

Hundred and fifty-seventh Session

157 EX/32

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Item 9.4 of the provisional agenda

**RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS,
FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS**

SUMMARY

The Director-General submits this document to the Executive Board pursuant to 156 EX/Decision 9.2 and in accordance with the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations and the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions.

Decision required: paragraph 13.

INTRODUCTION

1. This document is in two parts. Part I deals with the admission and classification of certain NGOs and with the renewal of official relations with foundations admitted under the 1991 Directives. Part II deals with other questions relating to cooperation with NGOs (financial matters; participation of NGOs in sessions of the General Conference).

I. ADMISSIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

2. Annex I to this document contains lists corresponding to the various types of decision within the competence of the Executive Board or the Director-General relating to the admission and classification of NGOs and of foundations and similar institutions.

Non-governmental organizations

3. In 156 EX/Decision 9.2, paragraph 4, the Executive Board postponed its decision on the admission of the International Council for Film, Television and Audiovisual Communication (IFTC) to formal associate relations, pending additional information. The corresponding individual fact sheet, duly completed, will be submitted separately to the members of the NGO Committee. In addition, the Director-General has decided to re-establish operational relations with the World Council of Comparative Education Societies, and to admit the International Federation of East-Central European Institutes to operational relations. The corresponding fact sheets are provided in Annex II.A.

Foundations and similar institutions

4. In accordance with Articles II and V of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions, approved by the General Conference at its 26th session (1991), and amended at its 28th and 29th sessions, the Director-General submits his assessment of cooperation with 12 foundations and similar institutions admitted in 1993 under the above Directives, along with his decisions concerning the renewal of those relations.

5. The procedure for the assessment was described in document 155 EX/40, paragraphs 27 and 28, since which time reminder letters have been sent to those institutions which had not replied in September 1998. By 15 July 1999, out of the total of 12 institutions, 11 institutions had replied to the request, of which 10 had supplied the information necessary for the assessment. An analysis of the cooperation with these 10 institutions is to be found in the corresponding individual fact sheets attached in Annex II.B hereto.¹ As stated above, the lists corresponding to the different types of decisions appear in Annex I.

II. QUESTIONS RELATING TO COOPERATION WITH NGOS

Financial questions

6. The study undertaken by the Secretariat on UNESCO's financial contributions to NGOs during the 1996-1997 biennium showed that the funding of activities for the implementation of the Organization's programme was regularly accounted for, but under different budget codes. It should be recalled in this connection that that biennium came immediately after the

¹ Information from South-North Solidarity and Culture has now been received and is being evaluated. The Executive Board will be informed of the Director-General's decision in due course.

introduction of the new NGO Directives, which gave rise to an extremely complex reclassification exercise entailing a certain degree of confusion, which extended to the application of the new object of expenditure coding relating to financial cooperation with NGOs introduced at the beginning of the biennium in tandem with the reform. A table showing the additional figures supplementing those found in Annex C of document 30 C/3 is contained in Annex III.

7. Steps have been taken to ensure that the difficulties encountered during the 1996-1997 biennium are not repeated during the current biennium. Furthermore, at the request of the NGO Committee, information will be provided at the 157th session of the Executive Board on the measures adopted to ensure that cooperation with NGOs, including financial cooperation, is duly taken into account in the design of the new SISTER system, to be implemented from the 2000-2001 biennium onwards.

8. The study also permitted an assessment of the operation of the special programme for support to NGOs established in 1993 by 27 C/Resolution 13.141, paragraph 6. As the Director-General stressed in documents 154 EX/29, paragraph 7, and 155 EX/40, paragraphs 4 and 5, that programme was initially funded under the 27 C/5 (1994-1995) by a reduction in the total allocation for subventions then granted to NGOs (141 EX/24, paras. 11 to 13). To that end, a set of principles and criteria for the implementation of the programme were adopted. They stipulated in particular that the NGOs concerned should be regional and international organizations able to work competently and effectively on undertakings in UNESCO's fields of competence; should be representative and close to the communities they seek to serve on the ground; should be from a developing country or performing contract work in developing countries; should carry out activities relating to the priority areas of UNESCO's programmes; and lastly, should not belong to an organization in receipt of a UNESCO subvention.

9. The special programme was introduced in 1994, at a time when subventions were still being granted to a number of NGOs under the previous arrangements and when the new Directives on NGOs had not yet been adopted. Its main purpose was to increase the number of NGOs receiving financial contributions from the Organization and to focus on those that were present and active on the ground in developing countries. Such an approach of seeking to broaden the range of partnerships and to develop cooperation with NGOs on the ground in the developing countries has since been explicitly incorporated into the new Directives and is being actively promoted by the Secretariat in its execution of the Organization's programme. Furthermore, the changes introduced by 27 C/Resolution 13.141 with regard to the principles governing the granting of subventions (limited to newly established NGOs or NGOs which are starting cooperation with UNESCO and are active on the ground in the developing countries) are along these same lines, even though no requests for subventions satisfying the new criteria have since been received.

10. The study confirms that the objectives that gave rise to the programme - which are still valid - are no longer effectively achieved through its maintenance as a specific form of financial cooperation with NGOs, owing both to the complexity of its implementation and to the changes that have occurred since 1996 with the introduction of the new Directives. Furthermore, other changes have taken place in recent biennia with respect to overall programme implementation priorities, where increasing stress is being laid - including with regard to cooperation with NGOs - on forms of action which are broadly in tune with the principles set forth in the special programme for support to NGOs. In this connection, it is also important to stress the considerable growth in the level of funds earmarked for the

Participation Programme, to which NGOs have had direct access - under certain conditions - since the 1994-1995 biennium, and under which activities on the ground in developing regions receive priority attention. Finally, it should be recalled that greater efforts have been made since 1996 to support the establishment of regional and subregional NGO networks in the various developing regions.

11. The Director-General takes the view that there is consequently no further justification in maintaining the special programme for support to NGOs as a *specific* form of cooperation. Recalling 27 C/Resolution 13.141 and 28 C/Resolutions 13.41 and 13.42, the Executive Board might recommend that the General Conference reaffirm the basic objectives of the Directives, including, in particular, the search for enhanced operationality to the benefit of developing regions, and stress the importance of pursuing those efforts within the framework of programme implementation, including with regard to financial forms of cooperation with NGOs. The Board might also address this subject under item 9.9 (“Overall strategy for UNESCO’s cooperation with NGOs”) of its agenda.

