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## **CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND UNESCO**

**Secretariat document prepared by the Directorate of External Relations**

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### **1. Introduction**

UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is "responsible for coordinating international cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. It strengthens the ties between nations and societies, and mobilizes the wider public so that each child and citizen:

- has access to quality education; a basic human right for sustainable development;
- may grow and live in a cultural environment where heritage serves as a bridge between generations and peoples;
- can fully benefit from scientific advances;
- and can enjoy full freedom of expression; the right to human dignity."

At present, the organisation has 195 Members and 10 Associate Members.

Co-operation between the Council of Europe and UNESCO has been developing gradually since the signature of a co-operation **Agreement in 1952** (see Appendix). In **practice**, co-operation has developed in particular in the fields of culture/heritage, education, youth, sport, bioethics and most recently media development /Internet, gender equality/antidiscrimination and violence against women.

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<sup>1</sup> Provisional version sent to UNESCO.

<sup>2</sup> <http://en.unesco.org/about-us/introducing-unesco>

The **2016 Resolution of the UN General Assembly** on cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe encouraged the extension of co-operation with UNESCO in the field of education, "which should education in developing just and humane societies characterised by the participation of individuals and the ability of individuals and societies to conduct intercultural dialogue [ ...].<sup>3</sup>The Resolution also welcomed co-operation developed on youth policy and encouraged UNESCO to continue its co-operation with the Council of Europe on the youth campaign against hate speech and for human rights online.

On 4 May 2016 (1255<sup>th</sup> meeting), the Ministers **exchange of views** held a meeting with UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova. She considered that the partnership with the Council of Europe could build further on the 1952 Agreement between the two organisations and suggested pursuing co-operation, in particular on education, freedom of expression, cultural heritage and gender equality. During this exchange of views, it was also proposed to draw up an analytical document on co-operation between the Council of Europe and UNESCO.

## 2. Overview of co-operation activities over the last years

### Education

The **Council of Europe** contributes towards the **UN 2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and to the UN World Programme for **Human Rights Education** (third phase, 2015-2019) through its project on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights, the review process of the implementation of the Council of Europe Charter on education for democratic citizenship and human rights education and the development of the Reference Framework of Competences for Democratic Culture. The Council of Europe holds one of the seats designated for regional organisations on the global Steering Committee for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Education) and is represented by the Director of Democratic Citizenship and Participation. Council of Europe representatives also attended several key UN events in this context, such as the launch of a report on bullying in schools on the basis of gender orientation and sexual identity and its expression and a UNESCO-chaired meeting on preventing violence in schools.

UNESCO representatives attended the 25<sup>th</sup> session of the Council of Europe Standing Conference of Ministers of Education in Brussels on 11-12 April 2016. The Assistant Director-General for Education, Mr Qian Tang, delivered an opening statement supporting the objectives of the Council of Europe's synergies found through **cooperation**. two organisations' co

Ms Bokova contributed a brief comment on the Council of Europe Report on the State of **citizenship and human rights education** in Europe. This report provided the main input for the Conference on **A Shared Commitment to Live Democracy: The Future of Citizenship and Human Rights Education in Europe** was organised by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 20-22 June 2017. UNESCO

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<sup>3</sup> A/RES/71/17 § 25.

representatives were invited. The 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the International Contact Group on citizenship and human rights education was held in the margins of the conference.

In 2016-2017, the Council of Europe, UNESCO, OSCE/ODIHR and the OAS translated and disseminated a joint publication on "Current citizenship and human rights education in English". The publication is available in French, Russian and Spanish.

The 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the International Contact Group on citizenship and human rights education was hosted by the Council of Europe in Budapest on 6-7 October 2016. The Contact Group was set up in 2011 with a view to ensuring close co-operation among regional and international initiatives in this field. It brings together the OHCHR, UNESCO, the OSCE Office on Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the European Commission and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO), OAS and the Council of Europe.<sup>4</sup>

The Council of Europe and UNESCO collaborate on the **European Higher Education Area (EHEA)**, an intergovernmental co-operation arrangement formally established in 2010 to further the development of competences and European values within the EHEA.

