

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1979 Nr. 161

A. TITEL

*Statuut van de Organisatie der Verenigde Naties voor
Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur;
Londen, 16 november 1945*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Statuut zijn bij Koninklijk besluit van 25 februari 1947 bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* H 62.

Het Statuut is overeenkomstig artikel XIII, eerste lid, een veertiental malen gewijzigd door de Algemene Vergadering der Organisatie, laatstelijk in haar negentiende zitting. De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Statuut, met daarin opgenomen de wijzigingen welke tot op de tiende zitting werden aangenomen, zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1960, 131. Voor de latere wijzigingen van het Statuut zie rubriek J van *Trb.* 1968, 56, rubriek J van *Trb.* 1973, 143 en rubriek J van *Trb.* 1977, 176.

In overeenstemming met artikel XV, tweede lid, is het Statuut nog ondertekend voor:

Swaziland	25 januari 1978
Kaapverdië	15 februari 1978
de VN-Raad voor Namibië	2 november 1978
Dominica	20 november 1978

C. VERTALING

De vertaling in het Nederlands van het Statuut is bij Koninklijk besluit van 25 februari 1947 bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* H 62.

De vertaling in het Nederlands van het Statuut, zoals gewijzigd tot op de tiende zitting van de Algemene Vergadering der Organi-

satie, is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1960, 131. Voor de vertalingen van de latere wijzigingen zie rubriek J van *Trb.* 1968, 56, rubriek J van *Trb.* 1973, 143 en rubriek J van *Trb.* 1977, 176.

D. PARLEMENT

Voor de goedkeuring van het onderhavige Statuut door de Staten-Generaal zie rubriek D van *Trb.* 1960, 131.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131, *Trb.* 1965, 78, *Trb.* 1966, 114, *Trb.* 1968, 56, *Trb.* 1969, 97, *Trb.* 1973, 143, *Trb.* 1976, 74 en *Trb.* 1977, 176.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde hebben nog de volgende Staten in overeenstemming met artikel XV, eerste lid, van het Statuut een akte van aanvaarding bij de Regering van het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland nedergelegd:

Kaapverdië	14 november 1977
Swaziland	25 januari 1978
de VN-Raad voor Namibië	2 november 1978
Dominica	9 januari 1979

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131, *Trb.* 1976, 74 en *Trb.* 1977, 176.

De bepalingen van het Statuut zijn ingevolge artikel XV, tweede en derde lid, voor Swaziland, de VN-Raad voor Namibië en Dominica in werking getreden op de data vermeld in rubriek B hierboven en voor Kaapverdië ingevolge dezelfde bepalingen op 15 februari 1978.

I. OPZEGGING

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131, *Trb.* 1967, 44 en *Trb.* 1976, 74.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131, *Trb.* 1965, 78, *Trb.* 1966, 114, *Trb.* 1967, 44, *Trb.* 1968, 56, *Trb.* 1969, 97, *Trb.* 1970, 176, *Trb.* 1971, 209, *Trb.* 1973, 143, *Trb.* 1976, 74 en *Trb.* 1977, 176.

1. Voorgeschiedenis

Zie, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1970, 176.

2. Verwijzingen

Zie, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1976, 74.

Voor het op 26 juni 1945 te San Francisco tot stand gekomen Handvest der Verenigde Naties zie ook *Trb.* 1979, 37.

Voor het op 26 juni 1945 te San Francisco tot stand gekomen Statuut van het Internationale Gerechtshof zie ook *Trb.* 1979, 36.

3. Wijzigingen van het Statuut

Zie, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1977, 176.

4. Uitvoering van het Statuut

Zie, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1977, 176.

Artikel I, tweede lid, letter (a) juncto artikel IV, vierde lid

Voor de op 22 november 1950 te Lake Success tot stand gekomen Overeenkomst inzake de invoer van voorwerpen van opvoedkundige, wetenschappelijke of culturele aard, met Bijlagen en een Protocol, zie ook *Trb.* 1978, 87.

Op 26 november 1976 is door de Algemene Conferentie voor de Organisatie der Verenigde Naties voor Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur tijdens de negentiende zitting, welke zitting van 26 oktober tot 30 november te Nairobi werd gehouden, een Protocol bij bovengenoemde Overeenkomst aangenomen.

Artikel I, tweede lid, letter c

Van het Statuut van de Internationale Unie voor het behoud van de natuur en van natuurlijke hulpbronnen is de tekst, zoals gewijzigd in 1977, geplaatst in *Trb.* 1978, 64.

Artikel IV, derde lid

Voor de op 6 september 1952 te Genève tot stand gekomen Universele Auteursrecht Conventie, met drie Protocollen, zie ook *Trb.* 1979, 82.

Voor het op 14 mei 1954 te 's-Gravenhage tot stand gekomen Verdrag inzake de bescherming van culturele goederen in geval van een gewapend conflict, met Reglement van Uitvoering, en een Protocol, zie ook *Trb.* 1979, 86.

Artikel IV, vierde lid.

Op 27 november 1978 werd te Parijs door de Algemene Vergadering tijdens haar twintigste zitting, aldaar gehouden van 24 oktober tot 28 november 1978, aangenomen een Aanbeveling betreffende de internationale standaardisatie van statistieken inzake wetenschap en technologie. De Engelse tekst ¹⁾ van deze Aanbeveling luidt als volgt:

¹⁾ De Arabische, de Franse, de Russische en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

**Recommendation concerning the international standardization
of statistics on science and technology**

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 24 October to 28 November 1978, at its twentieth session,

Considering that, by virtue of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution, it is for the Organization to draw up and adopt instruments for the international regulation of questions falling within its competence,

Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution provides, *inter alia*, that each Member State shall report to the Organization, at intervals and in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions,

Convinced that it is highly desirable for the national authorities responsible for collecting and communicating statistics relating to science and technology to be guided by certain standards in the matter of definitions, classifications and presentation, in order to improve the international comparability of such statistics,

Recognizing that the efforts made by Member States to develop science and technology will contribute to strengthening peace and security in the world,

Convinced that co-operation in this field would also advance economic and social progress,

Having before it, as item 34 of the agenda of the session, proposals concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to science and technology,

Having decided at its nineteenth session that this question should be made the subject of an international regulation, to take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

Adopts the present recommendation this 27th day of November 1978.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions concerning international standardization of statistics relating to science and technology, by taking whatever legislative measures or other steps may be required, in conformity with the constitutional practice of each State, to give effect, within their respective territories, to the standards and principles formulated in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States bring this recommendation to the attention of authorities and services res-

possible for collecting and communicating statistics relating to science and technology.

The General Conference recommends that Member States forward to it, by the dates and in the form which it shall prescribe, reports concerning action taken by them upon this recommendation.

I. SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Scope

1. This recommendation relates to statistics designed to provide standardized information in each Member State on certain scientific and technological (S & T) activities, and particularly on research and experimental development (R & D). These statistics should cover all national institutions that perform or finance such activities.

Definitions

2. In compiling the statistics covered by this recommendation, the following definitions should be used:

- 2.1 Scientific and technological activities (STA): systematic activities which are closely concerned with the generation, advancement, dissemination, and application of scientific and technical knowledge in all fields of science and technology. These include such activities as R & D, scientific and technical education and training (STET), and the scientific and technological services (STS), defined in paragraphs (a) to (c) below.
- (a) Research and Experimental Development: any systematic and creative work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. In most fields several categories may be distinguished:
 - (aa) Scientific research activities: any systematic and creative activities aimed at increasing the stock of scientific knowledge and applying it in practice.
 - Scientific research activities in the natural sciences, technology, and the medical and agricultural sciences: Any systematic and creative activities designed to ascertain the links between, and the nature of, natural phenomena, to generate knowledge of the laws of nature and to contribute to the practical application of this knowledge of laws, forces and substances.
 - Scientific research activities in the social sciences and humanities: Any systematic and creative activity aimed at increasing or improving knowl-

edge of man, culture and society, including use of such knowledge for the solution of social and human problems.

In most fields of science, research may be classified as either fundamental or applied:

- (i) Fundamental research: experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular or specific application or use in view.
 - (ii) Applied research: original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective.
- (bb) Experimental development: systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience that is directed to producing new materials, products and devices, to installing new processes, systems and services, and to improving substantially those already produced or installed.
- (b) S & T education and training (STET) at broadly the third level: all activities comprising specialized non-university higher education and training, higher education and training leading to a university degree, post-graduate and further training, and organized lifelong training for scientists and engineers. These activities correspond broadly to ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7.
- (c) Scientific and technological services (STS): activities concerned with research and experimental development and contributing to the generation, dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge.
- (i) S & T services provided by libraries, archives, information and documentation centres, reference departments, scientific congress centres, data banks and information-processing departments.
 - (ii) S & T services provided by museums of science and/or technology, botanical and zoological gardens and other S & T collections (anthropological, archaeological, geological, etc.).
 - (iii) Systematic work on the translation and editing of S & T books and periodicals (with the exception of textbooks for school and university courses).
 - (iv) Topographical, geological and hydrological surveying; routine astronomical, meteorological and seismological observations; surveying of soils and of

plants, fish and wildlife resources; routine soil, atmosphere and water testing; the routine checking and monitoring of radioactivity levels.

