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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

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 relevant resolutions repeated annually until 1971 and biennially thereafter. ^{1/}

2. In its most recent resolution, namely resolution 34/144 of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1980 and 1981 the activities specified in the report which he submitted at the thirty-second session (A/32/326), 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 12 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1980 and 1981 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 1980 and 1981 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.

^{1/} See resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 29 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, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 32/146 of 16 December 1977. 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; ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 98, document A/9242 and Corr.1; ibid., Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 117, document A/10332; ibid., Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 114, document A/32/326; and ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 111, document A/34/693.

II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING 1980 AND 1981

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Co-operation with other organizations

5. Several international organizations and institutions ^{2/} have continued to participate as observers in various meetings of United Nations bodies dealing with progressive development of international law and its codification. For instance, such international organizations and institutions participate as observers in the work of the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and other special committees created for the purposes of drafting a convention.

2. Fellowships offered at national institutions

6. The Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Permanent Missions of Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, communications giving information about fellowships offered during 1981-1982 by the Governments of those States 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.

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 34/144, the Secretary-General provided copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1980 and 1981

^{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 Centre

to certain institutions in developing countries which had made specific requests for such publications and had previously received them under this Programme. 3/ The International Court of Justice also continued to provide copies of its publications to the institutions which serve as Library depository for United Nations publications in general and to institutions which received such publications as a result of previous requests made under the Programme.

6. Geneva International Law Seminar

10. During the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Office of Legal Affairs in New York respectively organized the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the International Law Seminar for advanced students and young government officials.

11. The sixteenth session was held between 2 and 29 June 1980 and was attended by 24 persons, each from a different country. Participants attended meetings of the Commission and heard lectures by members of the Commission, the Director of the Division of Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Director of the Seminar. The seventeenth session was held between 1 and 19 June 1981 and was attended by 29 persons, each from a different country. As in the case of the previous sessions, participants attended the meetings of the International Law Commission. They also heard lectures by members of the Commission, a Judge of the International Court of Justice, a representative of the Legal Office of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Secretary of the International Law Commission, the Director of the Seminar, and the Deputy-Secretary of the Commission. Further details of both the sixteenth and the seventeenth sessions of the Seminar are contained in the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-second 4/ and thirty-third sessions 5/ respectively.

7. Activities concerning international trade law

12. The General Assembly, in resolutions 34/143 of 17 December 1979, and 35/627 of 3 December 1980, repeated the recommendations of previous years that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) should continue its work on the training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries.

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-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/35/10), paras. 214-222.

5/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/36/10), paras. 278-284.

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13. During 1980 and 1981, young lawyers from developing countries received training at the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations at Vienna. Some of them were under the United Nations-UNITAR international law fellowship programme described in paragraphs 19 to 26 below.

14. In view of the sums pledged by a number of Governments at the thirteenth session of the Commission, held at New York in July 1980, the Commission decided to hold the Second UNCITRAL Symposium on International Trade Law from 22 to 26 June 1981 at Vienna, on the occasion of its fourteenth session. In response to the General Assembly's appeal to Member States for voluntary funds for the Symposium, various Governments (see para. 64 below) made contributions which permitted the Commission to award fellowships to participants at the Symposium as follows: five African States (Central African Republic, Guinea, Liberia, Sudan and Upper Volta); four Asian States (Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Yemen); three European States (Malta, Romania and Yugoslavia); and three Latin American States (Argentina, Chile and Honduras). An additional 43 participants from 24 States attended the Symposium at their own expense.

15. The lectures at the Symposium were given by the representatives and observers at the fourteenth session and by members of the Secretariat. The Symposium dealt with matters which have been or are on the work programme of the Commission, i.e. the international sale of goods, international payments, carriage of goods by sea, international commercial arbitration and legal aspects of the new international order.

16. The Commission was informed that the planning for the Symposium had been greatly hindered by the late payment of pledges. Thus, it was not certain until the final days before the Symposium was held how many fellowships could be awarded. Moreover, some of the pledges included in the estimated budget for the Symposium were not actually received and, in several cases, it became necessary to cancel planned fellowships because the funds were not available at the time they were required.

