

Hundred and sixty-first Session

161 EX/38
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Item 8.2 of the provisional agenda

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

SUMMARY

The Director-General submits this document to the Executive Board by virtue of the responsibilities assigned to the latter under the various provisions of 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 18.

INTRODUCTION

1. This document is divided into four parts. Part I contains recommendations on the renewal, for the period of the next Medium-Term Strategy 2002-2007, of the framework agreements concluded with certain non-governmental organizations for the period of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 and proposals for the renewal of statutory relations with these organizations. Part II deals with the classification of organizations whose statutory framework could not be determined under the 1995 Directives since their role, functioning and structure did not correspond to those of a non-governmental organization (NGO) under the terms of those Directives (cf. 151 EX/Decision 9.4 and document 151 EX/33). Part III contains proposals for the conclusion of cooperation agreements with two similar organizations, and Part IV contains recommendations and decisions relating to the classification and admission of NGOs and foundations to official relations.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE RENEWAL OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH CERTAIN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RENEWAL OF STATUTORY RELATIONS WITH THOSE ORGANIZATIONS

2. The 1995 Directives provide, in connection with the periodic review of relations (Section V), that the sexennial report submitted by the Executive Board to the General Conference shall indicate “the results of cooperation under framework agreements concluded with certain organizations, and make recommendations on the renewal of such framework agreements”.

3. For the period of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001, 12 non-governmental organizations benefited from these arrangements. Document 161 EX/INF.8 assembles the analytical reports submitted by the organizations concerned on the implementation of the framework agreements, as required in paragraph C.1.1(a) of the *Financial and Material Arrangements for Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations* pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 4.1, of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations, and the Secretariat's succinct evaluations and recommendations on their renewal.

4. As the sexennial period just ended is considered to be an experimental phase in the implementation of the 1995 Directives, it is proposed that the Executive Board combine the aforementioned exercise with the renewal of statutory relations with these organizations and spread the examination of these relations over two consecutive Board sessions, in accordance with the new working methods of the Committee on International Non-Governmental Organizations regarding requests for admission to and reclassification in formal relations. Updated individual fact sheets will be submitted to the Board at its 162nd session, complementing the substantial evaluation contained in document 161 EX/INF.8, to enable it to take its decision in a fully informed manner.

II. EXAMINATION OF RELATIONS WITH THE TEN ORGANIZATIONS PLACED IN ANOTHER INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK PURSUANT TO THE 1995 DIRECTIVES

5. The evaluation of UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations, which was conducted in the context of their reclassification following the adoption of the Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with non-governmental organizations by the General

Conference at its 28th session (1995), drew attention to the case of 10 organizations whose role, functioning and structure did not correspond to those of an NGO as defined in those Directives, some of which had indicated that they had felt uncomfortable with the type of definition that had been applied to them under the previous Directives.

6. In that connection, the Director-General submitted to the Executive Board at its 151st session proposals that would enable UNESCO, in a flexible manner and on a case-by-case basis, to establish relations with new partners or to pursue cooperation with organizations whose relations with UNESCO had previously been governed by other statutory provisions, particularly the former NGO Directives. Adopting 151 EX/Decision 9.4, the Executive Board, “aware that certain international organizations are neither intergovernmental nor non-governmental in character and desirous of ensuring that suitable and mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made to cooperate with them, therefore decides that: the Director-General may, under the general authority of the Executive Board, establish relations of cooperation with international organizations other than intergovernmental organizations established by agreement among governments of states, or organizations as defined under the Directives concerning UNESCO’s relations with non-governmental organizations” and that “the principles (...) set out in the aforementioned NGO Directives, apply to relations of cooperation with organizations of this type”.

7. The 10 organizations listed in **Annex I** were placed in a temporary framework pending classification as appropriate.

8. A consultation, to which five submitted substantial replies, was conducted with these organizations in order to finalize their classification at the end of the sexennial period just ended. Requests from two of these organizations are submitted to the Board for examination at its present session in Part III of document 161 EX/38. They are the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO) and the Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA), which have informed the Secretariat of internal restructuring carried out during the period 1996-2000, which would permit them to consider relations under the 1995 Directives.

9. The third organization that replied, the United Towns Organization (UTO), has informed the Secretariat that it would merge in the coming months with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA). They are the two biggest organizations of cities on this list and they maintain close cooperation with UNESCO. A cooperation agreement with the new body resulting from this merger will be submitted to the Board for approval at a forthcoming session.

10. As the fourth and fifth organizations, Assemblée des parlementaires de la francophonie (APF) and Union of African Towns (UAT), provided only statutory data in their replies, consideration of relations with them has been deferred to enable them to provide practical details of cooperation, which could lead to the signature of an official agreement.

11. The examination of the case of Third World Network of Scientific Organizations (TWNISO) has been deferred, at its request, on account of an internal restructuring, which will be finalized in 2002.

12. The World Association of the Major Metropolises (METROPOLIS), the Union of Luso-Afri-Americ-Asiatic Capital Cities (UCCLA) and the International Institute for Human Rights Studies (IIHRS) have not replied to the consultation and, except for occasional exchanges of correspondence, do not seem to have maintained continuous cooperation with UNESCO. The Executive Board could therefore decide to suspend official relations with these organizations

and possibly reconsider their cases as new admissions, in the light of the development of an adequate level of cooperation with the Organization.

III. CONCLUSION OF COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH TWO SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

13. Lastly, apart from the ten organizations mentioned above, two other similar organizations expressed the wish to establish official relations with UNESCO at the time of the revision of the statutory NGO framework in 1995. These two organizations, International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC) and the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC), are partners which are appreciated for their contributions and commitment to UNESCO's activities. Detailed individual fact sheets on them are contained in **Annex II** to this document.

14. On the basis of the aforementioned 151 EX/Decision 9.4, the Director-General is considering concluding **cooperation agreements** with these two organizations. The draft agreements, submitted at the same time to the governing bodies of IAEC and OWHC, are submitted to the Board for approval in **Annex III** to document 161 EX/38.