Participation of NGOs in sessions of the General Conference

12. When it discussed this topic at its 155th session (155 EX/40, paras. 6 to 13 and 155 EX/Decision 8.7, para. 6), the Executive Board, and more especially the NGO Committee, was of the view that the existing procedure should be maintained, particularly with regard to the participation of NGOs admitted to operational relations and foundations and similar institutions maintaining official relations under the 1991 Directives. However, it relaxed this procedure slightly when it examined, at its 156th session, the list of organizations that might be allowed to participate in the work of the 30th session of the General Conference (156 EX/INF.7). The conclusion of the discussions on that topic was that the current procedure could only be changed if the 1995 Directives (Section II, Article 4.1(b)) were first amended. The Director-General is of the view that the most appropriate juncture at which to consider such a change would be the global evaluation to be undertaken by the Executive Board in 2000-2001 preparatory to the drafting of its sexennial report on the contribution of NGOs to UNESCO’s programme implementation, to be submitted to the General Conference at its 31st session (2001). Consequently, there is no longer any reason to maintain the debate scheduled on this topic for the forthcoming session of the General Conference, or the corresponding item of the provisional agenda (8.2).

Draft decision

13. Having examined this document, the Executive Board may wish to adopt the following draft decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 157 EX/32 entitled “Relations with non-governmental organizations, foundations and similar institutions” and the report of its Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations,
2. Decides to admit the organization listed in Annex I.1 of document 157 EX/32 to formal associate relations;
3. Takes note of the Director-General’s decision to admit the organizations listed in Annex I.2 of that document to operational relations, and of his decisions

concerning the renewal or otherwise of official relations with the foundations and similar institutions listed in Annexes I.3 and I.4;

4. Thanks the Director-General for the additional information he has provided on the financial arrangements for cooperation with NGOs;
5. Notes that the principles that led to the establishment in 1993 of the special programme for support to NGOs remain valid; that the direction in which cooperation with NGOs has generally been moving following the introduction of the 1995 Directives requires those principles to be consistently applied in the overall implementation of cooperation with NGOs, and that the maintenance of a specific programme for that purpose is therefore no longer necessary;
6. Recommends to the General Conference ... [The Board might wish to frame its recommendations to the General Conference on the overall strategy for UNESCO's cooperation with NGOs, including financial cooperation, in the light of the Director-General's proposals and its discussion under item 9.9 of its agenda.]

ANNEX I/ANNEXE I

**LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND
SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO A DECISION BY RELATIONSHIP TYPE/
LISTE DES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES, FONDATIONS
ET INSTITUTIONS SIMILAIRES FAISANT L'OBJET D'UNE DECISION
PAR TYPE DE RELATIONS**

ANNEX I.1/ANNEXE I.1

**NGO ADMISSIBLE TO FORMAL ASSOCIATE RELATIONS/
ONG ADMISSIBLE AUX RELATIONS FORMELLES D'ASSOCIATION**

International Council for Film, Television and Audiovisual Communication
Conseil international du cinéma, de la télévision et de la communication audiovisuelle

(Decision adjourned at 156th session)

(Décision ajournée à la 156e session)

ANNEX I.2/ANNEXE I.2

**NGOs ADMITTED TO OPERATIONAL RELATIONS/
ONG ADMISES AUX RELATIONS OPERATIONELLES**

International Federation of East-Central European Institutes (new admission)
Fédération internationale des instituts de l'Europe du Centre-Est (nouvelle admission)

World Council of Comparative Education Societies
Conseil mondial des sociétés d'éducation comparée

ANNEX I.3/ANNEXE I.3

**FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED IN 1993
WITH WHICH RELATIONS ARE RENEWED/
FONDATIONS ET INSTITUTIONS SIMILAIRES ADMISES EN 1993 AVEC
LESQUELLES LES RELATIONS SONT RENOUVELEES**

European Cultural Foundation
Fondation européenne de la culture

European Foundation Centre
European Foundation Centre

Fondation Roi Baudouin
Fondation Roi Baudouin

International Foundation for Science
International Foundation for Science

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

UNESCO Centre of Catalonia
Centre UNESCO de Catalogne

World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention
Fondation mondiale recherche et prévention SIDA

World Monuments Fund
World Monuments Fund

ANNEX I.4/ANNEXE I.4

**FOUNDATIONS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS WHOSE OFFICIAL RELATIONS
ARE NOT RENEWED/
FONDATIONS ET INSTITUTIONS SIMILAIRES DONT LES RELATIONS
OFFICIELLES NE SONT PAS RENOUVELEES**

Fondation BMW-France
Fondation BMW-France

Hamdard Foundation Pakistan
Hamdard Foundation Pakistan

Rui Foundation (no fact sheet)
Fondation Rui (pas de fiche)

ANNEX II/ANNEXE II

**INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEETS
FICHES D'ÉVALUATION INDIVIDUELLE**

**(A) Non-governmental organizations (1995 Directives)
Organisations non gouvernementales (Directives 1995)**

International Federation of East-Central European Institutes
Fédération internationale des instituts de l'Europe du Centre-Est

World Council of Comparative Education Societies
Conseil mondial des sociétés d'éducation comparée

**(B) Foundations and similar institutions (1991 Directives)
Fondations et institutions similaires (Directives 1991)**

European Cultural Foundation
Fondation européenne de la culture

European Foundation Centre
European Foundation Centre

Fondation BMW-France
Fondation BMW-France

Fondation Roi Baudouin
Fondation Roi Baudouin

Hamdard Foundation Pakistan
Hamdard Foundation Pakistan

International Foundation for Science
International Foundation for Science

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

UNESCO Centre of Catalonia
Centre UNESCO de Catalogne

World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention
Fondation mondiale recherche et prévention SIDA

World Monuments Fund
World Monuments Fund

(A) Non-governmental organizations (1995 Directives)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF EAST-CENTRAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTES

Founded: 1993.

AIMS: To undertake joint scientific activities, organize exchanges of information, organize international scientific meetings, publicize crucial European issues and stimulate discussion of common problems, facilitate contacts between scientific circles in the countries isolated during the communist period so as to bring the European countries situated in the east, in the centre and in the west of the continent closer together.

Fields of activity: Scientific research, social sciences, intercultural and religious dialogue, protection of the human and cultural heritage.

(1) Geographic representativeness:

Headquarters: Lublin, Poland.

Membership: There are two separate categories of members: permanent members and associate members. The Federation, through its member institutes, includes over a hundred members in the countries of the region: Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Governing body: The Council of Directors, consisting of seven members who are nationals of Belarus, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia.

Multiplier effect of activities: Considerable within its own geographical area. There are four institutes within the Federation:

East-Central European Institute in Lublin (Poland);

East-Central European Institute in Prague (Czech Republic);

East-Central European Institute in Bratislava (Slovakia);

East-Central European Institute in Vilnius (Lithuania).