- (v) Prospecting and related activities designed to locate and identify oil and mineral resources.
- (vi) The gathering of information on human, social, economic and cultural phenomena, usually for the purpose of compiling routine statistics, e.g. population censuses; production, distribution and consumption statistics; *market studies*; *social and cultural statistics*, etc.
- (vii) Testing, standardization, metrology and quality control: regular routine work on the analysis, checking and testing, by recognized methods, of materials, products, devices and processes, together with the setting up and maintenance of standards and standards of measurement.
- (viii) Regular routine work on the counseling of clients, other sections of an organization or independent users, designed to help them to make use of scientific, technological and management information. This activity also includes extension and advisory services organized by the State for farmers and for industry but does not include the normal activities of project planning or engineering offices.
- (ix) Activities relating to patents and licences: systematic work of a scientific, legal and administrative nature on patents and licences carried out by public bodies.

2.2 Scientific and technical personnel: the total number of people participating directly in S & T activities in an institution or unit and, as a rule, paid for their services. This group should include scientists and engineers, and technicians (SET) and auxiliary personnel, as defined in paragraph 4 (a) below.

- (a) Full-time scientific and technical personnel (FT): personnel who devote almost all their working time to S & T activities.
- (a) Full time scientific and technical personnel (FT): personnel whose working time is shared between S & T and other activities.
- (c) Full-time equivalent (FTE): measurement unit representing one person working full-time for a given period; this unit is used to convert figures relating to the number of part-time workers into the equivalent number of full-time workers. Data concerning personnel should normally be calculated in FTE, especially in the case of scientists and engineers and of technicians.

- 2.3 Reference year: period of 12 consecutive months to which the statistical data relate. When this period carries over from one calendar year to the next, the year in which the period started is to be taken as the reference year.
- 2.4 Annual expenditure: funds actually expended during the reference year for the performance of S & T activities.
- (a) Intramural expenditure: all payments actually made during a reference year for the performance of S & T activities within a given unit, institution or sector of performance.
 - (b) Extramural expenditure: all payments actually made during a reference year for the performance of S & T activities outside a particular unit, institution or sector of performance, including payments made outside the national economic territory.
 - (c) Total domestic expenditure on S & T activities: all expenditure made for this purpose in the course of a reference year in institutions and installations established in the national territory, as well as installations physically situated abroad: land or experimental facilities rented or owned abroad and ships, vehicles, aircraft and satellites used by national institutions. Amounts spent on S & T activities carried out by international organizations established in the country in question are excluded from this total.
- 2.5 Institutions carrying out S & T activities: any institution engaged in S & T activities on a permanent and organized basis. The term "institution" should be taken as covering a very broad range of entities having legal, financial, economic, social or service provided irrespective of source of funds, the author-organizations, institutes, academies, associations, departments, ministries, centres, laboratories, etc.
- 2.6 Sector of performance: sector of the national economy comprising a significant number of institutions carrying out S & T activities (as defined in paragraph 2. 5) that present a certain degree of homogeneity with respect to the principal function or service provided irrespective of source of funds, the authority to which such institutions are responsible or the category of STA being carried out. According to these criteria, three major sectors of performance can be distinguished: the productive sector, the higher education sector and the general service sector.
- 2.7 Fields of activity: branches of economic activity and fields of science and technology in which R & D and other S & T activities are carried out.

- 2.8 Categories of activities: specific types of endeavours that comprise S & T activities such as R & D, S & T education and training (STET), STS, described in paragraphs 2.1 (a), 2.1 (b) and 2.1 (c).

II. CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

3. The human and financial resources devoted to S & T activities should be classified:

- (a) By category and subcategory of such activities:
- (i) Research and experimental development.
 - (ii) S & T education and training at broadly the third level (STET).
 - (iii) Scientific and technological services (as listed in 2.1 (c) (i) to (ix)).
- (b) By sector of performance:
- (i) Productive sector comprising:

domestic and foreign industrial and trading enterprises situated within the country which produce and distribute goods and services for sale, and institutions directly serving them with or without contract, whatever their form of ownership (public and private). The S & T activities of these enterprises and institutions closely linked to production are known as "S & T activities integrated with production";

governmental, non-governmental and non-profit institutions most or all of whose S & T activities indirectly serve one or more of the categories or classes of activities with a two- or three-digit classification in the ISIC. The S & T activities of these institutions which are only indirectly linked to production are known as "S & T activities not integrated with production". In countries with a centralized economy, R & D institutes attached to the ministries responsible for the different branches of the national economy should be classified in this category of institutions.
 - (ii) Higher education sector, comprising:

establishments of education at the third level which require as a minimum condition of admission successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge, together with research institutes, experimental stations, hospitals and other S & T institutions serving such establishments and directly administered by or associated with them.

- (iii) General service sector, comprising:
 bodies, departments and establishments subordinate to the central State (in federal systems), provincial, district or county, municipal, town or village authorities that serve the community as a whole and provide a wide range of services such as administration, maintenance and regulation of public order, public health, culture, social services, promotion of economic growth, welfare and technical progress, etc.;
- institutions such as national scientific research and technology councils, academies of sciences, professional scientific organizations and other institutions which serve the whole of the community;
- institutions whose S & T activities (including R & D) are carried out for the general benefit of agriculture, industry, transport and communications, building and public works or the public electricity, gas and water services – i.e. activities classified under a single digit reference in the ISIC.
- (c) By fields of science and technology in which institutions belonging to the higher education and general service sectors carry out S & T activities and, in particular, R & D:
- (i) Natural sciences, including: astronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, computer sciences, entomology, geology, geophysics, mathematics, meteorology, mineralogy, physical geography, physics, zoology, other allied subjects.
 - (ii) Engineering and technology, including: engineering proper, such as chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, and specialized subdivisions of these; forest products; applied sciences such as geodesy, industrial chemistry, etc.; architecture; the science and technology of food production; specialized technologies or interdisciplinary fields, e.g. systems analysis, metallurgy, mining, textile technology, other allied subjects.
 - (iii) Medical sciences, including: anatomy, dentistry, medicine, nursing, obstetrics, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, physiotherapy, public health, other allied subjects.
 - (iv) Agricultural sciences, including: agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, veterinary medicine, other allied subjects.
 - (v) Social sciences and humanities, comprising:
 Group I – Social sciences, including:
 anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, economics, education and training, geography (human, economic and social), law, linguistics (exclu-

ding language studies based on set texts, which should be classified in Group II under "Ancient and modern languages and literature"), management, political sciences, psychology, sociology, organization and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary, methodological and historical S & T activities relating to subjects in this group. Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences.

Group II – Humanities, including:

arts (history of the arts and art criticism, excluding artistic "research" of any kind), languages (ancient and modern languages and literature), philosophy (including the history of science and technology), prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, etc., religion, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities and interdisciplinary, methodological, historical and other S & T activities relating to the subjects in this group.

- (d) By branch of economic activity for institutions belonging to the productive sector, in accordance with the "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities" (ISIC). Specific industry groupings at single and selected double digit ISIC levels from the following major divisions should be included:
- (i) Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (ISIC: 1).
 - (ii) Extracting industries (ISIC: 2).
 - (iii) Manufacturing industries (ISIC: 3).
 - (iv) Construction (ISIC: 5).
 - (v) Transport, storage and communication (ISIC: 7).
 - (vi) Other (ISIC: 4, 6, 8 and part of 9).

