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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Executive Board

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Part I

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UNESCO PRIZES

PART I

REVISED STRATEGY

SUMMARY

The Director-General submits this document in accordance with 199 EX/Decision 8.1 of the Executive Board.

This document provides an overview of the current situation of the UNESCO prizes and a table containing the list of them all, including information on their expiry date, and amount and source of financing.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 7.

1. Since the adoption of the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria (191 EX/Decision 12), UNESCO prizes are periodically reviewed on a case-by-case basis. In addition, in accordance with 196 EX/Decision 12, external evaluations are carried out with a view to the establishment and renewal of UNESCO prizes.

2. There are currently 23 active UNESCO prizes as follows:

ED	SC	SHS	CLT	CI	AFR
6	5	7	1	3	1

3. At the current session of the Executive Board, it is proposed that the following prizes be renewed:

- UNESCO-Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation (205 EX/10 Part II.A);
- UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences (205 EX/10 Part II.A);



- UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence (205 EX/10 Part II.B);

4. Moreover, in accordance with 199 EX/Decision 8.I of the Executive Board, the Director-General submits to the Executive Board, for approval, the revised rules and statutes of the Félix Houphouët Boigny Peace Prize and the alignment of the Prize with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria (205 EX/10 Part II.C)

5. It should be noted that, thanks to the efforts of the Secretariat, following the current session of the Executive Board and subject to the approval of the renewal of the prizes submitted for consideration by Member States, 20 of the 23 UNESCO prizes should be in line with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria.

6. Lastly, reviews of the Carlos J. Finlay Prize (for Meritorious Work in Microbiology), International José Martí Prize and UNESCO-Juan Bosch Prize for the Promotion of Social Science Research in Latin America and the Caribbean are scheduled in 2019.

Draft decision

7. In view of the foregoing, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 171 EX/Decision 24, 185 EX/Decision 38, 189 EX/Decision 16, 190 EX/Decision 17, 191 EX/Decision 12, 196 EX/Decision 12 and 199 EX/Decision 8,
2. Having examined document 205 EX/10 Part I,
3. Takes note with satisfaction of the current situation of UNESCO prizes;
4. Requests the Director-General to continue her efforts in implementing the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria;
5. Also requests the Director-General to report to it thereon annually.

ANNEX

The table below provides an updated list of all the prizes including information on their expiry date, as well as their source of financing and corresponding amounts.

	Prize name	Purpose	Year of creation	Frequency	Donor or funding source	Value of the Prize (United States dollars)	Expiry date
EDUCATION							
1	UNESCO-King Sejong Literacy Prize	Promote literacy and mother tongue development.	1989	Annual	Government of the Republic of Korea	\$20,000 x 2 plus one study visit on literacy projects	2020
2	UNESCO-Confucius Prize for Literacy	Promote literacy of rural adults and out-of-school youth, particularly women and girls.	2005	Annual	Government of China	\$20,000 x 3 plus one study visit on literacy projects	2020
3	UNESCO-King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa Prize for the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Education	Promote the creative use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to enhance learning, teaching and overall educational performance.	2005	Annual	Government of Bahrain	\$25,000 x 2	2020
4	UNESCO-Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Prize for Outstanding Practice and Performance in Enhancing the Effectiveness of Teachers	Reward outstanding practice and performance in enhancing the effectiveness of teachers. Improving pedagogic practices throughout the world, and as a priority in developing countries	2008	Biennial	H.E. Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum of the United Arab Emirates	\$100,000 x 3	2020

	Prize name	Purpose	Year of creation	Frequency	Donor or funding source	Value of the Prize (United States dollars)	Expiry date
		and marginalized and disadvantaged communities.					
5	UNESCO-Japan Prize on Education for Sustainable Development	Reward outstanding efforts of individuals, institutions, organizations or other entities engaged in education for sustainable development activities.	2014	Annual	Government of Japan	\$50,000 x 3	2019
6	UNESCO Prize for Girls' and Women's Education	Reward outstanding efforts of individuals, institutions, organizations or other entities engaged in the promotion of education for girls and women.	2015	Annual	Government of China	\$50,000 x 2	2020
NATURAL SCIENCES							
7	L'ORÉAL-UNESCO Prize "For Women in Science"	Promote the contribution and role of women in science, in particular in the areas of the life and material sciences, in the service of sustainable development.	1999	Annual	L'Oréal	€100,000 x 5 International fellowship of \$10,000 to \$20,000 per prize-winner	2020
8	Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science	Promote the popularization of science	1950	Biennial	Kalinga Foundation Trust, Government of the State of Orissa and Government of India	\$20,000	2024
9	Carlos J. Finlay Prize (for Meritorious Work in Microbiology)	Reward the efforts of individuals, institutions, non-governmental	1977	Biennial	Government of Cuba	\$10,000	Scheduled for review in 2019

	Prize name	Purpose	Year of creation	Frequency	Donor or funding source	Value of the Prize (United States dollars)	Expiry date
		organizations or other entities that, through research and development, have made an outstanding contribution to the field of microbiology (including molecular immunology, genetics, and so on) and its application worldwide.					
10	Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation	Promote environmental preservation and management.	1989	Biennial	Government of Oman	\$70,000	Scheduled for review at the Executive Board's 205th session
11	UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences	Reward projects and activities that have contributed, through research in the life sciences, to improving the quality of human life.	2008	Annual	Government of Equatorial Guinea	\$300,000	Scheduled for review at the Executive Board's 205th session
SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES							
12	UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence	Reward institutions, organizations or persons who have contributed to the promotion of a spirit of tolerance and non-violence in the field of science, the arts, culture, education or communication.	1995	Biennial	Madanjeet Singh Foundation	\$100,000	Scheduled for review at the Executive Board's 205th session
13	International José Martí Prize	Reward an activity which, in accordance with the ideals of José Martí, has contributed to the	1994	Biennial	Government of Cuba	\$5,000	Scheduled for review in 2019

	Prize name	Purpose	Year of creation	Frequency	Donor or funding source	Value of the Prize (United States dollars)	Expiry date
		freedom, unity and integration of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to the preservation of their identities, cultural traditions and historic values.					
14	UNESCO- Avicenna Prize for Ethics in Science	Reward activities by individuals or groups in the field of ethics in science. The Prize encourages ethical reflection on the issues raised by advances in science and technology.	2002	Biennial	Islamic Republic of Iran	\$50,000, the UNESCO Avicenna gold medal, a diploma and an academic visit at the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Iran donor	2023
15	UNESCO-Juan Bosch Prize for the Promotion of Social Science Research in Latin America and the Caribbean	Promote social sciences research in Latin America and the Caribbean.	2009	Biennial	Government of the Dominican Republic	\$10,000 divided among at most three prize-winners	Scheduled for review in 2019
16	UNESCO-UNAM Jaime Torres Bodet Prize in Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts	Reward the efforts of a person, group of people or international institution that has contributed to the development of knowledge and society through art, teaching and research in social sciences and humanities.	2014	Biennial	Government of Mexico	\$50,000	2020
17	International Simón Bolívar Prize		1978	Biennial	Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela		Review TBD

	Prize name	Purpose	Year of creation	Frequency	Donor or funding source	Value of the Prize (United States dollars)	Expiry date
18	UNESCO-Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture	Contribute to the development and dissemination of Arabic culture in the world.	1998	Annual	Government of the United Arab Emirates	\$30,000 x 2	2020
CULTURE							
19	UNESCO-Greece Melina Mercouri International Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes	Safeguard and enhance the world's major cultural landscapes.	1997	Biennial	Government of Greece	30,000	2023
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION							
20	UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize	Honour a person, organization or institution that has made a notable contribution to the defence and/or promotion of press freedom anywhere in the world, especially if this involved risk.	1997	Annual	Cano Foundation (1997-today) Fundación Helsingin Sanomat (since 2014). Namibian Media Trust (since 2018)	\$25,000	2022
21	UNESCO-Jikji Memory of the World Prize	Contribute, while commemorating the inclusion of <i>Buljo jikji simche yojeol</i> in the Memory of the World Register, to the preservation of and access to documentary heritage as common heritage of humanity.	2004	Biennial	Municipal Council of Cheongju City, Republic of Korea	\$30,000	2020
22	UNESCO-Emir Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah Prize for Digital	Promote quality for the special education needs	2002	Biennial	Government of Kuwait	\$20,000 x 2	2022

	Prize name	Purpose	Year of creation	Frequency	Donor or funding source	Value of the Prize (United States dollars)	Expiry date
	Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	of children with intellectual disabilities.					
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL							
23	Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize	Honour living individuals and active public or private institutions or bodies that have made a significant contribution to promoting, seeking, safeguarding or maintaining peace in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of UNESCO	1989	Annual	Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace	\$150,000	Scheduled for review at the Executive Board's 205th session



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UNESCO PRIZES

PART II

RENEWALS AND REVIEWS

- A. (i) **Proposal for the Renewal of the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation**
- (ii) **Proposal for the Renewal of the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences and Amendments to its Statutes**

SUMMARY

In conformity with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes its Constituent Criteria (191 EX/Decision 12 and 196 EX/Decision 12(I)), two external reviews of the following prizes were carried out:

UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation

UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences

The external evaluation for the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation and the one for the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences were carried out in 2017 and in June/July 2018 respectively.

By way of this report, the Director-General informs the Executive Board about the results of the evaluations and recommends the continuation of both Prizes for the period of the next six years.

This document presents, in compliance with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria, key findings of the external evaluation of each Prize. Additionally, the revised Statutes of the Prizes, as well as the Financial Regulations of the Special Accounts for each Prize, as contained in Annexes I and II, of the corresponding documents, are submitted to the Executive Board for its approval.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraphs 18 and 17 of the respective documents.



(i) PROPOSAL FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE UNESCO SULTAN QABOOS PRIZE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

Background

1. The Executive Board at its 132nd session in 1989 (132 EX/Decision 5.6.1), authorized the Director-General to accept the offer of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman to establish the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation (the "Prize") financed *inter alia* from interest earned on funds generously provided by His Majesty to UNESCO.
2. The purpose of the Prize is to afford recognition to outstanding contributions by individuals, groups of individuals, institutes or organizations in the management or preservation of the environment, consistent with the policies, aims and objectives of UNESCO, and in relation to the Organization's programmes in this field, i.e. environmental and natural resources research, environmental education and training, creation of environmental awareness through the preparation of environmental information materials and activities aimed at establishing and managing protected areas, such as Biosphere Reserves and Natural World Heritage Sites.
3. The external review of the Prize was completed in 2017 in accordance with the assessment framework for the renewal studies (196 EX/12 Part I, Annex). The external evaluation was undertaken to inform the preparation of the Director-General's report concerning the renewal of the Prize to be considered by the Executive Board at its 205th session.

