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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING,
STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly under its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and has been continued under resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2698 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, and 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973. 1/
2. In resolution 3106 (XXVIII), adopted at its 2197th plenary meeting, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1974 and 1975 the activities specified in his report (A/9242 and Corr. 1) , and in particular, to provide each year a minimum of 15 fellowships, at the request of Governments of developing countries, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional activities to be organized in Africa and Asia in 1974 and 1975.
3. The General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme.
4. The General Assembly also expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for their participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts of UNESCO in supporting the teaching of international law and for the organization by UNITAR of regional meetings and for its conduct of the United Nations - UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law.
5. The General Assembly urged all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning.
6. The General Assembly reiterated its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the

1/ Information concerning action taken under the Programme in previous years is contained in the following reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly: Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, document A/6492 and Add. 1; ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816; ibid., Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/7305; ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/7740; ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/8130; ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/8508 and Corr. 1 and 2; and ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 98, document A/9242 and Corr. 1.

financing of the Programme and expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had already made such contributions.

7. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme by periodically inviting Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise towards assisting in its implementation and possible expansion. The Secretary-General was also requested to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1974 and 1975 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

8. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the present report deals with the implementation of the Programme during 1974 and 1975 and submits recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The report, as in previous years, gives an account of the steps taken or planned by UNESCO and UNITAR, as well as a description of those of the United Nations itself.

II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING 1974 AND 1975

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Co-operation with other organizations

9. As in previous years, the Secretariat informed a number of international organizations and institutions ^{2/} of the topics then before the following United Nations bodies: The Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission; the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The Secretariat also forwarded the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions.

2. Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions

10. The Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Permanent Mission of Belgium, communications giving information about fellowships in international law offered in 1974 and 1975 by the Government of Belgium.

3. Publicity

11. The UN Monthly Chronicle has continued to include a section giving information on the current legal activities of the Organization. Documents containing the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions were issued early in 1974 and 1975, respectively.

^{2/} The organizations and institutions were the following: the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; the Council of Europe; The Hague Academy of International Law; The Hague Conference on Private International Law; the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies; the Institute of International Law; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; the International Association of Legal Science; the International Bar Association; the International Commission of Jurists; the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; the International Law Association; the League of Arab States; the Organization of African Unity; the Organization of American States; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and the World Peace through Law Center.

4. Provision of advisory services of experts

12. Requests for the advisory services of experts in the legal field have continued to be administered within the framework of established technical assistance programmes.

5. Provisions of United Nations legal publications

13. In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 2838 (XXVI), the Secretary-General provided copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1974 and 1975 to the institutions in developing countries 3/ which had previously received United Nations legal publications under the Programme. The International Court of Justice continued to provide copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme.

6. Geneva seminar on international law

14. During the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized the tenth and eleventh sessions of the seminar on international law for advanced students and young government officials. The tenth session was held between 27 May and 14 June 1974 and was attended by 24 persons, each from a different country. The eleventh session was held between 26 May and 13 June 1975, and was attended by 20 persons, each from a different country. Participants attended meetings of the Commission and heard lectures by members of the Commission, a director of the International Committee of the Red Cross, a director of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, and the director of the Seminar. Further details of the Seminar are contained in the reports of the International Law Commission. 4/

3/ The institutions were situated in the following countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire. In addition, publications were supplied to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, whose secretariat is in New Delhi.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1), paras. 213-218; and A/10010, paras. 167-172.

7. Activities concerning international trade law

15. The General Assembly, in its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, noted with satisfaction the decision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) to organize, in connexion with the eighth session of the Commission, an international symposium on the role of universities and research centres in the teaching, dissemination and wider appreciation of international trade law. ^{5/} In paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 3108 (XXVIII) and paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 3316 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, the General Assembly recommended that UNCITRAL accelerate and intensify its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries.

16. Pursuant to the above observations and recommendations, and in accordance with the views expressed by members of UNCITRAL, the Secretary-General submitted notes describing the measures taken to implement the Commission's programme in this sphere (A/CN.9/92 and A/CN.9/107) to the seventh and eighth sessions of UNCITRAL, held from 13 to 17 May 1974 and from 1 to 17 April 1975, respectively.

17. In his report for 1974 (A/CN.9/92), the Secretary-General noted that several internes received practical training at the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs in New York under the United Nations-UNITAR fellowship programme in international law, the United Nations Office of Public Information internship programme and Cornell/Institute for World Order fellowships.