(2) Democratic legitimacy: General policy determined by the Council of Directors, which brings together once a year the Directors of the member institutes (permanent members of the Federation), who are the voting members. The Council of Directors sets the main policy lines for the Federation, coordinates the Federation's plan of activity and disseminates information on the activities of the network. The secretariat is responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Council of Directors.

Funding: The Federation is financed by means of donations, bequests and its own fund-raising activities.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: Research themes pursued in conjunction with the other centres, organization of international conferences and seminars, organization of meetings involving major figures

from the intellectual and scientific worlds, publicity activities, support for regional and intellectual initiatives to encourage closer links between the nations.

Research themes:

history and geography - an integrated approach;

the question of national and religious minorities in East-Central Europe;

historiography and a historical view of East-Central Europe;

psycho-social opportunities for and obstacles to the integration of the nations of East-Central Europe;

socio-religious historical atlas of the region;

encyclopedia of East-Central Europe.

Cooperation with UNESCO: Since its foundation in 1993, this network, through the East-Central European Institute in Lublin, has increasingly come to share UNESCO's objectives and fields of interest, participating actively through its publicity programmes in the process of integrating the countries of the region and the east-central region of Europe into the continent of Europe as a whole. The Institute carries out research programmes in such fields as the rights of minorities and the maintenance of ethnic, cultural and religious identity, as well as activities involving the establishment of democracy in the post-communist countries and a regional dialogue on tolerance. During the 1996-1997 biennium, thanks to financial support from UNESCO under the Participation Programme, it carried out the "Eurodialogue" project, which is a magazine published on the Internet involving an interactive dialogue between important political figures in the region. In 1998, as part of the PROCEED programme, a contract for the sum of \$10,000 was drawn up with a view to the publication of an issue of the magazine and the organization of promotional activities.

Cooperation with this expanding organization should be encouraged. It could, through its network, contribute to the UNESCO programme in the region in the field of tolerance and intercultural dialogue. Its present structure is essentially that of a network, and as such it is recommended that the existing fruitful working links be made official in the operational relationship.

Financial relations (1996-1999):

\$6,000 for the publication and translation of a work by the Institute in Lublin on the subject of minorities;

\$30,000 under the Participation Programme for a feasibility study on the renovation of the Institute's headquarters;

\$10,000 for a preliminary study on the construction of a conference centre;

\$12,000 for a brochure entitled "Crossroads for Dialogue";

\$35,000 for the production of an encyclopedia on East-Central Europe (cultural pluralism);

\$10,000 for the Federation of East-Central European Institutes (draft resolution of the 29th session of the General Conference);

\$50,000 for the Federation of East-Central European Institutes;

\$40,000 for the “Eurodialogue” project.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Admission to OPERATIONAL RELATIONS.

WORLD COUNCIL OF COMPARATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETIES

Acronym: WCCES.

Founded: 1970.

AIMS: To develop education so as to promote international understanding, peace, intercultural cooperation, mutual respect between all peoples and the observance of human rights. To improve education systems so as to achieve more effective implementation of the right to education for all. To promote the contribution of comparative education to the study of major world problems by encouraging cooperation by specialists from all over the world.

Fields of activity: Education; peace; human rights.

(1) Geographical representativeness:

Headquarters: Ottawa (Ontario), Canada.

Membership: The organization is made up of societies and groups of educationists specializing in comparative education. It has members in the following countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Governing body: Consisting of seven persons (including the outgoing Chairperson), who are nationals of five countries: Canada, Germany, Republic of Korea, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

(2) Democratic legitimacy: (a) The general policy is decided by the Executive Committee which brings together once a year the representatives of the member societies and groups, the other categories of members and the co-opted consultant members. A General Assembly (consultative) is held every three years on the occasion of each international congress. Voting members: the representatives of the national societies that are members and have paid their contributions. Non-voting: those members of the Bureau without the right to vote, observers from non-member societies, representatives of international organizations authorized to participate in the work of the Executive Committee. (b) Elected governing body: the Bureau, elected for a period of three years, consists of a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons, as well as a secretary-general, a treasurer and one member. The Bureau is responsible for administrative matters and for the implementation of the decisions taken by the Executive Committee. (c) Representation arrangements with different countries: no specific mention.

Funding: The organization's resources come from members' contributions, subventions, fund-raising activities and the sale of publications.

(3) Activities:

It was founded following the first World Congress of Comparative Education, held in 1970 in Ottawa, through the amalgamation of four specialized organizations (Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), Comparative Education Society in Europe (CESE),

Japan Comparative Education Society (JCES), Korean Comparative Education Society (KCES)).

Main activities: The periodic organization of international congresses of comparative education (every three years); a search for new partners specializing in this field; the dissemination of information on the advances in comparative education; and the publication of a directory of specialized institutions in this field.

Cooperation with UNESCO: This specialized organization was admitted to former category C in 1972 and to former category B in 1990. In recent years, it has had continuing relations with UNESCO, in particular through the IBE. It has made a valuable contribution within the framework of the UNESCO programme with regard to national policies for educational research and their links with decision-makers. Its representatives have also regularly participated in the collective consultation arrangements within the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee. At the time of its admission in 1990 to former category B its geographical extension was thought to be rather narrow, which was due to the fact that its special field of activity was not sufficiently developed in some countries. However, it is worth noting that there has been a slight increase in its geographical coverage in the course of recent years. Placed on an informal basis at the 156th session of the Executive Board on account of a lack of information, relations with this NGO are nevertheless ongoing. Recent contacts with its leaders have confirmed its wish to pursue and develop cooperation with UNESCO and to ensure that the communication shortcomings that led to the present situation are not repeated. Consequently, it is recommended that relations be re-established.

Financial relations: None during the period under review.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Admission to OPERATIONAL RELATIONS.

(B) Foundations and similar institutions (1991 Directives)

EUROPEAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1954.

AIMS: To promote cultural cooperation in Europe by addressing major European issues through their cultural dimension, with a focus on the educational and informative aspects of culture.

Fields of activity: Culture, cultural pluralism, media, education, democracy and social integration.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Membership: There is no membership.

Governing bodies: The nationalities of the members of the Executive Committee as of 31 December 1997 are President (NEL), 2 Vice-Presidents (IRL and NEL), Treasurer (NEL) and the other members (BEL, GER, FRA, HUN, ISL, ITA, NET, POL). The other members of the Board of Governors are AUS, CZE, CYP, 4 EST, FIN, FRA, 2 GER, GRE, ITA, LIC, 3 NET, POL, 2 SWE, UK.