17. In respect of regional seminars, the Commission requested the Secretary-General, at its thirteenth session, to report to it the possibility of holding regional seminars. In response to that request, the Commission, at its fourteenth session, had before it a report of the Secretary-General entitled "Training and assistance: possibility of holding regional seminars" (A/CN.9/206). That report discussed some of the administrative considerations which would be involved in a decision to hold regional seminars.

18. The Commission was also informed that the Secretariat had been in contact with several regional organizations to inquire whether seminars on international trade law might be organized on the occasion of their annual sessions. The Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee had expressed an interest if the host Government to the Committee's annual meeting would be willing to assume the local costs of such a seminar. Furthermore, several bar associations had indicated willingness to furnish lecturers for such seminars.

The activities of the Organization of American States in sponsoring seminars, and the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in awarding fellowships to candidates from developing countries were also mentioned.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme
in International Law

19. Under paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 34/144 the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of 15 fellowships in 1980 and 1981 at the request of Governments of developing countries. Accordingly, the United Nations and UNITAR jointly offered 20 fellowships in 1980. As in previous years, UNITAR administered this joint programme. While the United Nations fellowships were open only to candidates from developing countries, the UNITAR fellowships were also available to candidates from developed 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 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 on 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 1980. A total of 86 applications from 60 countries were received for 1980. 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 nationals had not been awarded a fellowship in immediately preceding years. A certain preference was also given to the poorest among the developing countries and to those who have recently gained independence.

22. The fellows chosen for 1980 were from the following countries: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, ^{6/} New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR and Zaire. ^{7/} The chosen candidates pursued one of the following three study schemes: attendance for six weeks at the private and public international law course at

^{6/} The fellow from Lao People's Democratic Republic could not take up the fellowship offered to him.

^{7/} The fellowships for the fellows from New Zealand and the Ukrainian SSR were financed by UNITAR funds, and all the others by the United Nations.

The Hague Academy of International Law. 8/ In addition, UNITAR organized at The Hague special lectures, seminars and various courses on topics relating to a new international economic order 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. Thus, special seminars were organized on topics such as: the new law of the sea; sovereignty over resources; legal aspects of international trade; the Lomé Conventions; development diplomacy and related techniques and procedures. The fellows had also the opportunity to meet with certain Judges of the International Court of Justice and discuss with them, in several seminar sessions, legal topics relating more particularly to the role and work of the World Court. As in previous years, the fellows also followed a practical course on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments. 9/ A period of practical training for three months was then provided at the legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations such as ICAO, ILO, UNHCR, UNCTAD and the World Bank.

23. For 1981, a similar procedure was followed. Letters from the Executive Director of UNITAR giving detailed information on the programme were sent out to all States Members of the United Nations in early 1981. A total of 102 applicants from 71 countries were received. For the selection of the applicants, the criteria described under paragraph 21 above were applied.

24. The fellows chosen for 1981 were from the following countries: Angola, Barbados, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, 10/ Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Republic of Korea, Samoa, 11/ Senegal, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia. 10/ The successful candidates pursued one of the following three study schemes:

8/ The general courses in private and public international law at The Hague Academy of International Law were given this year respectively by Professor G. Beitzke, Faculty of Law, University of Bonn, and Mr. M. Lachs (Poland), Judge at the International Court of Justice, The Hague.

9/ In 1980, the following persons gave special seminars to the fellows: Mr. E. M. Chossudovsky, UNITAR fellow; Mr. A. de Soto, Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations in Geneva; Mr. A. El-Erian, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. A. Elkin, UNITAR consultant; Mr. H. J. Geiser, Officer-in-Charge, UNITAR Geneva Office; Mr. A. Gonzales, ACP secretariat, Brussels; Professor G. Kouassigan, Institute of Development Studies, Geneva; Mr. Morosov, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. D. Nelson, Law of the Sea secretariat, United Nations, New York; Mr. Sette Camara, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Mr. Sondaal, head of Treaties Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands; Mr. Salah El Dine Tarazi, Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Sir Humphrey Waldock, President of the International Court of Justice, The Hague; Professor A. Yusuf, Faculty of Law, Mogadiscio.