4. The personnel of S & T institutions should also be classified:

- (a) By the work they are engaged in and their qualifications:
- (aa) Scientists and engineers, comprising persons working in those capacities, i.e. as persons with scientific or technical training who are engaged in professional work on S & T activities, administrators and other high-level personnel who direct the execution of S & T activities. Such personnel should be classified in this category if they have either:
 - (i) completed education at the third level leading to an academic degree, or
 - (ii) received third-level non-university education (or training) not leading to an academic degree but nationally recognized as qualifying for a professional career, or

- (iii) received training, or acquired professional experience, that is nationally recognized as being equivalent to one of the two preceding types of training (e.g. membership of a professional association or the holding of a professional certificate or licence).
- (bb) Technicians, comprising persons engaged in that capacity in S & T activities who have received vocational or technical training in any branch of knowledge or technology, in accordance with the following criteria:
 - (i) that they have completed the second stage of second-level education. These studies are in many cases followed by one or two years' specialized technical studies, which may or may not lead to a diploma;
 - (ii) that they have received three or four years' vocational or technical education (whether leading to a diploma or not) following completion of the first stage of second-level education;
 - (iii) that they have received on-the-job training (or acquired professional experience) that is nationally recognized as being equivalent to the levels of education defined under (i) or (ii) above.
- (cc) Auxiliary personnel, comprising persons whose work is directly associated with the performance of S & T activities, i.e. clerical, secretarial and administrative personnel, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the various trades and all other auxiliary personnel.
- (b) By level of education and by field of study, determined in accordance with ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education), for classifying personnel in the "aa" and "bb" categories.
 - (i) By level of education:
 - (aa) Holders of third-level degrees of university type (ISCED: 6-7).
 - (bb) Holders of third-level diplomas of non-university type (ISCED: 5).
 - (cc) Holders of diplomas at the second level, second stage (ISCED: 3).
 - (dd) Other qualifications (ISCED: 1, 2, 9).
 - (ii) By field of study:

Fields of science and technology should be correlated with the classification of fields of study in ISCED, as follows:

Fields of science and technology	Main fields of study in ISCED
Natural sciences	42. Natural science programmes
	46. Mathematics and computer science programmes

Engineering and technology	52. Trade, craft and industrial programmes, (n.e.c.)
	54. Engineering programmes
	58. Architectural and town-planning programmes
	70. Transport and communications programmes
Medical sciences	50. Medical and health programmes
Agricultural sciences	62. Agriculture, forestry and fishery programmes
Social sciences and humanities	14. Teacher training and education science programmes
	18. Fine and applied arts programmes
	22. Humanities programmes
	26. Religion and theology programmes
	30. Social and behavioural science programmes
	34. Commercial and business administration programmes
	38. Law and jurisprudence programmes
	66. Home economics (domestic science) programmes
	84. Programmes in mass communication and documentation
Other fields	01. General programmes
	08. Literacy programmes
	78. Services trades programmes
	89. Other programmes

(c) By occupation in accordance with the ISCO (ILO-1968).

(d) By number (in FT and PT) for personnel in category (aa).

(e) By nationality, for personnel in categories (aa) and (bb) (merely showing nationals separately from non-nationals).

(f) By sex, for personnel in categories (aa), (bb) and (cc).

- (g) By age, for personnel in categories (aa) and (bb), separating them into the following age groups; for category (aa): less than 29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and over; for category (bb): less than 29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and over.

5. Each type of national S & T human resources, i.e. scientists and engineers and technicians, should be assessed in accordance with the following two criteria; if only one is to be used, criterion (b) is preferable.

- (a) Total stock of SET, comprising the total number of persons with the necessary qualifications for personnel in categories (aa) and (bb), regardless of economic activity (production, S & T activities, the professions, no gainful employment, etc.), age, sex, nationality or other characteristics.
- (b) Number of economically active SET, comprising the total number of persons with the necessary qualifications for personnel in categories (aa) and (bb) who are engaged in, or actively seeking work in, some branch of the economy at a given reference date.

6. Intramural expenditure on S & T activities should be classified:

- (a) By type of expenditure:
- (i) Current intramural expenditure, comprising all payments made during the reference year for the performance of S & T activities within units, institutions or sectors of performance, whatever the source or origin of funds, covering the cost of labour, minor equipment and expendable supplies and other current expenses, i.e.:
- labour costs, comprising wages and salaries, paid in cash or in kind, and all related labour costs, including "fringe benefits" such as bonuses, paid holidays, contributions to pension funds and compulsory social security systems, payroll taxes, etc. As far as possible, the cost of personnel in category (aa) should be shown separately from the cost of other personnel;
 - other current costs, comprising all other current intramural expenditure such as expenditures on office and laboratory supplies, materials, subscriptions to journals, books, rental of buildings, maintenance, computer services, travel and postal services.
- (ii) Intramural capital expenditure, comprising all payments made during the reference year for the performance of S & T activities and relating to expenditure on major equipment and other capital expenditure. All reserves for depreciation, whether actual or imputed, should be excluded from international statistics on expenditure. Nevertheless, countries that are in a position to furnish such

information may do so if they wish. This expenditure comprises:

- expenditure on major equipment, comprising the purchase of major installations, machinery and equipment. Expenditure on the purchase of complete libraries, large collections of books, periodicals, specimens, etc. should be included under this heading, especially when made at the time of equipping a new institution. Even if made at any other time, however, purchases of this type could still be shown under capital expenditure;
- other capital expenditure, comprising the purchase of land (for building or for testing purposes) and animals (where the unit cost or quantity purchased make it appropriate to include the expenditure in this category) and expenditure on new buildings or large-scale improvements, modifications and repairs to buildings and fixed installations, land-improvement work and other expenditure.

(b) By source of funds:

- (i) Government funds. This category should include funds provided by the central (federal) State or local authorities and originating from the ordinary or extraordinary budget or from extra-budgetary sources. It also covers funds received from public intermediary institutions established and wholly financed by the State.
- (ii) Productive enterprise funds and special funds. This category should include funds allocated to S & T activities by institutions classified in the productive sector as productive establishments or enterprises and all sums received from the "Technical and Economic Progress Fund", in countries with a centralized economy, and other similar funds.
- (iii) Foreign funds. This category should include funds received from abroad for national S & T activities, including funds received from international organizations, foreign governments or institutions.
- (iv) Other funds. This category should include funds that cannot be classified under any of the preceding leadings, e.g. "own funds" of establishments in the higher education sector, endowments and gifts.

(c) By category, for expenditure on R & D:

- (i) Fundamental research.
- (ii) Applied research.
- (iii) Experimental development.

7. National activities in R & D and STS should be classified by major socio-economic aims or objectives as listed below, on the basis

of funding (ex-ante) or expenditure (ex-post) financed from public funds and, if possible, from all other sources of funds:

- (i) Exploration and assessment of the earth, the seas and the atmosphere.
- (ii) Civil space.
- (iii) Development of agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- (iv) Promotion of industrial development.
- (v) Production, conservation and distribution of energy.
- (vi) Development of transport and communication.
- (vii) Development of education services.
- (viii) Development of health services.
- (ix) Social development and socio-economic services.
- (x) Protection of the environment.
- (xi) General advancement of knowledge.
- (xii) Other aims.
- (xiii) Defence.

8. Basic statistical units: If possible, the basic statistical unit selected to measure the performance of S & T activities should be an establishment-type unit; for example, industrial establishments, research institutes, governmental units and institutes or departments of universities.

III. PRESENTATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

9. The statistics covered by this recommendation should be presented in accordance with the definitions and classifications set out therein.

Levels of detail

10. In view of the fact that the statistical systems of Member States are not all at the same stage of development, the data should be presented at two levels of detail or complexity depending on the information available in Member States.

- (a) First level of detail: a limited quantity of basic information that is indispensable for establishing international comparisons and that should, if possible, be compiled by all Member States.
- (b) Second level of detail: fuller statistical data, which not all Member States are able to provide but which, taken as a whole, could constitute a guide for those that wish to improve and enlarge their national statistical systems.

Periodicity

11. The basic international statistics should be updated biennially. It would be desirable for Member States that can do so to update certain data annually so that variations in their R & D effort can

be seen. Figures for the stock of SET and/or number of economically active SET should be compiled twice during each ten-year period.

Stages for the extension of S & T statistics

12. The compilation of international S & T statistics should be developed in two successive stages, the transition from the first stage to the second being accomplished gradually on the basis of the state of progress of national and international experience. The first stage should cover a period of at least five years starting from the time the General Conference adopts this recommendation. The second stage should be regarded as being of an experimental nature.

- (a) First stage: During this stage, i.e. during the years immediately following the adoption of this recommendation, international statistics should cover only R & D activities in all sectors of performance, together with the stock of SET and/or the economically active SET. If, of the last two, only one is collected it should preferably be the latter one.
- (b) Second stage: Before going on to the second stage, it would be advisable for Member States to ascertain through the Unesco Secretariat that a sufficiently large number of them are in a position, on the basis of international experience and their own work, to extend statistical observation to the STS and Scientific and Technological Education and Training at broadly the third level (STET) involved in this stage. During this stage, the international statistics should be extended to cover STS and STET carried out in institutions in which R & D activities are performed and should be shown either in consolidated form or by STET and by type of STS, depending on the country's capabilities. First an evaluation should be made of STS and STET in all sectors of performance, with the exception of integrated units in the productive sector. Subsequently, the international statistics relating to STS and STET should be progressively extended to the integrated units in the productive sector and to institutions in all sectors of performance that do not carry out R & D but provide STS and STET in an institutionalized and structured manner. These statistics should be broken down by STET and by type of STS.

