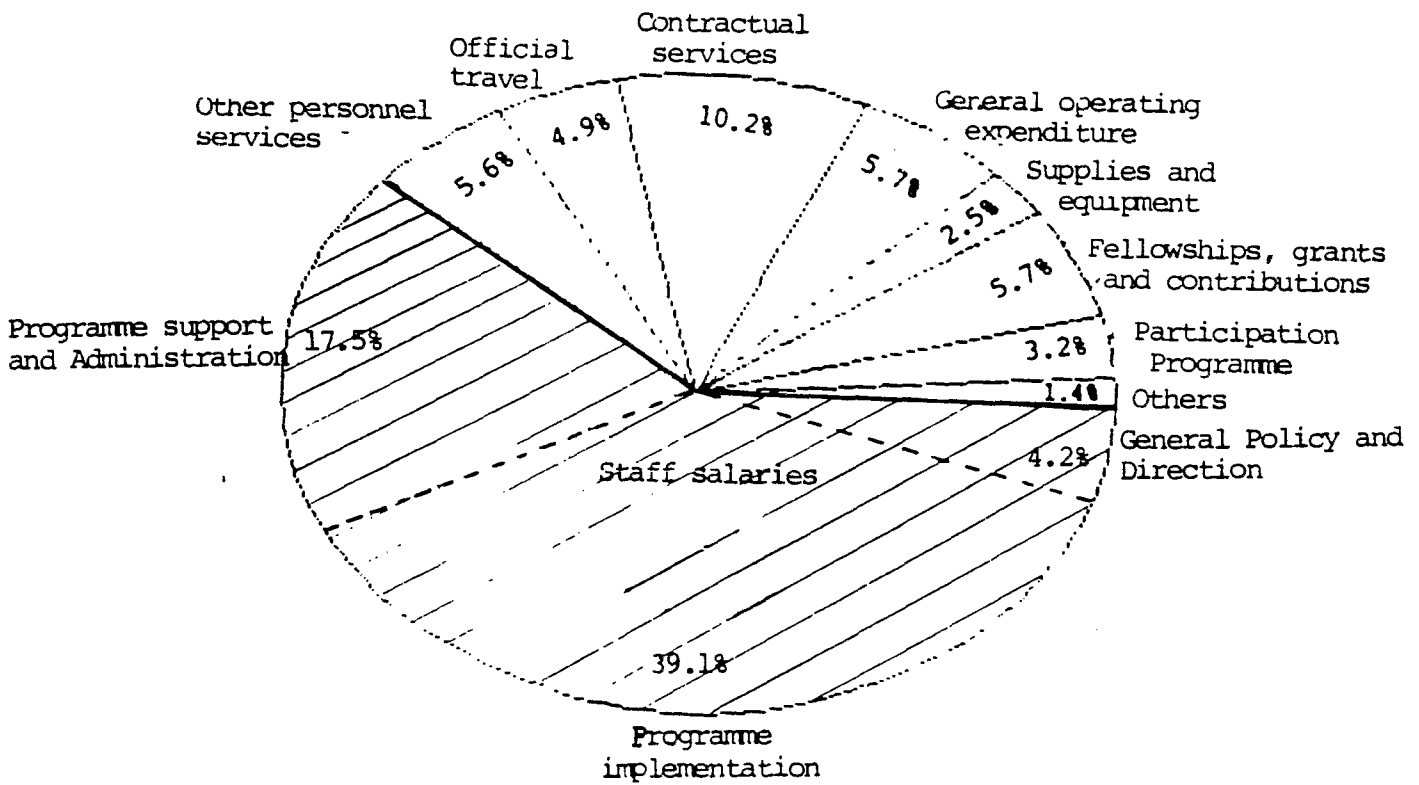
I(3) - Presentation of the budget for 1988-1989 by Major Programme*