18. Pursuant to a recommendation by UNCITRAL that a programme be developed to provide practical internships for lawyers and government officials from developing countries at commercial and financial institutions in developed countries, the Secretary-General reported that the Governments of Austria and Belgium would each arrange for two such internships during 1974 and that the Secretariat would assist these Governments in the publication of the offers and the selection of suitable candidates.

19. In his 1974 note, the Secretary-General also outlined the tentative plan by the Secretariat in respect of the organization, in connexion with the eighth session of UNCITRAL, of the symposium on the teaching, dissemination and wider appreciation of international trade law. ^{5/} The Secretary-General noted that the extent to which the symposium would achieve its objectives would depend to a

^{5/} It may be recalled that UNCITRAL, at its sixth session, decided to request the Secretary-General to organize such a symposium, (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/9017), para. 107).

considerable degree on the amount received from Governments as voluntary contributions to cover the travel and subsistence expenses of participants from developing countries.

20. At the seventh session of UNCITRAL there was general agreement with the plans for the symposium as proposed in the note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.9/92, paras. 9-19, and annex).

21. In his report for 1975 (A/CN.9/107) the Secretary-General described the award of the two fellowships each offered to young lawyers from developing countries by Austria and Belgium during 1974 for practical internships in international trade law. The Secretary-General noted that the Government of Belgium decided to offer two such fellowships also during 1975 and that the Secretariat would once again assist the Belgian authorities in the selection process.

22. On the occasion of UNCITRAL's eighth session, the Commission sponsored the international symposium on the role of universities and research centres with respect to international trade law. The Commission noted with appreciation that voluntary contributions to cover the travel and subsistence costs of participants from developing countries had been received from the Governments of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Sweden. The voluntary contributions made it possible to award fellowships to participants from 14 countries. In addition, 13 law professors from nine other countries participated in the symposium.

23. Eight members of delegations to the eighth session of UNCITRAL gave lectures to the participants during the course of the symposium. Arrangements, organization and conduct of the symposium were undertaken by members of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs who were in Geneva to service the eighth session of the Commission. For this reason the symposium could be held without cost to the United Nations.

24. There was general agreement among members of UNCITRAL that another symposium should be organized in connexion with the Commission's tenth session to be held in 1977. It was also agreed that the Secretariat should be authorized to solicit funds from private sources as well as from Governments in order to cover the travel and subsistence expenses of participants from developing countries at that symposium.

25. At its eighth session the Commission also requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of having UNITAR organize seminars in developing countries on the subject of international trade law.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme
in International Law

26. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 3106 (XXVIII),

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authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of 15 fellowships in 1974 and 1975 at the request of Governments from developing countries. As in previous years, these fellowships were combined with a maximum of five fellowships offered by UNITAR in a joint programme. The United Nations fellowships were available only to candidates from developing countries; the UNITAR fellowships were open to candidates from both developed and developing countries. It will be recalled that for purposes of the programme a country is regarded as "developing" if it is in receipt of United Nations technical assistance. In keeping with previous practice, the day-to-day administration of the programme was carried out by UNITAR.

27. In the organization and planning of the Fellowship Programme three aims have been borne in mind: (a) to deepen the participants' knowledge of international law, particularly of those questions of special interest to developing countries; (b) to enable persons active in the field of international law to acquire practical experience of the legal work of the United Nations and related organizations; and (c) to provide participants with a forum for an exchange of views on legal problems of special concern to their respective countries in as frank and informal an atmosphere as possible.

28. Letters from the Executive Director of UNITAR giving detailed information on the programme for the year were sent, in 1974 and 1975, to all States Members of the United Nations and to those States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Resident Representatives of UNDP and the United Nations Information Centres assisted in the recruitment of candidates. A total of 62 applications from 36 countries were received for 1974 and 72 from 35 countries for 1975.

29. In the selection of candidates, special consideration was given to the qualifications of individual applicants, their normal field of work and the needs of their respective countries, while also bearing in mind the desirability of ensuring a balanced geographical distribution. In keeping with usual practice, preference was given to candidates from countries whose nationals had not been awarded a fellowship in recent years.