10/ The fellowships for the fellows from Malta and Yugoslavia were financed by UNITAR funds and all the others by the United Nations.

11/ The fellow from Samoa could not take up the fellowship offered to him.

(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 various courses on topics relating to a new international economic order 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. Thus, special seminars were organized on topics such as: the new law of the sea, international humanitarian law, legal aspects of international trade, the Lomé Conventions, development diplomacy and related techniques and procedures. The fellows had also the opportunity to meet with certain Judges of the International Court of Justice and discuss with them, in several seminar sessions, legal topics relating more particularly to the role and work of the World Court. As in previous years, the fellows followed a practical course on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments. ^{12/} 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 6 fellows pursued this scheme in 1981;

(b) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and the special UNITAR lectures, seminars and courses as in scheme (a) preceded by participation in the Geneva International Law Seminar organized by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs in connexion with the annual session of the International Law Commission. Three fellows followed this scheme during the period under consideration;

(c) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and the special UNITAR lectures, seminars and courses as in scheme (a) above. Eight fellows followed this scheme during the period under consideration.

25. 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. The significant increase in applications over the last two years attests to the usefulness of this programme and indicates the wide appreciation it enjoys among Member States.

^{12/} In 1981, the following persons gave special seminars to the fellows:
Mr. A. Adede, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York;
Professor L. A. Alezidze, UNITAR fellow; Mr. A. El-Erian, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. A. Elkin, UNITAR Consultant; Mr. Gaillard-More, Officer-in-Charge, UNITAR Geneva Office; Mr. P. A. Gonzales, Expert, ACP secretariat, Brussels; Professor Z. Haquani, University of Nice, France; Mr. M. Lachs, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. A. de Soto, Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations at Geneva; Professor A. Yusuf, Faculty of Law, Mogadiscio;
Mr. R. Zacklin, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, New York;
Mr. E. N. Chossudovsky, UNITAR Fellow.

26. Owing to a considerable overspending in connexion with the 1980 programme because of sharp increases in air fares and in the United Nations stipend rates the 1981 programme suffered from budgetary constraints. The remaining funds from the fixed United Nations regular budget allocation for financing 15 fellowships annually for the 1980-1981 biennium, and the supplementary funds from voluntary contributions by Governments and private foundations could not permit, in 1981, a balanced distribution of the chosen fellows in the three study schemes described above. Thus of the 15 fellows, the majority were placed in the third study scheme which had comparatively less financial implications with respect to each participant, thus leaving a small number of the fellows for the first and second study schemes which carried heavier financial implications (see paras. 53 to 54 below).

C. Activities of UNESCO

27. During the year 1979 UNESCO's contribution to this programme continued to be characterized by the implementation of the medium-term plan adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its nineteenth session (Nairobi, October/November 1976). 1980 corresponded to the fourth year of this six-year plan. One of the objectives of the plan is the promotion of the study of the role of international law and of international organizations in the establishment of a peaceful world order. The direct mandate for the 1980 activities in this field was provided by the General Conference at its twentieth session in its resolution 20 C/3/2.2/1.

28. In 1980 UNESCO's activities relating to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law were carried out in the following areas: (a) development of new teaching materials at the university level; (b) seminars and meetings of experts devoted to questions of international law; (c) granting of fellowships; (d) traineeship for young lawyers; (e) feasibility studies and (f) assistance to non-governmental organizations.

1. Development of new teaching materials at the university level

29. The series of publications on new challenges to international law continued with the publication in 1980 of volume II in the collection on The Birth of the State through War of National Liberation: the Case of Guinea Bissau, written by Professor Paulette Pierson-Math. The study views the struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and of PAIGC for national liberation and respect for international law and United Nations standard concerning human rights, in particular self-determination.