13. The information furnished by the statistics of science and technology should be presented with the periodicity and level of detail shown below:

FIRST STAGE

Periodicity (if other than biennial)	Level of detail	Indicators
		(a) <i>Stock and/or economically active SET</i>
*	1	1. Number of SET by sex, nationality and occupation
*	2	2. Number of S & E by field of qualification
		(b) <i>R & D activities</i>
		(i) <i>R & D personnel</i>
Annual	1	1. Personnel by category (S & E, T, auxiliaries)
	2	2. S & E by field of qualification
Annual	1	3. Personnel by sector of performance
	2	4. S & E (in FT and PT) by field of qualification; and by sector of performance and field of activity
	2	5. SET by category and nationality
	2	6. SET by sex and age
		(ii) <i>Intramural expenditure on R & D</i>
Annual	1	1. Total expenditure by sector of performance
	2	2. Total and current expenditure by sector of performance
	2	3. Current and capital expenditure, in detail, by sector of performance
	2	4. Current expenditure by type of R & D, sector of performance and field of activity
	2	5. Current expenditure on S & E personnel by sector of performance

Periodicity (if other than biennial)	Level of detail	Indicators
		(iii) Financing of intramural R & D expenditure
Annual	1	1. Total expenditure by source of funds
Annual	2	2. Total and current expenditure by source of funds and sector of performance
	2	3. Total expenditure by source of funds, sector of performance and field of activity
		(c) <i>Other classifications relating to R & D</i>
		(i) Major socio-economic aims
	2	1. Funding (ex-ante) or expenditure (ex-post) financed from public funds, by major socio-economic aim
	2	2. Funding (ex-ante) or expenditure (ex-post) financed from all sources, by major socio-economic aim

SECOND STAGE

Periodicity (if other than biennial)	Level of detail	Indicators
		(a) <i>STS in R & D institutions (with the exception of R & D units integrated of the productive sector)</i>
		(i) STS personnel
	1	1. Personnel by category (S & E, T, auxiliaries)
	1	2. Personnel by sector of performance

Periodicity (if other than biennial)	Level of detail	Indicators
	2	3. Personnel by sector of performance and field of activity
	2	4. Personnel by type of STS
	2	5. S & E (in FT and PT) by field of qualification; and by sector of performance and field of activity
	2	6. SET by sex, age and nationality
		(ii) Intramural expenditure on STS
	1	1. Total expenditure by sector of performance
	2	2. Current and capital expenditure by sector of performance
	2	3. Total and current expenditure by sector of performance and type of STS
	2	4. Current expenditure by type of STS, sector of performance and field of activity
	2	5. Current and capital expenditure, in detail, by sector of performance
		(iii) Financing of intramural expenditure on STS
	1	1. Total expenditure by source of funds
	2	2. Total and current expenditure by source of funds and sector of performance
	2	3. Total expenditure by source of funds, sector of performance and field of activity

Periodicity (if other than biennial)	Level of detail	Indicators
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(b) *Other classifications relating to STS*

(i) Major socio-economic aims

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 2 | | 1. Funding (ex-ante) or expenditure (ex-post) financed from public funds by major socio-economic aim |
| 2 | | 2. Funding (ex-ante) or expenditure (ex-post) financed from all sources by major socio-economic aim |

IV. LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY STATISTICS

14. In order to set themselves goals to aim at in the gradual development of science and technology statistics, Member States should further certain statistical work already under way which should provide a better understanding of present problems in this field of statistics and help to resolve them. Their efforts should be concentrated on the following items, though these are not set out in any intended order of priority:

- (a) Development of co-ordination between science and technology statistics and economic and social statistics, and especially with national accounting systems including the Material Product System.
- (b) Development of classifications for financial resources devoted to R & D, in terms of appropriations and expenditure (ex-post analyses), by main national socio-economic aims.
- (c) Indicators for the "production" or "output" of S & T activities, especially R & D.
- (d) Indicators of the statistical and accounting aspects of technology transfer processes.
- (e) Preparation of specific price indexes and exchange rates to serve as suitable deflators for expenditure on S & T activities, and especially on R & D.
- (f) Measurement and classification of S & T equipment and installations for R & D activities.
- (g) Studies of the effects of fiscal systems on expenditure for S & T activities.
- (h) Classification of S & T personnel by occupation and professional status.

Op 27 november 1978 werd te Parijs door de Algemene Vergadering tijdens haar twintigste zitting, aldaar gehouden van 24 oktober tot 28 november 1978, aangenomen een Aanbeveling inzake de internationale standaardisatie van onderwijsstatistieken. De Engelse tekst ¹⁾ van deze Aanbeveling luidt als volgt:

**Revised recommendation concerning the international
standardization of educational statistics**

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 24 October 1978 to 28 November 1978 at its twentieth session,

Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution of the Organization specifies that "each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions",

Convinced that it is highly desirable that the national authorities responsible for the compilation and reporting of statistics relating to education should be guided by certain standard definitions, classifications and tabulations, in order to improve the international comparability of their data,

Having adopted for this purpose at its tenth session the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics,

Aware that the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) adopted by the International Conference on Education at its 35th session (Geneva, 27 August–4 September 1975) established criteria for the harmonization of national educational systems on an international basis, thus permitting a greater comparability of statistics on education,

Having decided at its nineteenth session that the 1958 recommendation should be revised,

Adopts this 27th day of November 1978 the present revised recommendation:

The General Conference recommends that Member States should, for purposes of international reporting, apply the following provisions regarding definitions, classifications and tabulations of statistics relating to education, by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms formulated in the present revised recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring the present revised recommendation to the knowledge of author-

¹⁾ De Arabische, de Franse, de Russische en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

ities and organizations concerned with the compilation and reporting of educational statistics.

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

I. STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY

Definitions

1. The following definitions should be used for statistical purposes:
 - (a) A person is literate who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his everyday life.
 - (b) A person is illiterate who cannot with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his everyday life.
 - (c) A person is functionally literate who can engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective functioning of his group and community and also for enabling him to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for his own and the community's development.
 - (d) A person is functionally illiterate who cannot engage in all those activities in which literacy is required for effective functioning of his group and community and also for enabling him to continue to use reading, writing and calculation for his own and the community's development.

Methods of measurement

2. To determine the number of literates (or functional literates) and illiterates (or functional illiterates) any of the following methods could be used:
 - (a) Ask a question or questions pertinent to the definitions given above, in a complete census or sample survey of the population.
 - (b) Use a standardized test of literacy (or functional literacy) in a special survey. This method could be used to verify data obtained by other means or to correct bias in other returns.
 - (c) When none of the above is possible, prepare estimates based on:
 - (i) special censuses or sample surveys on the extent of school enrolment;
 - (ii) regular school statistics in relation to demographic data;
 - (iii) data on educational attainment of the population.

Classification

3. The population aged 10 years and over should be classified first into two groups: literates and illiterates. Where appropriate, functional illiterates should also be distinguished.
4. Each of these groups should be classified by sex, and also by age in the following groups: 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and over.
5. Additional classification should be made, where appropriate, for:
 - (a) Urban and rural population.
 - (b) Such ethnic groups as are usually distinguished within a State for statistical purposes.
 - (c) Social groups.

II. STATISTICS ON THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION

Definition

6. The following definition should be used for statistical purposes. The educational attainment of a person is the highest grade completed and/or the highest level of education attained or completed by the person in the system of regular, special and adult education of his own or some other State.

Methods of measurement

7. To measure the educational attainment of the population, the following methods could be used:
 - (a) Ask a question or questions pertinent to the definition given above, at a complete census or sample survey of the population.
 - (b) Where this is impossible, prepare estimates based on:
 - (i) data from previous censuses or surveys;
 - (ii) records over a number of years of school enrolment, of examination, of schoolleaving certificates, and of degrees or diplomas granted.

Classification

8. The population 15 years old and over should be first classified by educational attainment, expressed preferably in terms of highest grade completed, but at the least in terms of level of education attained or completed. Whenever possible, distinction should also be made among different fields of study at each level.
9. Each of these groups should be classified by sex and also by age in the following groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and over.

10. Additional classification should be made, where appropriate, for:
- (a) Urban and rural populations.
 - (b) Such ethnic groups as are usually distinguished within a State for statistical purposes.
 - (c) Social groups.

III. STATISTICS OF ENROLMENT, TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Definitions

11. The basic statistical unit for which educational data are to be collected is the programme. The programme is defined as follows:

A programme is a selection of one or more courses or a combination of courses usually chosen from a syllabus. Such a programme may consist of one or a few courses in a specific field or, more commonly, of a number of courses most of which will be classified within a specific field but some of which may be classified in other fields. Each programme has an expressed or implied aim such as qualification for more advanced study, qualification for an occupation or a range of occupations, or solely an increase in knowledge or understanding.

