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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, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975. 1/
2. In resolution 3502 (XXX), the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1976 and 1977 the activities specified in the report which he submitted at the thirtieth session (A/10332), while expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, and 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.
3. In paragraph 10 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the Programme during 1976 and 1977 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.
4. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the present report deals with the implementation of the Programme during 1976 and 1977 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.

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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; A/8130 and Corr.1; A/8508 and Corr.1 and 2; A/9242 and Corr.1; A/10332.

## II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING 1976 AND 1977

### A. Activities of the United Nations

#### 1. Co-operation with other organizations

5. 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; the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism; the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages; the United Nations Conference on Territorial Asylum; the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties; and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Secretariat also compiled the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions and forwarded copies to those organizations and institutions, as well as to various national institutions through United Nations information centres.

#### 2. Fellowships offered at national institutions

6. The Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Permanent Missions of Belgium and Bulgaria, communications giving information about fellowships offered in 1976 and 1977 by the Governments of Belgium and Bulgaria for the study of international law and international trade law at their national institutions.

#### 3. Publicity

7. 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 thirtieth and thirty-first sessions were issued early in 1976 and 1977, respectively. The booklet entitled The International Court of Justice, published by the Court in 1976,

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

is being translated into Spanish at the United Nations for its wider distribution. Another booklet, The Work of the International Law Commission, which was prepared in 1966 and revised in 1972, is being further revised.

4. Provision of advisory services of experts

8. 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. Provision of United Nations legal publications

9. In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 3502 (XXX), the Secretary-General provided copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1976 and 1977 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 International Law Seminar

10. During the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the International Law Seminar for advanced students and young government officials. The twelfth session was held between 17 May and 4 June 1976 and was attended by 25 persons, each from a different country, and the thirteenth session between 6 and 24 June 1977 with 20 participants, all from different countries. Participants attended meetings of the Commission and heard lectures by members of the Commission, a director of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the director of the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat, and the director of the Seminar. Further details of the Seminar are contained in the reports of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions. 4/

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3/ The institutions were situated in the following countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, 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, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/31/10), paras. 197-201; and *ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/32/10), paras. 142-146.

7. Activities concerning international trade law

11. The General Assembly, in a series of annual resolutions, recommended that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (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. In resolutions 3494 (XXX) of 15 December 1976 and 31/99 of 15 December 1976, the Assembly further recommended that UNCITRAL continue its work on such training and assistance.

12. As in the past years, the Secretary-General submitted notes (A/CN.8/111 and A/CN.9/137) on training and assistance in the field of international trade law to the ninth and tenth sessions of UNCITRAL, held at New York from 12 April to 7 May 1976 and at Vienna from 23 May to 17 June 1977, respectively.

13. The Secretary-General reported in these notes that, in response to his earlier note urging Governments of developed countries to ascertain whether commercial and financial institutions within their respective countries would be willing to receive interns from developing countries, the Government of Belgium had awarded two fellowships for academic and practical training in international trade law in 1975, as it had done in 1974. Although it was unable for administrative reasons to offer fellowships in 1976, the Government of Belgium announced its intention to reinstate the fellowships for 1977. The Secretariat has assisted, as in the past, that Government in the selection of suitable recipients of the awards. The Secretary-General also noted that in 1977 the Hague Conference on Private International Law offered a fellowship to a candidate from a developing country for an internship of up to one year's duration at the Permanent Bureau of the Conference at The Hague.

14. The Secretary-General's notes also showed that during 1975-1976 six interns had received training at the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs in New York. Two of them were under the United Nations-UNITAR international law fellowship programme, two under the United Nations Office of Public Information intern programme, one under the Cornell University/Institute for World Order Fellowship Programme, and one under the sponsorship of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

15. The Commission at its eighth session had requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of having UNITAR organize seminars in developing countries on international trade law. The Secretary-General reported that UNITAR, although unable to organize special seminars on international trade law at present due to the lack of funds, was willing to include the subject of international trade law in the curriculum of the regional training and refresher courses which it organized annually for young government lawyers and law teachers from developing countries. In the course organized for member States of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) at Doha, Qatar, in January 1976, one representative on the Commission gave lectures on certain aspects of recent developments in the field of shipping legislation.

16. At its eighth session the Commission requested the Secretary-General to organize, in connexion with its tenth session, a second international symposium on international trade law and to seek voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations, foundations and private sources to cover the cost of travel and subsistence of participants from developing countries. The Commission, at its ninth session, decided that the symposium should have as its principal theme "Transport and financing documents used in international trade", though some time was also to be devoted to a discussion of the "UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules".