(2) **Structure and decision-making:** ECF is governed by a European Board of Governors chaired by HRH Princess Margriet of the Netherlands, which meets at least once a year. These members are chosen from different regions of Europe according to the diverse tendencies and orientations existing in the intellectual, confessional, philosophical and professional fields. Management responsibility rests with the Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Governors.

Funding: Financial statement audited for 1997 was submitted. Its core income is received from the Dutch General Lottery and National Sport Totaliser. Other income-generating activities include service contracts and income from financial assets.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: ECF supports external projects through its grants programmes and develops and manages its own in-house programmes and cooperates closely on other projects with European partners. It does this within set priority areas, which apply to both its operating and grant-giving functions. The priority areas are currently: Central and Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean Region and Cultural Pluralism: Policies and Practices. ECF also plays a central role in a European network of independent associated institutes and centres for research and study in fields such as education, the media and the environment, and carries out service operations under contract, notably for the Commission of the European Union.

Cooperation with UNESCO: ECF contributed in 1993 and 1994 to the conception and design of the "UNESCO Aschberg Bursaries for Artists" programme managed by UNESCO's International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC). In particular, ECF participated very

constructively in a June 1993 round table convened with a view to designing a programme of bursaries for artists. IFPC was invited to take part in the work of ECF's working group on intercultural cooperation in 1993-1994 and has received an open invitation to contribute to ECF's activities in favour of artists and artistic exchanges. ECF was also consulted regularly during the final 12 months of the work of the World Commission on Culture and Development (August 1994-August 1995) and contributed data, opinions and proposals to the Commission. ECF was invited to organize one of the Agora sessions at the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 30 March-2 April 1998).

Financial relations: The Foundation contributed US \$3,500 to the UNESCO-Aschberg Bursaries for Artists programme in 1996.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION CENTRE

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1996 under Belgian law. EFC was set up in 1989 as a programme of the European Cooperation Fund (Brussels).

AIMS: To promote and develop foundations and corporate citizenship in Europe.

Fields of activity: Culture, cultural development, cultural diversity, lifelong learning, social inclusion and community development.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.

Membership: EFC has the following categories of membership: Funding Member, Member, Guest, Associate and Subscriber. The members are not individuals, but foundations, trusts, and corporate community investment programmes. EFC has two offices (BEL and POL).

Governing bodies: Membership of the Managing Committee consists of a Chair, two Vice-Chairs a Treasurer and four members. The nationalities of the members as at 1 January 1998 are POR, FRA, BEL, NET, UK, DEN, GER, SPA, POL. In addition to them, the members of the Governing Council are: LIT, TUR, FRA, 2 GER, 2 SWE, POR, GRE, SLO, 2 ITA, FIN, 2 USA, SPA, 2 UK, 1 BUL, 2 NET, BEL. The decision of the General Assembly to appoint new members of the Governing Council must take into consideration the need to ensure a balance of geographical factors, and of the different types of independent founder.

(2) **Structure and decision-making:** Ultimate authority vests in the EFC General Assembly of Members, with governance entrusted to an elected Governing Council of Foundations. The General Assembly is composed of all the members of EFC. It meets at least once a year during the EFC Annual General Conference. The General Assembly has the exclusive authority to amend the statutes of EFC, to approve the budget and accounts, to appoint and remove members of the Governing Council and to dissolve and liquidate EFC. The Governing Council is composed of up to 30 members of EFC. It has the broadest power of administration and management of EFC, subject to the powers reserved to the General Assembly. Members of the Governing Council may be appointed by a simple majority vote of the General Assembly. The Governing Council meets at least once a year, and in practice every six months. Members of the Council are appointed for a period of three years. Since the beginning of 1998, a third of the members of the Council may be renewed each year. The Governing Council elects among its members a Management Committee of a maximum of seven members including the Chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen of the Council and the Treasurer. The Management Committee meets four to six times a year and reports to the Governing Council. Operational responsibility is entrusted to a Brussels-based Secretariat under the day-to-day supervision of the EFC Director.

Funding: Audited financial statement for 1996 and 1997 submitted. Thirty-four per cent of its income is from contributions; the rest from projects and miscellaneous income.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: EFC is a networking service centre assisting in the representation of its members: foundations, trusts, and corporate community investment programmes. EFC encourages their development by acting as a clearing house for initiatives and projects, underpins concerted action by providing a communication system based on local, regional and national networks, and monitors European public policy and initiatives of other supranational European and international intergovernmental organizations. EFC provides a range of benefits and services to almost 160 independent funders in Europe and to more than 7,000 associates linked through networking centres and national-level funding information centres that exist across western, northern, southern and central/eastern Europe.

Cooperation with UNESCO: EFC's cooperation with UNESCO dates back to 1991 when the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) established mutual relations with EFC. Since then, culture has been the principal area of cooperation with UNESCO, notably through close links with the Division of Culture and Development and dissemination of publications, e.g. Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, *Our Creative Diversity*, 1995. The Culture Sector commented "the EFC has helped promote the report of the World Cultural Commission for Development and did so most actively, by distributing copies to selected members, and by giving UNESCO a space to present the report as well as follow up activities at every Annual General Meeting since 1994". Such cooperation led in 1998 to the organization by EFC members of a Foundation Forum to discuss the need for research support on the national and international level to the development of policy initiative. This Forum was held within the framework of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (March-April 1998, Stockholm, Sweden). UNESCO is invited to all the meetings of EFC, in particular the Annual General Meeting, and to take part in all culture-related activities, in particular the Orpheus programme. EFC wishes to focus not only on culture but also on lifelong learning, as well as social inclusion and community development. In both fields, EFC wishes to contribute to UNESCO by providing detailed information and input where required on the role and specific support that independent funders can provide.

Financial relations: EFC has had no financial relation with UNESCO.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

FONDATION BMW-FRANCE

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1985.

AIMS: The aim of the *Fondation BMW-France* is to encourage cultural, educational, humanitarian and social activities having links with industry. For the past decade, it has sought to bring together creative workers, artists, students and researchers and has initiated activities to create and strengthen the links between them so as to lead to a better understanding of our changing world. It acts as a channel for dialogue and permanent exchanges of research findings and new ideas. It is concerned with young people and seeks to help them to become integrated into social and economic life.

Fields of activity: Culture, art, social sciences, humanitarian action.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France.

Membership: France.

Governing body: Council consisting of two founding members, both of French nationality.