* Regular Budget

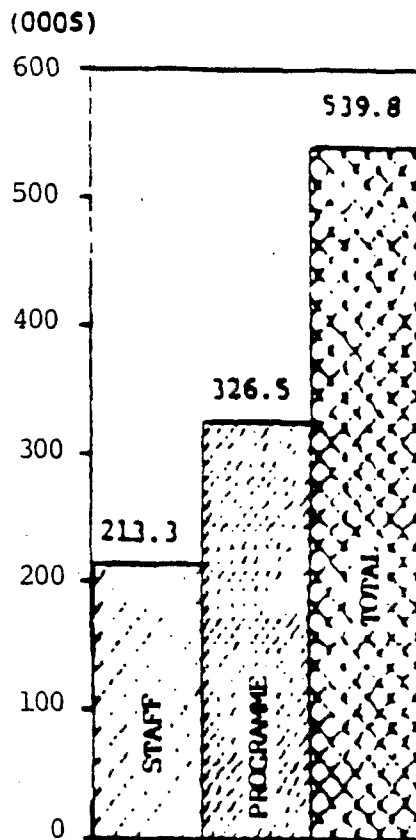
TABLE I(4)
(General)

I(4) - Presentation of the budget for 1988-1989
by object-of-expenditure*



* Regular Budget

I(5) - Staff costs: Regular Programme and Extra-budgetary resources



This graph shows that staff costs (\$213,300,000) represent 39.5% of the total budget - Regular Programme and extra-budgetary funds - for 1988-1989 (\$539,800,000).

TABLE I(6)
(General)I(6) - Overall budgetary situation as at 30 September 1988

24 C/5 Approved as adjusted	1988 Estimates	Implementation 30 September 1988	
\$	\$	\$	%
<u>Regular Programme</u>			
350,424,895	161,446,146	128,056,138	79.3
<u>Extra-budgetary Programmes</u>			
(i) <u>Extra-budgetary Funds/Operational Projects</u>			(2)
197.274.700	100.335.000	50.496.000	50.3
(ii) <u>Other Funds</u>			(3)
15.747.400	7.873.700	7.052.000	89.5
563.446.995	269.654.846	185.604.138	68.8

- (1) See Appropriation Resolution for 1988-1989 (24 C/Resolution 21), which includes, under Miscellaneous Income, an amount of
- (2) UNDP, UNFPA, World Bank, Funds-in-trust, etc.
- (3) Public Information, Liaison and Relations Fund, Publications and Auditory and Visual Material Fund, Headquarters Utilization Fund, etc.

II - REGULAR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

II(1) - Status of contributions as at 30 September 1988

	Total contributions	Amounts received and other credits/ Montant reçu et autres crédits	Percentage received/ Pourcentage reçu	Balance due/ Solde dû
	\$	\$	%	\$
REGULAR PROGRAMME/ PROGRAMME REGULIER				
Current period/ Exercice en cours				
1988 (FF Equivalent US\$)*	98.870.411	83.113.872	84,06	15.756.539
1988 (US\$)	69.067.269	58.060.311	84,06	11.006.958
	167.937.680	141.174.183	84,06	26.763.497
Associate Members/ Membres Associés				
1988 (FF Equivalent US\$)*	42.312	19.672	46,49	22.640
1988 (US\$)	29.559	13.743	46,49	15.816
	71.871	33.415	46,49	38.456
Last period/ Exercice précédent 1986-1987				
Original assessment/ fixé initialement	255.931.276	248.260.567	97,00	7.670.709
Supplementary estimates/ Prévisions supplémentaires	20.497.169	19.843.138	96,81	654.031
Associate Members/ Membres associés	6.433	5.848	90,91	585
Prior to last period/ Exercices antérieurs				
1969-1970/1979-1980	940.992.161	940.735.000	99,99	257.161
1981-1983	597.798.597	596.905.611	99,85	892.986
1984-1985**	301.750.380	300.645.223	99,63	1.105.157
Arrears payable in annual instalments/ Arriérés payables par versements annuels	401.390	96.046	23,93	305.344
Contributions paid in advance/ Contributions reçues en avance		140.162		
WORKING CAPITAL FUND/ FONDS DE ROULEMENT	15.000.000	14.991.922	99,95	8.078

* Contributions due in French francs for 1988 are translated at the approved budget rate of \$1=FF 6.04
Les contributions dues en francs français pour 1988 sont traduites au taux du budget approuvé
soit \$1 = FF 6.04.