17. As had been requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General solicited voluntary contributions from Governments towards the symposium fund. At the same time, the Secretariat carried out a sustained drive to raise funds from other sources recommended in the Commission's decision. The Secretary-General reported, however, in his note to the tenth session of UNCITRAL, that despite all those efforts and in spite of the generosity of certain Governments which had made or pledged contributions, the total amount of such contributions had fallen greatly short of the minimum which had been estimated to be required to organize such a symposium. Consequently, the Secretary-General was obliged to inform Governments that he would be unable to organize the second symposium in connexion with the Commission's tenth session as planned.

18. At its tenth session, UNCITRAL adopted a decision recommending to the General Assembly that the latter should consider the possibility of providing for the funding of the Commission's symposia, in whole or in part, out of the regular budget of the United Nations. UNCITRAL also decided to reschedule the second symposium in connexion with its twelfth session if sufficient funds would be available and to consider, at its eleventh session, whether the themes of the symposium selected at its ninth session should be retained. 5/

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

19. Under paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 3502 (XXX), the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of 15 fellowships each year in 1976 and 1977 at the request of Governments of developing countries. Each of these years, the United Nations and UNITAR jointly offered 20 fellowships. As in previous years, UNITAR administered this joint programme. While 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.

20. The objectives of the programme are to enable qualified persons, in particular middle-grade government legal officers and young teachers of international law: (a) to deepen their knowledge of international law, particularly those questions

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5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/32/17), para. 45.

of special interest to developing countries; (b) to acquire practical experience of the legal work of the United Nations and its associated agencies; and (c) to have an opportunity for frank and informal exchanges of views of legal problems of common interest or of special concern to their respective countries.

21. Letters from the Executive Director of UNITAR giving detailed information on the programme were sent to all States Members of the United Nations early in 1976 and 1977. A total of 75 applications from 39 countries were received for 1976 and 63 applications from 29 countries for 1977. In the selection of candidates, special consideration was given to the qualifications of individual applicants, the needs of their respective countries and their normal fields of work, 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 national had not been awarded a fellowship in immediately preceding years.

22. In 1976, a total of 20 fellowships were awarded to candidates from the following countries: Australia, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Central African Empire, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and Turkey. For the 1977 programme, 20 fellows were selected from the following countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Comoros, Ecuador, Greece, Ivory Coast, Mali, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, 6/ Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago and Zaire.

23. The successful candidates pursued one of the following three study schemes:

(a) Attendance for six weeks at the private and public international law course at The Hague Academy of International Law. In addition, UNITAR organized at The Hague special lectures, seminars and an in-depth course on the new international economic order (1976) and on the new law of the sea (1977), which were held in conjunction with the law course with a view to complementing the regular lectures and providing the fellows with an opportunity to participate actively in the discussions of legal issues of particular importance and interest to developing countries. 7/ A period of practical training for three months was

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6/ The candidate from Rwanda was prevented at the last moment from taking up his fellowship.

7/ In 1976, the following gave special lectures, led seminars or directed the in-depth course: Mr. G. Abi-Saab, Professor, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Mr. A. Aramburu-Menchaca, Professor, University of Lima; Mr. M. Jiménez de Aréchaga, President of the International Court of Justice; Mr. M. Bedjaoui, Ambassador of Algeria to France; Mr. G. A. L. Droz, Deputy Secretary-General, The Hague Conference of Private International Law; Mr. R. J. Dupuy, Secretary-General of The Hague Academy of International Law and Professor at the University of Nice; Mr. G. Elian, Director, International Organization Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Romania; Mr. A. Elkin, Special Adviser, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom; Mr. H. J. Geiser, Research Associate, UNITAR, New York; Mr. M. Lachs, Judge of the International

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then provided at the legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations. A total of 10 fellows pursued this scheme both in 1976 and 1977.

(b) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and the special UNITAR lectures and seminars for six weeks, followed by participation in the six-week research course offered at the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of the Hague Academy. Three fellows followed this scheme in 1976 and two in 1977.

(c) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and the special UNITAR lectures, seminars and in-depth course as in scheme (a) above. Seven fellows followed this scheme both in 1976 and 1977.

24. 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 World Bank, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

25. During the programme at The Hague, UNITAR also organized for all fellows a one-day trip to the European Communities and the secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States located in Brussels.