Signed in 1997, the **Council of Europe/UNESCO Lisbon Recognition Convention** is the only legal instrument in the EHEA. The Council of Europe/UNESCO Lisbon Recognition Convention Committee has adopted subsidiary texts on criteria and procedures for the recognition of foreign qualifications, international access qualifications, the recognition of joint degrees and the provision of transnational education. The Council of Europe and UNESCO provide the co-secretariat of the Convention and therefore of the European Network of Information Centres (ENIC), which works in close co-operation with the National Academic Recognition Information Centres (NARIC), the EU recognition centres' network focused on the recognition of joint degrees, on the monitoring of the legal implementation of the Lisbon Convention and on a declaration on the recognition of qualifications held by refugees. This latter strand of activity is now the main focus of the Council of Europe's governmental contribution to the wider Council of Europe efforts to support education of refugees and migrants. A draft Recommendation on the recognition of qualifications held by refugees, displaced persons and persons in a refugee-like situation is being developed and will be submitted to the Lisbon Recognition Convention Committee in November 2017.

## **Culture, Heritage and Counter Terrorism**

Over the last 50 years, UNESCO has led the way in the fight against illicit trade of cultural property. Its 1970 Convention on preventing the trafficking of cultural property was a watershed step. It required governments to act and established a general framework for international co-operation. The **new Council of Europe Convention on offences relating to cultural property**, adopted on 3 May 2017, drew inspiration

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<sup>4</sup> [www.coe.int/icg](http://www.coe.int/icg)

from, but does not duplicate the UNESCO convention. While for example the definition of cultural property is based on the one found in the 1970 Convention, the new Council of Europe instrument is a criminal law convention to allow the sanctioning of different criminal behaviour and therefore complete, build on and reinforce the achievements of the 1970 Convention by addressing the gap in criminal law. A representative from UNESCO regularly followed the work of the drafting committee of the Council of Europe and played an **active and constructive role during the whole drafting process** of the Council of Europe Convention. Director-General Bokova addressed a Colloquium on 13 January 2017 in Strasbourg entitled "Initiatives to strengthen international capacity and the prevention of illicit trafficking in cultural goods - the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property" (Doc. 12177) and Resolution 2347(2017) makes reference to the ongoing work of the Council of Europe in this area in its preamble<sup>5</sup>. Both the Council of Europe and UNESCO attended the Meeting of the Ministers of Culture of the G7 Countries in Florence on 30-31 March 2017 at the highest level.

Co-operation with UNESCO has existed since the origin of the **Cultural Routes** programme. According to Resolution CM/Res (2013)67, the Cultural Routes have to "take account of the physical and intangible heritage of Europe" and to "take account of and promote the recommendations and work of the Council of Europe, UNESCO and ICOMOS relating to heritage restoration, protection and enhancement". Since its establishment, UNESCO has had observer status in the EPA meetings. At the local level, the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe often include sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List (eg the Santiago de Compostela French path) or are linked to a declaration on intangible cultural heritage (eg the Olive Tree route and Mediterranean diet).

UNESCO is invited to the plenary sessions of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape as an observer, to the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention and to the Council of Europe/European Union European Heritage Days. In turn, the Council of Europe is invited to UNESCO's World Heritage Committees and General Assemblies, but does not attend.)

## Youth

The Council of Europe Youth Department took part in the UNESCO conference on "**Youth and the Internet: Fighting Radicalization and Extremism**" held on 17-18 June 2015 in Paris. The co-ordinator of the No Hate Speech Movement Campaign accompanied a group of Campaign youth activists to the conference. The repercussions on the national campaigns were positive, as was the conference.

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<sup>5</sup> See <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2347>

UNESCO took part in the **No Hate Speech** Movement Campaign conference entitled "The End of the Beginning...?" organised by the from 28 to 30 May 2015.

UNESCO was one of the co-organisers of the First **Global Forum on Youth Policies**, held in Baku in October 2014, together with the Council of Europe (Youth Department), UNDP, the Special Envoy on Youth of the UN Secretary-General and the Ministry of Youth and Sport of Azerbaijan.

### **Gender Equality**

The Head of the Equality Division contributed to the UNESCO (Wikigender)/OECD on-line discussion and the concluding webinar on "Add classroom: How to achieve a conducive environment" took place from 16 to 20 January 2017 on the UNESCO Wikigender platform.

The Council of Europe is a partner of the **UNESCO Global Alliance on Media and Gender** (GAMAG) and has actively contributed to its activities. In October 2015, the Council of Europe contributed to the International Development Cooperation Meeting on Gender and Media which adopted "the Geneva framework to support the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and to strengthen co-operation and synergies among UN Agencies, governments, bilateral, regional and international development organisations, donors and the private sector in order to enhance financial and programmatic support for the objectives of Section J of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

A Council of Europe expert contributed to UNESCO Global Forum on Media and Gender (2-4 December 2013, Bangkok, Thailand). The Forum adopted a statement and agreed to support the establishment of the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG) in line with principles and objectives outlined in the Framework and Plan of Action agreed at the Bangkok Forum.

