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External Relations International United Nations [ERIU] - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] - 1987 / 1989 Correspondence - Volume

February 27, 1987

Dear Mr. Xu:

I refer to your letter CC/CH/01/7.2/388/5 of February 16 inviting The World Bank to be represented as an observer at the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, to be held in Paris from April 27 to 30, 1987.

I thank you for the invitation. However, I have been asked to inform you that the Bank will not be able to send a representative to this meeting.

Sincerely Yours,

H. Martin Koelle
Chief
International Organizations Division
International Relations Department

Mr. Zhaochun Xu
Assistant Director-General
External Relations and Information
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

MMcDonald



February 26, 1987

Dear Mr. M'Bow:

I refer to your letter DG/2.3/801/6204 of January 30 inviting The World Bank to be represented as an observer at the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Africa (CASTAFRICA II), to be held in Arusha from July 6 to 15, 1987.

I thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately the Bank will not be able to send a representative on this occasion due to operational commitments of staff concerned with this subject already scheduled at that time.

Sincerely Yours,

H. Martin Koelle
Chief
International Organizations Division
International Relations Department

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

Cleared in substance with & cc: Dr. Lee

MMcDonald





ERIU-UNESCO

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16 February 1987

Dear Sir (Madam),

The Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation will hold its fifth session from 27 to 30 April 1987 at Unesco Headquarters in Paris.

... Please find enclosed the provisional agenda for the session, as well as the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Committee.

I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to send an observer to the Committee's fifth session, and I should be grateful if you would let me know the name and title of this observer.

Enclosures: 3

Yours faithfully,

Zhaochun Xu

Assistant Director-General
for External Relations and Information

The Secretary General
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD)
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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING THE RETURN OF CULTURAL
PROPERTY TO ITS COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR ITS RESTITUTION
IN CASE OF ILLICIT APPROPRIATION

Fifth Session

Paris, 27-30 April 1987

Provisional agenda

1. Opening of the session by the Director-General or his representative
2. Election of the Chairman
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Election of the Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur
5. Consideration of activities undertaken by the Unesco Secretariat, Member States and the International Council of Museums in order to implement the recommendations of the fourth session of the Committee
6. Case-studies
7. Other business
8. Date and place of the sixth session of the Committee
9. Invitations to the sixth session of the Committee
10. Adoption of the recommendations of the session
11. Closure of the session

Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation

Article 1

An Intergovernmental Committee of an advisory nature whose services will be available to Member States and Associate Members of Unesco involved, hereafter called the Committee, whose functions are defined in Article 4 below, is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereafter called Unesco.

Article 2

1. The Committee shall be composed of 20 Member States of Unesco elected by the General Conference at its ordinary sessions, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution and appropriate rotation, as well as the representative character of those States in respect of the contribution they are able to make to the restitution or return of cultural property to its countries of origin.
2. The term of office of members of the Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its second subsequent ordinary session.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the term of office of half of the members designated at the time of the first election shall cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference after the first election.
4. Members of the Committee shall be immediately eligible for re-election.
5. States members of the Committee shall choose their representatives with due attention to the terms of reference of the Committee as defined by these statutes.

Article 3

1. For the purposes of these statutes, 'cultural property' shall be taken to denote historical and ethnographic objects and documents including manuscripts, works of the plastic and decorative arts, palaeontological and archaeological objects and zoological, botanical and mineralogical specimens.
2. A request for the restitution or return by a Member State or Associate Member of Unesco may be made concerning any cultural property which has a fundamental significance from the point of view of the spiritual values and cultural heritage of the people of a Member State or Associate Member of Unesco and which has been lost as a result of colonial or foreign occupation or as a result of illicit appropriation.
3. Cultural property restituted or returned shall be accompanied by the relevant scientific documentation.

Article 4

The Committee shall be responsible for:

1. seeking ways and means of facilitating bilateral negotiations for the restitution or return of cultural property to its countries of origin when they are undertaken according to the conditions defined in Article 9;
2. promoting multilateral and bilateral co-operation with a view to the restitution and return of cultural property to its countries of origin;
3. encouraging the necessary research and studies for the establishment of coherent programmes for the constitution of representative collections in countries whose cultural heritage has been dispersed;
4. fostering a public information campaign on the real nature, scale and scope of the problem of the restitution or return of cultural property to its countries of origin;
5. guiding the planning and implementation of Unesco's programme of activities with regard to the restitution or return of cultural property to its countries of origin;
6. encouraging the establishment or reinforcement of museums or other institutions for the conservation of cultural property and the training of the necessary scientific and technical personnel;
7. promoting exchanges of cultural property in accordance with the Recommendation on the International Exchange of Cultural Property;
8. reporting on its activities to the General Conference of Unesco at each of its ordinary sessions.

Article 5

1. The Committee shall meet in regular plenary session at least once and not more than twice every two years. Extraordinary sessions may be convened as specified in the Committee's Rules of Procedure.
2. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote, but may send to the Committee's sessions as many experts or advisers as it deems necessary.
3. The Committee shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 6

1. The Committee may set up *ad hoc* subcommittees for the study of specific problems related to its activities, as described in paragraph 1 of Article 4. Membership of such subcommittees may also be open to Member States of Unesco which are not represented in the Committee.
2. The Committee defines the mandate of any such *ad hoc* subcommittee.