12. In addition to definitions contained in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), the following definitions should be used for statistical purposes:
- (a) A pupil (student) is a person enrolled and/or registered in a programme of education.
 - (b) A teacher is anyone employed, even part time and/or without remuneration, to communicate knowledge, skills, etc.:
 - (i) a full-time teacher is a person engaged in teaching for a number of hours customarily regarded as full time at the particular level of education in each State;
 - (ii) a part-time teacher is one who is not a full-time teacher.
 - (c) A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in the course of a school year.
 - (d) A class is a group of pupils (students) who are usually instructed together by a teacher or by several teachers.
 - (e) A school (educational institution) is a group of pupils (students) of one or more grades organized to receive instruction of a given type and level under one teacher, or of various types and/or levels under more than one teacher, under the direct supervision of the head of the establishment. (The school or educational institution is often the unit from which statistics may be secured.)

- (i) A public school is a school operated by a public authority (national, federal, State or provincial, or local), whatever the origin of its financial resources;
 - (ii) A private school is a school not operated by a public authority, whether or not it receives financial support from such authorities. Private schools may be defined as aided or non-aided, respectively, according as they derive or do not derive financial support from public authorities.
- (f) The compulsory school-age population is the total population between the age limits of compulsory full-time education.

Classification

13. Education should be classified into the following major sectors:
 - (a) Regular education.
 - (b) Adult education.
14. Regular and adult education should be further subclassified to distinguish regular special education and adult special education.
15. Education should be classified as far as possible by the level-categories and fields of study of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).
16. To the extent possible, adult education should be further subclassified by ISCED programmes.

Tabulations

17. Regular education
 Tabulations by ISCED level-categories 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, and ISCED fields of study should be made where appropriate for:
 - (a) Number of schools by public and private and number of classes.
 - (b) Number of teachers by sex and by qualification (according to the practice in each State), classified, where appropriate, as full-time or part-time teachers.
 - (c) Number of pupils by age, sex and grade, classified, where appropriate, as full-time or part-time pupils.
 - (d) Number of pupils by sex who, during the year, obtained diplomas upon completion of this level and stage of education.
 - (e) Number of foreign students by sex and country of origin (ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7).
18. Adult education
 Tabulations by ISCED level-categories, fields of study and programmes should be made where appropriate for:

- (a) Mode and duration of programmes, and whether formal or non-formal.
 - (b) Number of participants, enrolled by sex, and, to the extent possible, by age.
 - (c) Number of teachers by sex.
19. Special education
Tabulations by ISCED level-categories 0, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9, regular/adult, and where appropriate ISCED fields of study should be made for:
- (a) Number of schools (educational institutions).
 - (b) Number of teachers by sex and by qualification (according to the practice in each State).
 - (c) Number of pupils (students) by sex, type of handicap, and, to the extent possible, by age.
20. Population data
The population 2–24 years of age should be tabulated, by single years of age and by sex, according to the latest available census and current estimates. If this is not possible, census data and current estimates should be reported at least for the age groups 2–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19 and 20–24 years, and separately for the compulsory school-age population.

IV. STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL FINANCE

Definitions

21. The following definitions should be used for statistical purposes:
- (a) Receipts refer to cash received by or made available to or for schools, including appropriations, subventions, fees, cash value of property received as gifts, etc.
 - (b) Expenditures refer to financial charges incurred by or on behalf of schools for goods and services.
 - (c) Current expenditures include all expenditures except those for capital outlay and debt services.
 - (d) Capital expenditures refer to expenditures for land, buildings, equipment, etc.
 - (e) Loan transactions refer to the payment of interest and the repayment of the principals of loans.

Classification

22. Statistical data on educational finances, for a given fiscal year, should, as far as possible, be classified as follows:
- (a) Receipts
 - (i) from public authorities, such as: central government

- or federal government; provincial, State or similar governments; county, city, district, or other local authorities;
- (ii) from other sources (including tuition fees, other receipts from parents, endowments, etc.).
- (b) Expenditures
- (i) current expenditures (not including payments of interest): for administration or general control; for instruction, classified where possible as follows: salaries to teachers and other directly supportive professional staff, other instructional expenditures; all other current expenditures;
 - (ii) capital expenditures (not including debt service): instructional, non-instructional (residence halls, cafeterias, bookstores, etc.);
 - (iii) loan transactions.

Tabulations

23. Tabulations should be made of receipts by source, and expenditures by purpose, with sub-classifications corresponding as nearly as possible to the classifications given in paragraphs 13 to 15 and in paragraph 22 of the present recommendation, consistent with the administrative and financial practices in each State. If possible, distinction should be made between expenditures for public and private schools, between expenditures for instruction and other accounts and between expenditures for education at the third level and education at other levels.

Op 27 november 1978 werd te Parijs door de Algemene Vergadering tijdens haar twintigste zitting, aldaar gehouden van 24 oktober tot 28 november 1978, aangenomen een Herziene Aanbeveling inzake internationale prijsvragen op het gebied van de architectuur en de stedenbouw. De Engelse tekst ¹⁾ van deze Aanbeveling luidt als volgt:

Revised recommendation concerning international competitions in architecture and town planning

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris at its twentieth session, from 24 October to 28 November 1978,

¹⁾ De Arabische, de Franse, de Russische en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

Recalling that it adopted, at its ninth session (1956), the Recommendation¹⁾ concerning International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning,

Noting that the international norms and principles defined in that Recommendation are still valid,

Considering, however, that the Standard Regulations annexed to that Recommendation require to be brought up to date in order to meet present needs in respect of international competitions in architecture and town planning more fully and to take into account the experience gained,

Having, at its nineteenth session, considered it advisable to proceed with the revision of that Recommendation,

Having before it proposals concerning the revision of that Recommendation,

Adopts, this twenty-seventh day of November 1978, the present revised Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms formulated in the present revised Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States bring the present revised Recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities and organizations concerned with competitions in architecture and town planning, and of national associations of architects and town planners.

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

I. DEFINITIONS

1. (a) For the purposes of the present revised Recommendation, the designation "international" shall apply to any competition in which the participation of architects or town planners of more than one country is invited.
- (b) International competitions may be either open or restricted:
 - (i) competitions for which any specialists of two or more countries may enter are termed open;
 - (ii) competitions which are limited to certain specialists invited by the organizers are termed restricted.
- (c) International competitions may consist of one or two stages.

¹⁾ Tekst in *Trb.* 1968, 56.

II. ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

2. The announcement of an international competition should include a definition of the type of competition and a clear statement of the purpose of the competition. It should indicate whether the competition is open or restricted and whether it is in one or two stages.
3. The conditions for an international competition should be drawn up in consultation with the International Union of Architects.
4. The conditions for an international competition should state clearly: the purpose of the competition, the precise nature of the problem, and the practical requirements to be met by the competitors.
5. The requirements and conditions for an international competition should be identical for all competitors, irrespective of nationality.
6. The announcement of an open international competition should be made internationally and on an equitable basis.

III. THE JUDGING OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

7. The jury should include a majority of qualified specialists.
8. The jury should include, among its members, persons of nationalities other than that of the country organizing the competition.

IV. ACTION FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

9. The amount of prize-money, honoraria and compensation specified in the conditions for an international competition should be proportional to the size of the project, its nature, and the work required of competitors.
10. The winner of an international competition should be given adequate safeguards with regard to his participation in the execution of the project. If the project is not executed, provision should be made for compensation proportional to the size of the project.
11. Suitable steps should be taken to protect the copyright and rights of ownership of all competitors in the designs they submit for an international competition.
12. The results of an international competition should be made public and the designs submitted for the competition should be put on public display.
13. Provision should be made for recourse to the good offices of the International Union of Architects for the settlement of any dispute which may arise in connection with an international competition.

V. STANDARD REGULATIONS

14. Organizers of international competitions should be guided by the provisions of the Standard Regulations attached, as an annex, to the present revised Recommendation.

Annex

STANDARD REGULATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS IN ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

Article 1

The purpose of these Standard Regulations is to state the principles upon which international competitions are based and by which promoters should be guided in organizing a competition. They have been drawn up in the interests of both promoters and competitors.

General provisions

Article 1

The designation "international" shall apply to any competition in which participation is open to architects, town planners or teams of specialists led by an architect or town planner who are of different nationalities and reside in different countries, as well as to members of other professions working in association with them. Competitions which are open to all architects, town planners and professionals working in association with them are termed "open". These Regulations cover both open competitions and restricted competitions (where some form of restriction is imposed) and sometimes special competitions.

Article 2

International competitions may be classified into "Project" or "Ideas" competitions.

Article 3

International competitions may be organized in one or two stages.

Article 4

The regulations and conditions for an international competition shall be identical for all competitors.

Article 5

A copy of the regulations and full set of conditions for any competition shall be filed with the International Union of Architects, hereinafter referred to as the UIA, and sent free of charge at the same time to all the UIA National Sections concerned. The answers to competitors' questions shall also be sent to the UIA and to all UIA National Sections.

Article 6

Any set of conditions which is not published in one of the official languages of the International Union of Architects (English, French, Russian and Spanish) shall be accompanied by a translation into at least one of these languages. Such translations shall be issued at the same time as the original language version. Competitors shall not be required to submit material in more than one UIA language.