Key findings of the External Evaluation

Relevance

4. The evaluation finds that the Prize is well aligned with UNESCO's overarching objective of sustainable development and global strategic objectives shaping the research agenda of global and regional scientific cooperation, based on the Rio+20 outcome document "The Future We Want" and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development through promoting international scientific cooperation and integrated scientific approaches to support Member States in effectively managing natural resources. The Prize is also well aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss), as well as with the Paris Agreement on climate change.
5. The Prize is also well aligned with UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37/C4), notably in relation to UNESCO's Strategic Objective 5: "Promoting international scientific cooperation on critical challenges to sustainable development", as well as Strategic Objective 4: "Strengthening science, technology and innovation systems and policies – nationally, regionally and globally". The Prize has particularly clear relevance for the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme but also for the 1972 Convention for the Conservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.
6. The Prize is also aligned with the donor's efforts at the national, regional and international levels in support of environmental protection, one manifestation of which is the fact that His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al-Said of Oman received in 1996 the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal (IUCN) for his outstanding service in international conservation.
7. The name of the Prize, the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation, is clearly connected to the prestige of UNESCO and the donor. However, the evaluation notes that the term "preservation" is not presently as much in use for the type of contributions it affords recognition for as when the Prize was established. Today, the term "conservation" is more frequently used as it underlines more accurately the connections between environment and society, such as in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In agreement with the donor, it is therefore proposed that

the name of the Prize will reflect this evolution, and that in the future it will be entitled the 'UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation'

8. While the evaluation suggests that the purpose of the Prize possibly could give a more exclusive focus on biosphere reserves, it would not seem pertinent that nominations focusing on other types of protected areas would be excluded. Rather, it is suggested that UNESCO Global Geoparks is added to Article 1 – Purpose of the Prize.

9. Laureates interviewed were of the opinion that the Prize had a positive effect by providing them with recognition and prestige facilitating their work. The Prize also contributes to raising public awareness about the importance of environmental protection and to strengthen efforts at Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites and other nature conservation areas to connect people with nature.

Visibility

10. The evaluation notes that the visibility of the Prize possibly could be further increased if its present monetary value, \$70,000 was raised to, or above \$100,000. However, the evaluation also underlines that the Prize is already higher than most UNESCO Prizes and that its prestige is not simply linked to its monetary value. Together with the donor, it has therefore been decided to keep the present monetary value of the Prize.

11. Selected by the Director-General, the members of the Prize jury have typically be drawn from the geographically representative Bureau of the MAB ICC. The evaluation stresses the importance of selecting jury members of high calibre in the environmental field, who, if logistically feasible, preferably should meet in person.

12. The evaluation recalls that Permanent Delegations to UNESCO, and National Commissions play an important role in the nomination process of this Prize. Candidates for the Prize shall be proposed to the Director-General of UNESCO only by the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions and non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with UNESCO in the environmental field; each of which may make one nomination in any biennium.

13. The evaluation found that the visibility of the Prize, including the call for nominations of the Prize, has been limited. It therefore recommends the establishment of a strong communication and public relations strategy for the Prize together with a monitoring mechanism to enhance the visibility of the Prize. Elements of such a strategy would include improved communication about calls for Prize nominations, including through the UNESCO field offices, an updated nomination form, as well as the consideration of dedicated Prize ceremonies at UNESCO Headquarters exclusive for the Prize. In recent years, laureates have received the Prize at a ceremony combining several UNESCO Science prizes held in conjunction with the World Science Forum. The evaluation also examined the issue of the number of laureates per Prize. While the evaluation recognizing that in some cases it might be preferable to select only one winner of the Prize, it concluded that it would be prudent, and as envisioned in the model statutes for all UNESCO Prizes, to remain open for the possibility that the Prize be equally divided between up to three winners.

Integrity

14. The Prize is fully funded by the Sultanate of Oman. The integrity of the Prize is ensured by permanency of the Prize and its longevity (more than 25 years), a good track record of laureates; the independence of the jury composed of well-renowned experts in the field. The commitment and support of the donor country, the Sultanate of Oman, is also a significant factor in this regard, testifying the country's engagement towards the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of environmental protection. The financial sustainability of the Prize is good: as at 31 December 2017, the capital on the Special Account for the Prize amounts to \$830,486.27.

15. According to the evaluation, the jury members indicated that they acted independently and without interference from UNESCO's staff. In accordance with the Prize statutes, the jury members are also asked to avoid conflicts of interest, or perceptions of conflicts of interest. It is the task of the jury to recommend to the Director-General the name of the nominee(s) that best deserve the Prize for her final decision.

Management and financial considerations

16. The evaluation states that there is a clear division of labour in the management of the Prize. While the UNESCO Secretariat manages key tasks (e.g. nomination process, jury deliberation process) in the Prize process it does not bear the associated administrative costs. The Sultanate of Oman is fully committed to supporting the total cost of the Prize, including cash award, diploma, medal, laureate travel expenses to award ceremony and the overhead requirement. As highlighted above, the evaluation underlines the importance of improving the communication strategy of the Prize and that an appropriate budget is made available for its implementation. The Sultanate of Oman is committed to contribute resources to the communication strategy, to be elaborated and implemented in close cooperation with the UNESCO Secretariat.

Amendment of the statutes and financial regulations

17. Following the external review, the Director-General hereby submits to the Executive Board a proposal to renew the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation and related amendments to the current Statutes for its consideration based on the evolution of the recommendations above, as contained in Annex I to section (i) of this document. Consistent with the proposed amendments to the Statutes, and in conformity with the Model Financial Regulations for Special Accounts related to Prizes (201 EX/Decision 24), the Director-General hereby also submits proposed amendments to the Financial regulations of the Special Account for the Prize as contained in Annex II to section (i) of this document.

Proposed decision

18. In light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 132 EX/Decision 5.6.1 establishing the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation,
2. Taking into consideration 191 EX/Decision 12 and 196 EX/Decision 12.I on the implementation and adoption of the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria and the recommendations contained therein, as well as 201 EX/Decision 24 concerning Financial regulations of special accounts,
3. Having examined document 205 EX/10 Part II.A section (i) on the renewal of the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation,
4. Expresses its appreciation to the Sultanate of Oman for its long-term support and effective collaboration with UNESCO in the framework of the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation;
5. Decides to renew the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Preservation for a period of six years, and to approve the amended Statutes and Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the Prize as set out in Annex I and II to section (i) of document 205 EX/10 Part II.A, according to which it will hereinafter be entitled the "UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation".

(i)

ANNEX I**STATUTES OF THE UNESCO SULTAN QABOOS PRIZE
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION****Article 1 – Purpose**

The purpose of the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation is to afford recognition to outstanding contributions by individuals, groups of individuals, institutes or organizations who have contributed to environmental and natural resources research, environmental education and training, creation of environmental awareness through the preparation of environmental information materials and activities aimed at establishing and managing protected areas including in relation to sustainable tourism, such as Biosphere Reserves, natural World Heritage sites and UNESCO Global Geoparks. The objective of the Prize is in conformity with UNESCO's policies and is related to the Programme of the Organization in the field of environment, natural resources and education for sustainable development.

Article 2 – Designation, amount and periodicity of the Prize

2.1 The Prize shall be entitled “the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation”.

2.2 The Prize shall be funded by the Sultanate of Oman through its donations to the special account established by UNESCO for the Prize. The value of the Prize shall be a minimum of US \$70,000. A higher amount may be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the donor on the basis of the contribution received from the Sultanate of Oman, the interest on the sum deposited in the special account, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, and the charges to be borne by the account for the cost of administering the Prize, including Prize medals and diplomas and advertisement costs.

2.3 All funds received and the interest accrued thereon shall be kept in a special interest-bearing account for the Prize (see Financial Rules in Annex II to section (i) of this document).

2.4 The full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including all costs related to the award ceremony and public information activities, estimated at USD 137,765 per biennium shall be fully covered by the Sultanate of Oman through the use of the capital available on the special account for the Prize established under the financial regulations for the Prize. To this end, the Director-General will determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the special account, which is to be established under the financial regulations for the prize.

2.5 The Prize shall be awarded second year of a biennium, on an initial basis for 3 (three) biennia. A prize amount may be equally divided between up to three winners, each of which is considered to merit a prize.

Article 3 – Conditions/Qualifications of candidates

Candidates shall have made a significant contribution to the management or preservation of the environment, consistent with the policies, aims and objectives of UNESCO, and in relation to the Organization's programmes in this field, i.e. environmental and natural resources research, environmental education and training, creation of environmental awareness through the preparation of environmental information materials and activities aimed at establishing and managing protected areas, including in relation to sustainable tourism, such as Biosphere Reserves, natural World Heritage sites and UNESCO Global Geoparks. Prizes may be conferred upon individuals, institutions, other entities or non-governmental organizations.

Article 4 – Designation/Selection of the prize-winner/s

The prize-winner/s (1-3) shall be selected by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of the assessments and recommendations made to him/her by a jury.

Article 5 – Jury

5.1 The Jury shall consist of a number of five independent members, being personalities with a recognized reputation in the field covered while also taking into consideration the need for equitable geographical distribution, gender equality and the principle of non-payment of honoraria. They shall be appointed by the Director-General for two year periods for a maximum period of six years. Representatives and alternatives of Members of the Executive Board cannot be appointed as jurors. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the jury for reason.

5.2 The Jury shall elect its own chair and deputy chair. Members shall receive no remuneration for their work, but will receive allowances for travel and accommodation, where required. A quorum of three jurors present will be required for jury deliberations to proceed. The working languages for deliberations by a jury shall be English and French.

5.3 The Jury shall conduct its business and deliberations in conformity with these Statutes and shall be assisted in the performance of its task by a member of the UNESCO Secretariat designated by the Director-General. Decisions shall be taken by consensus to the extent possible, and otherwise by secret ballot until a simple majority is obtained. A member shall not take part in a vote concerning a nomination from his or her country.

5.4 The Jury shall meet every 2 (two) years.

5.5 The Jury shall send an assessment on nominations and accompanying recommendations to the Director-General of UNESCO no later than 30 September of the year of the award of the Prize.