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Court of Justice; Mr. E. Lauterpacht, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Australia; Mr. A. Pillepich, First Secretary, International Court of Justice; Mr. O. Schachter, Professor, Columbia University, New York; Mr. E. L. C. Schiff, Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands; Mr. L. Sohn, Professor, Harvard Law School, Cambridge (Mass.); Mr. C. V. Stutterheim, Head of Treaty Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands; Mr. S. Sucharitkul, Ambassador of Thailand to Japan.

In 1977, the following gave special lectures, led seminars or directed the in-depth course: Mr. H. Caminos, Deputy Director, Law of the Sea Secretariat, United Nations; Mr. G. A. L. Droz; Mr. A. Elkin; Mr. H. J. Geiser, Officer-in-Charge, UNITAR Geneva Office; Mr. E. Jiménez de Aréchaga; Mr. M. Lachs; Mr. P. Lalive, Professor, University of Geneva; Mr. R. MacDonald, Professor, Dalhousie University, Canada; Mr. R. Monaco, Professor, University of Roma; Mr. B. Morse, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme; Mr. G. E. Nascimento de Silva, Ambassador of Brazil to Colombia; Mr. A. Pillepich, Deputy Registrar, International Court of Justice; Mr. E. L. C. Schiff; Mr. C. V. Stutterheim; Mr. G. Wilner, Transfer of Technology Division, UNCTAD, Geneva.

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26. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the President, 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

27. UNESCO's contribution to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law during 1976-1977 has been characterized by the completion of two operational projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by the conclusion of the first phase of the international organizations project, and by the implementation of the first year of the medium-term plan (1977-82) approved by the General Conference at its nineteenth session, held at Nairobi in October and November 1976. Among the "objectives" which that medium-term plan established for the Organization was one specifically related to "promotion of the study of the role of international law and of international organizations in the establishment of a peaceful world order" (Objective 2.2). 8/

28. In 1976 and 1977 work progressed on both ongoing and new projects. Among the former were development of new teaching materials, assistance to institutions of higher education and to UNITAR, provision of fellowships, and assistance to non-governmental organizations. Among the latter were the launching of a new project designed to study the new challenges to international law, and a meeting of interest to the development of international law.

#### 1. Past activities pursued or renewed in 1976-1977

##### (a) Development of teaching materials

29. A textbook on "The International Dimensions of Human Rights" was completed in 1976 and published in French in 1977. The English edition is expected to be published in 1978. Other language versions are also foreseen. The textbook, over 800 pages in length, deals essentially with the international law of human rights covering both principles and norms as well as the regional and universal

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8/ In the resolution it adopted on the medium-term plan, the General Conference of UNESCO considered "that the problems of building peace are inseparable from all the great problems of our time and that emphasis should be laid both on the contribution which UNESCO's activity, as a whole, makes to peace and security, and on the importance of specific programmes providing, in particular, for studies and research of a scientific nature on peace and disarmament, the promotion of international law, the improvement of school and out-of-school education and the sensitizing of public opinion" (resolution 19 C/100, para. 8; emphasis added).

institutions and mechanism for their implementation. It also contains a selected bibliography on the subject and tables. The textbook is intended for use in higher education in faculties of law and political science.

30. A collective work, entitled "Science, Technology and Human Rights", intended to promote the university teaching of human rights in faculties of science and of medicine and medical sciences, was completed and is being prepared for publication in 1978. It considers the international law aspects of the right of people to benefit from scientific and technological progress, the effects of scientific and technological progress on human rights in specific areas (biology, medicine, electronics, etc.), and rights and responsibilities of men and women of science and technology.

31. In anticipation of the conclusion in 1977 of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflict, negotiations were held with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Henry Dunant Institute for the preparation of a textbook on international humanitarian law, designed to supplement programmes in international law with the most complete and up-to-date material. Contracts were concluded for the preparation of this textbook. Arrangements were also made for consultants to visit Africa, Latin America, the Arab States and the Far East to examine the possibility of developing regional training centres on international humanitarian law.

32. The implementation of a long-term project for a series of publications for university teaching of international organizations was advanced in 1976-1977. Part I of the study, containing an epistemological introduction to this field of study, was completed in 1977. Several of the chapters appeared in April 1977 as a special issue of the International Social Science Journal (vol. XXIX, No. 1, 1977). The volume was subsequently sent for publication as a textbook.

33. Three volumes of part II were completed in 1977 and are expected to be published in 1978. They consider the role of international organizations in the fields of disarmament and environment and in the process of decolonization respectively.