30. In 1974, a total of 20 fellowships were awarded to candidates from the following countries: Algeria, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United States of America and Zambia. Of those selected, 18 were government officials and two university teachers in international law. ^{6/} For the 1975 programme, 20 fellows were selected from the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Chad, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Laos, Madagascar, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Tanzania. Eighteen of those selected were government officials and two university teachers. ^{7/}

^{6/} The candidate from Algeria was unable at the last moment to take up the fellowship.

^{7/} The candidate from Madagascar was unable at the last moment to take up the fellowship.

31. The fellows were offered one of the following three study schemes:

(a) Attendance at the international law courses at The Hague Academy of International Law and at special lectures, seminars and an in-depth course organized by UNITAR at The Hague, for seven weeks in 1974 and for six weeks in 1975, with a view to complementing the lectures given at the Academy and providing the fellows with an opportunity to participate actively in the discussion of legal issues of particular importance and interest to developing countries. 9/

9/ Miss Simone Dreyfus, Faculty of Law, University of Paris 2, acted as director of The Hague portion of the 1974 Fellowship Programme. The following gave special lectures, led seminars or directed the in-depth course in 1974: Mr. D. Bardonnet, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Paris; Mr. Philippe Cahier, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Mr. B. Conforti, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Naples; Miss Simone Dreyfus; Mr. G. A. L. Droz, Deputy Secretary-General, Hague Conference of Private International Law; Mr. R. J. Dupuy, Secretary-General, The Hague Academy of International Law and Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Nice; Mr. Alexander Elkin, Special Adviser on European Community Law, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London; Mr. Tom J. Farer, Professor at the School of Law, Rutgers University; Mr. M. Flory, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Aix-Marseille; Mr. Manfred Lachs, President of the International Court of Justice; Mr. H. Mosler, Professor, University of Heidelberg and Director of the Max Planck Institute; Mr. Covey T. Oliver, Hubbel Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. A. Pillepich, First Secretary, International Court of Justice; Mr. Y. Rybakov, Director, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations; Mr. Jean Salmon, Professor at the Faculty of Law, Free University of Brussels; Mr. E. L. C. Schiff, Secretary-General, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. C. V. Stutterheim, Head of the Treaty Department, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. N. A. Ushakov, Professor at the Institute of Juridical Science, Moscow.

In 1975, the following gave special lectures, led seminars or directed the in-depth course: Mr. R. Bilder, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Wisconsin; Mr. L. Caflisch, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Mr. M. Cohen, Professor and Chairman of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa; Mr. G. A. L. Droz; Mr. A. Elkin; Mr. A. S. El-Kosheri, Legal Adviser, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Kuwait; Mr. H. J. Geiser, Research Associate, UNITAR; Mr. Gros Espiell, Secretary-General of the Organization for the Outlawry of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, Mexico; Mr. M. Lachs; Mr. M. K. Nawaz, Director, Indian Society of International Law; Mr. A. Pillepich; Mr. J. M. Ruda, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. O. Schachter, Deputy Executive Director, UNITAR; Mr. E. L. C. Schiff; Mr. M. Schreiber, Director, Human Rights Division, United Nations; Mr. S. V. Stutterheim, Head of the Treaty Division, Netherlands Foreign Ministry; Mr. J. Touscoz, Professor and President of the University of Nice; Mr. G. Tunkin, Professor at the University of Moscow; Mr. N. Valticos, Chief, International Labour Standards Department, International Labour Office, Geneva; Mr. F. M. Vendrell, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations.

The in-depth course was devoted to the drafting of treaties in 1974 and to the law of the sea in 1975. A period of practical training for three months was then provided at the legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations. A total of 13 fellows pursued this scheme in 1974 and 14 in 1975.

(b) Attendance at The Hague Academy course and the special UNITAR lectures, seminars and in-depth course, followed by participation in a six-week research course offered at the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of The Hague Academy. Two fellows followed this scheme in 1974 and none in 1975.

(c) Attendance at The Hague Academy course and the special UNITAR lectures, seminars and in-depth course as in scheme (a) above. Four fellows followed this scheme in 1974 and five in 1975.

32. During the first part of the 1975 Fellowship Programme at The Hague, UNITAR also organized a study trip to the European Communities in Brussels. The fellows had the opportunity to discuss with representatives from the Communities as well as with representatives from the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States various legal problems relating to the economic and social development of their respective countries. In the discussion, particular emphasis was placed on the Lomé Convention recently concluded between the European Communities and the ACP States.