IV. CLASSIFICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS

15. At the current session, the Executive Board has before it a request for classification in **formal consultative relations** from the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO), whose classification under the 1995 Directives had been deferred on account of its structure, which did not correspond to the statutory framework in force and which, following an internal restructuring, can now be assimilated to a network within the meaning of Article 3.4 of Section I of the Directives. In accordance with its new working methods designed to spread over two consecutive sessions the examination of requests for admission to and reclassification in formal relations, the Executive Board's Committee on NGOs is invited to take note of this request at the present session. A detailed individual fact sheet containing the Director-General's recommendation is provided in **Annex IV** to this document.

16. In accordance with the 1995 Directives, the Executive Board is informed of decisions on admissions to **operational relations** taken by the Director-General in respect of the following three organizations: Forum of European Students (AEGEE), the Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA) and the Mediterranean Women's Forum (MWF). The corresponding individual fact sheets are in **Annex V**.

17. Lastly, in accordance with the *Directives concerning UNESCO's relations with foundations and similar institutions* adopted by the General Conference at its 26th session (1991), the Executive Board is to consider the admission of the organization "Friends of Waldorf Education – Rudolf Steiner Schools" as a foundation. The corresponding individual fact sheet is provided in **Annex VI** to this document.

Draft decision

18. After examining this document, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision worded as follows:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 161 EX/38,
2. Takes note of the information contained in paragraphs 2 to 17 of document 161 EX/38;
3. Takes note of the analytical reports submitted by the non-governmental organizations concerned on the implementation of framework agreements concluded for the period of the Medium-Term Strategy for 1996-2001 (28 C/4 Approved) and the recommendations on the renewal of those framework agreements for the period 2002-2007, as indicated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of document 161 EX/38;
4. Decides, on the basis of the information contained in the aforementioned document, to initiate the procedure for the renewal of statutory relations with these organizations and to continue examination thereof at its next session;
5. Approves the draft cooperation agreements with the International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC) and the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) contained in Annex III to document 161 EX/38 and invites the Director-General to sign them;
6. Takes note of the Director-General's recommendation concerning the reclassification in formal consultative relations of the International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO); and decides to continue the examination of this recommendation at its next session;
7. Takes note of the Director-General's decisions concerning the admission to operational relations of the Forum of European Students (AEGEE), the Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA) and the Mediterranean Women's Forum (MWF);
8. Takes note of the Director-General's decision concerning the admission as a foundation of the organization "Friends of Waldorf Education – Rudolf Steiner Schools";
9. Decides to suspend official relations with the World Association of the Major Metropolises (METROPOLIS), the Union of Luso-Afri-Americ-Asiatic Capital Cities (UCCLA) and the International Institute for Human Rights Studies (IIHRS).

ANNEXE I/ANNEX I

**ONG PLACEES DANS UN AUTRE CADRE EN APPLICATION
DES DIRECTIVES DE 1995
NGOs PLACED IN A FRAMEWORK OF RELATIONS TO BE DECIDED
IN APPLICATION OF THE 1995 DIRECTIVES**

Assemblée des parlementaires de la francophonie (APF)
Assemblée des parlementaires de la francophonie (APF)

Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA)
Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA)

Association mondiale des grandes métropoles (METROPOLIS)
World Association of the Major Metropolises (METROPOLIS)

Fédération mondiale des cités unies et villes jumelées (FMCU)
United Towns Organization (UTO)

Institut international d'études des droits de l'homme (IIEDH)
International Institute for Human Rights Studies (IIHRS)

Organisation du Baccalauréat international (OBI)
International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO)

Third World Network of Scientific Organizations (TWNSO)
Third World Network of Scientific Organizations (TWNSO)

Union des villes africaines (UVA)
Union of African Towns (UAT)

Union des villes capitales luso-africo-américano-asiatique (UCCLA)
Union of Luso-Afri-Americ-Asiatic Capital Cities (UCCLA)

Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux (UIVPL)
International Union of Local Authorities (IULA)

ANNEXE II/ANNEX II

FICHES INDIVIDUELLES
INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEETS

Association internationale des villes éducatrices (AIVE)
International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC)

Organisation des villes du patrimoine mondial (OVPM)
Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATING CITIES (IAEC)

Founded: 1990 (Charter adopted in 1994)

Headquarters: Barcelona, Spain

Aims: To promote non-formal education, lifelong learning, and the combat against poverty and exclusion in the urban environment; to reinforce ties among the different cities, promote bilateral, regional or thematic exchanges among associated cities, and encourage the creation of theoretical frameworks for the development of the concept of the educating city.

Geographical scope

The International Association of Educating Cities maintains close working relations with the Council of Europe and the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI). Two hundred municipalities in Europe and Latin America are members of IAEC.

Countries represented

Africa: 2

Asia and the Pacific: 2

Latin America and the Caribbean: 13

Arab States: 1

Europe: 13

Internal structure

Every two years the General Assembly brings together IAEC members represented by delegations from the associated cities. Each member city has the right to vote. The International Congress of educating cities is held at the same time.

The Executive Committee, composed of 11 persons (President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and seven members), is the governing body elected by the General Assembly. It implements the Assembly's decisions and guides the Association's activities.

The Association's resources derive essentially from the dues of its member cities and the support of their respective governments, official or private subsidies, gifts, legacies, and income from its assets.

Activities

The Association carries out a large variety of activities. It organizes city congresses and international and cultural forums the conclusions of which are reported to the associated cities. It has built up a large database, which constitutes a pool of experience providing access to a wide range of data on the associated cities. Thanks to an efficient computer network, this database is available to and can be consulted by all the member cities.

Every two years IAEC organizes an international congress on different themes, for example lifelong learning or multiculturalism. Between 1990 and 1996 these congresses were hosted by the cities of Barcelona (Spain), Göteborg (Sweden), Bologna (Italy) and Chicago (United States).

Cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies

Since the adoption of its Charter in 1994, the Association has been cooperating with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and UNESCO.

Cooperation with UNESCO and contribution to the realization of its objectives

The Association carries out many activities which share common ground with UNESCO's programmes and priorities, in particular in the fields of education for citizenship and the combat against poverty and exclusion in the urban environment. The Association has been developing cooperative relations with UNESCO since its very beginning. Its constitutional congress (Barcelona, 1996), which was supported technically and financially by UNESCO, led to the adoption of a Charter of Educating Cities, which was submitted to UNESCO's General Conference. IAEC cooperates in particular with the Cities and Human Habitat Unit of the Social and Human Sciences Sector, the head of which regularly attends IAEC congresses and has been a member of its technical and scientific committee since 1994. The Director-General of UNESCO is a member of its committee of patrons. In November 2000, UNESCO participated in a round table held at the IAEC Congress in Lisbon on the Congress's principal theme "The city as educational space for a new millennium".

This cooperation is also being developed with the Culture Sector, in particular in relation to the awarding of the UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize.

ORGANIZATION OF WORLD HERITAGE CITIES (OWHC)

Founded: 1993 in Fez, Morocco

Headquarters: Quebec, Canada

Aims: To help the member cities adapt to and improve their management methods in response to the particular requirements connected with the inscription of their site on the World Heritage List; to contribute to the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the International Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns.

Geographical scope

OWHC is composed of cities in which sites included by UNESCO on the World Heritage List are located, and historic cities. At present, the Organization has 183 member cities in 68 countries.

Countries represented

Africa: 4

Asia and the Pacific: 8

Latin America and the Caribbean: 11

Europe: 37

Arab States: 8

Internal structure

The paramount authority of OWHC is the General Assembly of its members, which brings together delegates from the world heritage cities every two years, elects the bodies of the Organization and defines its policies.

The Board of Directors, elected by the General Assembly for a period of four years, is the governing body of the Organization. Half its membership is renewed at each General Assembly. The Board is composed of eight members, from seven countries (Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka and Tunisia).

The Permanent Secretariat is the Organization's administrative arm. It assists the President and the Board of Directors in executing their respective tasks.

OWHC's resources derive mainly from dues of its member cities, gifts and other forms of subsidy.

Activities

Every two years, between General Assemblies, the Organization holds an international symposium which brings together politicians and experts on heritage preservation from its

member cities and at which various issues relating to the management of the heritage sites are discussed. The next symposium will be held in October 2001 in Puebla, Mexico.

Through its regional networks, OWHC regularly organizes regional conferences. Between 1996 and 2000, these conferences were hosted by the cities of Guanajuato (Mexico), Valetta (Malta), Budapest (Hungary), Tunis (Tunisia), Bath (United Kingdom) and Karlskrona (Sweden).

Cooperation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies

The Organization maintains close relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies (World Tourism Organization and the World Bank) and takes an active part in their major conferences.

OWHC has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and also cooperates with the Council of Europe.

Cooperation with UNESCO and contribution to the realization of its objectives

UNESCO helped to create OWHC, and a representative of UNESCO (Director of the World Heritage Centre) attends the meetings of the Organization's Board of Directors and of its General Assembly as an observer. In 1993, 1995, 1996 and 1997 UNESCO provided financial support for various OWHC activities, including its general assemblies, international symposia and regional conferences.

Several texts and protocols have already been signed by UNESCO and OWHC, in partnership with other institutions, including the *Bergen Protocol on communication and relations among world heritage cities* (1995), linking OWHC, the Council of Europe, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and UNESCO; the *Evora Appeal* (1997), designed to promote tourism in world heritage cities; the *Santiago de Compostela Manifesto* (1999), concerning the active conservation and sustainable management of humanity's world heritage cities.

ANNEXE III/ANNEX III

**PROJETS D'ACCORD DE COOPÉRATION
DRAFT COOPERATION AGREEMENTS**

Association internationale des villes éducatrices (AIVE)
International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC)

Organisation des villes du patrimoine mondial (OVPM)
Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC)

**DRAFT COOPERATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN UNESCO AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF EDUCATING CITIES**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter called “UNESCO”) and the International Association of Educating Cities (hereinafter called “IAEC”),

Considering that UNESCO was created for the purpose of advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations was established and which its Charter proclaims,

Considering that the provisions of the Charter of Educating Cities present local government at city level as an active and dedicated agent in the education of that city’s inhabitants and see those inhabitants as partners in the development of a learning environment and in the construction and transformation of the urban environments,

Considering that the global problems facing humanity today are not the exclusive responsibility of national governments,

Considering that collaboration between UNESCO and IAEC can effectively advance the attainment of their shared objectives of democracy, the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the enhancement of cultural diversity in towns and cities,

Considering that IAEC subscribes to the principles and objectives proclaimed in UNESCO’s Constitution and that it extends and supports the activities of UNESCO, which are directly relevant to its own work,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

General

1. UNESCO recognizes that IAEC, by virtue of its nature and responsibilities, plays a significant role in promoting peace, democracy and international cooperation to further ends in conformity with the purposes for which UNESCO was established.
2. IAEC recognizes the responsibilities and fields of action assigned to UNESCO by its Constitution and undertakes to support the Organization’s activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of UNESCO’s Constitution.
3. UNESCO and IAEC agree that strengthening their cooperative relations will facilitate the effective implementation of their respective activities and, therefore, undertake to reinforce those relations through the adoption of the practical measures set forth in the following provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

Consultations

1. The secretariats of UNESCO and IAEC shall hold regular consultations, the dates and form of such consultations to be agreed between the competent officials of the two organizations, in order to exchange views on matters of common concern, agree upon future joint activities and examine the results of those already carried out.
2. The governing bodies of UNESCO and IAEC shall be informed and consulted in accordance with their respective regulations of the decisions made and joint activities pursued under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Joint action and technical cooperation

