

and with respect to the public at large,

- e) to keep the Secretariat informed of the evolution of public opinion towards UNESCO;
- f) in cooperation with the Secretariat in Paris, to develop intervention strategies;
- g) to propose to the Secretariat any measure that may have a positive influence on public opinion;
- h) on a responsive basis, to provide information concerning UNESCO and its programme of work.

Article IV

Privileges and Immunities

1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), as accepted by Canada on 22 January 1948, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to UNESCO, its property and personnel, in respect of the Office.
2. For the purposes of Sections 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 of Article II of the Convention, the expressions "property", "assets", "archives", and "publications" shall include audio-visual materials owned by UNESCO or such materials in the custody of the Office. The immunity from censorship provided under Section 9 of the Convention shall extend to audio-visual materials in the custody of the Office. Incoming and outgoing audio-visual materials to and from the Office shall be exempt from all customs duties and quantitative restrictions. No delays shall be imposed on the entry or exit of such materials.
3. The Director-General of UNESCO shall designate the Head of the Office and shall, in due course, communicate to the Government the name of the person to be so appointed. The Organization shall also communicate to the Government the names of other persons who may be appointed to the Office.

Article V

Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute between UNESCO and the Government of Canada concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, or any question affecting the Office or the relationship between the Office and the Government of Canada, which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, shall be referred for final decision to a Tribunal of three arbitrators: one to be appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO, one to be appointed by the Government of Canada, and the third, who shall be chairman of the Tribunal, to be appointed by the first two arbitrators. Should either Party fail to appoint its arbitrator within two months of the appointment of the other Party's arbitrator, or if the first two arbitrators fail to agree upon the third within six months following the appointment of the first two arbitrators, the President of the International Court of Justice shall, at the request of either Party, designate any necessary arbitrator or arbitrators. The procedure of the arbitration shall be determined by the Tribunal, all of the decisions of which shall require a majority vote.