(2) **Structure and decision-making:** A programme is prepared each year. An annual meeting of the directors establishes the budgetary framework for each operation. Evaluations are carried out regularly during the year. The programmes are generally planned for a period of three or five years. Placed under the aegis of the *Fondation de France*, the foundation conforms to its ethical and administrative rules.

Funding: According to the financial statements supplied, the funds come from personal donations and bequests.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: The *Fondation* operates exclusively within France. In the pursuit of its objectives the organization has concentrated its policy within five programmes extending over several years. The annual architectural competition: established in 1986 and organized in conjunction with the Directorate of Architecture and the Heritage of France. All the schools participate and over 2,000 students enter the competition each year. The winners receive the sum of FF 150,000. The sign of the times: established in 1989, this programme offers students the opportunity to reflect on modernity on the basis of creative works or events chosen by a panel of world-famous experts. Initiatives: this programme consists of a competition which seeks to help students to develop new activities in the cultural, economic, environmental, scientific, humanitarian and social fields. A million kilometres: a fund to provide a hundred wheelchairs per year for physically handicapped young people so as to enable them to set up amateur basketball teams. Sponsorship of the arts: the foundation has always carried out major activities in this field. Thus, since 1985 it has presented an exhibition on "Art, style and the car" at the Museum of Modern Art in Paris. It has assisted regional museums since 1996 with the organization and promotion of art exhibitions.

Cooperation with UNESCO: Since the establishment of relations and well before that date, the *Fondation BMW-France* has worked with UNESCO on several occasions. In 1990, it collaborated on the promotion and development of the “Silk Roads” programme and, in particular, on the production and financing of a multi-screen audiovisual documentary on the “Paris-Astrakhan” motor rally and the organization of a reception on behalf of the “sign of the times” programme. In 1991, UNESCO lent its support to the third architectural competition organized by the foundation on the subject “The design for a developing country of an inexpensive multi-purpose indoor sports arena, using local labour and materials”. Since 1992 UNESCO has been a participant on the jury of the “Initiatives” competitions.

This foundation carries out many programmes and projects of an educational and humanitarian nature. It regularly associates UNESCO with its activities and is involved in the programmes to help young disabled persons and to carry out restoration of the heritage. In view of its capacity for action and the resources at its disposal, it could contribute to the implementation of several projects in UNESCO’s priority fields of action. However, the evaluation has shown that the scope of the foundation’s activities does not fully meet the requirements of the Directives, particularly those of Article I(d) with regard to international coverage. In addition, the level of specific cooperation is very limited. Consequently, it is recommended that cooperation with UNESCO be pursued outside the framework of these Directives and in accordance with the various regulations recently adopted by the governing bodies of UNESCO with regard to relations with external funding sources.

Financial relations: The documents at our disposal for this biennium provide no details on financial cooperation with this foundation.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Non-renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS under the Directives. Continuation of cooperation in other forms.

FONDATION ROI BAUDOIN

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1976.

AIMS: Poverty alleviation, social integration, youth training, improvement of living conditions, preservation of the architectural heritage and establishment of closer links between the national communities. It also seeks long-term solutions to the problems of Belgian society: the economic future, scientific research, demography.

Fields of activity: Education, social sciences, environment, cultural heritage.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium.

Membership: Belgium.

Governing body: The *Fondation Roi Baudouin* is managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of a minimum of 10 members and a maximum of 22 members, two of whom are designated by the King. The trustees, except for the members designated by the King, and the executive director, are appointed for a term of four years. They may be re-elected only once.

(2) **Structure and decision-making:** The Executive Committee consists of a minimum of eight members and a maximum of 10 members: the chairperson and the vice-chairperson, one of the two members designated by the King, the executive director and four to six members designated by the Board of Trustees from among their members. The Executive Committee studies those matters that need to be submitted to the Board and it takes the necessary measures to execute and administer the instructions of the Board, as well as urgent administrative measures. The Executive Committee, chaired by the President of the Board of Trustees, can only deliberate if at least half of its members are present, including the member designated by the King. The Board of Trustees appoints a secretary-general who is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Foundation and who also acts as treasurer.

Funding: Donations and bequests from private individuals and public or private subsidies.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: The Foundation supports all initiatives designed to improve the living conditions of the people of Belgium, taking into account economic, social, scientific and cultural factors at both the national and international levels. It operates through consultation, by promoting studies, research and other scientific activities, by giving prizes, awards and subsidies and by administering movable and immovable properties of public interest likely to be of cultural, natural, architectural or historic importance with a view to ensuring their preservation or conservation.

Cooperation with UNESCO: The Foundation regularly consults UNESCO with a view to designating the winner of the King Baudouin Prize for development which is awarded every two years by the Board of Trustees. In addition, the Foundation regularly sends the Director-General copies of its publications and of its annual reports.

Financial relations: None during the period in question.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

HAMDARD FOUNDATION PAKISTAN

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 23 October 1969.

AIMS: To execute any trusts, endowments and charities for any purpose which may be deemed charitable, philanthropic and beneficial to mankind for the benefit, advancement, well-being and welfare of the citizens of Pakistan.

Fields of activity: scientific, technical and medical education.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Karachi, Pakistan.

Membership: There is no membership.

Governing bodies: The current officers are all Pakistani.

(2) Structure and decision-making: The management and control of the affairs of the Foundation is entrusted to the Executive Board. They meet twice in a calendar year or when necessary. The election of the members of the Executive Board is made at the General Body's meeting.

Funding: Financial statement has not been submitted.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: The Foundation has established Hamdard Public School for primary and secondary education, Hamdard College of Science and Commerce for College Education and Hamdard University for Higher Education through the Hamdard Education Society of Pakistan - a constituent organization of the Hamdard Foundation Pakistan. The Foundation organizes or financially supports conferences and seminars on education, science and culture, such as the 5th International Symposium on Natural Product Chemistry, the Pakistan Philosophical Conference, the International Symposium on Trace Elements and Disease, In Search of Peace, the 2nd International Symposium on Advanced Material, Recent Advances in Medical Sciences, etc.

Cooperation with UNESCO: The late President of the Foundation was an active member of the Administrative Council of the UNESCO International Fund for the Promotion of Culture from 1982 to 1990 and contributed US \$10,000 to IFPC in 1990. The Foundation was also responsible for publishing and distribution of the Urdu edition of the UNESCO *Courier* from 1977 to 1990. However, for the last six years, the Foundation has not substantively cooperated with UNESCO. Hamdard Public School is affiliated with the UNESCO Associated Schools Project. The Foundation has indicated its wish to revitalize this cooperation, notably in the field of education. Renewal of the official relationship could be envisaged in the future in the light of concrete developments in this direction.