Article 7

1. At the beginning of its first session, the Committee shall elect a Chairman, four Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur; these shall form the Committee's Bureau.
2. The Bureau shall discharge such duties as the Committee may lay upon it.
3. Meetings of the Bureau may be convened in between sessions of the Committee at the request of the Committee itself, of the Chairman of the Committee or of the Director-General of Unesco.
4. The Committee shall elect a new Bureau whenever its own membership is changed by the General Conference in accordance with Article 2 above.
- **5. The members of the Bureau who are representatives of Member States of Unesco shall remain in office until a new Bureau has been elected.

Article 8

1. Any Member State which is not a member of the Committee or any Associate Member of Unesco that is concerned by an offer or a request for the restitution or return of cultural property shall be invited to participate, without the right to vote, in the meetings of the Committee or of its *ad hoc* subcommittees dealing with that offer or request. The States which are members of the Committee that are concerned by an offer or request for the restitution or return of cultural property shall not have the right to vote when such offer or request is being examined by the Committee or its *ad hoc* subcommittees.
2. Member States and Associate Members of Unesco which are not members of the Committee may attend meetings of the Committee and of its *ad hoc* subcommittees as observers.
3. Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system may take part, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the Committee and of its *ad hoc* subcommittees.
4. The Committee shall determine the conditions under which international governmental and non-governmental organizations, other than those covered by paragraph 3 above, shall be invited to attend its meetings or those of its *ad hoc* subcommittees as observers.

Article 9

1. Offers and requests formulated in accordance with these statutes, concerning the restitution or return of cultural property, shall be communicated by Member States or Associate Members of Unesco to the Director-General, who shall transmit them to the Committee, accompanied, in so far as is possible, by appropriate supporting documents.
2. The Committee shall examine such offers and such requests and the relevant documentation in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, of these statutes.

Article 10

1. The Secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Director-General of Unesco, who shall place at the Committee's disposal the staff and other means required for its operation.
2. The Secretariat shall provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Committee and meetings of its Bureau and *ad hoc* subcommittees.
3. The Secretariat shall fix the date of the Committee's sessions in accordance with the Bureau's instructions, and shall take all steps required to convene such sessions.
4. The Committee and the Director-General of Unesco shall make the greatest possible use of the services of any competent international non-governmental organization in order to prepare the Committee's documentation and to ensure that its recommendations are implemented.

Article 11

Each Member State and Associate Member of Unesco shall bear the expense of participation of its representatives in sessions of the Committee and of subsidiary organs, its Bureau and its *ad hoc* subcommittees.

Resolution 4/7.6/5 of the Twentieth Session of the General Conference of Unesco
Paris, 24 October to 28 November 1978

** Resolution of the Twenty-third Session of the General Conference of Unesco, adopted
on 4 November 1985.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING THE RETURN OF CULTURAL
PROPERTY TO ITS COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR ITS RESTITUTION IN
CASE OF ILLICIT APPROPRIATION

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 1 - Membership

1.1 The Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation, hereinafter referred to as the "Committee", is composed of twenty Member States of Unesco elected by the General Conference at its ordinary sessions, in accordance with Article 2 of the Committee's Statutes.

1.2 Each State member of the Committee shall notify the Secretariat of Unesco of the names of its representatives, alternates, advisers and experts.

Rule 2 - Sessions

2.1 The Committee shall hold ordinary plenary sessions at least once and not more than twice every two years.

2.2 The ordinary sessions of the Committee shall be convened by the Secretariat of the Committee in accordance with the instructions of the Bureau.

2.3 The Committee shall normally meet at Unesco Headquarters. It may meet elsewhere if so decided by a majority of its members.

2.4 Extraordinary sessions shall be convened by decision of the Committee itself, or at the request of ten of its members. The place and date of extraordinary sessions shall be determined by the Secretariat of the Committee after consultations with the Chairman, unless they have been decided on by the Committee itself.

2.5 Any Member State or Associate Member of Unesco may invite the Committee to hold a session on its territory.

2.6 The States members of the Committee shall be notified of the date, place and provisional agenda of each session, not less than sixty days in advance in the case of an ordinary session and, if possible, not less than thirty days in advance in the case of an extraordinary session.

2.7 The Member States and Associate Members of Unesco which are not members of the Committee and the international organizations listed under Rule 4 below shall also be notified of the date, place and provisional agenda of each session.

2.8 The Committee shall determine at each session, in consultation with the Director-General, the date and place of the next session. The date and/or place may be modified, if necessary, by the Bureau, in consultation with the Director-General.

Rule 10 - Ad hoc subcommittees and working groups

- 10.1 The Committee may set up ad hoc subcommittees for studying certain problems related to those of its activities which are defined in Article 4, paragraph 1, of its Statutes.
- 10.2 These subcommittees may include Member States of Unesco which are not members of the Committee.
- 10.3 The Committee may set up working groups for studying certain problems related to those of its activities which are defined in Article 4, paragraphs 2 to 7 of its Statutes.
- 10.4 The terms of reference of the ad hoc subcommittees and working groups shall be defined by the Committee.
- 10.5 The ad hoc subcommittees and working groups shall meet in accordance with the decisions of the Committee or its Bureau, and shall themselves elect their Chairman, Vice-Chairman and, if necessary, Rapporteur.
- 10.6 Unless otherwise decided by the Committee, the present Rules shall apply to the work of the ad hoc subcommittees and working groups.