34. With a view to evaluating the above-mentioned project on international organizations, a consultation of experts from different parts of the world was held in The Hague, on 29 and 30 July 1977, by The Hague Academy of International Law under contract with UNESCO. The 20 participants recommended the preparation by UNESCO of a general textbook on international organizations by an international team of authors which could be made available to students throughout the world at a very low cost. They also recommended that a meeting be convened by UNESCO bringing together the principal institutions involved in the promotion of the teaching of international law.

(b) Assistance to institutions of higher education and to UNITAR

35. The senior and associate experts who were in charge of developing teaching and research in international law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ife, Nigeria, under a UNDP project, for which UNESCO was the executing agency, completed their assignments in 1976. The senior expert from Poland taught international law at the undergraduate level at the Law Faculty as well as at the Faculty of Administration and helped set up a research project on international inland watercourses in Africa. An associate expert from the Netherlands helped establish the documentation centre for this research project and guided the students in the preparation of their participation in the 1976 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Since the departure of the UNESCO experts the courses and research project are now being handled by local staff.

36. UNESCO was also the executing agency for a UNDP project in international law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. In 1976, a senior expert from the Netherlands taught undergraduate courses on international law and international trade and commerce at the Faculty of Law and at the Department of Political Science and a post-graduate course at the Faculty of Law. Books and equipment were purchased with UNESCO financing for the international law programme at this Faculty. The teaching of international law, after the termination of the UNESCO expert's contract in 1976, is now being handled by local staff.

37. As no new requests to participate in UNDP projects in the field of international law have been made to UNESCO, this aspect of UNESCO's contribution to the teaching and study of international law is temporarily suspended. Nevertheless, assistance continues to be provided to institutions of higher learning on the basis of contracts concluded as part of the regular, planned programme approved by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1975. Thus a contract, concluded in 1975, with the International Relations Institute of Cameroon providing for assistance of \$20,000 for two visiting professorships and five fellowships was executed in 1976 and a new contract for a similar amount was concluded with the institution. Contracts were also concluded with the Peace Research Institute of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria, the Faculty of Law of Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, the Korean Institute of International Studies, Seoul, Republic of Korea, and the University of Bogotá, Colombia, to provide partial financing of scientific meetings dealing with subjects related to international law.

38. As a contribution to the development of international law in the Caribbean region UNESCO provides a lecturer on international human rights for the regional training and refresher course in international law which is to be organized by UNITAR in November-December 1977 (see para. 50 below). This assistance is similar to that provided in 1975 for the refresher course in Africa and would allow UNESCO to examine possibilities for assistance to institutions in the Caribbean region.

(c) Provision of fellowships

39. As in previous years grants were made to the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, to cover costs of participants, mainly from developing countries, in the fourth and fifth programmes of the International Training Centre for the Teaching of Human Rights (Centre international de Formation et Recyclage des Enseignants des Droits de l'homme) (CIFREDH) which took place in Strasbourg in July in 1976 and 1977. The annual programme was followed by a two-week training period at international organizations active in the human rights field. During the two years, 35 advanced students and teachers benefited from this grant. Six of the participants, one from Malaysia, two from Bulgaria, two from Colombia and one from Poland, worked at the Division of Human Rights and Peace at UNESCO under the training scheme. The purpose of CIFREDH is to provide in-depth training in the international and comparative law of human rights in order that the participants may be prepared to set up specialized courses in international human rights in their home countries.

40. A number of individual fellowships were granted in international law or in fields involving legal problems relevant to international law: as part of the UNDP project mentioned in paragraph 35 above, a fellowship was granted to a Nigerian in 1976 to attend the course of The Hague Academy of International Law and to complete research in Geneva. As part of the contract with Thammasat University, mentioned in paragraph 37 above, provision was made for a lecturer in international law to complete his doctoral studies abroad. A two-month fellowship was granted to a citizen of Bulgaria to study legal norms and standards concerning women and families. Another Bulgarian citizen was provided with a one-month fellowship to study issues relating to international law of human rights. A nine-month fellowship was granted to a citizen of Senegal to complete his studies in international law and to obtain a diploma from the Institute of Advanced International Studies (Institut des hautes études internationales) of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris. A three-month fellowship was provided for a citizen of the Ukrainian SSR to prepare a study on the role of social sciences and international law in promotion of human rights and peace. A citizen of the Soviet Union received a three-month fellowship to prepare a study on the role and place of the international law of human rights in the general theory of international law. A national of the Philippines was granted an extension of his UNESCO fellowship under which he was completing his graduate studies in international law at Columbia University in New York. A Palestinian sponsored by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was granted a fellowship to study international law and human rights in Paris. Under a UNDP project for which UNESCO was the executing agency a supreme court judge from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was studying in Cairo in order to prepare him to become dean of a new Faculty of Law of Aden University.