1. The Director-General of UNESCO and the Chairman of IAEC shall adopt appropriate administrative measures to ensure effective cooperation and liaison between the secretariats of both organizations.
2. UNESCO and IAEC shall identify together new areas for cooperation and offer assistance to each other with a view to joint action. Such action may take the form of specific joint activities agreed upon following the consultations provided for in Article II of this Agreement.
3. The formulation and implementation of joint projects shall focus on subjects coming within the competence of UNESCO and IAEC that are of particular relevance and interest to cities and their inhabitants. The various aspects of such projects, including the arrangements for their implementation and the division of responsibilities, shall be jointly decided on an ad hoc basis and formalized through an exchange of letters between the Director-General of UNESCO and the Chairman of IAEC.
4. Each organization shall follow its own procedures for authorizing and financing the joint activities and projects.

ARTICLE IV

Representation

1. UNESCO shall be invited to be represented and to participate as an observer at conferences and other meetings of IAEC dealing with subjects which fall within the framework of UNESCO's competence, activities and specialized knowledge.
2. IAEC shall be invited to participate as an observer at meetings of UNESCO and have the right to take part, without the right to vote, in debates on matters coming within its competence.

ARTICLE V

Exchange of information

UNESCO and IAEC shall take all possible measures, to the extent practicable, to ensure the exchange of information and documents on matters of mutual interest. This will include, where necessary, the exchange of information and documents relating to specific programmes, projects or activities with a view to attaining more complementarity and more effective coordination of the two organizations' work.

ARTICLE VI

Supplementary arrangements

The Director-General of UNESCO and the Chairman of IAEC may, if necessary, make supplementary administrative arrangements, as for example foreseen in Article III, paragraph 3, for the implementation of the project.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into force, amendments and duration

1. This Agreement, which shall replace and supersede all prior agreements, shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the duly authorized representatives of the two organizations.
2. This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of UNESCO and IAEC in accordance with their respective rules and regulations. Such amendments shall enter into force one month following notification of consent by both parties.
3. This Agreement may be terminated by either UNESCO or IAEC providing six months' notice is given to the other party in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized representatives of UNESCO and the International Association of Educating Cities, have signed the present Agreement.

SIGNED this day of at in four copies, two in English and two in French, both texts being original and equally authentic.

For the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

For the International Association
of Educating Cities

**DRAFT COOPERATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN UNESCO AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF WORLD HERITAGE CITIES**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter “UNESCO”) and the Organization of World Heritage Cities (hereinafter “OWHC”),

Considering that one of UNESCO’s missions under its Constitution is to safeguard the universal heritage,

Considering also that UNESCO strives to identify, protect, preserve and enhance the world heritage, in particular through the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by its General Conference on 16 November 1972 in Paris,

Considering that OWHC, an international non-profit-making organization, seeks to help its member cities to adapt and improve their systems of administration to meet the special needs resulting from the presence on their territory of sites included by UNESCO in the World Heritage List,

Considering that UNESCO and OWHC both seek to protect, preserve and enhance the world heritage by promoting international cooperation in their respective areas of competence in order to further universal respect for the heritage and ensure that it is taken into account in development policies, and by helping at the same time to create and enhance awareness of its value, and that these shared goals and objectives can be effectively advanced through cooperation, consultation and coordination,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

General

1. UNESCO recognizes that OWHC, by virtue of its nature and responsibilities, plays a substantial role in protecting and enhancing cities included in the World Heritage List, to further ends in conformity with the purposes for which UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre was established.
2. OWHC recognizes the responsibilities and fields of action assigned to UNESCO and undertakes to continue to support the Organization’s activities in accordance with the purposes and principles underlying the establishment of the World Heritage Centre in 1992 to serve as the secretariat of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, to direct and coordinate the Organization’s action to implement that Convention, to advise and guide the World Heritage Committee and the States Parties to the Convention, to administer the World Heritage Fund as authorized by the Committee and to mobilize international cooperation with a view to the identification, protection, preservation and presentation of natural and cultural property of exceptional value to the world.
3. UNESCO and OWHC agree that strengthening their cooperative relations (especially in connection with the Bergen Protocol of 1995) will facilitate the effective implementation of their mutually complementary activities and, therefore, undertake to reinforce those relations through the adoption of the practical measures set forth in the following provisions.

ARTICLE II

Consultations

1. UNESCO and OWHC shall hold annual consultations, the dates and form of such consultations to be agreed between the two organizations, in order to exchange views on matters of common concern, agree upon future joint activities and examine the results of those already carried out.
2. The governing bodies of UNESCO and OWHC shall be informed and consulted in accordance with their respective regulations of the decisions made and joint activities pursued under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Joint action and technical cooperation

1. UNESCO and OWHC shall study together new areas for cooperation in the spirit of the Bergen Protocol (1995), the Evora Appeal (1997) and the Manifesto of Santiago de Compostela (1999) and offer assistance to each other with a view to joint action. Such action may take the form of specific joint activities agreed upon following the consultations provided for in Article II of this Agreement. These joint activities may include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) communication and exchanges between world heritage cities;
 - (b) development of tourism in such a way as to safeguard the character and vitality of historic cities;
 - (c) active conservation and sustainable management of world heritage cities.
2. Each party shall follow its own procedures for authorizing and financing joint activities.
3. Each party may request the other to prepare studies, documentation or information notes or to provide technical advice on subjects within the other's fields of competence which are relevant to conferences or meetings that the first party is organizing or to activities in which it is engaged.

ARTICLE IV

Representation

1. UNESCO shall be invited to be represented and to participate as an observer at conferences and other meetings of OWHC dealing with subjects which fall within the framework of UNESCO's competence, activities and specialized knowledge.
2. OWHC shall be invited to participate as an observer at meetings of UNESCO and have the right to take part, without the right to vote, in debates on matters coming within its competence.