Rule 11 - Secretariat

- 11.1 The Secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Director-General, who shall make available to the Committee a member of the Unesco Secretariat to act as Secretary of the Committee, together with the staff and other means required for its operation.
- 11.2 The Secretariat shall provide the necessary services for the sessions of the Committee and the meetings of the Bureau, ad hoc subcommittees and working groups.
- 11.3 The Director-General or his representative shall participate in the work of the Committee without the right to vote. He may, at any time, make either oral or written statements to the Committee or its subsidiary bodies on any question under consideration.
- 11.4 The Secretary or his representative may make either oral or written statements to the Committee, its ad hoc subcommittees and working groups and its Bureau concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 12 - Adoption and amendment of the Rules of Procedure

- 12.1 The Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
- 12.2 These Rules of Procedure, except when they reproduce provisions of the Committee's Statutes, may be amended by a decision of the Committee taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, provided that the proposal for amendment has been placed on the provisional agenda of the session.
- 12.3 The Committee may suspend the application of any of these Rules of Procedure, except when they reproduce provisions of the Committee's Statutes, by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

4.7 Other international governmental and non-governmental organizations whose aims and activities can, in the opinion of the Committee or the Director-General, be of assistance in carrying out the Committee's task, shall be invited to be represented by observers at meetings of the Committee.

Rule 5 - Officers

5.1 At the beginning of its first session, the Committee shall elect a Chairman, four Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who will together constitute its Bureau. The Committee shall proceed to elect a new Bureau whenever its own membership is changed by the General Conference.

5.2 Members of the Bureau are eligible for re-election to the same posts, but the total period for which they serve shall not exceed two consecutive terms of office.

5.3 The Bureau shall co-ordinate the work of the Committee and shall discharge the duties with which it has been entrusted by the Committee.

5.4 During the period between sessions of the Committee, the Bureau may be convened at the request of the Committee, the Chairman or the Director-General.

5.5 If the Chairman is unable to act at any session of the Committee, or part thereof, his functions shall be exercised by one of the Vice-Chairmen, to be selected according to the French alphabetical order of States members of the Committee.

5.6 If the Chairman ceases to represent a State member of the Committee or is for any reason unable to complete his term of office, he shall be replaced for the remainder of his term of office by one of the Vice-Chairmen, to be selected according to the French alphabetical order of States members of the Committee.

5.7 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by the present Rules, the Chairman shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Committee; he shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present Rules, shall control the proceedings and the maintenance of order. He shall not vote, but he may instruct another member of his delegation to vote on his behalf. He shall exercise all other functions given to him by the Committee. The Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur shall assist the Chairman in the exercise of his functions.

5.8 A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

5.9 If the Rapporteur is unable to act at any session of the Committee or meeting of the Bureau, or part thereof, his functions shall be exercised by one of the Vice-Chairmen, to be selected according to the French alphabetical order of States members of the Committee.

5.10 If the Rapporteur ceases to represent a State member of the Committee or is for any reason unable to complete his term of office, he shall be replaced, for the remainder of his term of office, by one of the Vice-Chairmen, to be selected according to the French alphabetical order of States members of the Committee.

5.11 A Vice-Chairman acting as Rapporteur shall have the same powers and duties as the Rapporteur.

Rule 3 - Agenda

- 3.1 The provisional agenda of the sessions of the Committee shall be prepared by the Secretariat of the Committee in consultation with the Chairman.
- 3.2 The provisional agenda of an ordinary session of the Committee shall include:
- (a) items the inclusion of which has been decided upon by the Committee or the Bureau;
 - (b) items proposed by Member States and Associate Members of Unesco, subject to the approval of the Bureau and the provisions of subparagraph (e) below;
 - (c) items proposed by the organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements;
 - (d) items proposed by the Director-General;
 - (e) offers and requests for the return or restitution of cultural property whose inclusion on the agenda has been requested by a Member State or Associate Member of Unesco, provided that they have been received by the Director-General of Unesco at least six months before the opening of the session. Offers and requests should be accompanied in so far as is possible by appropriate supporting documents. The Chairman may, in case of emergency and in consultation with the Director-General decide to reduce the time-limit mentioned above.
- 3.3 The agenda of an extraordinary session shall include only those items for the consideration of which the session has been convened.

3.4 The Committee shall adopt its agenda at the beginning of each session.

Rule 4 - Participation in the Committee's proceedings

- 4.1 Each State member of the Committee shall send to the Committee's sessions one representative, who may be assisted by alternates, advisers and experts.
- 4.2 The States members of the Committee shall select, to represent them, specialists in cultural property, within the meaning of Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Committee's Statutes.
- 4.3 Any Member State which is not a member of the Committee or any Associate Member of Unesco which is concerned by an offer or a request for restitution or return of cultural property shall be invited to take part, without the right to vote, in the meetings of the Committee and its ad hoc subcommittees dealing with such an offer or request.
- 4.4 Any Member State or Associate Member of Unesco other than those referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 above may send observers to the meetings of the Committee.
- 4.5 Representatives of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the Organization for Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa (OMMSA) shall also take part in meetings of the Committee, in an advisory capacity.
- 4.6 Representatives of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system may take part in meetings of the Committee without the right to vote.

8.3 When dealing with offers or requests for the restitution or return of cultural property, the Committee shall endeavour to arrive at unanimous decisions without proceeding to a vote.