Article 6 – Nomination of candidates

6.1 When UNESCO has received the funding of the prize, as indicated in Article 2 above, the Director-General of UNESCO shall officially invite the submission of nominations to the Secretariat of the Prize, by 15 July every two years, from the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, as well as from non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with the Organization and active in relevant fields covered by the Prize.

6.2 Nominations shall be submitted to the Director-General by the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, and by non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with UNESCO and active in relevant fields covered by the Prize. A self-nomination cannot be considered.

6.3 Each nomination shall be accompanied by a written recommendation, which shall include, in English or French, *inter alia*:

- (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements;
- (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted for consideration;
- (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.

Article 7 – Procedure for the awarding of the Prize

7.1 The Prize shall be awarded by the Director-General at an official ceremony held for that purpose at a special ceremony at UNESCO Headquarters or in conjunction with the occasion of the World Science Forum. UNESCO shall present to the prize-winner/s a check for the amount of the prize, as well as diploma and a medal. UNESCO shall officially announce the name/s of the prizewinner/s.

7.2 If a work being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons.

7.3 The prize-winner/s, if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony.

7.4 The work produced by a person since deceased shall not be considered for a prize. If, however, a prize-winner dies before he has received the prize, then the prize may be presented posthumously (awarded to relatives or institution).

7.5 Should a prize-winner decline the prize, the jury shall submit a new proposal to the Director-General.

Article 8 – Sunset clause – mandatory renewal of the Prize

8.1 Six months prior to the agreed end of the term of the Prize, the Director-General of UNESCO together with the Sultanate of Oman will undertake a review of all aspects of the Prize and decide about its continuation or termination. The Director-General will inform the Executive Board of UNESCO about the results of this review through the submission of a document summarizing all pertinent developments in this regard in order to enable the Executive Board to adopt a decision on whether to renew or terminate the Prize.

8.2 In case of termination of the Prize, any unspent balance shall be returned to the donor(s) unless otherwise agreed, in accordance with the financial regulations for the Prize.

Article 9 – Appeals

No appeals shall be allowed against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of the prize. Proposals received for the award of a prize may not be divulged.

Article 10 – Amendments to the Statutes of the Prize

Any amendment to the present Statutes shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval

(i)

ANNEX II

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNESCO SULTAN QABOOS PRIZE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Article 1 – Creation of a Special Account

1.1 In accordance with the Statutes of the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation and Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby created a Special Account for the Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation, hereafter referred to as the Special Account.

1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.

Article 2 – Financial period

2.1 The financial period for budget estimates shall be two consecutive calendar years beginning with an even-numbered year.

2.2 The financial period for accounting shall be an annual calendar year.

Article 3 – Purpose

3.1 The purpose of the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation is to afford recognition to outstanding contributions by individuals, groups of individuals, institutes or organizations who have contributed to environmental and natural resources research, environmental education and training, creation of environmental awareness through the preparation of environmental information materials and activities aimed at establishing and managing protected areas including in relation to sustainable tourism, such as Biosphere Reserves, natural World Heritage sites and UNESCO Global Geoparks. The objective of the Prize is in conformity with UNESCO's policies and is related to the Programme of the Organization in the field of environment, natural resources and education for sustainable development.

3.2. The amounts deposited in the Special Account shall be used to finance the UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation and its operational and related costs.

Article 4 – Income

The income of the Special Account, in line with its Statutes, shall consist of:

- (a) the initial donations of USD 250,000 received from His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman and USD 710,300 received from the Government of the Sultanate of Oman;
- (b) voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities;
- (c) such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;
- (d) miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investments referred to in Article 7 below.

Article 5 – Expenditure

The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above and the Statutes of the Prize, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and management cost rate applicable to it.

Article 6 – Accounts

6.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.

6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.

6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be part of the consolidated financial statements presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO.

6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.

Article 7 – Investments

7.1 The Director-General may make short-term or long-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.

7.2 Revenue from these investments shall be credited to the Special Account in line with UNESCO's Financial Rules.

Article 8 – Reporting

8.1 At the end of each financial period, a financial report showing the income and expenditure under the Special Account shall be prepared and submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.

8.2 An annual narrative report shall be submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.

Article 9 – Closure of the Special Account

The Director-General shall consult the Executive Board at such time as he/she deems that the operation of the Special Account is no longer necessary. Any balance upon closure of the Special Account shall be returned to the donor(s) of the Prize unless otherwise agreed.

Article 10 – General provision

10.1 Any amendment to these Financial Regulations shall be approved by the Director-General after consultations with the donor(s) of the Prize. The Executive Board shall be informed accordingly of any such amendments.

10.2 Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.

(ii) PROPOSAL FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE UNESCO-EQUATORIAL GUINEA INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR RESEARCH IN THE LIFE SCIENCES AND AMENDMENTS TO ITS STATUTES

Introduction

1. The UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences was established on the initiative of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 180th session (180 EX/Decision 57). The purpose of this Prize is to reward projects and activities of an individual or several individuals, institutions, entities or non-governmental organizations for scientific research in the life sciences that have led to the improvement of the quality of human life.

2. The review of the Prize was conducted in June and July 2018 in accordance with the assessment framework for the renewal studies (196 EX/12 Part I). This external evaluation was undertaken to inform the preparation of the Director-General's report concerning the renewal of the Prize to be considered by the Executive Board at its 205th session.

Key findings of the external evaluation

3. The evaluation finds that the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences is perfectly in line with the mission and strategy of UNESCO. It is also in line with UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2014-2021 (37 C/4) and contributes to strategic objective 4, "strengthening science, technology and innovation systems and policies – nationally, regionally and globally" and strategic objective 5, "promoting international scientific cooperation on critical challenges to sustainable development".

4. The Prize is also consistent with UNESCO's programme priorities and activities in the fields of science, technology and innovation, as outlined in the Approved Programme and Budget for 2018-2019. In particular, the Prize contributes to main line of action (MLA) 1, "harnessing the sciences, including the basic sciences, technology, and innovation and knowledge for sustainable development" and expected result (ER) 2, "Member States have strengthened their institutional and human capacity to produce, disseminate and apply science, technology and innovation (STI)," of Major Programme II - Natural Sciences.

5. The evaluation notes that the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences is in line with Equatorial Guinea's National Plan for Social and Economic Development, also called "Horizon 2020", primarily on one of the strategic thrusts, "improving the quality of life of its citizens".

6. The UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences is the world's only life sciences award funded by an African Member State. It is also the only UNESCO Prize covering all areas of life sciences contributing to the improvement of the quality of human life.

7. The evaluation reveals that the Prize has positive effects on the laureates' work thanks to the prestige attached to the UNESCO name. In general, the Prize has contributed to their influence at the national and international levels. Some laureates, for example, have received other rewards or funds to advance their research work, thus strengthening international collaboration in the field of scientific research. Thanks to this Prize other laureates have been able to strengthen their teams and provide opportunities to young researchers to advance their research.

8. The current monetary value of the Prize is \$300,000. The Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes states that "the intrinsic moral value of a prize is more important than any monetary value granted by such a prize. The award for prizes, nonetheless, should be of significant monetary value to maintain the prestige of a prize". The evaluation finds that the current cash value of the Prize remains prestigious. However, the evaluation recommends an increase of \$50,000 for the Prize. In

this context, the donor has agreed to increase the monetary value of the Prize to \$350,000 and transfer to UNESCO the full endowment corresponding to the life cycle of the Prize, i.e. six years, as indicated in Article 2.4 of the Statutes attached hereto.

9. The evaluation also notes that the Prize is funded by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, as a Member State of UNESCO, which represents a financial guarantee from the donor. In addition, the evaluation notes that the Prize bears the name of a Member State and, as such, there is no risk to the reputation of the Organization. It also points out that the Statutes of the Prize follow the "Proposed Standard Model Text for Statutes" (190 EX/Decision 17).

10. The review confirms that the Secretariat of the Prize within the Natural Sciences Sector has duly carried out its responsibilities, notably: (1) preparation of budget and release of funds; (2) management of the call for nominations process; (3) organization of the jury meeting; (4) management of the international jury evaluation and recommendations; (5) publication of press releases and management of communications materials; (6) production of promotional documents and materials for visibility; (7) organization of the award ceremony and related events; and (8) monitoring of activities such as liaison with the laureates.

11. The evaluation shows that the jury is appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and gender equality. Currently, the jury is composed of five eminent scientists, including two women, from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States, Europe and North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In the current Statutes of the Prize, the jury meets once a year at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, for two working days, to make recommendations to the Director-General for the selection of the laureate(s). According to those interviewed as part of the evaluation of the Prize, the jury is perceived as being fully independent and working without interference from the Organization, the donor or others.

12. The UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences is widely visible in the African continent, particularly at the award ceremony, which has been widely publicized by the national and regional media. The presence of many Heads of State at the award ceremonies, such as the Presidents of Mauritania, Benin, the Congo, Kenya, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo and Ghana, the Vice-President of Gabon and the Prime Minister of Gabon, and the Prime Minister of Cameroon, demonstrates the visibility of the Prize.

13. The evaluation shows that the Director-General of UNESCO, in accordance with the Statutes, invites Member States in consultation with their National Commissions and international non-governmental organizations maintaining official relations with the Organization to propose candidates. For greater visibility, the evaluation proposes that the call for candidates be widely publicized, including in leading magazines/newspapers in the field of scientific research worldwide.

14. Similarly, the evaluation reveals that the current budget allocated to the "communication" component is small compared with the prestige of the Prize. It also notes that the Organization's logo remains alongside the donor's logo in all communications materials for visibility. It is therefore recommended that activities relating to the communication component be strengthened to ensure the promotion and visibility of the Prize. This could involve a coordinated strategy for the full range of UNESCO science prizes. To that end, a communication strategy for the Prize could be drawn up by the Natural Sciences Sector in close partnership with the External Relations and Public Information Sector. The donor supports the development of the visibility component of the Prize as well as the communication component, and is ready to increase the budget as set out in Article 2.2 of the revised Statutes.

15. The evaluation also notes that rotation of the location of the award ceremony outside of Paris and Malabo would further increase the visibility of the Prize and therefore recommends that the ceremony be held in other locations in a rotation system. This recommendation is accepted by the donor and UNESCO, and is reflected in the Statutes attached hereto.

Amendment of the Statutes

16. Following the external evaluation, the Director-General hereby submits to the Executive Board, a proposal to renew the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences and related amendments to its Statutes and Financial Regulations, as contained in Annexes I and II to section (ii) of this document, following the recommendations provided.