ARTICLE V

Exchange of information

UNESCO and OWHC shall take all possible measures, to the extent practicable, to ensure the exchange of information and documents on matters of mutual interest. This will include, where necessary, the exchange of information and documents relating to specific programmes, projects or activities with a view to attaining more complementarity and more effective coordination of the two organizations' work.

ARTICLE VI

Supplementary arrangements

The Director-General of UNESCO and the Secretary-General of OWHC may, if necessary, make supplementary administrative arrangements, as for example foreseen in Article III, 1(a), (b) and (c), for the implementation of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into force, amendments and duration

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the duly authorized representatives of the two organizations.
2. This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent of UNESCO and OWHC in accordance with their respective rules and regulations. Such amendments shall enter into force one month following notification of consent by both parties.
3. This Agreement may be terminated by either UNESCO or OWHC providing six months' notice is given to the other party in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized representatives of UNESCO and the Organization of World Heritage Cities, have signed the present Agreement.

SIGNED this day of at in four copies.

For the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization

For the Organization
of World Heritage Cities

ANNEXE IV/ANNEX IV

**ONG ADMISSIBLE AUX RELATIONS FORMELLES DE CONSULTATION,
EN TANT QUE RÉSEAU
NGO ADMISSIBLE TO FORMAL CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS AS A NETWORK**

**FICHE INDIVIDUELLE D'ÉVALUATION
INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEET**

Organisation du Baccalauréat international (OBI)
International Baccalaureate Organization (IBO)

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE ORGANIZATION

Acronym: IBO

Founded: 1967

Aims: The aim of IBO, founded in 1967 to meet the needs of a growing number of young people obliged to move house during their school careers by offering them standardized curricula designed in an international perspective, is through education to promote international understanding, reflection, critical analysis and creativity. By facilitating student mobility throughout the world, IBO contributes to the development of intercultural exchanges and to the enhancement of the cultural heritage of each country and region.

Fields of activity: Higher education, international cooperation, culture, intercultural dialogue.

I. Geographical representativeness

Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland)

Membership: Authorized schools, university officials, former students, specialized international organizations and governmental bodies (in an advisory capacity). IBO currently groups together nearly 1,200 authorized schools in 105 countries and territories.

Governing body: The Council of Foundation, composed of 20 members from 12 countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Ghana, Jordan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America).

Multiplier effect of activities: Strong.

At present IBO represents 1,211 schools in 105 countries and territories. The annual rate of increase in the number of schools is 12%. Nearly 96 countries have admitted pupils holding the IBO diploma. The number of diplomas awarded in the year 2000 alone exceeded 45,000.

II. Internal structure

(a) General policy is determined by the Council of Foundation, which is the supreme body of the International Baccalaureate Organization. It is composed of a President, Treasurer, representatives of International Baccalaureate schools throughout the world (at least five), at least three members in a personal capacity, two ex officio members, and a representative of each of the four regional Advisory Committees, which include intergovernmental organizations and governments, whose role is strictly advisory without right of vote, in contrast to the former structure. The Council of Foundation meets once a year and every three years its dates coincide with those of the Intergovernmental Conference of countries supporting the IBO. (b) The Executive Committee is the bureau of the Council of Foundation with responsibility for implementing the decisions and policies of the latter. (c) Mechanism for representation of different countries: on the Council of Foundation, each region is represented by a member of its Advisory Committee.

Funding: Most IBO funds come from the annual subscriptions of authorized schools.

III. Activities

IBO proposes a curriculum for the last two years of upper secondary education and awards a diploma that is recognized by universities throughout the world. At present a total of 1,200 schools in 105 countries offer IBO courses. In addition the Organization satisfies two other objectives regarded as fundamental by UNESCO, namely, promotion of international mobility and understanding.

Main activities

Award of an International Baccalaureate diploma to students in schools authorized by IBO who have successfully passed the examinations and proposals for a lower secondary “Middle Years Programme” for these schools.

IBO negotiates its recognition by universities and ministries of education; organizes workshops and conferences for the in-service training of teachers throughout the world; canvasses schools that might wish to offer these programmes.

Cooperation with UNESCO: IBO benefited from UNESCO’s support from the time it was founded in 1967. In 1970, it was admitted to official relations in the former category C and was later reclassified into the former category B following an evaluation of its programme in 1975. Since its admission, various contracts have been concluded with the Education Sector for the development and implementation of specific programmes, particularly in the fields of comparative education (harmonization of curricula and comparison of diplomas), civic education and nutrition. Some publications on these innovatory experiments in education were produced in cooperation with IBO during the 1980s.

At the time of its reclassification in 1996, it emerged that IBO’s structure did not correspond to that of an NGO under the terms of the 1995 Directives. IBO resembled both a foundation and an intergovernmental organization since it had a Standing Conference composed of government representatives. Its members are authorized schools that function as a network. Its framework remained undecided awaiting a number of details which it had been requested to provide. In 1998-1999, the IBO governing bodies underwent a profound reorganization, with the result that IBO now functions like a network. This new structure will be ratified in May 2001 by its next Council of Foundation.

IBO is an appreciated partner of the Education Sector. Over the last three years, there has been a distinct revitalization of cooperation with it, in particular through its contributions to think tanks and its implementation of joint activities with both an educational and a cultural dimension. It is making a satisfactory contribution to the design and implementation of emergency programmes of educational assistance. It is the only partner in a position to certify diplomas for pupils not coming under a particular government or educational district owing to difficult political situations in territories involved in conflicts. It is contributing to the organization of appropriate educational programmes, to quality control and to procedures for the official recognition of school curricula. In this connection, under the aegis of UNESCO and in partnership with the Atlanta International School, it is currently working on a project to create an establishment that will certify diplomas for refugees in different parts of the world. In the cultural domain, a competition on the theme “Reflections on Chinese Past” was organized in 1999 to promote works of art created by IBO students. This competition culminated in an exhibition in London.

