

II. STRUCTURE OF THE DRAFT PLAN AND DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

(Section IV, Paragraphs 34 to 37 of the Working Document)

Canada has decided to first address the questions raised at the end of the Working Document, since they are both the most complex (although apparently simple) and the most fundamental: how, we are asked, should the future Plan and Programme and Budget be structured, and what should they contain?

The choice of these basic frameworks will be a determining factor, for the final presentation of these two documents will constitute the image of the Organization as it enters the third millennium.

A. Organization of the Medium-Term Plan (1996-2001)

1 *Proposal for a new title: Medium-Term Planning: strategies of reflection and action for UNESCO 1996-2001*

Before discussing the contents of the Plan, we feel it is important to come to an agreement with the Director-General on its final title. Since this is intended as an innovative and simple instrument in comparison with its predecessors, its title should reflect the new reality. Canada proposes that the document be entitled: "Medium-Term Planning: Strategies of Reflection and Action for UNESCO 1996-2001."

We have already proposed this title to a number of other Member States in the course of the past year, and our proposal has been supported by the Europe Region and by a number of Member States from other Regions with whom we have discussed it.

This title presents a number of advantages. The term "reflection" covers the Organization's intellectual role, while the term "action" synthesizes the three key words put forward by the Director-General: anticipation, adaptation and innovation (see the letter signed by the Director-General which accompanied his Working Document). The word "planning" gives the impression of an organization that is not spinning its wheels. This will also make it easier to modify the 28 C/4 in the course of its six-year duration.

2. Structure of the Plan

The Director-General proposes two approaches. The first would reflect our fields of competence, while the second would reflect the main problems and issues in today's world. He appears to favour the second approach.