Financial relations: For the last six years, the Foundation has had no financial relation with UNESCO.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Non-renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1972.

AIMS: To contribute to the strengthening of capacity in developing countries to conduct relevant and high quality research on the management, use, and conservation of biological resources and the environment in which these resources occur and on which they depend.

Fields of activity: Aquatic resources, animal production, crop science, forestry/agroforestry, food science, natural products.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Stockholm, Sweden.

Membership: Membership is open to national, regional and international organizations and institutions, such as national academies of sciences and national research councils, with a mandate related to IFS work or otherwise supporting or dedicated to the advancement of science in developing countries. IFS has currently 101 scientific academies and research councils in 79 countries, of which three quarters are in developing countries and one quarter in industrial countries. The members do not have voting rights.

Governing bodies: The nationalities of the members of the Board of Trustees for 1997-1998 are: PRC, ETH (AFR), DEN, FRA, 2 SWE, SWI (EUR), PHI, IND (APA), BRA, URU (LAC).

(2) **Structure and decision-making:** The Board of Trustees composed of a minimum of 11 members is the governing body of the Foundation; it determines the policies and fulfils the corporate responsibilities of the Foundation. All Trustees are appointed by the Board upon recommendation of the Nominations and Membership Committee. The Executive Committee of the Board has five members. They serve for a period of two years and are re-eligible. IFS has another two Standing Committees, i.e., the Scientific and Grants Committee and the Nominations and Membership Committee. IFS convenes every three years an IFS Assembly, which provides a platform for member organizations and other partners of the Foundation to meet on an international basis, to interact and to give advice to the Foundation on scientific policy and organizational matters. Member organizations do not have voting rights in the Assembly.

Funding: A very detailed audited financial statement for 1997 was submitted. Eighty per cent of IFS's funding was provided by governmental agencies in 11 countries, namely: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, and 15 per cent by research councils.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: IFS identifies, through competitive grants and a careful selection process, young promising scientists with a potential for becoming future lead scientists and science leaders, and supports them in their early careers to enable them to become established and

recognized, nationally and internationally, and continues, once their official association as IFS grantees is completed, support for these scientists, whenever feasible and relevant.

Cooperation with UNESCO: IFS regularly invites UNESCO representatives to attend the IFS General Assembly. UNESCO was represented at the 8th General Assembly held in Rio de Janeiro in September 1997 in conjunction with the 6th General Conference of the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS). This representation was prompted by the need to develop partnerships in preparation for the World Conference on Science. IFS has been invited to take part in the research training programme of the Organization. In this framework a joint IFS/UNESCO International Multidisciplinary Training Programme for Young Researchers supported 12 persons with travel and accommodation to training courses, workshops, and laboratories related to specialized networks in basic sciences in Africa, Asia and Latin America from 1992 to 1995. Of the 12 beneficiaries of the programme one each came from Peru, Botswana, Philippines and Sri Lanka, two from Kenya, and three came from United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Financial relations: UNESCO has contributed US \$7,500 to the above joint programme.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, INC.

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1929.

AIMS: To disseminate factual information about world population growth, the socio-economic situation of high-population countries and the status of women with regard to health and reproduction.

Fields of activity: Demography, social sciences, basic education, statistics.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Washington, D.C., United States.

Membership: There is no membership.

Governing bodies: Executive Committee and Board of Trustees, composed exclusively of United States nationals.

(2) Structure and decision-making: The governing bodies of the foundation are the President, the Board of Trustees and its Executive Committee.

Funding: Private gifts and grants from specialized agencies.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: Gathering of demographic information and maintenance of a database which is accessible worldwide. Publications, workshops in the United States and other countries, information programmes and exchanges with several hundred international organizations and NGOs worldwide.

Cooperation with UNESCO: This statistical organization, which was admitted to official relations in 1993, maintains regular exchanges with various UNESCO Regional Offices for the purpose of gathering information. It helps to disseminate UNESCO education statistics, draws on UNESCO publications, and maintains contact with programme specialists in order to update its database. It is very active in the dissemination of education data, particularly in the field of women's education. It also cooperates with UNFPA, the United Nations Statistical Division, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF and the Council of Europe.

Financial relations: There has been no financial cooperation during the period under consideration.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

UNESCO CENTRE OF CATALONIA

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 1984 (incorporated in 1997 under the Spanish law).

AIMS: To publicize the ideals, documents and activities of UNESCO in the Catalan culture and to bring to UNESCO the Catalan cultural community's collaboration in education, science, culture and communication.

Fields of activity: Culture of peace, human rights, religions, UNESCO LINGUAPAX.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Barcelona, Spain.

Membership: The members of the Centre are seven foundations located in Catalonia, Spain.

Governing bodies: Executive Board and General Assembly. The members of the Executive Board are representatives of its member foundations. The Board members are currently all Spanish.

(2) **Structure and decision-making:** The highest decision-making body of the Centre is the General Assembly made up of three representatives of each of its members, of which one representative per member has one vote. They meet once a year to discuss the programme and budget. The Executive Board of the Centre is also composed of one representative of each member and meets once a month to coordinate the main guidelines and control the execution of the programme.

Funding: A financial statement for 1997 has been submitted. It is not audited. The funding comes from three main sources: annual membership fees of the constituent members of the Centre, contributions from the Catalan Government and UNESCO support from the EU and various private institutions.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: Please see below.

Cooperation with UNESCO: The Centre gives technical support to UNESCO in activities of mutual interest.

(1) From 1990 to 1995, the Centre coordinated the Spanish-UNESCO Associated Schools Project (ASP), a network composed of 125 schools, and ensured the publication of the ASP quarterly Bulletin in Spanish, as well as Basque, Catalan and Galician. Since 1995, the Centre has coordinated the Catalan ASP network of 43 schools. The Centre also maintains constructive relations with the new Spanish-ASP coordinator and provided logistic support in June 1996 for the organization of the 9th meeting of ASP of the Spanish State in Barcelona.

(2) The Centre is a member of the Catalan Federation of UNESCO Associations and Clubs, (not a member of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations (WFUCA)). The Centre offers its premises to the Federation and the Director of the Centre was President of the

Federation from 1988 to 1996, when he was made Honorary President. The Centre gives special support to the Federation, in particular regarding technical facilities, logistic support and human resources for large-scale projects such as the International Seminar on Tolerance (1995), the International Seminar for the Eradication of Poverty (1996), the 2nd Costa Brava International Symposium - A future strategy for sustainable tourism (1996), the establishment of the Palestinian Youth Cultural Centre and city-twinning projects between Manresa and Bambylor (Senegal).

(3) The Centre gives technical support to the Catalan network of UNESCO associated libraries.