8.4 In other cases, except those provided for under paragraph 11 of this Rule and in Rule 12 below, decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting. For the purpose of these Rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

8.5 Voting shall normally be by show of hands. When the result of a vote by show of hands is in doubt, the Chairman of the meeting may take a second vote, by roll-call. A vote by roll-call shall also be taken if it is requested by not less than two States members of the Committee before voting starts. The vote or abstention of each member participating in a roll-call vote shall be inserted in the report.

8.6 When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the Chairman to be the furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

8.7 If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.

8.8 A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

8.9 If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Chairman shall, unless the Committee decides otherwise, put the proposals to the vote in the order in which they have been submitted. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

8.10 A proposal may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting has begun, provided it has not been amended. A proposal that has been withdrawn may be reintroduced by another State member of the Committee.

8.11 All elections shall be decided by secret ballot unless the Committee unanimously decides otherwise.

8.12 If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Rule 9 - Decisions, summaries and reports

9.1 The Committee shall adopt such decisions and recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

9.2 Following the closure of each session, a summary of the Committee's proceedings, prepared by the Rapporteur with the assistance of the Secretariat, shall be submitted for approval by the Chairman. The summary shall be transmitted to all the States members of the Committee, to the Member States and Associate Members of Unesco which are not members of the Committee, and to the international organizations invited by the Committee to take part in the session.

9.3 The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each ordinary session of Unesco's General Conference.

Rule 6 - Meetings

- 6.1 All meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public unless the Committee decides otherwise.
- 6.2 When in exceptional circumstances the Committee decides to hold a private meeting, it shall determine the persons who, in addition to the representatives of States members of the Committee, shall be present.
- 6.3 A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the States members of the Committee.
- 6.4 The Committee shall not decide on any matter unless a quorum is present.

Rule 7 - Conduct of business

- 7.1 The Chairman of the meeting may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker.
- 7.2 During the discussion on any matter, any State member of the Committee may at any time, raise a point of order, which point of order shall forthwith be decided upon by the Chairman.
- 7.3 An appeal may be made against the ruling of the Chairman. Such an appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the Chairman's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.
- 7.4 Any State member of the Committee may, at any time, propose the suspension or adjournment of a meeting, or the adjournment or closure of a debate. Such a motion shall be put to the vote immediately. The order of priority of such motions shall be as follows:
- (a) suspension of the meeting;
 - (b) adjournment of the meeting;
 - (c) adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion;
 - (d) closure of the debate on the item under discussion.
- 7.5 Representatives and observers attending a meeting of the Committee in accordance with Rule 4 (paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7) may, with the authorization of the Chairman, make oral statements to the Committee.
- 7.6 The working languages of the Committee shall be Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- 7.7 The documents of the Committee shall be issued in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Rule 8 - Voting

- 8.1 Each State member of the Committee shall have one vote, except in the case provided for in paragraph 2 below.
- 8.2 Any State member of the Committee which is concerned by an offer or a request for the restitution or return of cultural property shall continue to take part in the Committee's proceedings, but without the right to vote, while the Committee deals with the offer or request.

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The Director-General

reference : DG/2.3/801/6204

30 JAN. 1987

Dear Mr Conable,

In pursuance of resolution 9.1 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-third session in 1985, and at the kind invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Unesco will convene the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Africa (CASTAFRICA II) in Arusha from 6 to 15 July 1987.

In accordance with decision 5.3.1 taken by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 125th session, I have pleasure in inviting your Organization to be represented by observers at this Conference (category II).

Please find enclosed the Provisional Agenda (SC-87/CASTAFRICA II/1 Prov. and Addendum) and Provisional Rules of Procedure (SC-87/CASTAFRICA II/2 Prov.) of the Conference. The other working documents, as well as all necessary reference and information material, will be forwarded to you in due course. The working languages will be Arabic, English and French. In accordance with the established practice for intergovernmental conferences of this category, the travel and subsistence expenses of observers are borne by their organizations.

If, as I sincerely hope, your Organization is able to accept this invitation, I should be obliged if you would let me know at your convenience the names and official titles of the observers designated to attend the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

A. A. M'Aw

Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

Mr B.B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

3 Enclosures

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for
the Application of Science and Technology
to Development in Africa

CASTAFRICA II

(Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 6-15 July 1987)

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Election of the Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur-General
6. Organization of work
7. The changing situation with regard to science and technology in Africa since CASTAFRICA I: present trends
 - The state of scientific and technological capabilities;
 - Action by governments and scientific communities;
 - Lessons for the future.
8. Science and technology for development in Africa
 - 8.1 Science and technology for development especially rural development.
 - Priority areas in research;
 - Dissemination of innovations;
 - Contribution of the social sciences.

8.2 Science and technology policies and industrial development

Research priorities to promote the industrialization process;
Selection, acquisition and assimilation of technologies;
Policies for the endogenous development of technologies.

8.3 The bases for scientific and technological development

Education and training;
Scientific and technological research;
Scientific and technological services, particularly science and technology information services.

9. Scientific and technological co-operation

Intra-African co-operation;
Co-operation with developing countries facing the same problems;
International co-operation with special reference to the Special Programme of Assistance to Africa in the fields of research and innovation.

10. Machinery for implementing the recommendations of the Conference

11. Adoption of the recommendations and final report

12. Close of the Conference

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the
Application of Science and Technology to Development in Africa

CASTAFRICA II

(Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 6-15 July 1987)

ANNOTATED AGENDA

The purpose of this document is to provide an idea of what might be the content of the substantive questions on the provisional agenda for the CASTAFRICA II Conference (items 7, 8 and 9).