**Excludes the second half of the 1984-1985 contribution relating to the United States of America.
Abstraction faite de la deuxième moitié de la contribution 1984-1985 des Etats Unis d'Amérique.

TABLE II (2)
(Regular Programme)

II (2) - Programme implementation by Part of the Budget and by Major Programme

APPROPRIATION LINE	24 C/5 APPROVED AS ADJUSTED	Estimate 1988	EXP./ OBLIGN	IMPLEMENTATION RATE 30 September 1988
(EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS)				%
I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION				
1. GENERAL CONFERENCE	4,885,100	627,800	293,704	46.8
2. EXECUTIVE BOARD	5,659,500	2,632,400	1,991,413	75.7
3. DIRECTORATE	1,005,200	514,750	398,391	77.4
4. SERVICES OF THE DG	12,660,208	6,432,454	4,691,103	72.9
5. JOINT UN MACHINERY	1,015,500	511,550	208,401	40.7
TOTAL I	25,225,508	10,718,954	7,583,012	70.7
II PROGRAMME OPERATIONS & SERVICES				
A. MAJOR PROGRAMMES				
I. REFLECTION ON WORLD PROBLEMS	1,601,145	1,003,911	796,076	79.3
II. EDUCATION FOR ALL	24,882,514	12,960,656	9,057,815	69.9
III. COMMUNICATION IN THE SERVICE OF MAN	9,231,254	5,009,233	3,441,683	68.7
IV. THE FORMULATION & APPLICATION OF EDUCATION POLICIES	27,058,895	14,450,420	10,353,474	71.6
V. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SOCIETY	12,767,567	6,846,183	4,878,637	71.3
VI. THE SCIENCES & THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT	21,983,894	11,711,682	8,365,136	71.4
VII. INFORMATION SYSTEMS & ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE	9,447,200	4,960,433	3,444,768	69.4
VIII. PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND STRATEGIES OF ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT	11,404,624	5,760,343	4,658,458	80.9
IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY	5,308,887	2,757,950	1,966,851	71.3
X. THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT & TERRESTRIAL & MARINE RESOURCES	24,803,924	12,871,060	9,243,270	71.8
XI. CULTURE & THE FUTURE	21,203,730	11,986,453	7,520,123	62.7
XII. THE ELIMINATION OF PREJUDICE INTOLERANCE RACISM AND APARTHEID	1,599,807	775,028	528,623	68.2
XIII. PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RIGHTS OF PEOPLES	4,763,112	2,553,194	1,674,026	65.6
XIV. THE STATUS OF WOMEN	417,864	211,182	139,335	66.0
TOTAL II.A	176,474,416	93,857,728	66,068,273	70.4
B. GENERAL PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES				
1. COPYRIGHT	1,370,556	726,278	481,505	66.3
2. STATISTICS	4,063,200	2,011,250	1,429,524	71.1
3. UNESCO COURIER & PERIODICAL	3,984,700	1,822,200	1,418,285	77.8
4. EXTERNAL RELATIONS & PUBLIC INFORMATION	21,912,000	10,878,158	8,233,781	75.7
TOTAL II.B	31,330,456	15,437,886	11,563,095	74.9
TOTAL II.A & II.B	207,804,873	109,295,614	77,631,368	71.0
III- PROGRAMME SUPPORTING SERVICES	28,895,900	14,321,000	11,270,557	78.7
IV - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE	24,874,000	12,573,100	10,176,606	80.9
V - COMMON SERVICES	24,450,400	12,088,800	8,712,446	72.1
VI - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	3,315,000	694,910	657,410	94.6
SUB-TOTAL I TO VI	314,365,681	159,892,378	116,031,399	72.7
POOLED PRINTING FUNDS	1,885,504			
BUDGET REDUCTION	1,240,000			
BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	7,342,310	1,753,768	839,812	47.9
VII- APPROPRIATION RESERVE	11,880,400		4,025,200	
VIII- CURRENCY FLUCTUATION	13,711,000		7,159,727	
GRAND TOTAL	350,424,895	161,446,146	128,056,136	