Article 7

All competitors' designs shall be submitted and judged anonymously.

Article 8

Notice of an international competition shall be issued by the promoter and/or the UIA Secretariat-General to all National Sections with a request for publication in technical journals or through other media and their disposal, as far as possible simultaneously, to enable those interested to apply for the regulations and full set of conditions in due time. This announcement shall state where and how copies of the conditions may be obtained and specify that the conditions have received UIA approval (see Article 15).

Professional adviser

Article 9

The promoter shall appoint a Professional Adviser, preferably an architect (but who could be a town planner in the case of a town-planning competition), to prepare the conditions and supervise the conduct of the competition.

Drawing up of the conditions

Article 10

The conditions for international competitions, whether single or two-stage, open or restricted, shall state clearly:

- (a) the purpose of the competition and the intentions of the promoter;
- (b) the nature of the problem to be solved;
- (c) all the practical requirements to be met by competitors.

Article 11

A clear distinction shall be made in the conditions between mandatory requirements of an essential nature and those which permit the competitor freedom of interpretation, which should be as wide as possible. All competition entries shall be submitted in conformity with the regulations.

Article 12

The necessary background information supplied to competitors (social, economic, technical, geographical, topographical, etc.) must be specific and not open to misinterpretation. Supplementary information and instructions approved by the jury may be issued by the promoter to all competitors selected to proceed to the second stage of a two-stage competition.

Article 13

The regulations shall state the number, nature, scale and dimensions of the documents, plans or models required and the terms of acceptance of such documents, plans or models. Where an estimate of cost is required, this must be presented in standard form as set out in the regulations.

Article 14

As a general rule, the promoter of an international competition shall use the metric scale. Where this is not done the metric equivalent shall be annexed to the conditions.

UIA approval

Article 15

The promoter must obtain the UIA's written approval of the requirements for a competition – including the timetable, registration fee and membership of the jury – before announcing that it is being held under UIA auspices.

Registration of competitors

Article 16

As soon as they have received details of the competition, competi-

tors shall register with the promoter. Registration implies acceptance of the regulations for the competition.

Article 17

The promoter shall issue to competitors all the necessary documentation for preparing their designs. Where the furnishing of such documentation is conditional on payment of a deposit, unless otherwise stated this deposit shall be returned to competitors who submit a bona fide design.

Article 18

The names of those competitors selected to proceed to the second stage of a two-stage competition shall be made public only under exceptional conditions to be agreed on by the jury before the launching of the competition.

Prize-money, compensation and honoraria

Article 19

The regulations for any competition must state the number of prizes and the amount of prize-money. This must be related to the size of the project, the amount of work involved for competitors and the resulting expenses incurred by them.

Article 20

Town-planning competitions are, by their nature, ideas competitions, since the work is generally carried out by official bodies, frequently on a long-term basis. It is therefore particularly important for the promoter to allot adequate prize-money to recompense competitors for their ideas and the work they have done.

Article 21

The promoter undertakes to accept the decisions of the jury and to pay the prize-money within one month of the announcement of the competition results.

Article 22

Each participant in a competition by invitation shall receive an honorarium in addition to the prizes awarded.

Article 23

In two-stage competitions, a reasonable honorarium shall be paid to each of the competitors selected to take part in the second stage.

This sum, which is intended to reimburse them for the additional work carried out in the second stage, shall be stated in the regulations for the competition and shall be in addition to the prizes awarded.

Article 24

The regulations shall state the exact use to which the promoter will put the winning design. Designs may not be put to any other use or altered in any way except by agreement with the author.

Article 25

In project competitions the award of first prize to a design places the promoter under the obligation to entrust the author of the design with the commission for the project. If the winner is unable to satisfy the jury of his ability to carry out the work, the jury may require him to collaborate with another architect or town planner of his choice approved by the jury and the promoter.

Article 26

In project competitions provision shall be made in the regulations for the competition for the first prize winner to receive as compensation a further sum equal to the amount of the first prize if no contract for carrying out the project has been signed within twenty-four months of the announcement of the jury's award. In so compensating the first prize winner the promoter does not acquire the right to carry out the project except with the collaboration of its author.

Article 27

In ideas competitions the promoter, if he intends to make use of all or part of the winning or any other scheme, shall, wherever possible, consider some form of collaboration with its author. The terms of collaboration must be acceptable to the latter.

Insurance

Article 28

The promoter shall insure competitors' designs from the time when he assumes responsibility for them and for the duration of his responsibility. The amount of such insurance will be stated in the regulations.

Copyright and right of ownership

Article 29

The author of any design shall retain the copyright of his work; no alterations may be made without his formal consent.

Article 30

The design awarded first prize can only be used by the promoter upon his commissioning the author to carry out the project. No other design, whether it has been awarded a prize or not, may be used wholly or in part by the promoter except by agreement with the author.

Article 31

As a general rule, the promoter's right of ownership on a design covers one execution only. However, the regulations for the competition may provide for repetitive work and specify the terms thereof.

Article 32

In all cases, unless otherwise stated in the regulations, the author of any design shall retain the right of reproduction.

The jury

Article 33

The jury shall be composed of the smallest reasonable number of names of members and reserve members of the jury shall be listed in the regulations for the competition.

Article 34

As a general rule the members of the jury are appointed by the promoter after approval by the UIA. The UIA shall assist promoters in the selection of jury members.

Article 35

The jury shall be composed of the smallest reasonable number of persons of different nationalities, and in any event should be an odd number and should not exceed seven. The majority of them shall be independent architects, town planners or, in special circumstances, other professionals working in association with them.

Article 36

At least, one member of the jury shall be appointed by the UIA and this should be stated in the regulations for the competition.

Article 37

It is essential that all full – i.e. voting – and reserve – i.e. non-voting – members of the jury be present throughout all meetings of the jury.

Article 38

If a voting jury member misses the first meeting, a non-voting member shall acquire his vote for the whole period of adjudication. If, for any reason, a voting jury member has to absent himself for a brief period of time, a non-voting member shall acquire his vote for that period and any decision taken shall be binding. If a voting jury member is absent for a prolonged period or leaves before the conclusion of the adjudication, his vote shall be acquired by a non-voting member for the remainder of the period of adjudication.

Article 39

Each member of the jury shall approve the regulations and conditions for the competition before they are made available to competitors.

Article 40

No member of the jury for a competition shall take part, either directly or indirectly, in that competition, or be entrusted either directly or indirectly with a commission connected with the carrying out of the object of the competition.

Article 41

No member of the promoting body, nor any associate or employee, nor any person who has been concerned with the preparation or organization of the competition, shall be eligible to compete or assist a competitor.

Article 42

The decisions of the jury shall be taken by a majority vote, with a separate vote on each design submitted. In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman shall have the casting vote. The list of awards, as well as the jury's report to the promoter, shall be signed by all members of the jury before they disperse and one copy of this document shall be sent to the UIA.

Article 43

In two-stage competitions, the same jury should judge both stages of the competition. In no case may a competition which has received UIA approval as a single-stage competition proceed to a second stage except with UIA approval of the conditions and the arrangements for payment of honoraria to the competitors involved, over and above the prize-money provided for in the original competition. In the event of such a secondary competition taking place, the jury appointed for the original competition must be reappointed by the promoter.

Article 44

Any drawings, photographs, models or other documents not required under the regulations shall be excluded by the jury before it examines a competitor's entry.

Article 45

The jury shall disqualify any design which does not conform to the mandatory requirements, instructions or regulations for the competition.

Article 46

The jury must make awards. The awards shall be final and shall be made public by a date agreed on with UIA and stated in the conditions. The jury, when distributing the awards, shall make full use of the amount set aside for prizes in the competition conditions. In an ideas competition, a first prize shall be awarded.

Article 47

The fees and travel and subsistence expenses of jury members shall be paid by the promoter.

Exhibition of entries

Article 48

All designs, including those disqualified by the jury, shall be exhibited, as a general rule, for at least two weeks, together with a copy of the signed report of the jury. The exhibition shall be open to the public free of charge.

Article 49

The promoter shall notify registered competitors in good time of the date and place of the public exhibition and of the results of the competition, and send them a copy of the jury's report. He shall similarly inform the UIA and all National Sections. Photographs of the prize-winning designs shall be sent to the UIA with a view to possible publication.

Article 50

In two-stage competitions, designs submitted in the first stage shall be kept secret until the final results are announced.

Return of designs

Article 51

All drawings and plans, other than those which have received prizes or been purchased and are retained by the promoter, shall be destroyed at the end of the public exhibition, unless provision is made to the contrary in the regulations for the competition. Where models are required, these will be returned to their author at the expense of the promoter within one month of the close of the public exhibition.