The Conference will last ten days and the time allocated for consideration of the various items on the agenda in plenary should be divided roughly as follows:

| <u>Agenda item</u> | <u>Duration</u> (1 session = ½ day) |
|--|--|
| Items 1 to 6 - Opening session | 1 session: Monday morning |
| Item 7 - The changing situation with regard to science and technology in Africa since CASTAFRICA I: present trends | 4 sessions: Monday afternoon, Tuesday, Wednesday morning |
| Item 8.1 - Science and technology for development, especially rural development | 1 session: Wednesday afternoon |
| Item 8.2 - Scientific and technological policies and industrial development | 1 session: Thursday morning |
| Item 8.3 - The bases for scientific and technological development | 1 session: Thursday afternoon |
| Item 9 - Scientific and technological co-operation | 4 sessions: Friday, Saturday morning, Monday morning |
| Item 10 - Machinery for implementing the recommendations of the Conference | 1 session: Monday afternoon |
| Item 11 - Adoption of the recommendations and final report | 1 session: Tuesday afternoon |
| Item 12 - Close of the Conference | 1 session: Wednesday morning |

The agenda will provide the Conference with an opportunity to review the development of science and technology in the region since CASTAFRICA I and to examine present trends and the measures which should be adopted to solve the problems of developing capabilities (institutional, human, information, etc.) in the areas of research, innovation and policy formulation (item 7), before going on to consider a number of specific policy questions which are of current interest or are likely to become important in the next few years (items 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3). The prospects for subregional, regional and international co-operation (item 9) will then be examined in the light of the needs already expressed by the region, particularly in the Lagos Plan of Action, the Declaration of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU at its 21st regular session on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the resolution of the same session concerning the establishment by Unesco of a programme of assistance to Africa in the field of research and development. Consideration will also be given to machinery for implementing the recommendations of the Conference (item 10).

Item 7 - The changing situation with regard to science and technology in Africa since CASTAFRICA I: present trends

Consideration will be given to three basic and complementary aspects of the development and application of science and technology in Africa: firstly, the state of development of national, subregional and regional capabilities in the different areas of science and technology; secondly, the approach of governments and scientific communities to the growth of these capabilities and the integration of a clearly spelt out policy for science and technology in general economic and social development policy; thirdly, the benefit which Africa might derive from the experience of other regions in establishing a development strategy based on science and technology.

This broad survey aims at identifying gaps, needs and prospects in order to facilitate consideration of the current problems of science and technology policy which are included under items 8 and 9 of the agenda.

(a) The state of scientific and technological capabilities

The differences between countries' scientific and technological potential are even more pronounced in Africa than in other regions of the world, and the gulf between the African countries and other countries of the world appears to be widening. The reasons for this situation will be examined and, though there is a great diversity of conditions in individual countries (ecological, political, socio-economic and cultural), the Conference will be invited to compare their efforts and achievements and note the gaps to be filled, in order to identify common problems.

In this context, and bearing in mind the recommendations of CASTAFRICA I and of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) as well as the objectives set by the Lagos Plan of Action, a number of questions should be asked:

Have the results obtained in the training of scientists, engineers and science and technology managers been satisfactory in terms of the three criteria of numbers, quality and relevance to needs? Have appropriate measures been taken to provide effective employment in their fields of competence for the personnel who have been trained and to prevent large-scale movements towards other sectors of employment in the country, or even departures for foreign countries? Has the role played by women in scientific and technological activities increased significantly?

How has the scientific and technological infrastructure developed at the national, subregional and regional levels? Have existing institutions been strengthened and have new ones been established? Have the activities of these establishments become more effective in socio-economic terms? Have the working conditions and social status of scientific workers been made more attractive; are they such that high-level research workers are retained and young people are encouraged to choose careers in science and technology?

Have the financial resources allocated to science and technology increased regularly in real terms and do they correspond to needs?

(b) Action by governments and scientific communities

There is increasing awareness by governments that a sustained policy for science and technology is a necessary condition for socio-economic development and that appropriate machinery should be set up for the formulation of such a policy and for the co-ordination, promotion and evaluation of the activities which it generates; but in many cases efforts on these lines do not appear to have produced the expected results.

The reasons for this state of affairs should be considered:

Have appropriate bodies been set up to formulate national science and technology policies? Do these bodies possess the conceptual tools necessary for science and technology planning? Are long-term problems being ignored because of the pressure of immediate needs? Is the development of science and technology inhibited by other government policies? Has sufficient attention been devoted to such questions as the acquisition and the adaptation of technology to local conditions and the endogenous development of technology? Do the co-operative policies followed meet the needs of the countries of the region?

It is also noted that in countries with a relatively large number of scientists and engineers these rarely constitute a community with common objectives and a clear awareness of their mission. They are therefore not a force capable of influencing political decision-making or promoting better public understanding of the role of science and technology. The Conference will be invited to consider how researchers and engineers in universities, independent institutions and firms are associated with the shaping of science and technology policies, and to discuss the measures which should be adopted in order to encourage the formation of genuine national and regional scientific communities and to promote their involvement in the formulation and implementation of national science and technology policies and in efforts to increase public awareness of the role played by science and technology in development.