### **Violence against women**

Co-operation with UNESCO has taken on the form of **reciprocal invitations** to conferences. For instance, the President of GREVIO, the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, took part in a round table organised by UNESCO on the occasion of the event "Violent extremism and radicalisation: women as victims, accomplices and engines of change".

### **Discrimination on the grounds of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity**

On the occasion of the UNESCO International Ministerial Meeting on "Education Sector Responses to Violence based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity" (17-18 May 2016, Paris, France), the Council of Europe organised a side meeting on homophobic and transphobic bullying. The event presented the key findings of the

Global Report on Homophobic and Transphobic bullying relevant to the European region. Ms Marta Santos Pais (UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children) moderated the meeting. The European Commission and UNESCO contributed as speakers to the event alongside the Council of Europe.

## **Sport**

The Council of Europe is invited to play an active role in the preparation and in the running of the UNESCO International Conferences of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for **Physical Education and Sport** (MINEPS). In 2013, the Director General of Democracy addressed the opening session at MINEPS V in Berlin. MINEPS VI will take place in July 2017 in Kazan (Russian Federation).

UNESCO was represented at the Council of Europe's 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Conferences of Ministers responsible for Sport, held respectively in Magglingen (Switzerland) in 2014 and in Budapest in November 2016.

UNESCO regularly attended the **Drafting Group of the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions**. The Director-General of UNESCO, as well as the MINEPS Conference itself, made supportive statements to encourage non-European states to support the negotiation process and to sign and implement the Convention. At a more operational level, UNESCO is supporting a study on exchanging information in the context of the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions.

UNESCO is invited to every meeting of the **Monitoring Group of the Anti-doping Convention** (T-DO) as an observer. The relevance of closer co-operation between UNESCO, WADA and the Council of Europe on the monitoring of anti-doping standards was repeatedly highlighted by the T-DO.

The Council of Europe Secretariat is represented in the Conference of Parties to the **UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport**. In 2013, the Head of the Sport Conventions Unit took part in a panel discussion on integrity issues. In 2015, the Council of Europe was provided with an opportunity to organise a side event to promote the Convention on the Manipulation of Competitions to those governmental experts attending the Conference.

Since 2015, the Secretariat of the **Council of Europe Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport** (EPAS) has been invited to attend meetings of the Permanent Consultative Council of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), allowing closer co-operation and better co-ordination between the international and the continental bodies with similar missions.

## **Media**

UNESCO representatives followed the work of several **Council of Europe Committees of experts**:

- The Committee on **Media Pluralism and Transparency of Media** (MSI-MED). By the end of 2017, the expert group is expected to have prepared standard-setting proposals on media pluralism and transparency of media ownership. MSI-MED also studies the gender equality dimensions of media coverage of elections, principles and rules regarding media coverage of elections and the use of the Internet in electoral campaigns.
- The Committee on **Internet Intermediaries** (MSI-NET). The Committee aims at preparing standard-setting proposals on the roles and responsibilities of Internet intermediaries. The expected results of this sub-group is the preparation of a draft recommendation on Internet intermediaries and the preparation of a study on human rights dimensions of automated data processing techniques (in particular algorithms) and possible regulatory implications.
- The Committee of experts on the **protection of journalism and safety of journalists** (MSI-JO) leading to the elaboration of the draft recommendation on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors.
- The Committee on **cross-border flow of Internet traffic** (MSI-INT) leading to the elaboration of the draft recommendation on cross-border Internet traffic, the draft recommendation on Internet freedom and the report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet and proposals for further action to promote them.
- The Committee on **Rights of Internet Users** (MSI-DUI) aims at preparing a compendium of existing human rights for Internet users to help them understand and exercise their rights.

**UNESCO representatives** also participated in **Council of Europe events**, most recently:

- Prof Joseph Cannataci, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy, and Ms Xianhong Hu, representative of the UNESCO Division for Freedom of Expression and Media Development, Communication and Information Sector, participated in the panel debate during the **conference** co-organised by the Estonian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe, German Chairmanship of the OSCE and the Council of Europe on "**Internet Freedom: a constant factor of democratic security**" 2016, Strasbourg.
- Mr David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and the protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, took part in the Council of Europe Conference "**Freedom of expression: Still a Precondition for Democracy?**", 13-14 October 2015, Strasbourg. Another UNESCO panellist was Mr Marius Lukosiun as Programme Specialist.
- A UNESCO representative took part in the Council of Europe **Round Table on Safety of Journalists: From commitment to action**, 19 May 2014, Strasbourg.