Op 28 november 1978 werd te Parijs door de Algemene Vergadering tijdens haar twintigste zitting, aldaar gehouden van 24 oktober tot 28 november 1978, aangenomen een Aanbeveling inzake de bescherming van roerende culturele goederen. De Engelse tekst ¹⁾ van deze Aanbeveling luidt als volgt:

Recommendation for the protection of movable cultural property

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 24 October to 28 November 1978, at its twentieth session,

Noting the great interest in cultural property now finding expression throughout the world in the creation of numerous museums and similar institutions, the growing number of exhibitions, the constantly increasing flow of visitors to collections, monuments and archaeological sites, and the intensification of cultural exchanges,

Considering that this is a very positive development which should be encouraged, in particular by applying the measures advocated in the Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth session in 1976 ²⁾.

Considering that the growing desire of the public to know and appreciate the wealth of the cultural heritage, of whatever origin, has nevertheless led to an increase in all the dangers to which cultural property is exposed as a result of particularly easy access or inad-

¹⁾ De Arabische, de Franse, de Russische en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

²⁾ Tekst in *Trb.* 1977, 176.

quate protection, the risks inherent in transport, and the recrudescence, in some countries, of clandestine excavations, thefts, illicit traffic and acts of vandalism,

Noting that because of this aggravation of the risks, but also as a consequence of the increase in the market value of cultural items, the cost of comprehensive insurance in countries where there is no adequate system of governmental guarantees is beyond the means of most museums and is a definite impediment to the organization of international exhibitions and other exchanges between different countries,

Considering that movable cultural property representing the different cultures forms part of the common heritage of mankind and that every State is therefore morally responsible to the international community as a whole for its safeguarding,

Considering that States should accordingly intensify and give general effect to such measures for the prevention and management of risks as will ensure the effective protection of movable cultural property and, at the same time, reduce the cost of covering the risks incurred,

Wishing to supplement and extend the scope of the norms and principles laid down in this respect by the General Conference, in particular in the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) ¹⁾, the Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956) ²⁾, the Recommendation on the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone (1960) ²⁾, the Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1964) ³⁾, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) ⁴⁾, the Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) ⁵⁾, the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) ⁶⁾, and the Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property (1976) ⁷⁾,

Having before it proposals concerning the protection of movable cultural property,

1) Tekst in *Trb.* 1977, 176.

2) Tekst in *Trb.* 1955, 47; zie ook *Trb.* 1979, 86.

3) Tekst in *Trb.* 1968, 56; zie ook *Trb.* 1970, 176.

4) Tekst in *Trb.* 1966, 114; zie ook *Trb.* 1967, 44.

5) Tekst in *Trb.* 1972, 50.

6) Tekst in *Trb.* 1973, 143.

7) Tekst in *Trb.* 1973, 155.

Having decided, at its nineteenth session, that this question should take the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts, this twenty-eighth day of November 1978, the present Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required, in conformity with the constitutional system or practice of each State, to give effect within their respective territories to the principles and norms formulated in this Recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States bring this Recommendation to the attention of the appropriate authorities and bodies.

The General Conference recommends that Member States submit to it, by dates and in the form to be decided upon by the Conference, reports concerning the action taken by them in pursuance of this Recommendation.

I. DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of this Recommendation:

- (a) "movable cultural property" shall be taken to mean all movable objects which are the expression and testimony of human creation or of the evolution of nature and which are of archaeological, historical, artistic, scientific or technical value and interest, including items in the following categories:
 - (i) products of archaeological exploration and excavations conducted on land and under water;
 - (ii) antiquities such as tools, pottery, inscriptions, coins, seals, jewellery, weapons and funerary remains, including mummies;
 - (iii) items resulting from the dismemberment of historical monuments;
 - (iv) material of anthropological and ethnological interest;
 - (v) items relating to history, including the history of science and technology and military and social history, to the life of peoples and national leaders, thinkers, scientists and artists and to events of national importance;
 - (vi) items of artistic interest, such as:
 - paintings and drawings, produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (excluding industrial designs and manufactured articles decorated by hand);
 - original prints, and posters and photographs, as the media for original creativity;

- original artistic assemblages and montages in any material;
works of statuary art and sculpture in any material;
works of applied art in such materials as glass, ceramics, metal, wood, etc.;
- (vii) manuscripts and incunabula, codices, books, documents or publications of special interest;
 - (viii) items of numismatic (medals and coins) and philatelic interest;
 - (ix) archives, including textual records, maps and other cartographic materials, photographs, cinematographic films, sound recordings and machine-readable records;
 - (x) items of furniture, tapestries, carpets, dress and musical instruments;
 - (xi) zoological, botanical and geological specimens;
- (b) "protection" shall be taken to mean the prevention and coverage of risks as defined below:
- (i) "prevention of risks" means all the measures required, within a comprehensive protection system, to safeguard movable cultural property from every risk to which such property may be exposed, including those resulting from armed conflict, riots or other public disorders;
 - (ii) "risk coverage" means the guarantee of indemnification in the case of damage to, deterioration, alteration or loss of movable cultural property resulting from any risk whatsoever, including risks incurred as a result of armed conflict, riots or other public disorders whether such coverage is effected through a system of governmental guarantees and indemnities, through the partial assumption of the risks by the State under a deductible or excess loss arrangement, through commercial or national insurance or through mutual insurance arrangements.
2. Each Member State should adopt whatever criteria it deems most suitable for defining the items of movable cultural property within its territory which should be given the protection envisaged in this Recommendation by reason of their archaeological, historical, artistic, scientific or technical value.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3. The movable cultural property thus defined includes objects belonging either to the State or public bodies or to private bodies or individuals. Since all this property constitutes an important element of the cultural heritage of the nations concerned, the prevention and coverage of the various risks, such as damage, deterioration and loss, should be considered as a whole, even though the solutions adopted may vary from case to case.

4. The growing perils which threaten the movable cultural heritage should incite all those responsible for protecting it, in whatever capacity, to play their part: staff of national and local administrations in charge of safeguarding cultural property, administrators and curators of museums and similar institutions, private owners and those responsible for religious buildings, art and antique dealers, security experts, services responsible for the suppression of crime, customs officials and the other public authorities involved.
5. The co-operation of the public is essential for truly effective protection. The public and private bodies responsible for information and teaching should strive to instil general awareness of the importance of cultural property, the dangers to which it is exposed, and the need to safeguard it.
6. Cultural property is liable to deterioration as a result of poor conditions of storage, exhibition, transport and environment (unfavourable lighting, temperature or humidity, atmospheric pollution), which in the long run may have more serious effects than accidental damage or occasional vandalism. Suitable environmental conditions should consequently be maintained in order to ensure the material security of cultural property. The responsible specialists should include in the inventories data on the physical state of the objects and recommendations concerning the requisite environmental conditions.
7. The prevention of risks also calls for the development of conservation techniques and restoration workshops and the installation of effective protection systems in museums and other institutions possessing collections of movable cultural property. Each Member State should endeavour to ensure that the most suitable measures are taken in accordance with local circumstances.
8. Offences concerning works of art and other cultural property are increasing in some countries, most frequently being linked to fraudulent transfers across frontiers. Thefts and plunder are organized systematically and on a large scale. Acts of vandalism are also increasing. To combat these forms of criminal activity, be they of an organized nature or the action of individuals, strict control measures are necessary. Since fakes can be used for theft or the fraudulent transformation of authentic objects, measures must also be taken to prevent their circulation.
9. Protection and the prevention of risks are much more important than compensation in the event of damage or loss, since the essential purpose is to preserve the cultural heritage, not to replace by sums of money objects which are irreplaceable.
10. Because of the considerable increase in the risks resulting during transport and temporary exhibition, from environmental changes,

inept handling, faulty packaging or other unfavourable conditions, adequate coverage against damage or loss is essential. The cost of risk coverage should be reduced through the rational management by museums and similar institutions of insurance contracts or by means of full or partial governmental guarantees.

III. MEASURES RECOMMENDED

11. In accordance with the principles and norms set out above Member States should take all necessary steps, in conformity with their legislation and constitutional system, to protect movable cultural property effectively and, in the case of transport in particular, should ensure the application of the necessary measures of care and conservation and the coverage of the risks incurred.