(d) Assistance to non-governmental organizations

41. The annual subvention to the International Law Association (ILA) was renewed in 1976 and 1977 and used for research and organization of seminars and conferences, as well as to help cover operating costs of the Association. In addition, upon a request made by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, India and

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Mexico, under the programme of participation in the activities of Member States, the sum of \$10,000 was granted in 1977 in order to allow ILA to organize a meeting of experts on the theory and methodology of international law, which was held at Oxford, United Kingdom, in April 1977. Participants came from Canada, France, India, Malawi, Poland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.

42. The annual grant to the International Association of Legal Sciences (IALS) was renewed in 1976 and 1977 to cover the cost of organizing international and interregional meetings and for publications. This Association was also given a contract for \$8,000 to prepare the English version of the UNESCO textbook on the international dimension of human rights (see para. 29 above).

43. In July 1977, IALS and the Government of Senegal organized at Dakar, with the financial assistance of \$5,000 from UNESCO, a colloquium on "Resistance of African Law to Modernization", as part of the protection of African cultural heritage.

44. Finally, as part of its programme of assistance for the development of peace research and related disciplines, including international law, UNESCO concluded a contract with the International Institute of Human Rights for \$10,000 to cover part of the costs of the Dakar Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held at Dakar from 5 to 8 January 1976. The conference was organized, at the invitation of the Government of Senegal and under the sponsorship of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, by the International Institute of Human Rights, in collaboration with two other non-governmental organizations, i.e., the International Commission of Jurists and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. Most of the studies prepared for this conference, especially those by the Institute and by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), dealt with aspects of international law relevant to human rights in Namibia. All conference documents have been reproduced in the Human Rights Journal, vol. IX, Nos. 2-3 (1976).

## 2. New activities launched in 1977

### (a) Series on "New Challenges to International Law"

45. As part of the programme actions included in the medium-term plan 1977-1982, UNESCO has begun a new series of publications in "New Challenges to International Law". In this series, highly qualified scholars and practitioners of international law will be able to express their views on how certain major problems and issues of the contemporary world affect international law, both in theory and practice and what changes may be expected or required in order for international law to respond more adequately to the needs of the international community. The first volume in this series was prepared in 1977 by Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui and deals with the new international economic order. Publication is foreseen for 1978.

(b) Meetings of interest to international law

46. A contract of \$26,000 was concluded with the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg and the Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences to organize a colloquium on the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation in the light of the United Nations Covenants on Human Rights. The colloquium was held in September 1977 in Poznan, Poland, where the human rights content of the Final Act of Helsinki was analysed in the light of other international instruments, in particular the Covenants, and a comparison was made of the means of implementation. The participants, representing most of the signatory States of the Final Act of Helsinki, were predominantly scholars and practitioners of international law.

D. Activities of UNITAR 9/

(1) Regional training and refresher courses in international law

47. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3502 (XXX), UNITAR continued organizing regional training and refresher courses in international law in 1976 and 1977. The first course was held in Doha, Qatar, from 19 to 31 January 1976, for member countries of ECWA. The Government of Qatar generously offered to act as host and to provide the necessary facilities for the course and accommodation for the participants. The course was attended by 25 participants, from Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. A second course was held at Dacca from 7 to 20 December 1976, for member States and associate member States of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The Government of Bangladesh generously offered host facilities and accommodation for the 22 participants, who were from Bangladesh, Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Micronesia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga.

48. As in previous years, the objective of the course was to enable government legal advisers and young university teachers from the region to meet in order to exchange views on, and deepen and update their knowledge of, current international legal questions relevant to their professional activities.