33. The fellows who received practical training under scheme (a) were attached to the legal offices of the United Nations, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre, the Economic Commission for Europe, UNDP and UNESCO.

34. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the Judges and officials of the International Court of Justice, the Netherlands Foreign Ministry, and The Hague Academy of International Law, as well as to the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system for their continued assistance in ensuring the successful implementation of the Fellowship Programme.

C. Activities of UNESCO

1. Assistance to universities

35. Under the approved regular programme of UNESCO (resolution 3.231 (b) (i)) and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3106 (XXVIII) direct assistance was provided for the development of teaching and research in various disciplines relating to peace, including international law and international relations, at two institutions in Africa and two in Asia.

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36. A contract for \$15,000 was concluded with the International Relations Institute of the United Republic of Cameroon for the 1974/1975 academic year covering visiting professorships and materials for the library. Another contract was concluded in 1975 for the 1975/1976 year, increasing this aid to \$20,000 in order to provide two visiting professorships and five fellowships for African participants in the Institute's programme.

37. The Faculty of Law of the University of Dar es Salaam received a contract in 1974 for \$10,000, this amount being spent in 1975 for books and equipment necessary for the international law programme and for the award of a university prize in international law. Similar contracts have been proposed to the Faculty of Law of Thammasat University, Bangkok, and to the Korean Institute of International Studies, Seoul, which also provide for partial financing of scientific meetings dealing with subjects related to international law.

38. Under a project financed by UNDP, a UNESCO senior expert continued to serve the programme in international law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ife, Nigeria. He teaches the undergraduate courses in that faculty and the post-graduate courses in international law at the Institute of Administration at the same university. Part of the programme is shared with an associate expert from the Netherlands, who also assists in running the research project, started by the senior expert, on international inland watercourses in Africa. This project involves the setting up of a documentation centre and the publication of a bulletin, a bibliography and several monographs.

39. A senior UNESCO expert in international law, who was appointed in 1973 under a UNDP project to assist in the setting up of a graduate programme in international law and relations at the Faculty of Law of the University of Dar es Salaam, has been teaching three undergraduate courses, including one in the Department of Political Science. As part of the course on legal aspects of international trade and investment, he produced a study book on international law of economic development, which was reproduced by the Faculty. After successful examinations at the undergraduate level, the graduate course was started in July 1975. The mission will terminate in March 1976, at which time a counterpart will be able to take over the undergraduate courses.

40. Under UNESCO's Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, an expert was appointed to conduct a five-week mission to advise the Government of Panama on the reorganization of the School of Diplomacy of the University of Panama.

2. Provision of fellowships

41. Under the Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, UNESCO administered fellowships in international law (including political science and human rights) for nationals of Austria, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary and the USSR in 1974. Under the same Programme for 1975/1976, it is administering fellowships for nationals of Afghanistan, the Philippines and Romania.

42. Under the regular programme, study grants were provided to more than 10 university teachers from developing countries who attended the International Training Centre for the Teaching of Human Rights (CIFREDH) in Strasbourg during two months in the summer of 1974. A grant of \$11,500 was provided to participants, primarily from developing countries, in the 1975 programme of the Centre. The programme was followed by a training period at international organizations, including UNESCO, and national agencies which are active in human rights matters. The purpose of CIFREDH is to provide in-depth training in the international and comparative law of human rights in order that participants may be prepared to set up specialized courses in international human rights in their home countries.

43. The first external session of CIFREDH was organized by the International Institute of Human Rights and the Costa Rica Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO in San José, held from 14 to 25 January 1975. Travel grants amounting to \$8,000 were provided by UNESCO from the Programme of Participation.

44. Two special fellowships were created in 1974 under the regular programme and were utilized in 1975 by two Bulgarian scholars, who pursued research in France on the protection of human rights in private international law and the rights of the accused in penal law, including international instruments.

45. As part of the UNDP project in Ife (see para. 38 above), the counterpart member of the Faculty of Law was granted a fellowship to complete his studies abroad in 1975.

46. A national of the Niger received a fellowship in 1974, financed by UNDP, which enabled him to pursue his doctoral studies in public international law in France in 1975.

3. Assistance to non-governmental organizations

47. The annual subvention of \$6,000 to the International Law Association was renewed in 1974 and 1975 and used for research and the organization of seminars and conferences and to help cover operating costs. A grant was also provided to the International Association of Legal Science amounting to \$13,500, which was used for the organization of international meetings and interregional research and publications.