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**Council of Europe representatives** participated in **UNESCO events**, most recently:

- The **World Press Freedom Day celebrations** organised by UNESCO and the Government of Finland on 2-4 May 2016 in Helsinki, Finland.
- The **WSIS Forum** (2016 and 2014) co-organised in Geneva by the International Union of Telecommunications (ITU), UNESCO, UNDP and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and **C9. Media action line sessions** (Geneva).
- "Journalism after Charlie: A day of reflection and debate on Freedom of Expression" 14 January 2015, Paris.
- Conference "Connect the Dots" 3-4 March 2015, Paris.
- Conference co-organised by UNESCO partners with the Inter-American System of Human Rights for Impunity on "Impunity for Crimes against Journalists" 9-10 October 2015, San José, Costa Rica.

The Council of Europe **jointly** organised with UNESCO the Seminar and Inter-regional Dialogue on the **protection of journalists**, 3 November 2014, Strasbourg.

The Council of Europe and UNESCO also hosted and **co-organised** the 3<sup>rd</sup> United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on the **Safety of Journalists** and the Issue of Impunity on 4 November 2014 in Strasbourg.

## **Bioethics**

The **UNESCO Secretariat** has regularly participated in meetings of the Council of Europe Committee on Bioethics (DH-BIO).

The **Council of Europe Secretariat** has also regularly participated in meetings of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC), and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) of UNESCO. The Council of Europe is an Associate Member of the UN Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics (UNIACB), the Secretariat of which is ensured by UNESCO.

## **Environment and landscape**

UNESCO is a partner and participates in the Committee of Permanent Correspondents of the European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement to discuss topics related to disaster risk prevention and management.

The Bern Convention co-operates with both UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme and UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. A number of European countries benefit from multiple international designations for their importance for the preservation of European natural heritage and for the achievement of a number of the UN's sustainable development goals, -operation particularly



concern mostly the Council of Europe's European Diamond Emerald Network of Areas of special interest for nature conservation.

### 3. Proposals for future co-operation

The Enlarged Partial Agreement on **Cultural Routes** and UNESCO will identify areas of mutual interest with a view to promoting and fostering close collaboration on policy and initiatives of common interest and to enhancing visibility of the two organisations at international, national and regional level. The EPA and UNESCO will co-operate in the implementation of common projects promoting cultural heritage along the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe and additional cultural routes of mutual interest in both Europe and beyond.

There is a potential for working together to **enhance societies' inclusiveness and resilience** by promoting the principles and application of the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage and on Sustainable Development and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

Joint work between the Council of Europe and UNESCO may be needed once the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to **Cultural Property** will enter into force.

Council of Europe secretariat and bodies will keep participating in the preparation and the running of MINEPS VI (Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for **Physical Education and Sport**). They will also consider playing an active role in the follow-up of the MINEPS VI Conference, in particular on **sport integrity** issues and on **gender equality in sport**. The Monitoring Group to the Anti-Doping Convention is open to co-operation with UNESCO on monitoring anti-doping policies.

UNESCO could request membership in the **Council of Europe Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) Consultative Committee**. It would mirror the participation of EPAS in CIGEPS and provide opportunities for co-operation on a wider range of topics. Co-operation with UNESCO in the context of monitoring visits on the **European Sports Charter** of the Council of Europe will be considered by the Governing Board in May 2017.

UNESCO could be invited to participate in the closing conference and evaluation of the **No Hate Speech Movement Campaign** (March 2018).

**Appendix: 1952 Agreement**

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**ACCORD**  
entre  
le Conseil de l'Europe  
et  
l'Organisation des Nations Unies  
pour l'Éducation, la Science et la Culture

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**AGREEMENT**  
between  
the Council of Europe  
and  
the United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION  
AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE <sup>(1)</sup>**

*The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation*

and

*The Council of Europe,*

Considering that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation was set up for the gradual achievement, through the co-operation of the nations of the World in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, of the aims of international peace and the common prosperity of humanity for which the United Nations was established and its Charter provides ;

Considering that the Council of Europe is a regional organisation whose aim is to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress ; that this aim is to be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern, and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters, and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms ;

Considering that the Council of Europe is called upon to undertake certain tasks and activities of a regional nature in harmony with those pursued on a worldwide scale by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation ;

Being desirous of co-ordinating their efforts with a view to pursuing their common aims within the framework of the United Nations Charter, the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Statute of the Council of Europe ;

(1) This Agreement entered into force on 10th November, 1952.