49. The course curricula were worked out in consultation with various legal experts from the regions and with delegates from the respective countries to the General Assembly. As a result, the following five topics were included in the curriculum for the Doha course: legal problems relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources, legal aspects of development financing, international trade law and its recent developments in the area of shipping, international legal aspects of transfer of technology, and selected treaty problems. For the Dacca course the following topics were selected: main aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, law of the sea, international legal aspects of development financing, international

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<sup>9/</sup> The participation of UNITAR in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme is described in paras. 19 to 26 above.

legal aspects of transfer of technology, and the new international economic order in practice - the EEC/ACP Convention of Lomé. Professors and experts were chosen from among eminent international jurists from the region as well as from other parts of the world. 10/

50. Another regional training and refresher course in international law is scheduled to be held in Nassau, Bahamas, from 21 November to 3 December 1977, with participants from the countries which are members or associate members of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas has generously agreed to act as host for this course and to provide the necessary facilities as well as accommodation for the participants.

51. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the Governments of Qatar, Bangladesh and the Bahamas as well as to all the faculty members for their invaluable contributions towards the success of these regional courses.

(2) Other activities

52. Several studies involving international legal questions have been undertaken under UNITAR research programme. A study entitled "Ocean resources: procedures and mechanism for settlement of disputes" was completed in draft form in 1976 and it will be published in the near future. The study analyses the efforts of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to develop a comprehensive dispute settlement system, the specific methods and procedures of settlement under consideration, and the specific types of disputes likely to arise in respect of ocean resources. UNITAR held research colloquia on the subject in October 1975 and September 1976, at the latter of which the above draft was reviewed and used as background for discussion by members of delegations to the Conference on the Law of the Sea and highly distinguished and internationally renowned experts attending the

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10/ The following served as faculty members of the Doha course:

Mr. K. K. Dei-Anang, Office of the Chief Justice of Ghana and Ghanaian member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; Mr. Hassan Garrana, Attorney, International Finance Corporation, Washington; Mr. Muhamad A. Mughraby, Practising lawyer and former professor at Lebanese University, Beirut; Mr. Mohamed Nawaz, Director, Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi; Mr. Pedro Roffe, Legal Officer, Transfer of Technology Division, UNCTAD, Geneva; Mr. Saeed Al-Mahdi, former dean of the Law School, Khartoum University, Sudan; Mr. Samir Tanagho, Legal Adviser, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait; and Mr. George Tomeh, Special Adviser, Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, Kuwait.

The faculty of the Dacca course consisted of the following:

Mrs. B. Bollecker-Stern, Professor, University of Dijon, France; Mr. H. Caminos, Law of the Sea Secretariat, United Nations; Mr. H. J. Geiser, European Office of UNITAR, Geneva; Mr. D. Ilyas, Assistant Counsel, Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines; Mr. G. Kouassigan, Professor, Law Faculty of Dakar, Senegal, and visiting professor at the Institute for Development Studies, Geneva; Mr. M. Nawaz and Mr. P. Roffe.

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Conference. A complementary study entitled "The protection of the human environment: procedures and principles for preventing and resolving international controversies" was also completed in 1976. The study is intended to illuminate the range of possibilities that exist in the environmental field as far as methods of dispute prevention and settlement are concerned, the special needs and problems attendant on environmental controversies and the potential and limitations of different procedures for the adjustment of particular types of disputes. The study was discussed by a panel of diplomats, international officials and scholars in May 1976. This study is also about to be published.

53. A book entitled Equitable sharing of world resources (published in 1976) written by Mr. Oscar Schachter, formerly Deputy Executive Director of UNITAR, analyses the criteria of equity concerned with the use and allocation of resources, taking into consideration some of the problems of international decision-making in regard to conflicting goals. In addition, it considers the use and appropriation of shared resources areas such as oceans, water and river basins and the atmosphere. The study also deals with the exchange of goods and services with particular reference to pricing and supply of raw materials, sovereignty over natural resources, sharing of technology and world food security.

54. Among other colloquia and seminars organized by UNITAR during 1976-1977 are: a two-day seminar on the new international economic order and the law of the sea, which was held jointly with the International Ocean Institute of Malta; a lecture on the "Avoidance and settlement of disputes" given by Mr. Eli Lauterpacht, Legal Adviser in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia; and seminars on law, social change and international organizations, and on studies concerning international organizations.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING  
EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 1978-1979

55. In paragraph 10 of resolution 3502 (XXX), 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 1978 and 1979, which were considered by the Advisory Committee at its twelfth session, held on 2 November 1977, are set out below.

A. Activities of the United Nations

56. 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 1978 and 1979, 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 1978 and 1979 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 International Law Seminar. It is expected that the seminar will continue to be held during the sessions of the International Law Commission in 1978 and 1979.

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(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 will take the requisite action during 1978 and 1979 in order to implement the recommendations addressed to him in this regard by the Commission, and report to its annual sessions on the results of its efforts.