48. As noted in the previous report, a grant of \$4,000 was made to the Austrian Centre of Chinese Studies in 1973 for a study on the Chinese conception of international law and international relations. The study was completed in 1974 and published in German by the Centre in 1974.

4. Preparation of teaching materials

49. Contracts were concluded with 13 scholars representing the major trends of thought and coming from different regions of the world for the preparation of a textbook on the International Dimensions of Human Rights for use in law and

political science faculties. Most of the contributions were received in 1974 and co-ordination sessions with the authors were held in 1974 and 1975. Negotiations were begun in 1975 for translations into various languages of this work, which will be issued in French in 1976.

50. Preliminary work on the preparation of teaching materials on human rights for use in natural science faculties was begun, in collaboration with the science sector. Certain aspects of international law concerning human rights could thus be included in the curricula of natural science faculties.

51. The implementation of a long-range study on the role of international organizations in the changing structures of international relations, which was delayed in 1974, advanced in 1975. While the study as a whole is indirectly relevant to the teaching and study of international law, one of the planned volumes is specifically concerned with the development of international legislation and the promotion of international law. A meeting on parts III and IV of the study, dealing respectively with common problems of international organizations and future trends, will take place in January 1976 and will be organized jointly with UNITAR.

52. The reader on peace and conflict studies, which was completed in 1974, is intended as collateral reading for international law, international relations and political science, as well as more specialized programmes. It was prepared for publication in 1975.

5. Assistance to UNITAR regional activities

53. Funds were provided in 1974 for two professors to teach at the regional training and refresher courses in international law, organized by UNITAR in Kinshasa, Zaire, in January 1975 and in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in February 1975. Unfortunately, one was unable to take part due to illness.

D. Activities of UNITAR ^{8/}

1. Regional training and refresher courses in international law

54. In his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, (A/9242, para. 63), the Secretary-General referred to certain modifications in the pattern of regional activities suggested by UNITAR. Based on the suggestions put forward by UNITAR, the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law endorsed the necessity for flexibility on the part of the Executive Director of UNITAR and the Secretary-General in organizing and administering regional activities in 1974 and 1975. The Committee did so, however,

^{8/} The participation of UNITAR in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law is described in paras. 26 to 34 above.

on the understanding that no additional financial provisions would be required and that, over an appropriate period of time, an equitable balance of benefits would be accrued among the regions. The suggestions also included one to the effect that it would be generally preferable to hold refresher courses on a smaller scale at regional or subregional level, according to the number of countries in a region.

55. In the light of this approach, UNITAR has started a new cycle of regional training and refresher courses in international law for Africa, Asia and Latin America. The first two such courses were held in Africa, at the beginning of 1975, one for French-speaking African lawyers, from 16 to 29 January 1975, the other for English-speaking African lawyers, from 3 to 16 February 1975. The Governments of Zaire and Sierra Leone generously offered to act as hosts and to provide the necessary facilities for the courses, as well as accommodations for the participants.

56. The objective of these courses was to enable government legal advisers and young university teachers to meet in order to exchange views on, and update their knowledge of current international legal questions relevant to their professional activities.

57. Letters of invitation were sent to Governments of all African countries. ^{9/} The African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States were also invited to send participants. At both courses together there were 40 participants representing the following countries or groupings: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, East African Community, Front de libération de l'Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC). Of the 40 participants, 30 were officials of various government ministries and 10 were teachers of international law.

58. The course curriculum was worked out in consultation with various persons, including legal advisers of African Governments and African delegates to the Second and the Sixth Committees of the General Assembly. It was generally felt that there was a need for refresher courses in international economic law, particularly in the light of recent General Assembly resolutions aiming at the establishment of a new international economic order. Accordingly, the following four subjects were included in the curriculum of both courses: legal aspects of international trade; legal aspects of regional economic integration; legal aspects of development financing; legal problems relating to sovereignty and development.

59. Professors and experts were chosen from among eminent international jurists from Africa as well as from other parts of the world. The following served as regular faculty members for the courses in Africa:

^{9/} With the exception of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

In Zaire: Professor M. Bencheikh, Dean of the Law Faculty, University of Algiers; Dr. L. Forget, Attorney, IBRD; Dr. H. J. Geiser, Research Associate, UNITAR; Professor R. Ran eva, Law Faculty, Tananarive, Madagascar; Professor M. Virally, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Professor N. Vosnesenskaya, Institute of State and Law, Moscow.