Proposed decision

17. In the light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 180 EX/Decision 57, 187 EX/Decision 48 and 189 EX/21,
2. Taking into consideration 191 EX/Decision 12 and 196 EX/Decision 12.I on the implementation and adoption of the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria and the recommendations contained therein,
3. Having examined document 205 EX/10 Part II.A and its Annex I to section (ii) concerning the proposed renewal of the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences and the proposed amendments to the Statutes of the Prize,
4. Takes note of the Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences as set out in Annex II to section (ii) of document 205 EX/10 Part II.A;
5. Decides to renew the Special Account for the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences for a six-year period, and approves the amended Statutes of the Prize.

(ii)

ANNEX I**STATUTES OF THE UNESCO-EQUATORIAL GUINEA INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR RESEARCH IN THE LIFE SCIENCES****Article 1 – Purpose**

The purpose of the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences is to reward projects and activities of individuals, institutions or non-governmental organizations working in the life sciences leading to improving the quality of human life. The objectives of the Prize are in conformity with UNESCO's policies and are line with the central function of UNESCO's Major Programme II: to encourage research and the setting up and further development of networks of centres of excellence in the life sciences contributing to improving the quality of human life.

Article 2 – Designation, amount and periodicity of the Prize

2.1 The Prize shall be entitled "UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences".

2.2 The Prize shall be funded by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and shall consist of an endowment of \$4,687,000 over a period of six years, including support costs. The amount shall cover both the monetary value of the Prize and the cost of administrating the Prize. Any interest that may accrue will be added to the overall contribution. The Prize also includes an "Integracion Tribal" statuette by the Equatorial Guinean artist Leandro Mbomio.

2.3 All funds received and the interest accrued thereon shall be kept in a special interest-bearing account for the Prize (see Financial Regulations in Annex II to section (ii) of this document).

2.4 The full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including the monetary value of the Prize, all costs relating to the jury meeting, award ceremony, communication and public information activities, the purchase of the statuette(s), as well as an external evaluation of the Prize once in every six-year period, shall be fully covered by the donor. The direct costs are estimated to be \$717,000 per year. To this end, the Director-General shall determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the Special Account, which is to be established under the Financial Regulations of the Prize.

2.5 The Prize of \$350,000 shall be awarded once a year for a six-year period, on an initial basis for three biennia. The Prize amount may be equally divided among a maximum of three laureates, each of which is considered to merit the prize. The laureate(s) shall also receive a certificate and an "Integracion Tribal" statuette by Equatorial Guinean artist Leandro Mbomio

Article 3 – Conditions/qualifications of candidates

Candidates shall have made a significant research contribution to the life sciences. The Prize may be conferred upon individuals, institutions, other entities or non-governmental organizations.

Article 4 – Designation/selection of the laureate(s)

The laureate(s), maximum three, shall be selected by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of the assessments and recommendations made to him/her by an international jury.

Article 5 – Jury

5.1 The jury shall consist of five independent members, being personalities with a recognized reputation in the field of life sciences, while also taking into consideration the need for equitable

geographical representation, gender balance and the principle of non-payment of honoraria. They shall be appointed by the Director-General for two-year periods for a maximum period of six years. Representatives and alternates of Members of the Executive Board cannot be appointed as jurors. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the jury on legitimate grounds.

5.2 The jury shall elect its own chairperson and deputy chairperson. Members shall receive no remuneration for their work, but will receive allowances for travel and accommodation, where required. A quorum of three jurors present will be required for jury deliberations to proceed. The working languages for deliberations by the jury shall be English and French.

5.3 The jury shall conduct its business and deliberations in conformity with these Statutes, and shall be assisted in the performance of its task by a member of the UNESCO Secretariat designated by the Director-General. Decisions shall be taken by consensus to the extent possible and otherwise by secret ballot until a simple majority is obtained. A member shall not take part in a vote concerning a nomination from his or her country.

5.4 The jury shall meet once every year, for two working days, in order to make its recommendations to the Director-General for the selection of the laureate(s).

5.5 The jury shall send an assessment on nominations and accompanying recommendations to the Director-General of UNESCO no later than **15 June** of each year.

Article 6 – Nomination of candidates

6.1 When UNESCO has received the funding of the Prize, as indicated in Article 2 above, the Director-General of UNESCO shall officially invite the submission of nominations to the Secretariat of the Prize by **15 March of each year** from the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, as well as from the non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with the Organization and active in relevant fields covered by the Prize.

6.2 Nominations shall be submitted to the Director-General by the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, and by non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with UNESCO. A self-nomination cannot be considered.

6.3 Each nomination shall be accompanied by a written recommendation, which shall include, in English or French, *inter alia*:

- (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements;
- (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted to the jury for consideration;
- (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.

Article 7 – Procedure for the awarding of the Prize

7.1 The Prize shall be awarded by the Director-General at an official ceremony held on a rotating basis at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, or in another location jointly determined by UNESCO and Equatorial Guinea. UNESCO shall present to the laureate(s) a cheque for the total amount of **\$350,000 (three hundred and fifty thousand United States dollars)**, a certificate and the "Integracion Tribal" statuette. UNESCO shall officially announce the name/s of the laureate(s).

7.2 If a work being rewarded has been produced by two or three individuals, the Prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three individuals.

7.3 The laureate/s, if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the Prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony.

7.4 The work produced by a person since deceased shall not be considered for a Prize. If, however, a laureate dies before he or she has received the Prize, then the Prize may be presented posthumously (awarded to relatives or an institution).

7.5 Should a laureate decline the Prize, the jury shall submit a new proposal to the Director-General.

Article 8 – Sunset clause – mandatory renewal of the Prize

8.1 Six months prior to the agreed end of the term of the Prize, the Director-General of UNESCO together with the donor will undertake a review of all aspects of the Prize and decide about its continuation or termination. The Director-General will inform the Executive Board of UNESCO about the results of this review.

8.2 In case of termination of the Prize, any unspent balance shall be returned to the donor unless otherwise agreed, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the Prize.

Article 9 – Appeals

No appeals shall be allowed against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of the Prize. Proposals received for the award of a Prize may not be divulged.

Article 10 – Amendments to the Statutes of the Prize

Any amendment to the present Statutes shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

(ii)

ANNEX II

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNESCO-EQUATORIAL GUINEA INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR RESEARCH IN THE LIFE SCIENCES

Article 1 - Creation of a Special Account

- 1.1 In accordance with the Statutes of the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences and Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby created a Special Account for the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences, hereinafter referred to as the "Special Account".
- 1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.

Article 2 – Financial period

- 2.1 The financial period for budget estimates shall be two consecutive calendar years beginning with an even-numbered year.
- 2.2 The financial period for accounting shall be one calendar year.

Article 3 – Purpose

The purpose of this Prize is to reward projects and activities of an individual or several individuals, institutions, entities or non-governmental organizations for scientific research in the life sciences that have led to the improvement of the quality of human life.

The amounts deposited in the Special Account shall be used to finance the UNESCO-Equatorial Guinea International Prize for Research in the Life Sciences, its operational and related costs.

Article 4 – Income

The income of the Special Account, in line with its Statutes, shall consist of:

- (a) voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities;
- (b) such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;
- (c) miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investments referred to in Article 7 below;

Article 5 – Expenditure

The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above and the Statutes of the Prize, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and management costs applicable to it.

Article 6 – Accounts

- 6.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.

- 6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.
- 6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be part of the consolidated financial statements presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO.
- 6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.

Article 7 – Investments

- 7.1 The Director-General may make short-term or long-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.
- 7.2 Revenue from these investments shall be credited to the Special Account in line with UNESCO's Financial Rules.

Article 8 – Reporting

- 8.1 At the end of each financial period, a financial report showing the income and expenditure under the Special Account shall be prepared and submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.
- 8.2 An annual narrative report shall be submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.

Article 9 – Closure of the Special Account

The Director-General shall consult the Executive Board at such time as he/she deems that the operation of the Special Account is no longer necessary. Any balance upon closure of the Special Account shall be returned to the donor(s) of the Prize unless otherwise agreed.

Article 10 – General provision

- 10.1 Any amendment to these Financial Regulations shall be approved by the Director-General after consultations with the donor(s) of the Prize. The Executive Board shall be informed accordingly of any such amendments.
- 10.2 Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.



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UNESCO PRIZES

PART II

RENEWALS AND REVIEWS

SUMMARY

B. Renewal of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence

In conformity with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria (191 EX/12 and 196 EX/12), an external evaluation of all aspects of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence over the past six years was carried out from April to June 2018. By way of this report, the Director-General informs the Executive Board about the results of the evaluation and recommends the continuation of the Prize.

In compliance with the Revised Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria, the revised Statutes of the Prize, as well as the Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the Prize, as contained in the Annex of this document are submitted to the Executive Board for its approval.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 21.



JOB: 201801711

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. Every two years since it was created in 1995, the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence (henceforth “the Prize”) has been awarded to institutions, organizations or persons in the scientific, artistic, cultural or communication field who have contributed in a particularly meritorious and effective manner to tolerance and non-violence, and to the families of intellectuals who have fallen victim to intolerance. The Prize was established by the Executive Board at its 146th session by its 146 EX/Decision 5.4.3 to mark the 125th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi and the United Nations Year for Tolerance. It was also the year when UNESCO Member States adopted the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance. The Prize bears the name of its benefactor, Madanjeet Singh, who was a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, Indian artist, writer and diplomat.

2. The Prize was aligned with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes (191 EX/Decision 12) and renewed by the Executive Board in 2014 (192 EX/Decision 35), and has thus become due for mandatory evaluation and consideration of renewal. An evaluation was therefore undertaken of the past six years of the Prize with the intent that its results be presented by the Director-General to the Executive Board at its 205th session in October 2018. The main objective of this evaluation is to inform the decision on whether or not to renew the Prize, in accordance with the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria as set out in 191 EX/12 and 196 EX/12, and to generate evidence-based recommendations in order to enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the Prize.