TABLE II(3)
(Regular Programme)II(3) - Programme implementation by object-of-expenditure
(Parts I to VI)

Object-of-expenditure (1)	24 C/5 Approved as adjusted		Implementation 30 September 1988	
	\$		\$	%
Staff				
- Headquarters	156,658,954		62,145,370	39.7
- Field	34,631,050		12,608,606	36.4
Temporary assistance	7,721,157		2,600,314	33.7
Interpreters	4,765,238		863,743	18.1
Consultants				
- Advice to Member States	2,928,870		476,199	16.3
- Advice to the Secretariat	1,100,073		515,989	17.6
Other personnel services	1,018,740		282,454	27.7
Travel on official mission				
- Delegates' travel	7,868,442		3,007,361	38.2
- Staff travel	8,047,363		2,587,697	32.2
Publishing contracts	3,120,710		790,276	25.3
Other contractual services	27,632,524		9,435,890	34.1
General operating expenses	18,502,585		6,500,502	35.1
Other supplies, acquisition of supplies and equipment (2)	5,506,584		1,780,843	32.3
Acquisition and improvement to premises	2,833,346		1,028,445	36.3
Fellowships and study grants	5,587,300		1,204,742	21.6
Subventions and contributions	11,943,559		4,566,061	38.2
Participation Programme	10,037,400		3,930,746	39.1
Other expenditure	6,347,290		1,706,161	26.9
Total Parts I-VI	316,251,185		116,031,399	36.6

(1) This table is based on a selection of the most significant items of expenditure. A complete list of items of expenditure is given in Appendix I to 24 C/5 Approved.

(2) Including field equipment.

TABLE II(4)
(Regular Programme)II(4) - Programme implementation by Sector

Sector/Unit	24 C/5 Approved as adjusted*	Estimates	Implementation	
		1988**	30 September 1988	
		S	S	%
PART I	11,915,100	4,063,750	2,719,153	66.9
PART II:				
BEP	1,133,317	738,497	616,507	83.5
ED	27,736,952	15,714,988	9,833,694	62.6
SC	21,892,283	11,655,873	7,767,926	66.6
SHS	6,380,627	3,357,105	1,743,772	52.0
CC	15,682,456	9,422,430	5,429,503	57.6
CPY	418,800	179,484	92,917	51.8
IPS	4,072,800	2,238,733	1,335,142	59.6
DEV	2,786,500	1,372,150	873,356	63.6
ST	599,100	260,250	178,968	68.8
CPD	1,275,500	467,600	406,840	87.0
REX	5,214,646	2,530,838	1,691,069	66.8
PART III	4,394,800	2,171,450	1,615,945	74.4
PART IV	4,449,700	2,366,950	2,031,648	85.8
PART V	13,662,600	6,694,900	4,290,766	64.1
PART VI	3,315,000	694,910	657,410	94.6
TOTAL	124,930,181	63,929,908	41,284,616	64.6

* For details of adjustments, see document 129 EX/17.