In Sierra Leone: Mr. A. M. Akiwumi, Legal Adviser, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa; Dr. S. K. B. Asante, Deputy Attorney-General, Accra, Ghana; Professor A. Patouros, University of Indiana Law School, Bloomington, Indiana, United States of America; Mr. R. Fischer, Legal Adviser, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels; Dr. Z. Gabre-Sellassie, Special Fellow, UNITAR; Dr. H. J. Geiser; Dr. Ch. Walser, Attorney, IBRD.

The services of one professor were provided by UNESCO and IBRD sent one expert to each of the courses at its own expense. Among the faculty members there were outstanding specialists in the field of international economic law, who offered original and thought-provoking seminar sessions. Mention should also be made of various papers presented by local scholars in both courses on topics related to the general theme of the programme.

60. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the Governments of Sierra Leone and Zaire as well as to all the faculty members for their invaluable contribution towards the success of the programme. They would also wish to record their appreciation of the co-operation received from the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives at Freetown and Kinshasa.

2. Other activities

61. The UNITAR research programme includes several studies of a legal character in the field of peaceful settlement of disputes. 10/ As part of the series on peaceful settlement of disputes, studies are under way by the UNITAR staff on dispute settlement in regard to environmental disputes and ocean resources questions. 11/ Another study carried out within UNITAR deals with legal concepts and arrangements for equitable sharing of world resources with particular reference to the needs of developing countries. 12/ Still another legal study under UNITAR auspices is being carried out in the Soviet Union on a "systems approach" to the operation of international law. 13/ Two publications of legal interest were published towards the end of 1975. One is a collection of papers on African international legal history based on the Accra symposium which includes

10/ These are described more fully in the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/10014), paras. 81-82).

11/ Ibid., paras. 77-80.

12/ Ibid., para. 87.

13/ This is being done by Professor I. I. Lukashuk of the University of Kiev.
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nine essays on Africa's contribution to international law. 14/ The other is a study entitled The Ways of the Peacemaker - A Study of United Nations Intermediary Assistance in the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes. 15/

14/ Mensah-Brown, A.K., (ed.) African International Legal History (New York, UNITAR 1975).

15/ Written by K. Venkata Raman and published by UNITAR (Peaceful Settlement No. 8, 1975).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING
EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 1976-1977

62. In paragraph 8 of resolution 3106 (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The Secretary-General's recommendations with respect to the conduct of the Programme in 1976 and 1977, which were considered by the Advisory Committee at its tenth session, held on 27 October 1975, are set out below.

A. Activities of the United Nations

63. The following recommendations were made by the Secretary-General:

- (a) Register of experts and scholars in international law. If further names are received from Governments, these will be included in an additional supplement.
- (b) Co-operation with other organizations. The Secretary-General will inform interested bodies in 1976 and 1977, as in previous years, of the items of legal interest being considered by United Nations organs.
- (c) Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions. Information received from Governments regarding awards offered at national institutions will, at the request of the State concerned, be circulated to States Members.
- (d) Publicity. The Secretary-General will continue his efforts to see that adequate publicity is given to the legal activities of the United Nations, in particular by the continued regular inclusion in the UN Monthly Chronicle of a section dealing with matters of legal interest.
- (e) Provision of advisory services of experts. As in previous years, requests for advisory services of experts will be handled within the framework of the established technical assistance programmes.
- (f) Provision of United Nations legal publications. Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1976 and 1977 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries which have been receiving such publications under the Programme, and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned.
- (g) Geneva Seminar on International Law. It is expected that the Seminar will continue to be held during the sessions of the International Law Commission in 1976 and 1977.
- (h) Activities concerning international trade law. The steps to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of particular concern to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Secretary-General

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will take the requisite action during 1976 and 1977 in order to implement the recommendations addressed to him in this regard by the commission, and report to the annual sessions of the Commission on the results of his efforts.