30. Work progressed in 1980 on the preparation of two subsequent volumes, one by Professor René-Jean Dupuy of the Collège de France entitled International Law and the International Community and the other by Professor Ibrahima Fall, Dean of the Faculty of Law of Dakar, entitled International Disarmament Law as a New Branch of International Law.

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31. The English version of the university textbook called The International Dimensions of Human Rights, edited by Karel Vasak, was completely revised and updated in 1980 for publication in 1981. This book is designed essentially for international legal studies.

32. The English and French versions of the book The Concept of International Organization, edited by Professor Georges Abi-Saab of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, were completed and the French version was published.

33. As part of its programme to promote the study of international organizations, UNESCO has undertaken the preparation of a student's handbook on international organizations which will deal extensively with the law of international organizations. The responsibility for the preparation of this volume has been given to the Curatorium of The Hague Academy of International Law. Most of the contributions to this collective work were prepared during 1980.

34. Finally, a collection of all the normative instruments of UNESCO, including the conventions, the state of ratifications, accessions and adhesions thereto and the reservations and declarations made concerning them, was prepared in 1980 for publication in 1981. This publication should contribute to the dissemination of international law as developed at UNESCO.

2. Seminars and meetings of experts devoted to questions of international law

35. Among the activities more directly related to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, is the World Congress on Disarmament Education which took place at UNESCO headquarters from 9 to 13 June 1980. Among the preparatory activities for the Congress was an international symposium on research and teaching on disarmament in various disciplines in higher education, organized at Vienna on 26 and 27 January 1980. This seminar dealt, inter alia, with the teaching of disarmament in international law. The subject was also discussed during the World Congress on Disarmament Education itself through the preparation of two background papers: one containing the outline of the book on international disarmament law as a new branch of international law which has been prepared for the collection New Challenges to International Law. The outline of this book was examined as a providing orientation for a curriculum on teaching the international law of disarmament.

36. Another paper was devoted to the place of disarmament in the teaching of international affairs. It dealt more generally with the problems of disarmament education in university curricula including international law. The Congress adopted a set of 10 principles of disarmament education, including the following, which makes specific reference to international law: "As an approach to peace and security, disarmament education should take due account of the principles of international law based on the Charter of United Nations in particular, the

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refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of political independence of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes, non-intervention in domestic affairs and self-determination of peoples." Also of relevance to international law is one of the recommendations adopted by the Congress by which it requested the Director-General of UNESCO to "investigate the possibility of drawing up standard clauses whereby States parties to arms control or limitation agreements would undertake, on the one hand, to foster the dissemination of the instrument in question, and, on the other, to promote, to the greatest possible extent, and by appropriate means, disarmament education in general".

37. As a follow-up to the World Congress on Disarmament Education, the UNESCO Courier published a special issue on this subject in September 1980. That issue contains an article by Professor Bert Röling entitled "International law and the right to possess arms". The article was based on a presentation he had made at another UNESCO meeting organized at UNESCO headquarters in June 1980 on the peace, human rights and development dialectic.

3. Granting of fellowships

38. As in the past, assistance was granted to the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg (France) to cover the cost of 54 participants mainly from developing countries in the eighth session of the International Training Centre for the teaching of human rights (Centre international de formation et de recyclage des enseignants des droits de l'homme (CIFREDH)), held in July and August 1980. The purpose of this Centre is to provide in-depth training in the international law and comparative law of human rights in order that the participant may be prepared to set up specialized courses in international human rights in their home countries. Each session of the Centre is held in Strasbourg for four weeks in July and is followed by a two-week training period at international organizations having competence in the human rights matters.

39. Individual fellowships were also awarded to scholars from the following countries: Bulgaria, a three-month fellowship (\$US 4,200) for a study on the international legal problem of UNESCO in the field of culture; Mauritius, a three-month fellowship (\$US 5,400) for the study of comparative and constitutional law; Algeria, a grant of \$US 5,000 for the translation of a book on the international and legal aspects of the new international economic order; Austria, a grant of \$US 3,000 for an international seminar on new perspectives and conceptions of international law; Central African Republic, a grant of \$US 6,000 for studies in international law; Switzerland, a grant of \$US 4,000 as a contribution to the preparation of a multilingual reference work on the terminology of public international law; Panama, a grant of \$US 1,800, supplementing a grant of \$US 6,000 awarded the previous year, for a study on the neutrality of the Panama Canal and its relations to peace; Democratic Yemen, a fellowship for a specialist in criminal law to complete his studies in the USSR and return to the new faculty of law of Aden University.