57. In summary, the Secretary-General recommends that, in 1978 and 1979, 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

58. The Secretary-General recommends that the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law should be conducted in 1978 and 1979 in the same way as in 1976 and 1977. A minimum of 15 fellowships would be provided under the United Nations regular budget and a few more will be added whose expenses would be covered by voluntary contributions and by UNITAR funds.

C. Activities of UNESCO

59. In 1978, UNESCO plans to publish most of the studies mentioned in paragraphs 29 to 33 above and to continue assisting institutions in developing countries, at their request, in activities relating to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. To the extent that more Governments request funds through UNDP for the establishment of university-level programmes in the field of international law, UNESCO will provide whatever technical and financial assistance it can to help the States concerned attain the level of expertise necessary for the adequate defence of their interests at the international level, particularly as regards trade and development issues. It will be noted that, in the past, UNESCO has been an executing agency for UNDP projects involving the setting up of chairs in international law, whereas such projects are for the moment limited to fellowships.

60. Following the publication of the first in the series on new challenges to international law, which will deal with the new international economic order, UNESCO is considering a number of themes for subsequent volumes. Among these are "the broadening notion of mankind's common heritage in international law", "the international law governing international co-operation in UNESCO's fields of competence: education, science, culture and information" (four separate volumes), and "international law and new forms of international violence".

61. As work continues on the second part of the series of publications on international organization, particular attention will be given to the idea of bringing out a textbook for undergraduate students designed more for teaching than for research purposes and available at low cost.
62. Efforts will be made to co-ordinate more closely UNESCO's activities in this field with those of other institutions, in the spirit of the United Nations programme. The possibility will also be investigated of introducing some notions of international law into secondary school curricula.
63. The Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly should express its appreciation to UNESCO for its participation in the Programme.

#### D. Activities of UNITAR

64. Assuming approval by the General Assembly, the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law would be administered by UNITAR in 1978 and 1979 along the same lines as in previous years.
65. The cycle of regional training and refresher courses will be continued during the biennium 1978-1979. For 1978 UNITAR has planned one course for Latin America, which was originally scheduled for 1977. Other courses are being planned for Africa and Asia. It is hoped that from 1978 on, these regional courses will be organized jointly with The Hague Academy of International Law. The Academy is organizing similar courses in various parts of the developing world and it was felt that combining the limited resources of the two organizations was highly desirable and would enhance the quality of the courses in the future.
66. In 1978 UNITAR expects to begin development of a programme of studies of the problems of legal regulation in the international system. Planning is under way for work reviewing the procedures and techniques used within the United Nations in the formulation of multilateral treaties. In addition, the Institute will commence studies connected with the presentation in systematic form of the preparatory work related to major multilateral treaties adopted in the United Nations since 1945.
67. The Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly should express its appreciation to UNITAR for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional courses 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. 1976 and 1977

68. Among the activities under the Programme during 1976 and 1977, 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

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participant from each developing country invited to regional training and refresher courses organized by UNITAR.

69. The cost of shipping United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries was covered by the amount allocated under section 23A (Department of Conference Services) of the United Nations budget for the biennium 1976-1977. As regards the cost of provision by the United Nations of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year and travel grants for participants in the regional courses, a total of \$176,000 has been included from the regular budget source under section 20 (Office of Legal Affairs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977. Initially, two regional courses were planned in Latin America, one for the Caribbean region and the other for the Central and South American region. The latter, however, has been postponed until 1978. Therefore the amount retained for travel grants to participants in the second Latin American course has not been utilized and thus remains as a credit to the assessed contributions of Member States.

70. In accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 3502 (XXX), the Secretary-General addressed a note, in February 1976 and January 1977, to Member States drawing their attention to paragraphs 7 and 8 of that resolution, whereby the Assembly requested Member States, organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme. Member States were asked to draw the attention of interested organizations and individuals to the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8. In addition, the Legal Counsel addressed a communication in April 1976 to some 50 foundations and philanthropic bodies in 11 countries, with a request for voluntary contributions. As a result, cash contributions were received from Governments of the following States in the following amounts during 1976: Argentina, \$5,000; Austria, \$1,099; Cyprus, \$242; Iran, \$2,000; Kenya, \$238; Libya, \$5,000; Togo, \$45; and Kuwait, \$2,000. Those received during 1977 as at 4 November were: Argentina, \$3,000; Austria, \$1,176; Cyprus, \$242; Iran, \$2,000; Kenya, \$281; Kuwait, \$2,000; Togo, \$40; Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,000; and Yugoslavia, \$3,000. The voluntary contributions from Governments for the biennium thus totalled \$28,363. No positive response has been received from other sources. 11/

71. The voluntary contributions for 1976-1977 together with the unspent balance of approximately \$16,000 carried over from the previous biennium have made it possible to grant three extra fellowships each year, in accordance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 3502 (XXX).