II. KEY FINDINGS OF THE EXTERNAL EVALUATION

3. The assessment framework for renewal studies (196 EX/12 Part I, Annex) specifies the criteria to be covered under each of the five dimensions identified (relevance, prestige, integrity, management, financial considerations) as well as the proposed methods and sources of verification. This was used as the basis for the study’s research, with the external review of the Prize:

Programmatic relevance of the Prize and alignment with UNESCO’s strategic objectives

4. The evaluation finds that the Prize does have a clear added value due to its direct link with the UNESCO Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and as one of the few prizes awarded in the area of tolerance and non-violence. Furthermore, the Prize is clearly aligned with UNESCO’s mission and strategy, which states that: “As a specialized agency of the United Nations, UNESCO – pursuant to its Constitution – contributes to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information”. The Prize is in line with the two overarching objectives of the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2021 (37 C/4): “Peace – Contributing to lasting peace” and “Equitable and sustainable development – Contributing to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty”.

5. According to the evaluation, the objective of the Prize conforms with the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights, and the UNESCO Integrated Strategy to Combat Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance, both adopted by the General Conference in 2003. The evaluation suggests, however, that there is a need to review the theme of tolerance as it pertains to the Prize, taking into consideration that the notion of tolerance is not strong enough in the context of the challenges of today’s world.

6. The evaluation also underlines that the Prize laureates have expressed the positive impact that the Prize has had on them both personally and professionally and has thus resulted in additional impact of spreading the message of tolerance. The evaluation highlights the example of the 2014 co-laureate of the Prize who created in 2017 the UNESCO/Madanjeet Chair on promoting tolerance and non-violence in Chile and Latin America through education, established at the Metropolitan University of Educational Sciences in Santiago de Chile (Chile). The evaluation further highlights the testimonial of the representative of the Federal Research and Methodological Centre for Tolerance

Psychology and Education – Tolerance Centre (Russian Federation), laureate of the 2016 edition, that the Prize provided the Centre with the opportunity to be part of a larger international community and that it has been recognized as an institution that can have an impact globally.

Prestige and visibility of the Prize

7. The current cash value of the Prize is US \$100,000 placing it at the high end of UNESCO Prize cash values. The evaluation suggests revision of the Prize statutes so that there is only one winner.

8. The evaluation considers the selection of the Jury members to be consistent with the Prize statutes. All interviewees considered that the Jury was high calibre and balanced, from both a gender and geographical perspective. The evaluation finds that the Jury clearly operates independently, without interference from UNESCO or the donor.

9. The evaluation notes that over the past three editions, the number of nominations has consistently risen. The number of nominations submitted in 2014 was 53, of which 50 were admissible according to the established criteria. The number of nominations submitted in 2016 was 63, of which 56 were admissible.

10. Regarding the nomination process of candidates for the Prize, the evaluation finds that the rules clearly stipulate how nominations are made, and these are followed. The evaluation finds that the nominations tend to be of high calibre. However, it suggests that UNESCO consider organizing interviews and/or video conferences between the Jury members and the top nominees.

11. The evaluation notes that according to the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria (191 EX/12), “Prizes should be supported by adequate funding and capacities to ensure global visibility of the prize”. This is supported by the Annex to 196 EX/12 Part I (Assessment criteria for feasibility studies and renewal studies of UNESCO Prizes) which states that a “realistic budget covered by the donor is earmarked for communication and branding”. The evaluation finds that there is no earmarked budget related to communication and visibility of the Prize other than for the Prize ceremony. For future editions, the Secretariat will ensure that an appropriate communication budget is earmarked for communication and visibility.

12. The evaluation finds that the greatest weakness of the Prize is its visibility, as demonstrated by the testimonials of the persons interviewed who believe that the Prize’s international visibility is insufficient. The evaluation suggests the hiring of a communications consultant to formulate and help implement a communications strategy. The evaluation further suggests that the call for Prize nominations be made beyond UNESCO networks in order to ensure high calibre nominations from around the world. For the future editions, a coordinated communication strategy for the full range of Prizes within the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) will be elaborated with the External Relations and Public Information Sector (ERI).

13. The evaluation suggests that, in accordance with Article 7.3 of the Prize Statutes (“the prize-winners(s), if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the Prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony”), a lecture be delivered by the laureate in order to increase the Prize’s visibility. For future editions, this possibility will be explored with the prize winner.

14. According to the evaluation, the direct link of the Prize to the United Nations International Day of Tolerance (16 November) lends weight to the Prize and gives it visibility across the United Nations system. The SHS Sector will collaborate with ERI in order to publicize the Prize in line with the UN-wide commemoration of the International Day of Tolerance.

Integrity of the Prize

15. The evaluation raised no concerns regarding the financial integrity of the donor, the Madanjeet Singh Foundation, which has been in operation for close to 20 years. The evaluation suggests that, all the same, a discussion regarding long-term financial viability should be held with the donor.

16. The evaluation also notes that there is no perceived reputational risk associated with the Prize.

Management of the Prize

17. The evaluation states that collaboration between the donor and UNESCO is going very well and there is a clear division of labour in the management of the Prize. The UNESCO Secretariat manages all key tasks of the Prize, including the nomination process, jury deliberation process and the Award Ceremony on the International Day for Tolerance.

Financial considerations

18. The evaluation concluded that the overall budget of the Prize conforms to UNESCO's standards regarding overhead requirement, as well as the earmarked operations budget related to staff time recovery costs, travel costs for the jury, technical fees and the Award ceremony.

19. Document 196 EX/12 Part I also stipulates that there should be a "realistic budget covered by the donor [that] is earmarked for communications and branding." The evaluation reiterates that there is no budget earmarked for communication and branding, which hampers the visibility of the Prize. Furthermore, the evaluation states that a prize of \$100,000 needs much more than the \$50,000 allocated for operating costs.

III. AMENDMENTS OF THE STATUTES AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

20. Following the evaluation, the Director-General hereby submits to the Executive Board a proposal to renew the Prize and related amendments to the current Statutes and Financial Regulations for its consideration, as contained in the Annex of the document.

Proposed decision

21. In light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt the following decision:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 146 EX/Decision 5.4.3, by which it established the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence, as well as 192 EX/Decision 35 by which it approved its renewal for a period of six years,
2. Taking into consideration 191 EX/Decision 12 and 196 EX/Decision 12 on the implementation and adoption of the Revised Overall Strategy for UNESCO Prizes and its Constituent Criteria and the recommendations contained in the evaluation of UNESCO prizes by the Internal Oversight Service (IOS) (document IOS/EVS/PI/114), as well as 201 EX/Decision 24.I by which it approved the Standard Financial Regulations of Special Accounts related to Prizes,
3. Having examined document 205 EX/10 Part II.B and its Annex I concerning the proposed renewal of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence, and the proposed amendments to the Statutes of the Prize as well as to the Financial Regulations,
4. Decides to renew the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence for a period of six years and approves the amended Statutes and Financial Regulations of the Prize as set out in the Annex to this document.

ANNEX

STATUTES OF THE UNESCO-MADANJEET SINGH PRIZE FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOLERANCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Article 1 – Purpose

The purpose of the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence is to honour significant activities in the scientific, artistic, cultural or communication field aimed at the promotion of a spirit of tolerance and non-violence. The prize, which was established in 1995 on the occasion of United Nations Year for Tolerance and the 125th anniversary of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, may be awarded to institutions, organizations or persons who have contributed in a particularly meritorious and effective manner to tolerance and non-violence, and to the families of intellectuals who have fallen victim to intolerance. The contribution should be in line with the Charter of the United Nations and UNESCO's Constitution and should fully correspond to the principles and standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments. The objective of the Prize conforms to the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights, the UNESCO Integrated Strategy to Combat Racism, Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance, and the UNESCO Declaration of Principles on Tolerance.

Article 2 – Designation, amount and periodicity of the Prize

2.1 The Prize shall be entitled "The UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence".

2.2 The Prize and all expenses related thereto shall be funded by the Donor – the Madanjeet Singh Foundation (MSF), established in conformity with the last will of Mr Madanjeet Singh, and shall consist of a sum of a recurrent payment of US \$150,000. The value of the Prize shall be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Donor on the basis of the contribution received from the Donor, the interest on the sum deposited in the Special Account, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, and the charges to be borne by the account for the cost of administering the Prize.

2.3 The financial contribution for the Prize shall be made by the Donor every two years and shall be transferred by the Donor during the third trimester of the year preceding the year of the award of the Prize. All funds received and the interest accrued thereon shall be kept in the Special Interest-Bearing Account for the Prize in conformity with its Financial Regulations (see Appendix). The Prize will be awarded in an even year of UNESCO's Programme and Budget.

2.4 The full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including all costs related to the meeting of the International Jury, award ceremony and public information activities, estimated at US \$50,000, shall be fully covered by the contribution from the Donor, received to the Special Account for the Prize. To this end, the Director-General will determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the Special Account, which is to be established under the Financial Regulations for the Prize.

2.5 The Prize shall be awarded to one winner every two years, or once every UNESCO biennium, in an even year of UNESCO's programme cycle.

Article 3 – Conditions/Qualifications of candidates

3.1 Candidates shall have made exceptional contributions and demonstrated leadership in the field of the promotion of tolerance. The prizewinner shall be required to have taken one or more particularly remarkable initiatives to promote the development of tolerance and non-violence, namely:

- (a) by directly carrying out an educational activity;
- by implementing international, national, regional or local programmes aimed at the promotion of tolerance and non-violence;
- by mobilizing initiatives and/or means likely to contribute to the implementation of such programmes;
- by producing teaching materials or other special aids designed for the development of programmes to teach tolerance and non-violence;
- by undertaking, coordinating or encouraging research in those fields or fields related to specific aspects of tolerance;
- by conducting special surveys or launching original undertakings that have made for significant development in the promotion of tolerance and non-violence.
- (b) In addition, the following criteria will be taken into consideration:
- the activity must have lasted long enough for its results to be evaluated and its effectiveness verified;
- it must represent an outstanding contribution to the fundamental objectives of UNESCO and the United Nations in the fields of tolerance and non-violence;
- the work accomplished must be exemplary and likely to instigate similar initiatives;
- it must have shown itself to be effective in mobilizing new intellectual and material resources;
- it must represent a contribution to the understanding and solution of international or national problems in a spirit of tolerance and non-violence.

3.2 The Prize may be conferred upon an individual, a group of individuals, institutions and other entities or non-governmental organizations.

Article 4 – Designation/Selection of the prizewinner

The prizewinner shall be selected by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of the assessments and recommendations made by an international jury.

Article 5 – Jury

5.1 The Jury shall consist of three independent members, of different nationalities and gender, appointed by the Director-General for a period of two years, eligible for re-election for a maximum term of three consecutive two-year periods. Members of the Jury should have an internationally recognized reputation in the field of peace, human rights, tolerance and non-violence. Representatives and alternatives of Members of the Executive Board may not serve as jurors. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the Jury for this reason.