(c) Lessons to be drawn for the future

In the light of the experience of African countries since CASTAFRICA I and that of other countries in the world faced with similar problems, it should be possible to identify the broad outlines of a strategy for scientific and technological development. Here the Conference will be required to examine certain strategy aspects contained in the draft special programme of assistance to Africa in the fields of scientific research and technological development prepared by Unesco at the request of the OAU, and to adopt that programme after introducing any amendments which it may wish to make.

Item 8 - Science and technology for development in Africa

Development strategies based on science and technology clearly depend on the cultural and socio-economic context. They must be understood and supported by the societies in and for which they are developed, and should therefore meet the needs and aspirations of those societies.

While African societies remain largely rural, they are changing rapidly owing to the virtually explosive rate of urbanization. The priority to be assigned to the technological requirements of integrated rural development should therefore not be allowed to obscure the requirements of industrial firms located in conurbations. In any case, the bases for integral scientific and technological development must be strengthened and broadened if the socio-economic and political objectives linked to these requirements are to be achieved.

The Conference will therefore be required to examine these three complementary policy aspects, which in some cases overlap, at least in part.

8.1 - Science and technology, for development, especially rural development

The difficulty in defining science and technology research policies for rural development stems, on the one hand, from the variety of factors governing development and, on the other, from the very large range of technological options available in a continent as vast as Africa due to the very great diversity of physical, economic, sociological and cultural conditions. However, the existence of large ecological zones in which the problems of rural development are essentially similar (the Sahel zone, for example) may make it possible to identify science and technology activities capable of yielding more widely applicable results. Here a necessary prerequisite for efficiency is co-operation in adopting joint methods to identify R&D and training programmes and the specific scientific and technological services required for the rural development of each ecological and socio-economic subregion. Another condition for success is active participation in the process of identifying programmes by the actors in, and beneficiaries of development, particularly women, who play a crucial role in rural areas in Africa, and also workers in the informal sector. Particular attention should likewise be paid to the social and environmental implications of the application of science and technology. In this context, the social sciences can make an original contribution to the formulation and implementation of science and technology policy.

The fundamental aspects which the Conference will be required to consider include:

the identification of science and technology priorities which help to achieve the fundamental objectives of improving the living conditions of rural populations, such as food self-sufficiency, the struggle against desertification, the improvement of energy supplies from renewable sources, the development of the resources of forests, rivers, lakes and oceans, the production of medicines from local medicinal plants, the improvement of traditional technologies for the transformation and conservation of foodstuffs, the production of construction materials, etc.;

the establishment of machinery for the dissemination and application of research results;

available in the African countries which are adapted to present and future needs and also their socio-economic effectiveness, the difficulties which they experience in assuming effective responsibility for the missions assigned to them (shortage of personnel, equipment, funding, internal and external contacts; research which is not oriented to needs).

Scientific and technological services, particularly information services

Science and technology information and documentation services, the role of which is to collect, classify, store, publish, disseminate and use factual or bibliographical data, are the vital links in a national science and technology system. Complementary to these services is the survey of national science and technology potential which supplies information necessary for the formulation of a consistent national science policy and for the rational planning of science and technology activities. Unfortunately, these services are either undeveloped or are developing on a fragmentary basis in Africa. The most acute problem relates to the costs and other difficulties of setting up information, data processing and distribution systems, particularly in the case of computerized systems, where very rapid technological developments soon make obsolete equipment which may have been acquired at great expense. Other supporting services such as those dealing with extension work, metrology, standards, instrumentation, museums, etc., which are equally essential for science and technology activities, do not appear to have received the attention they deserve from African countries. The Conference will be asked to discuss the measures which should be adopted at the national level and the role which subregional, regional and international co-operation could play in this field.

Item 9 - Scientific and technological co-operation

The African countries very early on understood the advantages of scientific and technological co-operation at the regional and international levels. Noteworthy progress has been achieved since CASTAFRICA I, but problems remain which must be solved at the various levels in order to derive greater benefit from the efforts and sacrifices which have been made.

- (a) Within Africa, the essential questions relate to the development of appropriate procedures for identifying specific areas of co-operation and the modalities of such co-operation, and also to the strengthening of the different types of intergovernmental and non-governmental machinery in existence. This implies, at the national level, the consolidation of the scientific and technological base in order to enable the country to play its full part in any co-operative action in which it has decided to engage.
- (b) Apart from co-operation among themselves, African countries also co-operate with other countries - both developed and developing - outside the African continent. Co-operation with developing countries which face similar developmental problems has received fresh impetus since the 1978 Buenos Aires Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC). This co-operation has, however, not yet reached the expected level. The Conference will be asked to make suggestions aimed at stepping up this type of co-operation, particularly with the so-called 'newly industrialized' countries.
- (c) At the international level, in addition to the measures which should be taken to stimulate more effective participation by African countries in

the role which social science research should play in the adoption and assimilation of technological innovations by the populations concerned.

8.2 - Science and technology policies and industrial development

The countries of the region generally assign an important role in their development plans to industrialization because of its impact on the satisfaction of the basic needs of the population, the integration of the economy and the modernization of society. Yet despite all the efforts made, the results achieved have not come up to expectations. The Conference will be asked to consider the reasons for this situation:

Has the definition of research priorities which will promote industrialization taken into account the state of scientific and technological development in the countries, in particular the existence of qualified personnel, technology research infrastructures and support services?

Have policies been clearly formulated for the selection, acquisition and assimilation of technologies and for the development of endogenous technologies, and has effective machinery been set up?

Have appropriate policies and incentive measures been adopted to encourage private entrepreneurs to participate in the industrialization drive?