64. In summary, the Secretary-General recommends that, in 1976 and 1977, the Secretariat should continue to conduct the above-mentioned activities along the same lines as they have been conducted in the past. In the event that considerable extra funds were to become available, the matter should be looked at afresh. The activities listed represent, in the view of the Secretary-General, a practical and effective use of the means at present available for the purposes of United Nations participation in the Programme and, as such, should be continued.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme
in International Law

65. The Secretary-General recommends that the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law should be conducted in 1976 and 1977 in the same way as in 1974 and 1975. A minimum of 15 fellowships would be provided under the United Nations regular budget and a few more might be added whose expenses would be covered by voluntary contributions and by UNITAR funds.

C. Activities of UNESCO

66. In accordance with decisions of the General Conference at its eighteenth session, UNESCO has prepared suggestions for a considerably expanded programme in international law within the framework of medium-term objectives. One of the 37 objectives for the medium-term period 1977-82 identified in the annex to resolution 10.1, adopted by the General Conference on 21 November 1974, is "promotion of the study of the role of international law and of international organizations in the establishment of a peaceful world order". Among the projects proposed are the publication of a series on new challenges to international law; regional scientific colloquia on new problems of international law of interest to the region concerned; preparation of a repertory of international institutions offering study and research possibilities in the field of international law and the launching of a study on the possible inclusion of international law in secondary school programmes.

67. The Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly should express its appreciation to UNESCO for its participation in the Programme, in particular as regards the efforts made to support the teaching of international law.

D. Activities of UNITAR

68. Assuming approval by the General Assembly the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law would be administered by UNITAR in 1976 and 1977 along the same lines as in previous years.

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69. Similarly, the cycle of regional training and refresher courses in international law would be continued. For 1976, UNITAR has planned two such courses for Asia, one for member States of the Economic Commission for West Asia (ECWA), the other for member States of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It is planned to have both courses deal with current problems of international law relating to the economic and social development of developing countries, with particular reference to the Asian context. The professors for these courses will include international jurists from Asia as well as from other parts of the world. The Government of the State of Qatar has generously offered to act as host for the course in West Asia in January 1976. Inquiries are being made by UNITAR in regard to suitable host facilities for the course to be organized for member States of ESCAP.

70. The Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly express its appreciation to UNITAR for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional meetings and in the conduct of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF UNITED
NATIONS PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME

A. 1974 and 1975

71. Among the activities under the Programme during 1974 and 1975, three items involved specific budgetary allocations: the supply of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries; the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year; and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to regional activities organized by UNITAR.

72. The cost of shipping United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries was covered by the amount allocated under section 29 A (Department of Conference Services) of the United Nations budget for the biennium 1974-1975. As regards the cost of provision by the United Nations of a minimum of 15 fellowships and travel grants for participants in regional activities in 1974 and 1975, and appropriation of \$134,000 was included under section 26 (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975. Owing to inflation, this figure was later revised to \$152,000 in the progress report on the programme budget for the biennium approved by the General Assembly in 1974. 16/ Initially, two sets of regional activities were planned, one for Africa and the other for Asia. The latter has, however, later been postponed until 1976. Therefore the amount retained for travel grants to participants in the Asian activities (approximately \$25,000 according to preliminary estimates) has not been utilized and therefore will remain as a credit to the assessed contributions of Member States.

73. In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 3106 (XXVIII), the Secretary-General, in February 1974 and in January 1975, addressed a note to Member States drawing their attention to paragraphs 6 and 7 of that resolution, whereby the Assembly requested Member States, organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme. As a result, cash contributions were received from the following Governments in the following amounts during 1974: Argentina, \$5,000; Austria, \$1,500; Cyprus, \$551; Iran, \$2,000; Iraq, \$2,000; Khmer Republic, 17/ \$736; Philippines, \$1,000; Thailand, \$1,000; and Yugoslavia, \$3,000. Those received for 1975 as at 1 September were: Argentina, \$5,000; Australia, \$6,750; Austria, \$1,212; Iran, \$2,000; Kenya, \$281; Togo, \$43; and Yugoslavia, \$3,000. No new direct appeal was made during the biennium to private organizations and individuals for voluntary contributions in view of the fact that the past experience had been extremely discouraging.

16/ This is in addition to UNITAR's direct spending on the Programme amounting to an average of approximately \$60,000 each year, excluding staff and other indirect expenses.

17/ Now Cambodia.

74. Of the total of \$35,100 thus received as voluntary contributions for the biennium, \$19,000 have been spent to cover the expenses for one extra fellowship for 1974 and three for 1975, in accordance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 3106 (XXVIII). The rest of the amount will be added to future contributions and be spent for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 77 below.