5.2 The Jury shall elect its own Chairperson. Members shall receive no remuneration for their work, but will receive allowances for travel and accommodation, where required. A quorum of two jurors present will be required for Jury deliberations to proceed. The working languages for deliberations by the Jury shall be English and French. The Jury may conduct its business and deliberations through electronic means, including telephone or video conference or E-mail.

5.3 The Jury shall conduct its business and deliberations in conformity with these Statutes and shall be assisted in the performance of its task by the Secretary of the Prize (a member of the UNESCO Secretariat), designated by the Director-General. Decisions shall be taken by consensus to the extent possible, and otherwise by secret ballot until a simple majority is obtained. A member shall not take part in a vote concerning a nomination from his or her country.

5.4 The Jury shall hold its deliberations once every two years two months after the closing date for the submission of nominations, to make its recommendations to the Director-General for the selection of that year's prizewinner.

5.5 The Jury shall send an assessment on nominations and accompanying recommendations to the Director-General of UNESCO following its meeting at UNESCO Headquarters and no later than 30 September of the year of the award of the Prize.

Article 6 – Nomination of candidates

6.1 When UNESCO has received the funding of the prize, as indicated in Article 2 above, the Director-General of UNESCO shall officially invite the submission of nominations to the Secretariat of the Prize, by 1 March of the year of the award of the Prize, from the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, from non-governmental organizations and foundations maintaining official relations with the Organization and active in a field covered by the Prize, as well as from former laureates of the Prize, eminent persons qualified in the opinion of the Director-General and from any person or civil society organization working for the advancement of a culture of peace, human rights, non-violence and tolerance in the world and considered suitable.

6.2 The Director-General shall also take all necessary steps to encourage an increased number of nominations, in particular by calling upon all persons and civil society organizations working for the advancement of a culture of peace, human rights, non-violence and tolerance in the world, in line with the Charter of the United Nations, UNESCO's Constitution and the principles and standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments.

6.3 Nominations shall be submitted to the Director-General by the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, by non-governmental organizations and foundations maintaining official relations with the Organization and active in a field covered by the Prize, as well as former laureates of the Prize, eminent persons qualified in the opinion of the Director-General and by any person or civil society organization working for the advancement of a culture of peace, human rights, non-violence and tolerance in the world and considered suitable. A self-nomination cannot be considered.

6.4 The Director-General of UNESCO shall encourage Member States, in addition to any other qualified "nominator", to submit nominations duly justified on the basis of the goals and objectives clearly defined in the present Statutes governing the UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence. In particular, each nomination shall be accompanied by a written recommendation, signed by the nominee, if an individual, or by a responsible authority, if an institution, of not more than five standard pages in length, which shall include, in English or French, *inter alia* (all other materials may be attached as an annex; they will not be returned to nominators):

- (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements;
- (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted for consideration;
- (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.

6.5 The Secretariat of the Prize shall be authorized to bring to the Jury's attention any nominations failing to meet all the criteria set forth in the present Statutes of the Prize.

Article 7 – Procedure for the awarding of the Prize

7.1 The Prize shall be awarded by the Director-General at an official ceremony held for that purpose at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on the occasion of International Day for Tolerance, 16 November. UNESCO shall endeavour that communication to promote the award ceremony will be visible in various media. UNESCO shall present to the prizewinner a check for the amount of the prize. UNESCO shall officially announce the name/s of the prizewinner.

7.2 If a work being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the Prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons.

7.3 The prizewinner, if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the Prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony.

7.4 The work produced by a person since deceased shall not be considered for a prize. If, however, a prizewinner dies before he has received the Prize, then the Prize may be presented posthumously (awarded to relatives or institution).

7.5 Should a prizewinner decline the Prize, the Jury shall submit a new proposal to the Director-General.

Article 8 – Sunset clause – mandatory renewal of the Prize

8.1 Six months prior to the agreed end of the term of the Prize, the Director-General of UNESCO together with the donor will undertake a review of all aspects of the Prize and decide about its continuation or termination. The Director-General will inform the Executive Board of UNESCO about the results of this review through a document summarizing all pertinent developments in this regard so that the Executive Board could adopt a final decision on whether to pursue or discontinue a prize accordingly.

8.2 In case of termination of a Prize, any unspent balance shall be returned to the donor(s) unless otherwise agreed, in accordance with the financial regulations for the Prize.

Article 9 – Appeals

No appeals shall be allowed against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of the Prize. Proposals received for the award of a Prize may not be divulged.

Article 10 – Amendments to the Statutes of the Prize

Any amendment to the present Statutes shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

APPENDIX
FINANCIAL REGULATIONS
OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE UNESCO-MADANJEET SINGH
PRIZE FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOLERANCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Article 1 – Creation of a Special Account

1.1 In accordance with the Statutes of the “UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence” and Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby created a Special Account for the “UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence”, hereafter referred to as the Special Account.

1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.

Article 2 – Financial period

2.1 The financial period for budget estimates shall be two consecutive calendar years beginning with an even-numbered year.

2.2 The financial period for accounting shall be an annual calendar year.

Article 3 – Purpose

The purpose of the “UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence” is to honour significant activities in the scientific, artistic, cultural or communication field aimed at the promotion of a spirit of tolerance and non-violence.

The amounts deposited in the Special Account shall be used to finance the “UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence” and its operational and related costs.

Article 4 – Income

The income of the Special Account, in line with its Statutes, shall consist of:

- (a) A recurrent payment of \$150,000 by the Madanjeet Singh Foundation (MSF), every two years;
- (b) voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities;
- (c) such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;
- (d) miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investment referred to it in Article 7 below.

Article 5 – Expenditure

The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above and the Statutes of the Prize, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and management cost rate applicable to it.

Article 6 – Accounts

6.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.

6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.

6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be part of the consolidated financial statements presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO.

6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.

Article 7 – Investments

7.1 The Director-General may make short-term or long-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.

7.2 Revenue from these investments shall be credited to the Special Account in line with UNESCO's Financial Rules.

Article 8 – Reporting

8.1 At the end of each financial period, a financial report showing the income and expenditure under the Special Account shall be prepared and submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.

8.2 An annual narrative report shall be submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.

Article 9 – Closure of the Special Account

The Director-General shall consult the Executive Board at such time as he/she deems that the operation of the Special Account is no longer necessary. Any balance upon closure of the Special Account shall be returned to the donor(s) of the Prize unless otherwise agreed.

Article 10 – General provision

10.1 Any amendment to these Financial Regulations shall be approved by the Director-General after consultations with the donor(s) of the Prize. The Executive Board shall be informed accordingly of any such amendments.

10.2 Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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Executive Board

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Part II.C

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UNESCO PRIZES

PART II

RENEWALS AND REVIEWS

C. Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize

SUMMARY

At its 134th session, the Executive Board adopted 134 EX/Decision 4.4.1 concerning the General Regulations and the Financial Regulations of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize. At its 136th session, the Board adopted 136 EX/Decision 5.5.2 concerning certain amendments which were made to these Regulations. At its 144th session, the Board approved the new amendments to the General Regulations of the Prize (144 EX/Decision 4.3.2). The Board also approved the amendments to the General Regulations and took note of the revised Financial Regulations of the Prize (180 EX/Decision 17). At its 199th session, noting the importance and prestige of the Félix Houphouët Boigny Peace Prize, the Board requested the Director-General to take measures to align the prize with current policy and regulations.

The Director-General submits to the Executive Board at its present session the proposed amendments to the General Regulations and Financial Regulations of the Prize in order to align it with current policy and regulations. The Executive Board is invited to approve the revised General Regulations and Financial Regulations of the Prize.

No financial and administrative implications.

Action expected of the Executive Board: proposed decision in paragraph 7.



Job: 201801651

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize, initially awarded each year by an international jury of a very high standing, was established pursuant to 25 C/Resolution 23 adopted by the General Conference at its 25th session.
2. The General Regulations and the Financial Regulations of the Prize were approved and noted respectively by the Executive Board at its 134th session (134 EX/Decision 4.4.1) and amended at its 136th session (136 EX/Decision 5.5.2) and its 144th session (144 EX/Decision 4.3.2). Activities relating to the Prize are currently financed from funds originally paid into the Special Account by the late President Félix Houphouët-Boigny through the Félix Houphouët-Boigny International Foundation for Peace, Yamoussoukro, and by Mr Henri Konan Bédié, former President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and current Patron of the Prize.
3. The Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize enjoys a special status in comparison with the Organization's other prizes because of the existence in the governance of the Prize of two former Heads of State, appointed as Sponsor of the Prize and Patron of the Prize *intuitu-personae* by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny upon the creation of the Prize.
4. Following the decision of the Executive Board at its 199th session, the Director-General established a working group regarding the very specific nature of the award. This working group, composed of representatives of the Organization (from the Sector for External Relations and Public Information (ERI) and the Africa Department), representatives of the Sponsor of the Prize and the Patron of the Prize, as well as representatives of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, met on 23 March 2018 with the aim of addressing the decision of the Executive Board at its 199th session.
5. The outcomes of the Working Group were approved by the Sponsor of the Prize and the Patron of the Prize as well as the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.
6. The Director-General submits to the Executive Board the proposed changes to the General Regulations of the Prize (Annex I) as well as the amendments to the Financial Regulations of the Prize (Annex II) made necessary by these changes.
7. In the light of the above, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling 25 C/Resolution 23, 134 EX/Decision 4.4.1, 136 EX/Decision 5.5.2, 144 EX/Decision 4.3.2, 180 EX/Decision 17 and 199 EX/Decision 8.I concerning the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize,
2. Having examined the document concerning the proposed amendments to the Regulations of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize (205 EX/10 Part II.C),
3. Approves the revised General Regulations of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize, as set out in Annex I to document 205 EX/10 Part II.C;
4. Takes note of the revised Financial Regulations of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize, as set out in Annex II to document 205 EX/10 Part II.C.