8.3 - The bases for scientific and technological development

Experience shows that no country can hope to solve its development problems in any area without an appropriate science and technology base comprising the following components:

Education and training

Studies carried out show that the greatest obstacle to the development of science and technology in Africa is the shortage of qualified manpower at all levels (scientists, engineers, technicians and semi-skilled workers). The various causes usually held to be responsible for this situation include the high illiteracy rate, the low scientific and technological level of the populations, the poor quality of basic science and technology education, the lack of any strategy for encouraging a larger number of women to adopt careers in science and technology and the low impact of policies for the popularization of science and technology. The questions which the Conference should consider include those relating to policies designed to strengthen and modernize educational and training infrastructures, develop scientific and technical education at all levels of the education system, including the postgraduate level, implement training and retraining programmes in areas of science and technology where the shortage of manpower is most serious, popularize science and technology and improve the social conditions of scientific workers in order to take action against the brain drain.

Science and technology research

It is a recognized fact that research governs the capacity for innovation and constitutes the locomotive force of science and technology. The existence of appropriate and effective research facilities is therefore a prerequisite for any autonomous self-reliant form of development. It is worthwhile considering what structures are

interregional and world co-operation programmes, a way must be found of ensuring the convergence of the efforts made by international organizations and institutions concerned with aid to Africa in the field of science and technology. In this context the Conference will be asked to examine the special programme of assistance to Africa prepared by Unesco at the request of the OAU Heads of State and Government.

Item 10 - Machinery for implementing the recommendations of the Conference

The African Member States, having noted that the absence of follow-up machinery for CASTAFRICA I proved detrimental to the effective implementation of the recommendations of that Conference have asked Unesco to institute such machinery. A proposal to that effect, drawn up by experts from the region, will be considered by the Conference with a view to making recommendations for submission to the General Conference of Unesco at its twenty-fourth session, in accordance with resolution 9.2 adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-third session.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Application
of Science and Technology to Development in Africa
(CASTAFRICA II)

(6-15 July 1987, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania)

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Established in accordance with the 'Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco', as adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session and amended at its eighteenth session)

I. PARTICIPATION

Rule 1 - Chief participants

The delegations of the governments of the Member States of Unesco belonging to the African region, invited by decision 5.3.1 taken by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 125th session, shall be entitled to take part in the conference with the right to vote.

Rule 2 - Representatives and observers

- 2.1 Member States other than those referred to in Rule 1, and Associate Members of Unesco may be represented by observers.
- 2.2 The Holy See and the Republic of Djibouti invited by decision of the Executive Board may be represented by observers.
- 2.3 African liberation movements recognized by the OAU and invited by decision of the Executive Board may be represented by observers.
- 2.4 The United Nations and other organizations and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives.
- 2.5 Other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements, invited by decision of the Executive Board, may send observers.
- 2.6 Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations invited by decision of the Executive Board may send observers.

- 2.7 Foundations and national aid agencies invited by decision of the Executive Board may send observers.
- 2.8 The representatives and observers mentioned in Rules 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 may participate in the work of the conference without the right to vote and subject to Rule 9.4.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 3 - Election of officers

The Conference shall elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General.

Rule 4 - Organization of work

- 4.1 The Conference shall conduct its work in plenary meetings.
- 4.2 The Conference may however set up a drafting committee needed for the conduct of its business, subject to the availability of technical facilities. The drafting committee shall be presided by the Rapporteur-General.

Rule 5 - Steering Committee

- 5.1 The Steering Committee of the Conference shall consist of the President, the Vice-President(s) and the Rapporteur-General.
- 5.2 The functions of the Steering Committee shall be to co-ordinate the work of the Conference and of its subsidiary bodies, to fix the dates, time and order of business of meetings, and in general to assist the President in the performance of his duties.

III. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 6 - Duties of the President

- 6.1 In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere in the present Rules, the President shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Conference. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce the decisions of the Conference. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present Rules, shall control the proceedings and maintain order. He shall not vote, but may instruct a member of his delegation to vote in his place.
- 6.2 If the President is absent during a meeting or any part thereof, his place shall be taken by one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.
- 6.3 The Chairman of the drafting committee of the Conference shall exercise the same powers with respect to that body as the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference respectively.

Rule 7 - Publicity of meetings

All meetings of the Conference and meetings of the drafting committee shall be held in public unless the Conference or the body concerned decides otherwise.

Rule 8 - Quorum

- 8.1 At the plenary meetings a quorum shall consist of a majority of the delegations referred to in Rule 1 which are present at the Conference.
- 8.2 At meetings of the drafting committee a quorum shall consist of a majority of the delegations referred to in Rule 1 which are members of the committee.
- 8.3 The Conference, or the drafting committee shall not decide on any matter unless a quorum is present.
- 8.4 If the quorum as defined above is not present, the President or the Chairman of the drafting committee may, after suspending the meeting for five minutes, invite the delegations present to decide unanimously to suspend temporarily paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Rule, as the case may be.

Rule 9 - Order and time-limit of speeches

- 9.1 The presiding officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak. The Secretariat shall be responsible for drawing up the list of speakers.
- 9.2 The Chairman of the drafting committee may be given precedence to report the conclusions reached in the committee.
- 9.3 The presiding officer may limit the time allowed to each speaker if circumstances should so warrant.
- 9.4 Representatives and observers mentioned in Rule 2 who wish to speak, may do so with the prior consent of the presiding officer.