** Programme funds only.

TABLE II(5)
(Regular Programme)II(5) - Modalities and functions
(Expenditures as at 30 September 1988)

Modalities of action	Functions	Advance of knowledge	Collection, dissemination and exchange of information	Standard-setting action	Development of public awareness	Training	Policy-making planning and project identification	Participation in the implementation of activities in Member States	Programming, co-ordination and evaluation of programme activities	TOTAL	
										\$	%
I.	STUDIES AND RESEARCH										
	Surveys, stock-taking and inventories	104,648	125,037	10,049	-	27,075	10,481	13,000	6,926	297,216	1.4
	Technical or methodological studies	392,728	199,413	21,800	17,000	160,363	25,875	160,010	1,942	979,131	4.7
	Feasibility studies	-	-	-	-	-	6,100	11,000	-	17,100	0.1
	Evaluation studies	10,600	17,668	-	-	2,794	13,949	2,805	37,538	85,354	0.4
	Other studies and research	1,156,042	86,060	4,500	20,875	85,269	4,186	60,600	-	1,417,532	6.8
II.	CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS	355,914	1,037,671	81,178	98,209	175,453	854,923	29,511	502,684	3,135,543	15.0
III.	PUBLICATIONS										
	Books	50,737	426,776	-	-	7,206	-	2,235	-	486,954	2.3
	Periodicals	4,250	833,266	-	42,417	-	2,000	-	4,620	886,553	4.2
	Other (reports and documents)	12,746	253,815	-	58,028	29,760	867	5,803	-	361,019	1.7
IV.	TRAINING COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS (cat. VII)	-	89,598	27,000	45,560	3,129,684	49,575	29,758	-	3,371,175	16.1
V.	FELLOWSHIPS, STUDY AND RESEARCH GRANTS	40,501	98,597	-	7,500	1,275,424	-	48,034	500	1,470,556	7.0
VI.	SUBVENTIONS TO NGOs	294,500	637,700	-	-	416,000	-	244,200	22,000	1,614,400	7.7
VII.	FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,049,093	259,507	3,300	26,500	1,469,044	703,621	563,923	19,786	4,094,774	19.5
VIII.	TECHNICAL AND ADVISORY SERVICES										
	Staff missions	37,570	113,063	8,545	7,417	244,540	210,353	425,330	138,736	1,185,554	5.7
	Consultants	16,876	26,904	2,209	-	166,688	151,202	297,236	37,338	698,453	3.3
	Supplies and equipment	186	174,075	-	470	40,348	-	139,319	29,734	384,132	1.8
IX.	OTHER	2,747	75,679	1,800	21,780	28,378	6,323	35,502	287,848	460,057	2.2
	TOTAL	3,529,138	4,454,829	160,381	345,756	7,258,026	2,039,455	2,068,266	1,089,652	20,945,503	
	%	16.8	21.3	0.8	1.7	34.7	9.7	9.9	5.2		

This table contains a breakdown of expenditures by modality of action and functions incurred as at 30 September 1988 (the budget provisions are shown in Appendix III of 24 C/5 Approved).

II(6) - Conferences and Meetings

Sector/ Unit	24 C/5 Approved		Reductions and adjustments			Estimates 1988			Implementation at 31 Dec.88		
	No.	\$000	No.	\$000	%	No.	\$000	%*	No.	\$000	%
BEP	3	95.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ED	39	2.475.3	(1)	(172.5)	(7.0)	18	1.062.9	46.2			
SC	54	1.338.5	(8)	(259.6)	(19.4)	24	606.7	56.2			
SHS	19	545.9	1	(0.2)	-	10	263.4	48.3			
CC	42	1.377.2	(6)	(236.2)	(17.1)	16	478.9	42.0			
IPS	7	137.8	(1)	(29.9)	(21.7)	3	58.3	54.0			
DEV	10	342.7	(3)	(113.7)	(33.2)	1	25.3	11.0			
ST	7	174.0	(3)	(60.4)	(34.7)	1	25.6	22.5			
REX	3	243.0	(1)	(80.6)	(33.2)	1	83.6	51.5			
Total	184	6.730.0	(22)	(953.1)	(14.2)	74	2.604.7	45.1			

* Percentage of budget as adjusted.