ANNEX I

<p style="text-align: center;">Standard Model Text for the Statutes of [Prize name] 191 EX/12 Annexe II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">General Regulations of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize</p>
<p>Article 1 – Purpose</p> <p>The ... <i>[Prize name]</i> is to ... [for example, reward the efforts of <i>[person/s or entity]</i> who has/have contributed, through ... <i>[nature of the work]</i>, to the development and diffusion of ... <i>[worldwide/regionally]</i>. The objective of the Prize is in conformity with UNESCO's policies and is related to the programme of the Organization in its pursuit of ... <i>[programme, strategic objective and/or programme priority]</i>.</p>	<p>Article 1: Purpose</p> <p>To pay tribute to the action of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny for peace in the world, one hundred and twenty (120) countries sponsored, in 1989, a resolution adopted unanimously by the Member States of UNESCO to establish an international prize for the pursuit of peace.</p> <p>The Prize is intended to honour living individuals and active public or private institutions or bodies that have made a significant contribution to promoting, seeking, safeguarding or maintaining peace in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of UNESCO.</p>
<p>Article 2 – Designation, amount and periodicity of the Prize</p> <p>2.1 The Prize shall be entitled “...” <i>[prize name]</i>.</p> <p>2.2 (a) <i>Amount covering a one-time award:</i> The Prize shall be funded by <i>[donor or funding source]</i> and shall consist of a <i>[one time contribution]</i> sum of US \$..., which shall cover both the monetary value of the Prize and the costs of administering the Prize. Any interest that may accrue will be added to the overall contribution. <i>[Mention if the Prize will comprise also other items, such as medals.]</i></p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) <i>Amount covering more than a one-time award:</i> The Prize shall be funded by <i>[donor or funding source]</i>, and shall consist of a recurrent payment of US \$... <i>[frequency to be determined in consultation with donor]</i>. The value of the Prize shall be determined by the Director-General <i>[in consultation with the donor]</i> on the basis of the contribution received from <i>[indicate the name of the donor or source of funding]</i>, the interest on the sum deposited in the Special Account, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, and the charges to be borne by the account for the cost of administering the Prize. <i>[Mention if the Prize is to comprise other items, such as medals.]</i></p>	<p>Article 2: The Prize</p> <p>2.1 The Prize shall be entitled “Félix Houphouët-Boigny–UNESCO Peace Prize”.</p> <p>2.2 The Prize shall have a lifespan of six years, which shall be renewable.</p> <p>2.3 The value of the Prize shall be \$150,000.</p> <p>2.4 The Prize shall be financed by the interest earned on the capital constituted by the initial endowment received from President Félix Houphouët-Boigny through the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace, Yamoussoukro. In the event that the interest earned is insufficient to cover all expenses pertaining to the Prize, the financing of the activities of the Prize will be conducted on the capital, on an exceptional basis, in accordance with the modalities to be defined between UNESCO and the stakeholders, i.e. the Sponsor, the Patron and the State of Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>2.5 The full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including all costs relating to the award ceremony and public information activities shall be fully covered by the funds dedicated to the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize. To this end, the</p>

2.3 All funds received and the interest accrued thereon shall be kept in a special interest-bearing account for the Prize (see Financial Regulations in Annex II).

2.4 The full staff support and operating/management costs of the Prize, including all costs related to the award ceremony and public information activities, estimated at *[minimum amount to be decided]* shall be fully covered by ... *[donor or funding source – name and country]*. To this end, the Director-General will determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the special account, which is to be established under the financial regulations for the Prize.

2.5 The Prize is awarded ... *[specific periodicity to be decided]*, on an initial basis for ... biennia *[to be decided by donor and UNESCO]*. *[If it is envisaged in consultation with the donor that the Prize can be shared:]* The Prize amount may be equally divided between up to three winners, each of which is considered to merit the Prize.

Director-General shall determine a mandatory overhead cost amount to be applied and charged against the funds in the Special Account, which is to be established under the Financial Regulations of the Prize.

2.6 A permanent senior assistant financed by the funds dedicated to the Prize will assist the Assistant Director-General for the Africa Department in the administration, operating activities and management of the Prize.

2.7 The Prize shall be awarded once every two years. To the extent possible, the Prize ceremony shall be held alternately at UNESCO Headquarters and at any other place.

2.8 If several prizewinners are designated, the amount of the Prize shall be shared out equally among them. The Prize may not be awarded to more than three individuals, entities and/or organizations at a time.

2.9 Mr Abdou Diouf, former President of the Republic of Senegal, and Mr Henri Konan Bédié, former President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, were appointed respectively Sponsor of the Prize and Patron of the Prize *intuitu personae* by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, who had chosen them as representatives who could act in his name.

In the event of impediment or incapacity, the Sponsor of the Prize shall appoint a successor and, if unable to do so, his/her replacement shall be appointed by the Patron of the Prize in agreement with the Director-General.

In the event of impediment or incapacity, the Patron of the Prize shall appoint a successor and, if unable to do so, his/her replacement shall be appointed by the Sponsor of the Prize in agreement with the Director-General.

2.10 The State of Côte d'Ivoire acts as guarantor of the sustainability of the Prize by participating in its visibility and funding directly or indirectly through the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace.

Article 3 – Conditions/qualifications of candidates

Candidates shall have made a significant contribution to ... [*Prize purpose*]. Prizes may be conferred upon individuals, institutions, other entities or non-governmental organizations.

Article 3: Conditions/qualifications of candidates

Candidates must have made an important contribution to the pursuit of peace and the promotion of a culture of peace in their respective fields. Prizes may be conferred upon individuals, institutions, other entities or non-governmental organizations.

Article 4 – Designation/selection of the prizewinner(s)

The prize-winner(s) [*number of laureates*] shall be selected by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of the assessments and recommendations made to him/her by a jury.

Article 4: Selection of the prizewinner(s)

The prizewinner(s) shall be selected by the Director-General of UNESCO on the basis of the assessments and recommendations made to him/her by an international jury.

Article 5 – Jury

5.1 The jury shall consist of a number of three or five independent members [*to be determined for each case*], being personalities with a recognized reputation in the field covered while also taking into consideration the need for equitable geographical distribution, gender equality and the principle of non-payment of honoraria. They shall be appointed by the Director-General for two year periods for a maximum period of six years. Representatives and alternatives of Members of the Executive Board cannot be appointed as jurors. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the jury for this reason.

5.2 The jury shall elect its own chair (if three members) and deputy chair (if five members). Members shall receive no remuneration for their work, but will receive allowances for travel and accommodation, where required. A quorum of two (in the case of three members) or three jurors (in the case of five members) present will be required for jury deliberations to proceed. The working languages for deliberations by a jury shall be English and French.

5.3 The jury shall conduct its business and deliberations in conformity with these Statutes and shall be assisted in the performance of its task by a member of the UNESCO Secretariat designated by the Director-General. Decisions shall be taken by consensus to the extent possible, and otherwise by secret ballot until a

Article 5: Jury

5.1 The jury shall be formed of eminent persons of international repute who are known and respected for their attachment to the cause of peace.

5.2 The jury shall consist of six members, with consideration for equitable geographical distribution, gender equality and the principle of non-payment of honoraria. Members shall be appointed for periods of two years, with a possibility of renewal for a period not exceeding six years, by the Director-General, in consultation with stakeholders.

Representatives and alternates of Members of the Executive Board cannot be appointed as jurors. Jurors involved in a real or potential conflict of interest shall recuse themselves from further deliberations or be asked by the Director-General to do so. The Director-General may replace members of the jury for a legitimate reason.

5.3 The jury thus appointed to award the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize shall, by virtue of the calibre of its members and of the prizewinners selected by it, be one of the most authoritative international peace-prize panels. The representative of the Director-General of UNESCO and stakeholders shall serve on the panel without voting rights.

5.4 The jury shall elect its own chairperson and deputy chairperson. Members shall receive no remuneration for their work, but will receive allowances for travel and accommodation, where required. A quorum of

<p>simple majority is obtained. A member shall not take part in a vote concerning a nomination from his or her country.</p> <p>5.4 The jury shall meet ... every ... years [frequency to be decided in light of frequency of Prize].</p> <p>5.5 The jury shall send an assessment on nominations and accompanying recommendations to the Director-General of UNESCO no later than ... of ... (year) [<i>closing date to be decided</i>].</p>	<p>four will be required for jury deliberations to proceed. The working languages for deliberations by the jury shall be English and French.</p> <p>5.5 The jury shall conduct its business and deliberations in conformity with these Statutes, and shall be assisted in the performance of its task by the representative of the Director-General. Decisions shall be taken by consensus to the extent possible, and otherwise by secret ballot until a simple majority is obtained. A member shall not take part in a vote concerning a nomination from his or her country.</p> <p>5.6 The jury shall meet once every two years at UNESCO Headquarters and may decide independently to hold its meetings in a country other than that of UNESCO Headquarters.</p> <p>5.7 The jury shall send an assessment of nominations and accompanying recommendations on the choice of prizewinners to the Director-General of UNESCO no later than 31 March of each year in which the Prize is to be awarded.</p>
<p>Article 6 – Nomination of candidates</p> <p>6.1 When UNESCO has received the funding of the prize [<i>as well as other items, if any</i>], as indicated in Article 2 above, the Director-General of UNESCO shall officially invite the submission of nominations to the Secretariat of the Prize, by ... [<i>precise dates and periodicity to be decided</i>], from the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, as well as from non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with the Organization and active in relevant fields covered by the Prize.</p> <p>6.2 Nominations shall be submitted to the Director-General by the governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, and by non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with UNESCO. A self-nomination cannot be considered.</p> <p>6.3 Each nomination shall be accompanied by a written recommendation, which shall include, in English or French, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements; 	<p>Article 6: Candidates</p> <p>6.1 The Director-General shall officially invite on <u>30 November</u> of the year preceding the year of the award of the Prize by circular letter all Member States in consultation with their National Commissions for UNESCO and non-governmental organizations maintaining official partnerships with UNESCO to submit nominations.</p> <p>6.2 In addition to the above-mentioned Member States and non-governmental organizations, the following may submit nominations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) previous winners of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize; (ii) academies or academicians; (iii) centres and foundations specializing in areas relating to the search for peace; (iv) institutes of international law; (v) members of the International Court of Justice; (vi) members of parliaments and governments;

- (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted for consideration;
- (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.

- (vii) associations or organizations working to promote peace, human rights and the spread of democratic values in the world, with due respect for the Constitution of UNESCO and the Charter of the United Nations.
 - (viii) university rectors and university professors of history, political sciences and law;
 - (ix) Nobel laureates.
- 6.3 Each nomination shall be accompanied by a written recommendation, which shall include, in English or French, *inter alia*:
- (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements;
 - (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted for consideration;
 - (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.
- 6.4 The Prize shall be presented officially at a date fixed in agreement with the Director-General, the prizewinner(s), the jury and relevant stakeholders. If a prizewinner dies between the announcement of the award and the presentation of the Prize, the amount of the Prize shall be presented to the heirs and assigns.
- 6.5 No appeals shall be allowed against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of the Prize. Proposals received for the award of the Prize may not be divulged.