Rule 10 - Points of order

- 10.1 During a discussion, any delegation referred to in Rule 1 may raise a point of order, on which the presiding officer shall immediately give a ruling.
- 10.2 An appeal may be made against the ruling of the presiding officer. Such appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the presiding officer's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the delegations present and voting.

Rule 11 - Procedural motions

- 11.1 During a meeting, any delegation referred to in Rule 1 may propose the adjournment or closure of the debate or the suspension or adjournment of the meeting.

- 11.2 Such a motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Subject to Rule 10.1, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order indicated below, over all other proposals or motions:
- (a) suspension of the meeting;
 - (b) adjournment of the meeting;
 - (c) adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion;
 - (d) closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

Rule 12 - Proposals and amendments

- 12.1 Draft proposals and draft amendments may be submitted by the delegations referred to in Rule 1, and shall be transmitted in writing to the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall circulate copies to all delegations.
- 12.2 As a general rule, no draft proposal or draft amendment shall be discussed or put to the vote unless it has been circulated sufficiently in advance to all delegations in the working languages of the Conference.
- 12.3 A draft proposal may be withdrawn by the delegation which submitted it at any time before voting has begun, provided it has not been amended. A draft proposal withdrawn in this way may be immediately reintroduced by any other delegation.
- 12.4 Once a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered except by decision of a majority of the delegations (referred to in Rule 1) present and voting. Permission to speak on a request for such reconsideration shall then be granted only to one speaker in favour and two speakers against, after which the request shall immediately be put to the vote.

Rule 13 - Working languages

- 13.1 The working languages of the Conference shall be Arabic, English and French.
- 13.2 Speeches made in any of the working languages in plenary meetings of the Conference, or of the drafting committee shall be interpreted into the other working languages, but subject to Rule 4.2.
- 13.3 Speakers may, however, speak in any other language, provided they make their own arrangements for the interpretation of their speeches into one of the working languages of the Conference.
- 13.4 The working documents of the Conference shall be issued in Arabic, English and French.

Rule 14 - Voting

- 14.1 Delegations of the governments referred to in Rule 1 shall each have one vote in the Conference, and in the drafting committee if their governments are represented on it.

- 14.2 Subject to the provisions of Rules 8.3 and 18, decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of the delegations present and voting.
- 14.3 For the purpose of the present Rules, the expression 'delegations present and voting' shall mean delegations casting an affirmative or negative vote. Delegations abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting.
- 14.4 Voting shall normally be by a show of hands.
- 14.5 When the result of a vote by a show of hands is in doubt, the presiding officer may take a second vote by roll-call. A vote by roll-call shall also be taken if it is requested by not less than two delegations before the voting takes place.
- 14.6 Only proposals submitted by delegations referred to in Rule 1 and seconded by at least one other such delegation, shall be put to the vote.
- 14.7 When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Conference shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the presiding officer to be furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment deemed by him to be next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.
- 14.8 If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.
- 14.9 A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.
- 14.10 If a vote results in a tie, the proposal or amendment shall be considered as defeated.

Rule 15 - Reports

- 15.1 The Conference shall adopt a report on the results of its work including such conclusions or recommendations as it may have adopted.
- 15.2 After the closure of the Conference, a final report shall be published by Unesco.

IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 16 - Secretariat

- 16.1 The Director-General of Unesco or his representative shall participate in the work of the Conference, without the right to vote. He may at any time make either oral or written statements to the Conference or to any other subsidiary body on any question under discussion.
- 16.2 The Director-General of Unesco shall appoint a member of the Secretariat to act as Secretary-General of the Conference as well as other officials who shall together constitute the Secretariat of the Conference.

- 16.3 The Secretariat shall receive, translate and distribute all official documents of the Conference and interpret the discussions, as provided in Rule 13. It shall also assist in drawing up the reports of the Conference and perform all other duties necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Conference.

V. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 17 - Adoption

The Conference shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a simple majority of the delegations (referred to in Rule 1) present and voting.

Rule 18 - Amendment

The Conference may amend these Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the delegations (referred to in Rule 1) present and voting.



January 14, 1987

Mr. Michael J. Moravcsik
Institut fur Theoretische Physik
A-8010 Graz, Universitatzplatz 5
Austria

Dear Mr. Moravcsik:

Mr. Conable has asked me to reply to your letter of December 15, 1986 concerning World Bank support for the candidacy of Mr. Abdus Salam as Director-General of UNESCO. As you know, the responsibility for such appointments lies exclusively with member governments. While Mr. Salam is well known to the Bank, it would be inappropriate for Mr. Conable as head of a related U.N. specialized agency to indicate an official preference for any potential UNESCO candidate or to otherwise comment on the selection process.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Alexander Shakow
Acting Director
International Relations Department

CBBoucher:ek

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ERIU - UNESCO

January 7, 1987

Dear Mr. Diene:

I refer to your letter SC/GEO/545/2.37 of December 18 inviting The World Bank to be represented at the Fifteenth Session of the Board of the International Geological Correlation Programme, to be held in Paris from February 2 to 6, 1987.

I thank you for the invitation, however, the Bank will not be able to send a representative on this occasion.

Sincerely Yours,

H. Martin Koelle
Chief
International Organizations Division
International Relations Department

Mr. Doudou Diene
Deputy Assistant Director-General
External Relations and Information Sector
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
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MMcDonald



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