#### B. 1978 and 1979

72. Assuming that the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the provision

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11/ It should be noted that the Governments of the following States have made the following contributions specifically to the Geneva International Law Seminar in the years and amounts indicated: Denmark (1976: \$4,689; 1977: \$4,066); Finland (1976: \$2,000; 1977: \$2,000); Germany, Federal Republic of (1976: \$2,536; 1977: \$2,747); Kuwait (1977: \$2,000); Netherlands (1976: \$1,857; 1977: \$4,002); Norway (1976: \$2,128; 1977: \$3,810); and Sweden (1976: \$2,500; 1977: \$2,500). In addition, the Government of Denmark has already made a contribution for the 1978 Seminar in the amount of D.Kr. 25,000 (\$4,137). /...

of legal publications are accepted, the cost of shipping the publications issued in 1978 and 1979 would be covered by the estimates under section 23A (Department of Conference Services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. 12/

73. With regard to the provision of fellowships for persons from developing countries and of travel grants for participants in regional courses to be organized by UNITAR during 1978-1979, an amount of \$194,000 is included from the regular budget source under section 20C (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium, 13/ assuming that the Assembly approves the Secretary-General's recommendations on those programmes. The increase by \$18,000 over the appropriations for the preceding biennium is due to an anticipated increase in the number of travel grants to be awarded to participants in regional courses, since there will be more countries involved in the courses to be held in 1978-1979 in Latin America (one course), Africa and Asia than in the courses held in 1976-1977 in Asia and Latin America.

74. 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 1976-1977, that the funds 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 regional courses.

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. Eleventh session (1976)

75. By its resolution 3502 (XXX), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the programme during 1976 and 1977 to the Assembly at its thirty-second session. While no report was required in 1976, the Secretary-General submitted to the Advisory Committee, for its information, an interim report on the activities conducted in 1976 and on the steps to be taken in 1977. The eleventh session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 15 November 1976 to discuss this interim report. One meeting was held for this purpose, and it was attended by the representatives of El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Committee elected the representative of Ghana to serve until

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12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6), vol. II.

13/ Ibid., p. 236.

31 December 1979 (Mr. K. O. Kumi) as Chairman, with the understanding that whoever represents Ghana in the Committee would have that capacity. The Legal Counsel introduced the interim report of the Secretary-General. The representatives of UNITAR and UNESCO as well as a member of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs made statements and answered questions raised by the Committee.

B. Twelfth session (1977)

76. The twelfth session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General and was attended by the representatives of Cyprus, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, 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. R. Simmonds (Ghana) acted as Chairman. The Committee held one meeting, on 2 November 1977.

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

78. 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 1976-1977 and endorsed the activities which he proposed to undertake during the biennium 1978-1979.

79. It was stressed that the Programme should continue to pursue its main objectives of training young lawyers from developing countries in view of the great need in competent lawyers in those countries.

80. Certain members regretted that UNCITRAL had to postpone the second symposium for lack of funds and hoped that more funds would be forthcoming in the future.

81. One member requested the information concerning the basis for selecting lecturers for the UNITAR lectures and seminars at The Hague, expressing the hope that, in the future selection, the repetition of the same persons should be avoided as much as possible to secure greater variety and wider representation and more lecturers should be chosen from developing countries. The representative of UNITAR replied that unfortunately he was not familiar with the selection procedures since the Geneva Office of UNITAR had been responsible for those activities. He promised, however, that the desired information would be obtained. The Committee decided that such information should be circulated to all members of the Committee. He also pointed out that of the 10 speakers for the forthcoming regional training and refresher course in the Bahamas seven came from the region.

82. With regard to the provision of legal publications to institutions of developing countries, one member suggested that the United Nations take initiative in sending them to more institutions, without waiting for requests from such institutions,

or inform them of the existence of such programme. Another member, however, was of the view that at least initial request should be made by institutions.

83. One member expressed the view that the current level of expenditures from the United Nations budget should be maintained for the next biennium because there were other programmes which had priorities.

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