Table II(7)
(Regular Programme)

II(7) - Publications

Sector/Unit		24 C/5 Approved	Reductions and Adjustments	Estimates 1988	Implementation at 31 December 1988
Periodical: p	Book: B	Title/Number/Unit Title/Unit	Title/Number/Unit Title/Unit	Title/Number/Unit Title/Unit	Title/Number/Unit Title/Unit
BEP	P	-	-	-	-
	B	1/12	-	-	
	Budget \$	15.100	-	-	
ED	P	7/48/200	-	7/24/100	
	B	29/77	(1/6)	14/32	
	Budget \$	631.100	(85.763)	289.020	
SC	P	3/24/96	-	3/12/48	
	B	36/38	(5/6)	14/15	
Scientif. maps		5/10	(-/1)	1/3	
	Budget \$	705.600	(108.900)	288.400	
SHS	P	2/12/44	-/-/4	2/6/24	
	B	28/39	(-/5)	13/16	
	Budget \$	486.700	(71.300)	192.300	
CC	P	3/18/54	(1/4/12)	2/7/21	
	B	23/39	(5/9)	9/13	
	Budget \$	762.700	(74.200)	361.200	
IPS	P	1/8/40	-	1/4/20	
	B	1/1	-	-	
	Budget \$	27.200	(1.000)	14.100	
DEV	P	-	-	-	-
	B	6/10	(-/1)	2/2	
	Budget \$	103.200	(28.100)	21.500	
ST	P	-	-	-	-
	B	3/64	-	3/32	
	Budget \$	119.000	(31.900)	42.000	
OPI/CPD	P	1/24/144*	-	1/12/72	
	B	-	-	-	-
	Budget \$	518.000	-	259.000	
REX	P	1/4/12	-	-	
	B	2/6	(1/2)	-	
	Budget \$	23.100	(14.200)	-	
TOTAL	P	18/138/590	(1/4/8)	16/65/285	
	B	129/286	(13/29)	55/110	
	SM	5/10	(-/1)	1/3	
	Budget \$	3.391.700	(415.363)	1.467.520	

A publications unit corresponds - for books, to each language version of a title
- for periodicals, to each language version of a number

* Without OPI proper, which is under restructuring.

II(8) - Training

Sector/Unit	24 C/5 Approved as adjusted		Estimates 1988		Implementation 30 September 1988	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
ED	9,430,399		4,702,657		2,766,726	58.8
SC	8,414,400		4,057,650		2,877,837	70.9
SHS	866,250		463,900		246,667	53.2
CC	2,018,800		997,600		601,660	60.3
DEV	1,228,250		643,150		433,023	67.3
IPS	874,600		439,850		332,113	75.5
Total	22,832,699		11,304,807		7,258,026	64.2

(Including certain studies and research, training courses, seminars and workshops, fellowships and study grants, financial contributions, subventions to NGOs for their training activities, or technical and advisory services).

II(9) - Decentralization

Sector/Unit	24 C/5 Approved as adjusted		Estimates 1988		Implementation 30 September 1988	
	\$	% *	\$	%	\$	%
ED	8,818,289	39.4	4,525,515		2,230,259	49.3
SC	5,883,350	32.9	2,962,550		1,749,560	59.1
SHS	599,500	11.9	328,050		137,936	42.0
CC	1,618,400	14.4	882,000		377,670	42.8
IPS	541,500	16.3	256,400		179,098	69.9
DEV	218,800	9.3	203,000		52,560	25.9
Total	17,679,839	28.4	9,157,515		4,727,083	51.6

* Percentage of decentralized funds in relation to overall programme funds. It will be noted that, for the principal Programme Sectors, the provisions for 1988 are higher than those given in 24 C/5 (Vol. I, para. C20: ED-38.6%, SC-31.0%, SHS-9.8%, CC-13.1%).