(4) The Centre facilitated contacts between the Catalan Government, universities and UNESCO in order to help in the creation of UNESCO University Chairs in Peace and Human Rights.

(5) In 1996, UNESCO and the Centre concluded a collaborative agreement regarding the UNESCO LINGUAPAX project. The Centre has contributed to the organization of six meetings, seminars and workshops between 1994 and 1997, which were all attended by representatives of UNESCO. The Centre has prepared a Report on the World's Languages, and helped to create the LINGUAPAX University Network, made up of 20 universities.

(6) The Centre and UNESCO co-organized expert meetings on the Contribution of Religions to the Culture of Peace in 1993 and 1995, and acted as a focal point for the circulation of the Declaration on the Role of Religion in the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and for collecting signatures.

(7) At the request of UNESCO, the Centre organized a Symposium on the Fundamental Problems of Sudan in 1995. The Director of the Centre joined the advisory board of the UNESCO publication "Peace and Conflict Issues".

(8) The Centre took part in the UNESCO Conference on New Security Concepts (El Salvador, 1996) and addressed the first Ibero-American Conference on Peace and Conflict Handling (Colombia, 1996).

(9) At the request of UNESCO, one of the Centre's staff worked at the UNESCO Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He assisted the head of the Office in UNESCO's activities and especially in educational matters. He helped draw up a global project for the reconstruction of the education system, from primary to university level.

(10) The Centre helped the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES, UNESCO-Bucharest) to organize the International Conference on Cooperation and Support to Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996, Barcelona).

(11) The Centre provided technical support to the UNESCO Centre of Bratislava and the Slovak National Commission for UNESCO in the training of promoters of UNESCO Associations in Slovakia (1995). In collaboration with the UNESCO Centre of Bratislava and with the financial support from UNESCO, the Centre organized the first Training Course for Promoters of UNESCO Associations in Central and Eastern Europe (1996).

(12) With the support of the UNESCO Secretariat in 1994, the Centre organized the "First Mediterranean Youth Encounters". Since then, the Centre has acted as a focal point for Mediterranean Youth activities in UNESCO's fields of competence within the framework of

UNESCO's Mediterranean Programme. With logistic and financial support from the Secretariat, the Centre organized three training courses in 1995, 1996 and 1997, for Promoters of UNESCO Associations in the Mediterranean.

(13) The Centre runs an Information and Documentation Centre, which specializes in UNESCO publications as well as those of the United Nations.

(14) The Centre is cooperating with UNESCO for the Barcelona 2004 - Universal Forum of Cultures.

(15) The Centre has translated many UNESCO/United Nations publications into Catalan. In collaboration with the UNESCO Unit *Sources*, the Centre has published the Spanish version since 1991, and the Catalan version between 1992 and 1995.

The Centre's cooperation with UNESCO is extensive, fruitful and appreciated. While it would be more appropriate in the longer term for the relations (both cooperative and institutional) to be accommodated through the WFUCA network, it is recommended that the official relationship be renewed under the 1991 Directives as a "similar institution" pending the internal review by WFUCA of its membership representational arrangements.

Financial relations: For the last six years, the Centre has concluded many contracts with UNESCO as provided in a separate sheet.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

The UNESCO Centre of Catalonia - Financial relations with UNESCO

Contribution from UNESCO

First Expert Seminar on the Contribution by Religions to a Culture of Peace	Barcelona	1993	\$4,000	Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace, SHS
Publication of Environmental Education Dossiers "All of us" in Catalan (13,000)/Spanish (6,000)/French (5,000)/English (12,000)	-----	1993-1994	\$20,000	Bureau for Coordination of Environmental Programme, SC
Second Expert Seminar on the Contribution by Religions to a Culture of Peace	Barcelona	1994	\$46,000	Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace, SHS
Publication of the Spanish translation of the International Social Sciences Journal "Revista Internacional de Ciencias Sociales"	-----	1994-1995	\$20,000	Division of Social Science, Research and Policy, SHS
Translation and publication of the Spanish version of "the Seville Statement on Violence"	-----	1994	\$4,000	Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace, SHS
LINGUAPAX meeting travel costs	Melbourne, Australia	1995	\$50,000	Division for Languages, ED
Symposium on the Fundamental Problems of the Sudan	Barcelona	1995	\$41,346	Culture of Peace Programme
First Training Course for Promoters of UNESCO Associations: the Mediterranean and Black Sea Areas	Barcelona/ Paris	1995	N.A.	Division of Youth and Sports Activities, SHS
International Expert Meeting on the Establishment of a Mediterranean and Black Sea Network Against Intolerance, Discrimination and Violence	Barcelona	1996	\$15,000	Peace and Tolerance Unit, Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace, SHS
Training Course for Promoters of UNESCO Associations: the Mediterranean and Black Sea Areas	Barcelona	1995	N.A.	Division of Relations with National Commissions, BRX (Unit of Relations with Associations, Centres and Clubs)

Training Course for Promoters of UNESCO Associations: the Mediterranean and Black Sea Areas	Manresa	1997	\$6,000	Division of Relations with National Commissions, BRX (Unit of Relations with Associations, Centres and Clubs)
Training Course for Promoters of UNESCO Associations: the Mediterranean and Black Sea Areas	Manresa	1998	\$8,000	Culture of Peace Programme
UNESCO Seminar on Universal Ethics	Sitges, Spain	1998	\$20,000	Division of Philosophy and Ethics, DRG
Meeting on the Right to Self-Determination as a Contribution to Conflict Prevention	Barcelona	1998	\$30,000	Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace, SHS

WORLD FOUNDATION FOR AIDS RESEARCH AND PREVENTION

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 26 January 1993.

AIMS: Established following the Venice appeal launched by the Director-General of UNESCO in 1991, the Foundation seeks to mobilize international public opinion in order to strengthen AIDS research and prevention; to mobilize a wide range of private initiatives and to forge new partnerships and forms of cooperation, particularly in the field of research and prevention with a view to relaying, supplementing and extending the actions of public authorities in the fight against AIDS.

Fields of activity: Scientific research, prevention, medical and biological science, education.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: Fribourg, Switzerland.

Governing bodies: Foundation Council, composed of five members, four of whom are French.

(2) Structure and decision-making: The Foundation Council is the administrative body of the Foundation. It is composed of two founding members and members appointed by the founding President, in consultation with the founding members. It includes one member of Swiss nationality, who is resident in Switzerland. It meets at least once a year and takes whatever decisions may be necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Foundation. The term of the founding members is indeterminate; the other members have renewable terms of two years, subject to the decision of the Foundation Council. The Council appoints a Treasurer and a Secretary from among its members.