Having regard to the decision 32.2 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, on 10th July, 1951 and the decision adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 17th March, 1951 ;

Have agreed as follows :

#### Article 1

##### *Mutual Consultation*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Council of Europe will consult each other regularly on matters of common interest, with a view to co-ordinating their efforts to accomplish those of their tasks and activities which are in harmony.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation shall inform the Council of Europe of any proposal for the development of its regional activities in Europe or of any other proposal which may be of special interest to the Council of Europe and shall consider any observations on such proposals which may be conveyed to it by the Council of Europe with a view to establishing effective co-ordination between the two Organisations.

Similarly, the Council of Europe shall inform the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of any proposal for the development of its activities in matters of interest to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and shall consider any observations on such proposals which may be conveyed to it by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation with a view to establishing effective co-ordination between the two Organisations.

3. The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to appoint a representative of the Council of Europe to enter into consultation with it or with any other organ of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation on any matter of common interest arising during its discussions.

Similarly, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to enter into consultation with it or with any other appropriate organ of the Council of Europe, designated by the Committee, on any matter of common interest arising during its discussions.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Council of Europe will, after consulting with each other, take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organs of each of them are kept fully informed concerning relevant activities of the other when these organs are considering questions which have a bearing on these activities.

5. The appropriate steps referred to in Paragraph 4 may also include an invitation to the Organisation concerned to be represented at meetings when matters relating to its activities will be discussed.

6. Whenever circumstances so require, consultation will take place between the representatives of the two Organisations to determine jointly the most effective methods of dealing with particular problems of interest to both Organisations.

#### Article 2

##### *Proposal of Agenda Items*

1. Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may, on its own initiative or at the request of the Consultative Assembly, propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, including suggestions concerning items for inclusion in the agenda of the General Conference.

2. Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may, on its own initiative or at the request of the General Conference, propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, including proposals that items be included in the agenda of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

3. Each of the two Organisations will have recourse to the provisions of this Article for the purpose of referring to the other Organisation matters which it considers can be more appropriately dealt with by that Organisation.

#### Article 3

##### *Regional Technical Meetings*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Council of Europe may, in appropriate cases, agree to convene under their auspices, according to arrangements to be made in each particular case, joint meetings of technical experts concerning matters of interest to both Organisations. The manner in which measures proposed by such joint meetings may be put into effect will be determined jointly between the two Organisations.

#### Article 4

##### *Assistance in Technical Research*

The Council of Europe may ask the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for its assistance in the technical study of educational, scientific or cultural matters.

Any request to this effect submitted by the Council of Europe will be examined by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which, within the framework of the programmes adopted or work authorised by the General Conference, will make every effort to give appropriate assistance in such a manner and along such lines as may be agreed upon by the two Organisations.

#### Article 5

##### *Statistical and Legal Information*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Council of Europe will concert their efforts to obtain the best use of statistical and legal information and to ensure the most effective utilisation of their resources in the assembling, analysis, publication and diffusion of such information, with a view to reducing the burden on the governments and other organisations from which such information is collected.

#### Article 6

##### *Exchange of Information and Documents*

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Council of Europe will arrange for the fullest exchange of information and documents concerning matters of common interest.

2. The Council of Europe will be kept informed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of developments in the latter's work which are of interest to the Council.

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations will be kept informed by the Council of Europe of developments in the latter's work which are of interest to the Organisation.

#### Article 7

##### *Administrative Arrangements*

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe will make appropriate administrative arrangements to ensure effective co-operation and liaison between the Secretariats of the two Organisations.

#### Article 8

##### *Implementation of the Agreement*

1. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organ-

isation and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe will consult with each other regularly upon questions arising out of the present Agreement.

2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe may make such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may appear desirable in the light of experience.

#### Article 9

##### *Entry into Force, Alteration and Duration*

1. This Agreement will enter into force as soon as it has been approved by both the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

2. The terms of the Agreement may be altered with the consent of both Parties.

3. Either of the Parties may denounce the Agreement by giving six months' notice to the other Party.