B. 1976 and 1977

75. Assuming the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the provision of legal publications (see para. 63 (f) above) are accepted, the cost of shipping the publications issued in 1976 and 1977 would be absorbed within the level of the initial estimates already submitted by the Secretary-General under section 23 A (Department of Conferences Services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977.

76. With regard to the provision of fellowships for persons from developing countries and of travel grants for participants in regional activities to be organized by UNITAR during those years, an amount of \$176,000 is included from the regular budget source under section 20 (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, 18/ assuming that the General Assembly approves the Secretary-General's recommendations on those programmes (see paras. 65 and 69 above). The increase by \$24,000 over the appropriations for the preceding biennium (\$152,000) is due to the following factors: 19/

(a) The estimated cost for maintaining the 1974-1975 programmes at 1975 rates would be \$158,000, that is \$6,000 more than the appropriations which were approved in 1974 for the biennium. The increase is due to the inflation during 1975;

(b) An additional sum of \$18,000 would be required solely due to estimated inflation during 1976-1977.

Thus the total estimates for 1976-1977 at 1976-1977 rates would be \$176,000.

77. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so requests, in soliciting voluntary contributions towards the Programme. It is proposed, as in the biennium 1974-1975, that the fund accruing from such contributions may, subject to considerations of a practical nature, be used to increase the number of fellowship grants in addition to the minimum which would be authorized by the General Assembly under the appropriations from the regular budget. If a sufficient amount of such contributions is received, it may also be applied to support or expand regional activities.

18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/10006), vol. V, pp. 20-40. Section 20 of the proposed programme budget was approved by the Fifth Committee at its 1708th meeting on 8 October 1975.

19/ See *ibid.*

V. MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Ninth session (1974)

78. By its resolution 3106 (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the Programme during 1974 and 1975 to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. While no report was then required in 1974, the Secretary-General submitted to the Advisory Committee, for its information, an interim report on the activities conducted in 1974 and on the steps to be taken in 1975. The ninth session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 11 November 1974 to discuss this interim report. One meeting was held for this purpose, and it was attended by the representatives of Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. Mr. F. E. Boaten (Ghana) acted as Chairman. The representative of the Secretary-General introduced the interim report of the Secretary-General. The representatives of UNITAR and UNESCO and a member of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs made statements and answered questions raised by the Committee.

B. Tenth session (1975)

79. The tenth session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General and was attended by the representatives of Barbados, Belgium, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Mr. F. E. Boaten (Ghana) acted as Chairman. The Committee held one meeting, on 27 October 1975.

80. The Committee considered the present report of the Secretary-General in draft form, which was introduced by the Legal Counsel. The representatives of UNESCO, UNITAR and a member of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs made statements and answered questions put by the Committee.

81. The members of the Committee who spoke on the draft report of the Secretary-General generally expressed support of the measures which he had taken in implementing the Programme during the biennium 1974-1975 and endorsed the activities which he proposed to undertake during the biennium 1976-1977.

82. One member suggested the inclusion of somewhat detailed information on research projects being undertaken by UNESCO and UNITAR in paragraphs 51 and 61 respectively.

83. Another member stressed the fact that the United Nations programme, though deserving support, was not the only means of achieving the objectives of

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dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. He pointed out that these objectives were also sought by the specialized agencies and other organs with large financial resources, such as UNESCO and UNITAR.

84. Still another member drew attention to the requirement in General Assembly resolution 3106 (XXVIII) that the Secretary-General continue his efforts in soliciting voluntary contributions from institutions and individuals towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise towards assisting in its implementation and possible expansion.

85. With regard to the financial implications of the United Nations participation in the Programme, one member stated that there should be a more careful study of this aspect of the Programme and that efforts should be made to reduce its expenses. Another member posed a serious doubt as to the necessity of requesting as much as \$176,000 (as compared with \$152,000 for 1974-1975) from the regular budget for the execution of the Programme during the biennium 1976-1977, as mentioned in paragraph 76 above. He reserved his delegation's position regarding section IV of the draft report until a fuller explanation was given in the revised version of the report.

86. The Committee decided to endorse provisionally the draft report of the Secretary-General with the understanding that the views expressed in the Committee would duly be taken into account in preparing its revised version.

87. Subsequent to the meeting of the Committee, all members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the revisions included in the present report.