With regard to research, a project on intergenerational learning is being implemented jointly with the UNESCO Institute for Education in Hamburg. IBO's contribution in the field of statistics has been appreciated. In 1998, in partnership with the Division of Higher Education, it contributed to the drafting of a recommendation on the international recognition of diplomas, on a regional basis. In June 1999, two joint seminars, financed by UNESCO, were organized. The first, which was held in Johannesburg, was on the promotion of intercultural understanding and was attended by students from the three population groups in South Africa with a view to their undertaking community projects together. The second was a two-day discussion workshop for IBO teachers with the purpose of establishing a framework of action to promote intercultural understanding in schools. IBO is also an appreciated partner in science and technology teaching programmes. In consequence, this partner, which is present during both the preparation and the implementation of the Organization's programmes, could be reclassified as a network maintaining formal consultative relations with UNESCO.

Financial relations: During the six-year period that has just ended, two contracts were concluded with IBO for the organization of seminars on the promotion of international understanding.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Admission to FORMAL CONSULTATIVE RELATIONS as a NETWORK.

ANNEXE V/ANNEX V

**ONG ADMISES AUX RELATIONS OPÉRATIONNELLES
NGOs ADMITTED TO OPERATIONAL RELATIONS**

**FICHE INDIVIDUELLE D'ÉVALUATION
INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEET**

Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA)

Association Archives de la littérature latino-américaine, des Caraïbes et africaine du XXe siècle (ALLCA)

Association des Etats généraux des étudiants de l'Europe (AEGEE)

Forum of European Students (AEGEE)

Forum des femmes de la Méditerranée (FFM)

Mediterranean Women's Forum (MWF)

**ASSOCIATION ARCHIVES DE LA LITTÉRATURE LATINO-AMÉRICAINNE,
DES CARAÏBES ET AFRICAINE DU XX^e SIÈCLE**

Acronym: ALLCA

Founded: 1973

Aims: To produce a collection of critical editions of the main twentieth-century literary works of the Latin American countries in their respective languages; to enlist the support of the leading specialists in American and European literature for a common research project and to foster multipolar dialogue between schools, disciplines and traditions of criticism; to have the published texts recognized as a common heritage; to give birth to a new collection; to create an aid to scholarship for Latin America.

Fields of activity: Literature, publications, research, archives.

I. Geographical representativeness

Headquarters: Paris (France)

Membership: ALLCA operates as a network of independent specialists, national research institutes and national universities signatories of the ARCHIVOS agreement from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal and Spain.

Governing body: The Board of Administration, appointed by the General Assembly of the Association, is composed of seven members (Honorary President, President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and two other members) from four countries: Argentina, France, Italy and Peru.

Multiplier effect of activities: Average. ALLCA is a network of nearly 600 specialists who have contributed to the publication of the 50 titles published to date. This network, which ALLCA's leadership intends to expand, covers 32 countries in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

II. Internal structure

(a) General policy determined by the annual General Assembly, attended by all active and honorary members, who may be individuals, legal entities or institutions. (b) Elected governing body: the Board of Administration, which has the broadest powers and is appointed by the General Assembly. It executes and implements the programmes drawn up by the International Scientific Committee, which is composed of members selected by the General Assembly. This Committee guarantees the scientific rigour of the Association's action. The Board of Administration appoints a General Directorate, which is the body empowered by the International Scientific Committee and the Committee of Signatories to coordinate and manage the multidisciplinary aspects of the programme. It implements and gives effect to the directives issued by the two above-mentioned bodies. (c) Representation arrangements with different countries: none. (d) Funding by membership: subsidies and other forms of material support given by the signatory institutions. From the budget submitted, it is not possible to determine the share of members' contributions.

III. Activities

Main activities

ALLCA publishes the works in the ARCHIVOS collection, composed of works by contemporary Latin American and Caribbean writers. To date, 50 works by authors from 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries have been published in the collection, involving over 400 researchers from all over the world. Six new titles are to be published by the end of 2001.

An English version is published under a co-publication arrangement with the University of Pittsburgh Press and UNESCO. Six titles have been published since 1995. A French version is also published under a co-publication agreement between Editions Stock, UNESCO and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). Two titles have been published to date.

Working groups have been set up to develop research, encourage scientific exchanges and organize seminars, debates and publications on the themes and issues dealt with in the collection, which is considered an authoritative methodological corpus and part of a constantly evolving multilateral network.

In the field of research and university cooperation, doctorate-level courses are given by leading specialists in the works that are part of the ARCHIVOS collection, at the University of Poitiers, providing instruction in the techniques of critical and generic publishing, which are one of the notable features of the collection. To date, three seminars have been convened by ALLCA at the Universities of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Buenos Aires (Argentina) and Belo Horizonte (Brazil).

A cooperation agreement has recently been signed between ARCHIVOS and the Audiovisual Office of the University of Poitiers for the preparation of the publication of the collection on CD-ROM hypermedia, scheduled for publication in September 2001.

Cooperation with UNESCO: This organization is the outcome of an agreement concluded by public institutions but operates nonetheless as a scholarly society with official patronage. Founded in 1973, ALLCA was admitted to former category C in 1980, then reclassified to former category B two years later, its consultative dimension in the context of certain priority themes of the Organization, in particular the promotion of cultural identity and its modalities of action in Latin America, having been established and much appreciated.

Cooperation with ALLCA has been considered continuous and effective in recent years, even though there has been some “levelling off”, no doubt explained by the temporary character of its institutional relations with UNESCO.

When it was reclassified in 1996, it transpired that the structure of ALLCA as reflected in the documents submitted at the time did not quite correspond to that of an NGO as provided for in the 1995 Directives, but was more like that of a network with a semi-governmental component.