TABLE II (10)
(Regular Programme)II(10) - Participation Programme

Programme	Amount	Allocations as	Implementation -	
	\$	30 Sept. 1988	30 September 1988	%
I Reflection on world problems and future-oriented studies	44,760	-	-	-
II Education for all	991,340	991,340	586,840	59.2
III Communication in the service of man	441,146	322,230	155,709	48.3
IV The formulation and application of education policies	842,800	842,800	338,585	40.2
V Education, training and society	613,974	593,310	240,849	40.6
VI The sciences and their application to development	1,051,140	1,051,094	492,888	46.9
VII Information systems and access to knowledge	591,800	446,233	159,835	35.8
VIII Principles, methods and strategies of action for development	159,400	95,750	22,000	23.0
IX Science, technology and society	273,500	206,200	155,741	75.5
X The human environment and terrestrial and marine resources	933,080	933,080	484,205	51.9
XI Culture and the future	2,607,060	2,489,000	867,047	34.8
XII The elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid	144,400	27,000	-	-
XIII Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples	355,800	255,438	131,038	51.3
XV.1 Copyright	35,300	31,300	6,000	19.1
XV.2 Statistics	94,100	17,350	10,000	57.6
XV.4 Co-operation with National Commissions	857,800	769,692	280,009	36.4
Total	10,037,400	9,071,817	3,930,746	43.3

TABLE II(11)
(Regular Programme and
Extra-budgetary Programmes)

II(11) - Fellowships and Study Grants

Major Prog.	Regular Programme			Participation Programme			Extra-budgetary Programmes		
	Allocations	Implementation 31 Dec. 1988		Estimated allocations	Implementation 31 Dec. 1988		Estimated allocations	Implementation 31 Dec. 1988	
	\$	\$	¢	\$	\$	¢	\$	\$	¢
(In thousands of dollars)									
I	-	-	-	11.5			-	-	-
II	869.4			112.6			1,298.0		
III	58.5			80.3			1,327.0		
IV	129.8			93.1			3,471.0		
V	51.4			50.1			1,558.0		
VI	204.2			94.1			4,166.0		
VII	73.1			97.1			772.0		
VIII	345.5			23.9			470.0		
IX	80.6			34.0			111.0		
X	101.7			63.6			2,390.0		
XI	482.0			303.0			648.0		
XII	-	-	-	16.5			16.0		
XIII	-	-	-	40.6			-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	123.9			-	-	-
Total	2,396.2			1,144.3			16,227.0		

TABLE II(12)
(Regular Programme and
Extra-budgetary Programmes)

II(12) - Breakdown by grade of staff in the professional
and higher categories (as at 15 September 1988)

Grade	Regular Budget		IIEP	Extra-budgetary Funds		Total	% of Category
	Head- quarters	Field		Head- quarters	Field		
DG	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.10
DDG	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.10
ADG	9	2	-	-	-	11	1.06
D-2	13	4	-	-	1	18	1.73
D-1	47	13	2	2	4	68	6.54
P-5	170	57	5	20	67	319	30.70
P-4	181	45	3	22	36	287	27.62
P-3	148	18	-	15	4	185	17.81
P-2	70	7	1	20	15	113	10.88
P-1	3	-	-	4	29	36	3.46
Total	643	146	11	83	156	1,039	100.00

TABLE II (13)
(Regular Programme)II(13) - Posts vacant from a budget point of view
as at 30 September 1988

A

Category	Approved staff establishment in 24 C/5 for 1988	
	Total number of posts	Posts vacant from a budget point of view
Professional	854	70
General Service	1,227	38
Maintenance	278	21
Total	2,359	129

B

Part/Sector	Approved staff establishment in 24 C/5 for 1988	
	Total number of posts	Posts vacant from a budget point of view
Part I	136	17
Part II:		
ED	444	20
SC	268	13
SHS	70	3
CC	176	7
DEV	94	1
PRS	134	8
REX	187	11
Sub-Total II	1,373	63
Part III	304	19
Part IV	268	8
Part V	222	22
Maintenance (Field)	56	-
Total I-V	2,359	129

III - IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY PROGRAMMES

III(1) - 1988-1989 Plan (in thousands of US dollars)