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4. Traineeship for young lawyers

40. The traineeship made available to young lawyers (either researchers or civil servants from national administrations) constitute yet another form of contribution to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

41. During the period under review, UNESCO received (mainly in the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs and in the Division of Human Rights and Peace) a dozen trainees originating from several different countries. The trainees had the opportunity to familiarize themselves not only with the legal activities of the Organization but also with the more general problems of international administration. This type of training is arousing growing interest, especially on the part of developing countries, as is evidenced by the ever increasing number of candidatures coming from these countries.

5. Feasibility studies on the promotion of international law at the university level

42. In previous contributions to the Secretary-General's report on the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, UNESCO has reported on feasibility studies concerning Africa, Asia and Latin America. In 1980, a new study was commissioned on the promotion of the study of international law in the countries of the Asian region. This study was carried out by Professor Rahmatullah Khan, Director of Research of the Indian Society of International Law. The author surveyed approximately 30 countries in the region for the preparation of the report and found that in a majority of those countries international law was taught in law schools or political science departments as an obligatory subject. He made several suggestions concerning the question of promotion of the teaching and study of international law in the three regions studied.

6. Assistance to non-governmental organizations

43. As in the past the International Social Science Council received a subvention from UNESCO which it distributed among the 12 associations affiliated with the Council. Two of these associations are directly involved with the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law; the International Association of Legal Science (IALS), and the International Law Association (ILA).

D. Activities of UNITAR

1. Regional training and other refresher courses in international law

44. As in the previous years and in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 34/144, UNITAR organized a regional training and refresher course in international law for Africa from 28 February to 13 March 1981 in Cairo.

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45. Owing to budgetary restraints, UNITAR could only finance 25 participants at the Cairo regional training programme. Although 23 applications were received within the time period required and were chosen for the programme, only 20 individuals attended the course. They came each from the following countries: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire. Apart from the 20 participants from these countries, financed by UNITAR, the Cairo training course was attended also by 15 participants from various ministries of the Government of Egypt.

46. The course curriculum, for which lectures were given by several experts ^{13/} included the following: developments in the law of State immunity; legal aspects of the struggle against apartheid; African relations and international law; diplomatic and consular law; humanitarian law; self-determination and territorial integrity in Africa; law of the sea; legal aspects of sovereignty over natural resources; legal aspects of international trade and commodities transfer and creation of technology; legal aspects of foreign investments by transnational corporations; technical co-operation among developing countries; energy and international development; and legal aspects of the new international economic order.

47. The courses were conducted in both English and French with simultaneous interpretation. Participants expressed their appreciation for the programme and suggested that similar regional training programmes be conducted by UNITAR and be held in various subregions of Africa.

^{13/} The lectures were given by the following persons:
Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Egypt;
Dr. Abdel Razak Abdel Megid, Minister of State for Finance and Economic Co-operation of Egypt; Dr. Ibrahim Helmi Abdel Rahman, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Egypt; Mr. Abdullah El-Erian, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Doudou Thiam, Member of the International Law Commission;
Professor Samann Faragellah, Acting Dean, Faculty of Political Science, University of Cairo; Professor Hussein Khalaff, Department of Economics, University of Cairo
Dr. Thomas Franck, Director, Department of Research, UNITAR; Dr. Gonzalo Martner, Director, Division for Programme Planning and Evaluation; Dr. Gamal Badr, Deputy Director, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Headquarters; Dr. Pedro Roffe, Chief, Technical Division, UNCTAD; Mr. A. O. Adede, Senior Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Headquarters; and Mr. Sylvanus A. Tiewul, United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations. The opening remarks were made by Dr. Abdul-Ghani Al-Rafei, Director of Training (UNITAR) who represented the Executive Director of UNITAR. Mr. Abdel-Halim Badawi (Egypt), Director of the Egyptian Diplomatic Institute, was the moderator for all the lectures.