In the course of subsequent correspondence with its Secretary-General, it emerged that the internal decision-making procedures of the Association were going to be reviewed. The role of the various semi-governmental members, which was principally financial, was clarified. Moreover, ALLCA’s leadership, which had always been actively involved in the

Organization's publishing activities, has recently reaffirmed its firm resolve to strengthen that already fruitful cooperation. These factors justify the network's admission to operational relations.

Financial relations

Between 1982 and 1995, UNESCO provided support to ALLCA for the publication, editing and translation of works by contemporary Latin American and Caribbean authors. It financed, *inter alia*, symposia for the preparation of its publications programme and studies on the safeguarding of the written memory of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since its admission in 1980, ALLCA has received financial contributions amounting to some \$200,000 for the editing, translation and publication of works in the ARCHIVOS collection.

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

FORUM OF EUROPEAN STUDENTS

Acronym: AEGEE

Founded: 1985

Aims: To promote the idea of Europe in the student world; to foster mutual understanding; to promote cooperation across borders and student mobility across the continent.

Fields of activities: Youth, higher education, intercultural exchanges, human rights and democracy.

I. Geographical representativeness

Headquarters: Brussels (Belgium)

Membership: AEGEE is composed of branches, themselves divided into local AEGEE associations, their number varying from country to country. It has members in 36 European countries and territories: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of), Malta, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

Governing body: The Steering Committee, composed of nine members from six countries: Croatia, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland and Romania.

Multiplier effect of activities: Through the local AEGEE associations, which group together to form national branches (which may have a very large membership), the Association carries out numerous decentralized activities in Europe.

II. Internal structure

(a) General policy determined by the Agora, which is AEGEE's General Assembly. It meets twice a year and is attended by the delegates of its national branches, who are the voting members of the Association. The delegates are chosen from among the representatives of the local branches at the Presidents' Meeting, which is held every six months prior to the Agora. (b) Elected governing body: the Board of Directors, composed of the President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and six other members elected by the Agora for a renewable period of six months. Three Vice-Presidents are appointed by the President of the Association. A three-member Audit Commission responsible for supervising the financial activity of the Board of Directors is also elected by the Agora. (c) Representation arrangements with different countries: the members of the Board of Directors must be of at least four different nationalities.

Funding: AEGEE's funds come mainly from subsidies and members' dues.

III. Activities

Main activities

Because of its decentralized structure, AEGEE carries out a great many cultural and intellectual activities through its different national and local branches. It organizes conferences, seminars and workshops with participants from all the countries of the region.

As an interdisciplinary student organization, AEGEE deals with a wide variety of topics and themes: international politics (with special emphasis on the Balkans), the promotion of a European dimension in higher education, human rights, sustainable development and information technologies.

By 2000, AEGEE had already organized 93 summer universities, attended by over 2,000 students, offering courses in languages, international law, international political science, sports, environment and local cultures.

Among its ongoing activities, significant regional integration projects have been implemented, a notable example of which is the *Socrates* project on mobility in Europe, in connection with which three regional seminars have been held on the themes “Learning throughout life”, “Education: building European citizens” and “Towards European higher education”.

Cooperation with UNESCO: Since 1995, AEGEE has maintained sustained cooperation with the Division of Higher Education of the Education Sector. It is a member of the Collective Consultation of NGOs on Higher Education and also belongs to the Student Forum for Higher Education. Its contribution to the activities to follow up the World Conference is appreciated. AEGEE is primarily active in the fields of European integration, the culture of peace and human rights. During the period 1997-2000, a distinct improvement has been observed in the geographical extension of its membership and its Board of Directors. AEGEE is associated with the activities carried out as part of the International Year of Volunteers. It also makes a much appreciated contribution to UNESCO’s youth activities.

Financial relations: None.

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

MEDITERRANEAN WOMEN'S FORUM

Acronym: MWF

Founded: November 1992

Aims: Establish a forum for reflection and action in order to inform the United Nations, national and international decision-making groups and the general public of the concerns of women in the region; promote the establishment of women's networks in the countries of the region where none yet exist and establish a system for the circulation and sharing of information; preserve women's freedom of expression and foster dialogue between women in different age groups; provide the women in the region with training in communication and leadership techniques in order to strengthen their ability to organize and initiate social movements.

Activities: Women and gender equality, social protection and development, education.

I. Geographical representativeness

Headquarters: Turin (Italy)

Membership: MWF is a network of NGOs, made up of individual members, mainly women working in public institutions, NGOs supporting gender equality, collective associations and private institutions. It has member associations in 19 countries: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

Governing body: The Steering Committee, made up of 17 members from 15 countries and territories (Albania, Croatia, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey).

The Executive Committee, an administrative body, comprises a President, Secretary-General and Treasurer, all Italian nationals.

Multiplier effect of activities: Difficult to determine. MWF conducts several decentralized activities through the public bodies that belong to it.

II. Internal structure

(a) General policy decided by the General Assembly, which is the highest authority of the Mediterranean Women's Forum. It meets every two years at the same time as the Mediterranean Congress and its main purpose is to enable the entire network to consult and coordinate action. (b) Governing body: the Steering Committee is elected by the General Assembly. It is composed of the President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and 13 other members. (c) Representation arrangements with different countries: this point is not specified in the Statutes. However, the Congresses held by MWF every two years are hosted by the countries in the region in turn.

Funding: The organization's funds consist mainly of membership fees and gifts and subventions not only from private sources (donors, private organizations) but also public institutions (international organizations, public bodies).

III. Activities

Main activities

Engages in activities to promote communication, training, education and the advancement of women entrepreneurs and scientists. One of MWF's main tasks is to hold, every two years, a Congress for voluntary associations in the Mediterranean on a theme considered as a priority for all the Mediterranean countries, and to adopt a declaration signed by a group of women leaders who form a drafting group for the purpose. The first Forum, organized in 1992 in Valencia (Spain) on the theme "Women as creators and transmitters of culture in the Mediterranean region", led to the establishment of the network. The second Forum was held in 1995 in Tunis (Tunisia) on the theme "Mediterranean women's time" and resulted in the Tunis Declaration on women's work. This declaration was submitted to the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The third Forum was held in 1999 in Turin (Italy) on the theme "Women, science and biotechnology: What does the future hold for the Mediterranean?". The Declaration adopted at this meeting was transmitted to the World Conference on Science which was held in Budapest in 1999.