Measures for the prevention of risks

Museums and other similar institutions

12. Member States should take all necessary steps to ensure adequate protection for cultural property in museums and similar institutions. In particular, they should:
 - (a) encourage the systematic inventorying and cataloguing of cultural property, with the fullest possible details and in accordance with methods specially developed for the purpose (standardized fiches, photographs – and also, if possible, colour photographs – and, as appropriate, microfims). Such an inventory is useful when it is desired to determine damage or deterioration to cultural property. With such documentation the necessary information can be given, with all due precautions, to the national and international authorities responsible for combating thefts, illicit trading and the circulation of fakes;
 - (b) encourage, as appropriate, the standardized identification of movable cultural property using unobtrusive means offered by contemporary technology;
 - (c) urge the museums and similar institutions to reinforce the prevention of risks by a comprehensive system of practical security measures and technical installations and to ensure that all cultural property is kept, exhibited and transported in such a way as to protect it from all elements likely to damage or destroy it, including in particular heat, light, humidity, pollution, the various chemical and biological agents, vibration and shock;
 - (d) provide the museums and similar institutions for which they are responsible with the necessary funds for implementing the measures set out in subparagraph (c) above;

- (e) take the necessary steps to ensure that all the tasks associated with the conservation of movable cultural property are carried out in accordance with the traditional techniques best suited to the particular cultural property and the most advanced scientific methods and technology; for this purpose, a suitable system for training and the vetting of professional qualifications should be established, in order to ensure that all those involved possess the required level of competence. The facilities for this should be strengthened or, if necessary, established. If appropriate, for the sake of economy, the establishment of regional conservation and restoration centres is recommended;
 - (f) provide suitable training for supporting staff (including security staff) and draw up guidelines for such staff, laying down standards for the performance of their duties;
 - (g) encourage regular training for protection, conservation and security staff;
 - (h) ensure that the staff of museums and similar institutions also receive the necessary training to enable them, in the event of disasters, to co-operate effectively in the rescue operations carried out by the competent public services;
 - (i) encourage the publication and dissemination to those responsible, if necessary in confidential form, of the latest technical and scientific information on all aspects of the protection, conservation and security of movable cultural property;
 - (j) issue performance standards for all security equipment for museums and public and private collections and encourage their application.
13. No effort should be spared to avoid giving in to ransom demands, so as to discourage the theft or illegal appropriation of movable cultural property carried out for that purpose. The persons or institutions concerned should consider ways and means of making this policy known.

Private collections

14. Member States should also, in conformity with their legislation and constitutional system, facilitate the protection of collections belonging to private bodies or individuals by:
- (a) inviting the owners to make inventories of their collections, to communicate the inventories to the official services responsible for the protection of the cultural heritage and, if the situation requires, to grant access to the compe-

- tent official curators and technicians in order to study and advise on safeguarding measures;
- (b) if appropriate, providing for incentives to the owners, such as assistance for the conservation of items listed in the inventories or appropriate fiscal measures;
 - (c) studying the possibility of granting fiscal benefits to those who donate or bequeath cultural property to museums or similar institutions;
 - (d) entrusting an official body (the department responsible for museums or the police) with the organization of an advisory service for private owners on security installations and other protective measures, including fire protection.

Movable cultural property situated in religious buildings and archaeological sites

15. To ensure that movable cultural property situated in religious buildings and archaeological sites is suitably preserved and protected against theft and plunder, Member States should encourage the construction of installations for storing it and the application of special security measures. Such measures should be in proportion to the value of the property and the extent of the risks to which it is exposed. If appropriate, governments should provide technical and financial assistance for this purpose. In view of the special significance of movable cultural property situated in religious buildings, Member States and the competent authorities should endeavour to provide for the proper protection and presentation of such property where it is located.

International exchanges

16. Since movable cultural property is particularly exposed, during transport and temporary exhibition, to risks of damage which can arise from inept handling, faulty packaging, poor conditions during temporary storage or climatic changes, as well as inadequate reception arrangements, special measures of protection are required. In the case of international exchanges Member States should:
- (a) take the necessary measures to ensure that appropriate conditions of protection and care during transport and exhibition as well as adequate coverage of risks are specified and agreed on between the parties concerned. Governments through whose territory the cultural property will transit should provide assistance, if so requested;

- (b) encourage the institutions concerned to:
 - (i) ensure that cultural property is transported, packed and handled in accordance with the highest standards. The measures to be taken to this effect could include the determination by experts of the most appropriate form of packaging, as well as the type and timing of transport; it is recommended that, where appropriate, the responsible curator of the lending museum accompany the property during transport and certify its conditions; the institutions responsible for the shipping and packing of the objects should attach a list describing their physical appearance, and the receiving institutions should check the objects against those lists;
 - (ii) take appropriate measures to prevent any direct or indirect damage which might arise from the temporary or permanent overcrowding of the exhibition premises;
 - (iii) agree, where necessary, on the methods to be used for measuring, recording and regulating the degree of humidity in order to maintain the relative humidity within definite limits, and on the measures to be taken to protect light-sensitive objects (exposure to daylight, type of lamp to be used, maximum level of illumination in lux, methods used to measure and control this level);
- (c) simplify the administrative formalities relating to the lawful movement of cultural property and arrange for appropriate identification of crates and other forms of packaging containing cultural property;
- (d) take steps to protect cultural property in transit or temporarily imported for the purpose of cultural exchanges, and in particular facilitate rapid customs clearance in suitable premises, which should be situated close to, and if possible on, the premises of the institution concerned, and ensure that clearance is effected with all the desirable precautions; and
- (e) whenever necessary, give instructions to their diplomatic and consular representatives to enable them to take effective action to accelerate customs procedures and ensure the protection of cultural property during transport.

Education and information

17. To ensure that the population as a whole becomes aware of the value of cultural property and of the need to protect it, particularly with a view to the preservation of their cultural

identity, Member States should encourage the competent authorities at national, regional or local level to:

- (a) provide children, young people and adults with the means of acquiring knowledge and respect for movable cultural property, using all available educational and information resources for that purpose;
- (b) draw the attention of the public at large by every possible means to:
 - (i) the significance and importance of cultural property, but without stressing the purely commercial value of that property;
 - (ii) the opportunities available to them for participating in the activities undertaken by the competent authorities in order to protect such property.

Control measures

18. To combat thefts, illegal excavations, vandalism and the use of fakes, Member States should, where the situation demands, establish or strengthen services specifically responsible for the prevention and suppression of these offences.
19. Member States should, where the situation calls for it, take the necessary measures to:
 - (a) provide for sanctions or any appropriate measures, whether under the penal or civil code or administrative or other measures, in the case of the theft, pillage, receiving or illegal appropriation of movable cultural property, and of damage intentionally caused to such property; these sanctions or measures should take into account the gravity of offence;
 - (b) ensure better co-ordination between all services and sectors working for the prevention of offences concerning movable cultural property and organize a system of rapid dissemination of information on such offences, including information on fakes, among official bodies and the various sectors concerned, such as museum curators and art and antique dealers;
 - (c) ensure proper conditions for the safeguarding of movable cultural property by taking steps to counter the neglect and abandon to which it is very often exposed and which is conducive to its deterioration.
20. Member States should also encourage private collectors and art and antique dealers to transmit all information concerning fakes to the official bodies mentioned in paragraph 19 (b).

Measures to improve the financing of risk coverage

Governmental guarantees

21. Member States should:

- (a) give special attention to the problem of covering adequately the risks to which movable cultural property is exposed during transport and temporary exhibitions;
 - (b) in particular, consider instituting in any legislative, statutory or other form, a system of governmental guarantees such as those which exist in certain countries, or a system of partial assumption of the risks by the State or any community concerned with a view to covering an insurance franchise deductible or an excess of loss;
 - (c) within the framework of such systems and in the forms mentioned above, provide for compensation to lenders in the event of damage to, or the deterioration, alteration or loss of cultural objects loaned for the purpose of exhibition in museums or similar institutions. The provisions instituting these systems should specify the conditions and procedures governing the payment of such compensation.
22. The provisions concerning governmental guarantees should not apply to cultural property which is the object of transactions for commercial purposes.

Measures at the level of museums and similar institutions

23. Member States should also urge museums and other similar institutions to apply the principles of risk management, comprising the determination, classification, assessment, control and financing of risks of all kinds.
24. The risk management programme of all institutions which have taken out insurance should include the internal drafting of a procedures manual, periodic surveys on types of risks and the probable maximum loss, analysis of contracts and rates, market studies and a competitive bidding procedure. A person or body should be specifically entrusted with risk management.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

25. Member States should:

- (a) collaborate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations competent in regard to the prevention and coverage of risks;

- (b) strengthen at international level co-operation between official bodies responsible for the suppression of thefts and illicit trading in cultural property and for the discovery of fakes, and, in particular, urge these bodies to circulate rapidly among themselves, through machinery provided for this purpose, all useful information on illegal activities;
- (c) if necessary conclude international agreements for co-operation in regard to legal aid and the prevention of offences;
- (d) take part in the organization of international training courses in the conservation and restoration of movable cultural property, and in risk management and ensure that they are regularly attended by their specialized staff;
- (e) establish, in collaboration with the specialized international organizations, ethical and technical standards in the fields covered by the present Recommendation and encourage the exchange of scientific and technical information, particularly on innovations relating to the protection and conservation of movable cultural property.

Artikel XII, juncto artikel 105 van het Handvest der Verenigde Naties

Voor het op 21 november 1947 te New York tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de voorrechten en immuniteiten van de Gespecialiseerde Organisaties, met Aanhangels, zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1978, 76.

Uitgegeven de *negentiende* november 1979.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
C. A. VAN DER KLAUW