Funding: Funding comes from bequests and gifts (governments, private organizations, individuals).

(3) Activities:

Main activities: Research and prevention, exchanges with other laboratories and research centres and with universities. In addition to the establishment of centres, the Foundation encourages openness to new forms of interdisciplinary cooperation on AIDS, and regularly organizes scientific exchange and information meetings. Since 1993, the Foundation has encouraged the establishment of centres in more than eight countries worldwide: (Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Panama, South Africa, Thailand and the United States).

Training for researchers: Organization of seminars for researchers working on AIDS (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, France and Italy).

Prevention: Organization of a theatre competition in collaboration with the French Ministry of Agriculture since 1994; dissemination of prevention brochures; participation in a number of prevention operations, with the involvement of Prof. Luc Montagnier, in approximately 50 countries.

AIDS vaccine research projects: The Foundation coordinates a working group for this purpose under the UNESCO programme “Man against Virus”.

It should be noted that the Foundation raises its own funds for its activities. UNESCO lends its support and prestige to these operations.

Cooperation with UNESCO: With a view to strengthening prevention, the Foundation is endeavouring, together with UNESCO, to develop prevention policies which are better adapted to the sociocultural context of each country. Two pilot projects, in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University in the United States, the University of Makerere in Kampala and the University of Addis Ababa, are being carried out. These projects are aimed at children and adolescents between 5 and 15 years old, the age group least affected by AIDS. During the past six years, the Foundation has undertaken numerous joint activities with UNESCO. It functions as an operational agent of the policies and directives adopted by UNESCO’s General Conference and Executive Board, particularly in the fields of research (29 C/5, para. 02011) and AIDS prevention. It intends to cooperate with UNESCO in future in other fields of research, which will be expanded to include emergent diseases. In the light of the foregoing, its operational cooperation appears to be effective.

Financial relations: Since 1993, the Foundation has funded an estimated total US \$12 million worth of activities relating to the joint priorities of the two organizations. In 1995-1996, it received a contribution of 250 million CFA francs (150 million in 1995 and 100 million in 1996) from the Government of Côte d’Ivoire for the establishment of a research centre. A special account was opened with UNESCO for a budget of \$1.2 million for the implementation of and follow-up to four main projects:

- establishment of an integrated bioclinical research centre in Abidjan;
- establishment of an international AIDS laboratory in the Spallanzani Institute, Rome, Italy;
- establishment of a regional centre on AIDS in Latin America in Buenos Aires, Argentina;
- establishment of a regional centre for Africa in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The activities and projects of the Foundation are set out in a report submitted for the purpose of this evaluation. The Foundation has been allocated premises at UNESCO Headquarters for which the annual rental value in 1999 is FF 147,472.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

Year of admission: 1993.

Founded: 15 March 1965 (under the name “International Fund for Monuments”).

AIMS: To safeguard the heritage of humankind by encouraging the conservation and preservation of culturally and historically significant works of art and architecture worldwide.

Fields of activity: Conservation of cultural heritage.

(1) Geographical outreach:

Headquarters: New York, United States.

Membership: There is no membership. However, WMF has affiliates in France, United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which are autonomous, self-governing entities operating with the consent of WMF, following guidelines set by the Board of Trustees. WMF has offices in Venice, Paris and London.

Governing bodies: The members of the Board of Trustees are all United States citizens.

(2) Structure and decision-making: The Board of Trustees is the decision-making body of WMF; meetings are held three times a year; between meetings decisions are made by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and ad-hoc committees. The President is the Chief Executive. Trustees serve renewable terms of three years, and are elected on a rotating basis.

Funding: The financial statement for the fiscal year 1997 was submitted. 82 per cent of total income comes from contributions from individual donors, trustees and trustee foundations and corporations. The rest comes from special events and investment income, etc.

(3) Activities:

Main activities: WMF works with public and private-sector partners to provide financial and technical support for project planning and management and sponsors an ongoing programme for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide with affiliates in Europe. WMF promotes the use of monuments and sites as focal points for responsible development programmes, which guarantee the preservation of the sites and their productive community role. WMF is currently involved with 62 projects in 46 countries. The World Monuments Watch, a global programme launched in 1995 on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the World Monuments Fund, aims to enhance the organization’s unique capacity to identify imperiled cultural heritage sites and leverage financial and technical support for their preservation. WMF activities comprise documentation, field research, training, strategic planning, technical survey, fund-raising, and advocacy to encourage private-sector participation in international conservation projects.

Cooperation with UNESCO: WMF has worked actively with the UNESCO Office in Venice as well as the World Heritage Centre. Its relations with the World Heritage Centre have strengthened since 1997. UNESCO staff members from the World Heritage Centre participated in the World Monuments Watch Selection Panel in 1997 with expertise on

cultural landscapes. The Director and other staff members of the Centre participated in the World Monuments Watch Selection Panel in 1999.

The programme of the World Monuments Fund has resulted in a number of small-scale restoration projects for sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and on tentative lists from States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. The Operations Unit of DRG made a contract with WMF to launch a safeguarding campaign for Tyr (Lebanon) in 1997.

WMF has included 60 UNESCO World Heritage Sites on the World Monuments Watch List of 100 Most Endangered Sites in the 1996 and 1998 cycles, and of those sites 22 have received financial support through the World Monuments Watch programme. WMF encourages and receives nominations to the World Monuments Watch programme from UNESCO.

WMF wishes to work with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre through supporting projects at world heritage sites, and through occasional collaboration with the Cultural Heritage division of UNESCO on other activities.

Financial relations: WMF granted financial assistance (US \$25,000) to launch a safeguarding campaign for Tyr (Lebanon) in 1997.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Renewal of OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

ANNEX III

**INFORMATION CONCERNING FINANCIAL COOPERATION WITH
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS AND OTHER
CONTRACTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE REGULAR PROGRAMME AND
CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME**

1996-1997

	Implementation of framework agreements	Other agreements concluded under the regular programme	Contributions under the Participation Programme
	US \$	US \$	US \$
Sector			
Education	76,000	133,947	933,500
Natural sciences	921,000	1,045,853	60,000
Social and human sciences	1,067,000	684,938	616,300
Culture	750,536	105,859	1,234,900
Communication, information and informatics	202,500	344,900	90,000
Transdisciplinary projects and activities			
Environment and population education and information for development			16,500
Towards a culture of peace		46,467	5,000
Information and dissemination services			
Statistical programmes and services			35,000
Support for programme execution			
Bureau for External Relations		220,832	169,000
Total	3,017,036	2,582,796	3,160,200