Source	Provision in 24 C/5 Approved						Continuation of approved projects						Expected new projects					
	Total	ID	SC	SMS	CC	Others	Total	ID	SC	SMS	CC	Others	Total	ID	SC	SMS	CC	Others
<u>UN Sources:</u>																		
UNDP	76,000	31,340	25,580	1,000	10,780	7,300	47,856	23,439	17,839	694	4,419	1,460	28,144	7,901	7,741	301	6,361	5,840
UNFPA	20,000	13,400		6,600			17,047	11,066		5,981			2,953	2,334		619		
Others	13,044	9,994	2,650		400		3,874	2,583	891		400		9,170	7,411	1,759			
<u>Other Programmes:</u>																		
World Bank	5,950	5,950					2,285	2,285					3,665	3,665				
Regional Banks and Funds	16,000	11,600	4,100			300	6,645	3,645	3,050				9,305	7,955	1,050			300
Funds-in-trust	39,222	12,223	14,510	832	10,570	1,087	26,200	7,449	11,725	282	6,535	204	13,022	4,774	2,785	550	4,035	878
Others	27,858	4,540	5,330	670	16,033	485	3,710	1,285	915	350	920	240	23,348	3,255	4,415	370	15,113	245
TOTAL	197,274	89,047	52,170	9,102	37,783	9,172	107,667	51,752	34,420	7,312	12,274	1,909	89,607	37,795	17,750	1,790	25,509	7,263

The other Sectors included herein are PRS (IPS) (ST), CPY, BEP and DEV.

III(2) - Targets for project formulation

Source	1988						1989						Total					
	\$000						\$000						\$000					
	Total	ED	SC	SHS	CC	PRS	Total	ED	SC	SHS	CC	PRS	Total	ED	SC	SHS	CC	PRS
<u>UN Sources:</u>																		
UNDP-4th cycle, UNFPA, Others	84,682	47,299	21,698	3,000	4,685	8,000	55,516	28,499	15,192	500	5,725	5,600	140,198	75,798	36,890	3,500	10,410	3,600
<u>Other Programmes:</u>																		
Banks, Funds-in- trust and Special Accounts	25,226	12,091	2,190	275	7,550	3,120	23,569	11,945	1,000	275	9,229	2,120	48,795	24,036	3,190	550	16,779	5,240
TOTAL	109,908	59,390	23,888	3,275	12,235	11,120	79,085	40,444	16,192	775	14,954	7,720	188,993	99,834	40,080	4,050	27,189	8,840

TABLE III(3)
(Extra-budgetary Programmes)III(3) - Budgetary situation as at 30 September 1988
(in millions of US dollars)

Funding Source	Expenditure targets for biennium 1988-1989	Actual delivery 1 Jan - 30 Sep. 1988	Percentage of target achieved
	\$	\$	%
(i) <u>Operational Projects</u>			
UNDP	76.0	23.3	30.6
UNFPA	20.0	5.4	27.0
Other UN Sources	13.0	3.9	30.0
World Bank Technical Assistance	6.0	0.8	13.3
Regional Banks and Funds	16.0	1.3	8.1
Funds-in-trust	39.2	8.2	20.9
Special Accounts and Associate Experts	27.1	7.6	28.1
Total	197.3	50.5	25.5
(ii) <u>Other Funds</u>	15.7	7.1	45.2
Grand Total	213.0	57.6	27.0



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Hundred and thirtieth Session

CORRIGENDUM

1. In paragraph 73, line 3, the word 'They' should be replaced by: 'the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu'.
2. (a) Under the title of the document:

INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
ORGANIZATION SINCE THE 129TH SESSION

add

PART I

GENERAL POLICY

- (b) Delete it under:

Item 5.1.1 of the provisional agenda

ORAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

27 OCT. 1988



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Hundred and thirtieth Session

CORRIGENDUM

1. Under the title of the document:

INFORMATION DOCUMENT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
ORGANIZATION SINCE THE 129TH SESSION

add

PART II

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

2. Delete it under:

Item 5.1.1 of the provisional agenda

ORAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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