Cooperation with UNESCO: Since its inception, MWF has been cooperating closely with the Unit for the Promotion of the Status of Women in the Mediterranean Region in the Social and Human Sciences Sector, which supports it and stimulates its action. This network consists of both national institutions and non-governmental organizations and it organizes activities involving both types of partners, serving as a link between political and institutional decision-makers on the one hand and voluntary associations on the other. The Social and Human Sciences Sector considers that its cooperation is satisfactory and efficient. This network made an active contribution to the preparatory activities for the World Conference on Science which was held in Budapest in 1999, primarily in connection with the work of the coordination group for the six forums on women, science and biotechnology organized for Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, the Arab countries and the Mediterranean countries. It is playing an important role in the follow-up to this Conference in respect of women and is currently setting up an international network of women scientists. On the basis of these considerations, it could be admitted to operational relations. However, the cultural diversity of MWF should be reflected at the level of its governing bodies in order to strengthen its representativeness of the region.

Financial relations: Over the last three years MWF has maintained financial cooperation with UNESCO through the Venice Office in the framework of the implementation of programme activities. US \$13,500 was allocated to it to organize the meetings of the scientific committee for the Mediterranean Congress on Women, Science and Biotechnology.

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

ANNEXE VI/ANNEX VI

**FONDATION ADMISE AUX RELATIONS OFFICIELLES
FOUNDATION ADMITTED TO OFFICIAL RELATIONS**

**FICHE INDIVIDUELLE D'ÉVALUATION
INDIVIDUAL FACT SHEET**

Les amis de l'éducation Waldorf – Ecoles Rudolf Steiner
Friends of Waldorf Education – Rudolf Steiner Schools

FRIENDS OF WALDORF EDUCATION – RUDOLF STEINER SCHOOLS

Founded: 1971

Aims: The foundation's main purpose is to support the implementation of educational projects worldwide and especially in areas of social or political strife. It supports, finances and provides advice to the networks of Waldorf movement establishments and also encourages worldwide the creation and setting up of infrastructures and the construction of establishments, based on Rudolph Steiner's approach.

Fields of activity: Education, special education, social and human development, tolerance, civic education.

I. Geographical representativeness

Headquarters: Berlin (Germany)

Members: At present the foundation has some 1,200 donor members (individuals and institutions), based mainly in Germany. At the same time, the foundation operates as a network, with schools which it supports, advises and finances in Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Governing body: The Board of Directors, elected by the Assembly of Members, is composed of three persons, who are nationals of Germany and the United States of America.

Multiplier effect of activities: Strong. At present, there are 775 Waldorf schools, 1,400 kindergartens, 120 special remedial institutions, 68 social and teacher training institutions in Europe, South America, Africa and Asia. The foundation has schools in 44 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Moldavia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of South Africa, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay.

In addition, the foundation supports 400 projects in 61 countries.

II. Internal structure

Established under German law, the foundation acts as a worldwide network linking together associations and federations of Waldorf schools which are independent in terms of their administration and teaching methods. The Assembly of Members brings together all the members (individual and collective) of the foundation. It elects for renewable periods of three years a Board of Directors the mandate of which is to coordinate, support, finance and provide advice on the movement's various activities. An Advisory Committee is also appointed by the Assembly to support the Board of Directors in its work.

Funding: The organization has a capital of 5 million Deutschmarks derived mainly from contributions from its 1,200 members, generous gifts from natural and legal persons, and government grants.

The foundation hopes to increase its capital to 10 million Deutschmarks in the near future.

III. Activities

Main activities

The “Friends of Waldorf Education” foundation cooperates closely with the national federations of each country within which a Waldorf establishment is located, with the international conference of Waldorf teachers and with the European Council of Waldorf Schools. Its primary purpose is to work for the international expansion of Waldorf education and private education for children.

The foundation works in three principal areas: financial support for private education, legal advice and the exchange of ideas. It supports international initiatives by participating in them, providing advice and offering expert services with regard to the legal aspects of private education. Thanks to efforts made since its creation in 1971, the foundation has been able to offer more financial aid to private institutions.

In terms of financial assistance, in 1996 the foundation provided approximately 4.8 million Deutschmarks to educational establishments worldwide with a view to supporting projects in developing countries. Successful activities were carried out in, *inter alia*, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Republic of South Africa, Romania, Russian Federation, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan.

Most of the contributions received by the foundation (95%) are used to support specific projects or to provide assistance to already targeted institutions. The remainder (5%) is deposited in the International Aid Fund which is used to support the creation, construction and operations of new schools.

Cooperation with UNESCO: Contacts with the Waldorf Education movement, the ideals and ethical principles of which correspond to those of UNESCO, have intensified, especially during the International Conference on Education held in Geneva in September 1994, at which the foundation mounted an exhibition on its educational projects.

Thus far, 16 Waldorf schools in 14 countries have become members of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, which enables their innovative methods to be integrated into the national education system. This partnership has yielded valuable results in terms of educational projects in difficult social environments. Waldorf schoolteachers and students have taken an active part in various international meetings organized by UNESCO in recent years. Various publications, including “Tolerance, the threshold of peace” and “Portraits of courage” have been published with the help of the foundation. The educational projects it carries out as regards open education and in disadvantaged environments are regarded as important in the current world context. Its actions and cooperation correspond to the orientations of UNESCO’s next Medium-Term Strategy in the fields of education and assistance to the excluded, and justify making this nearly 10-year-old partnership official.

DECISION BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Admission to OFFICIAL RELATIONS, under the Directives concerning UNESCO’s relations with foundations and similar institutions (1991), as a foundation.