Article 7 – Procedure for the awarding of the Prize

7.1 The Prize shall be awarded by the Director-General at an official ceremony held for that purpose in ... *[location to be decided]* on the occasion of ... *[official event, if any, to be decided]*. UNESCO shall present to the prizewinner(s) a cheque for the amount of the Prize *[as well as diploma and a medal, to be decided]*. UNESCO shall officially announce the name/s of the prizewinner(s).

Article 7: Procedure for the awarding of the Prize

7.1 The Prize shall be presented at an official ceremony to be held at UNESCO Headquarters, or at any other place proposed by relevant stakeholders, it being understood that the final decision shall be made by the Director-General.

<p>7.2 If a work being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the Prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a Prize amount be divided between more than three persons.</p> <p>7.3 The prizewinner(s), if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the Prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony.</p> <p>7.4 The work produced by a person since deceased shall not be considered for the Prize. If, however, a prizewinner dies before he has received the Prize, then the Prize may be presented posthumously <i>[awarded to relatives or institution]</i>.</p> <p>7.5 Should a prizewinner decline the Prize, the jury shall submit a new proposal to the Director-General.</p>	<p>7.2 If work being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the Prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a Prize amount be divided between more than three persons.</p> <p>7.3 The prizewinner(s), if possible, shall give a lecture on a subject relevant to the work for which the Prize has been awarded. Such a lecture shall be organized during or in connection with the Prize ceremony.</p> <p>7.4 The work produced by a person since deceased shall not be considered for a Prize. If, however, a prizewinner dies before he has received the Prize, then the Prize may be presented posthumously <i>[awarded to relatives or institution]</i>.</p> <p>7.5 Should a prizewinner decline the Prize, the jury shall submit a new proposal to the Director-General.</p>
<p>Article 8 – Sunset clause – mandatory renewal of the Prize</p> <p>8.1 Six months prior to the agreed end of the term of the Prize, the Director-General of UNESCO together with the donor will undertake a review of all aspects of the Prize and decide about its continuation or termination. The Director-General will inform the Executive Board of UNESCO about the results of this review.</p> <p>8.2 In case of termination of the Prize, the use of any unused balance shall be determined by the Director-General, in accordance with the Financial Regulations for the Prize.</p>	<p>Article 8: Official ceremony</p> <p>8.1 The Director-General may invite any person, institution or association whose presence would add lustre to the ceremony.</p> <p>8.2 Protocol shall be strictly observed during the ceremony.</p>
<p>Article 9 – Appeals</p> <p>No appeals shall be allowed against the decision of UNESCO with regard to the award of the Prize. Proposals received for the award of the Prize may not be divulged.</p>	<p>Article 9: International Commission for Peace Research</p> <p><u>9.1 The International Commission for Peace Research set up to promote the defence of world peace, and to ensure intellectual monitoring of activities relating to the Prize, is under the responsibility of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace.</u></p> <p><u>9.2 In collaboration with UNESCO, the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace will be responsible for facilitating meetings and events between the Foundation and former prizewinners and for developing promotional and profile-enhancing activities for the Prize.</u></p>

	<p><u>9.3 The Commission shall meet at least once a year in order to reflect on the promotion of peace and democracy throughout the world.</u></p> <p><u>9.4 It shall make recommendations to the Director-General with a view to strengthening peace, international cooperation and dialogue among civilizations. It shall call upon experts from all regions of the world.</u></p> <p><u>9.5 It shall consist of 12 (at the most) dignitaries unanimously respected for their experience of international relations and their commitment to peace. They shall be appointed <i>intuitu personae</i> by the Director-General of UNESCO on the proposal of the Chairperson of the jury of the Prize who shall also be Chairperson of the Commission.</u></p>
<p>Article 10 – Amendments to the Statutes of the Prize</p> <p>Any amendment to the present Statutes shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval.</p>	<p><u>Article 10: Modification of the Statutes of the Prize</u></p> <p>Any amendment to these General Regulations shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval on the proposal of the Director-General, in agreement with the relevant stakeholders.</p>
	<p><u>Article 11: Sunset clause – Mandatory renewal of the Prize</u></p> <p>11.1 Six months prior to the agreed term of the Prize, the Director-General of UNESCO shall request an external evaluation of the Prize. In the light of the conclusions, it shall inform stakeholders and transmit the results to the Executive Board for decision.</p> <p>11.2 In case of termination of the Prize, any unused balance of funds shall be refunded to the donor(s) unless otherwise agreed.</p>

ANNEX II

<p align="center"><i>Model Financial Regulations for Special Account related to Prizes 201 EX/24 Part I Annex I</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the Félix Houphouët-Boigny – UNESCO Peace Prize</i></p>
<p>Article 1 – Establishment of a Special Account</p> <p>1.1 In accordance with the Statutes [insert name of the Statutes] and Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby established a Special Account for [name of Prize as indicated in the Statutes], hereafter referred to as the 'Special Account'.</p> <p>1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.</p>	<p>Article 1 – Establishment of a Special Account</p> <p>1.1 In accordance with Articles 6.5 and 6.6 of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby established a Félix Houphouët-Boigny Special Account for Peace, hereinafter referred to as the “Special Account”, consisting of an endowment by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny through the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace, based in Yamoussoukro.</p> <p>1.2 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.</p>
<p>Article 2 – Financial period</p> <p>2.1 The financial period for budget estimates shall be two consecutive calendar years beginning with an even-numbered year.</p> <p>2.2 The financial period for accounting shall be an annual calendar year.</p>	<p>Article 2 – Financial period</p> <p>2.1 The financial period for budget estimates shall be two consecutive calendar years beginning with an even-numbered year.</p> <p>2.2 The financial period for accounting shall be one calendar year.</p>
<p>Article 3 – Purpose</p> <p>[Insert purpose as stated in the Statutes of the Prize]</p> <p>The amounts deposited in the Special Account shall be used to finance [name of Prize as indicated in the Statutes] and its operational and related costs.</p>	<p>Article 3 – Purpose</p> <p>3.1 The Special Account shall be established to finance activities and expenses pertaining to the Félix Houphouët-Boigny– UNESCO Peace Prize. In particular, the amount paid to the winner of the Prize, the cost of the gold medal and of the diploma, all administrative costs (including travel expenses of the jury) and staff expenses; activities involving cooperation with peace centres and foundations, advertising, prize-giving ceremonies, consultations of members of the jury; missions to stakeholders and centres specializing in peace studies; and</p>

	research missions as part of the preparations for the jury's meeting and the selection of the winners.
<p>Article 4 – Income</p> <p>The income of the Special Account, in line with its Statutes, shall consist of:</p> <p>(a) voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities; [this article could be modified so that the nature of the income is limited to what is defined in the Statutes]</p> <p>(b) such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;</p> <p>(c) miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investments referred to in Article 7 below.</p>	<p>Article 4 – Income</p> <p>The income of the Special Account shall consist of:</p> <p>4.1 Contributions from the late President Félix Houphouët-Boigny and the State of Côte d'Ivoire through the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace and Mr Henri Konan Bédié;</p> <p>4.2 Voluntary contributions from States, international agencies and organizations, as well as other entities;</p> <p>4.3 Such subventions, endowments, gifts and bequests as are allocated to it for purposes consistent with the object of the Special Account;</p> <p>4.4 Miscellaneous income, including any interest earned on the investments referred to in Article 7 below.</p>
<p>Article 5 – Expenditure</p> <p>The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above and the Statutes of the Prize, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and programme support costs applicable to it.</p>	<p>Article 5 – Expenditure</p> <p>5.1 The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and programme support costs applicable to Special Accounts.</p> <p>5.2 The expenditure shall be monitored against the timeline and budget approved as described in Article 4 above.</p>
<p>Article 6 – Accounts</p> <p>6.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.</p>	<p>Article 6 – Accounts</p> <p>6.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.</p>

<p>6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.</p> <p>6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be part of the consolidated financial statements presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO.</p> <p>6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.</p>	<p>6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.</p> <p>6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be part of the consolidated financial statements presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO.</p> <p>6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.</p>
<p>Article 7 – Investments</p> <p>7.1 The Director-General may make short-term or long-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.</p> <p>7.2 Revenue from these investments shall be credited to the Special Account in line with UNESCO’s Financial Rules.</p>	<p>Article 7 – Investments</p> <p>7.1 The Director-General may make short-term or long-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.</p> <p>7.2 Revenue from these investments shall be credited to the Special Account in line with UNESCO’s Financial Rules.</p>
<p>Article 8 – Reporting</p> <p>8.1 At the end of each financial period, a financial report showing the income and expenditure under the Special Account shall be prepared and submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.</p> <p>8.2 An annual narrative report shall be submitted to the donor(s) to the Special Account.</p>	<p>Article 8 – Reporting</p> <p>8.1 At the end of each financial period, a financial report showing the income and expenditure under the Special Account shall be prepared and submitted to the stakeholders who contribute to the Special Account.</p> <p>8.2 An annual narrative report shall be submitted to the stakeholders who contribute to the Special Account.</p>
<p>Article 9 – Closure of the Special Account</p> <p>The Director-General shall consult the Executive Board at such time as he/she deems that the operation of the Special Account is no longer necessary. Any balance upon closure of the Special Account shall be returned to the donor(s) of the Prize unless otherwise agreed.</p>	<p>Article 9 – Closure of the Special Account</p> <p>9.1 The Director-General shall consult the Executive Board at such time as he/she deems that the operation of the Special Account is no longer necessary.</p> <p>9.2 Any balance upon closure of the Special Account shall be returned to the donor(s) of the Prize unless otherwise agreed.</p>

<p>Article 10 – General provision</p> <p>10.1 Any amendment to these Financial Regulations shall be approved by the Director-General after consultations with the donor(s) of the Prize. The Executive Board shall be informed accordingly of any such amendments.</p> <p>10.2 Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.</p>	<p>Article 10 – Clauses applicable to the financial regulations of Prizes</p> <p>10.1 Any amendment to these Financial Regulations shall be approved by the Director-General after consultations with the stakeholders contributing to the Prize. The Executive Board shall be informed accordingly of any such amendments.</p> <p>10.2 Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.</p>
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