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2. Other activities

48. The Research Department is engaged in a number of projects related to international law. It is studying the problems of the drafting of an international convention applicable to disaster relief, is examining the problem of preparing preliminary drafts for multilateral conventions in the context of the International Law Commission and the experience of the Conference on the Law of the Sea. Projects are also under way concerning national protection of the rights of the child and on legal responsibility for damage caused through technological innovation.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING
EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 1982-1983

49. In paragraph 12 of resolution 34/144, 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 1982 and 1983 which were considered by the Advisory Committee at its sixteenth session are set out below.

A. Activities of the United Nations

50. 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 addendum to document A/CN.9/61;

(b) Fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions. Information received from Governments regarding fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions will, at the request of the State concerned, be circulated to Member States;

(c) 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;

(d) 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;

(e) Provision of United Nations legal publications. Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1982 and 1983 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries which have been receiving such publications under the

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Programme, and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned;

(f) Geneva International Law Seminar. It is expected that the seminar will continue to be held during the sessions of the International Law Commission in 1982 and 1983;

(g) 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 1982 and 1983 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 his efforts.

51. In summary, the Secretary-General recommends that, in 1982 and 1983, 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

52. The Secretary-General recommends that the United Nations-UNITAR fellowship programme in international law should be conducted in 1982 and 1983 as in the past. 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.

53. As a result of the budgetary constraints mentioned in paragraphs 16 and 45 above, the Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly, at its present session, should increase the amount to be allocated for the Programme in the regular budget of the United Nations, for the 1982-1983 biennium. The sum of \$US 194,000 (see para. 63 below), which has been allocated for the programme since the 1977-1978 biennium, has now proved inadequate owing to the recent increase in the financial obligations under the programme.

54. One of the factors which have contributed to the increase in expenditure under the programme is that United Nations stipend rates, including book allowance, were increased in 1980. Another factor was the increase of the air fares, which ranged from 15 to 20 per cent above the fares which were operative in the 1979-1980 biennium. These increases led to the overexpenditure in the 1980 programme which consequently adversely affected the 1981 programme, and should accordingly be taken into account in the increased budgetary allotment for the 1982-1983 biennium recommended above.

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C. Activities of the Law of the Sea secretariat:
Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship

55. By its resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of the law of the sea and related matters, in recognition of the unique contribution made by Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe to the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (see also paras. 84-86 below).

56. After extensive consultation, the Secretary-General recommends that the Law of the Sea secretariat should, pursuant to resolution 35/116, launch the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship as an activity to be carried out under the Programme during the 1982-1983 biennium and the subsequent years.

57. The funds for the memorial fellowship shall be from voluntary financial contributions so earmarked by Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations as well as individuals who are invited by the Secretary-General periodically to make such contributions for financing the Programme or otherwise assisting in its implementation and possible expansion.

D. Activities of UNESCO

58. The General Conference of UNESCO, at its twenty-first session held at Belgrade in October and November 1980, authorized the Director-General to carry out activities concerning Objective 2.2 (quoted in para. 26 above) "by disseminating knowledge of international law, by developing this law and by applying it to everyday circumstances" (resolution 21 C/3/01, para. 3 (d)). The same session of the General Conference approved the Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, which includes the following activities relating to international law: publication of the handbook on international organization (see para. 32 above); publication of several volumes in the collection New Challenges to International Law (see para. 35 above); preparation of an introductory textbook on international law, representing new developments in the field and being a collective work by eminent scholars from various parts of the world; organizing a consultation of international institutes and national societies of international law on problems of updating the teaching of this subject in the light of foreseeable changes in the world normative system; consultation in Africa for the purpose of reviewing the problems of developing the teaching of international law on that continent and formulating concrete proposals for its improvement; preparation and publication of an annotated bibliography on international development law; preparation and publication of a directory of academic centres and institutes offering facilities for study and research on international law.

59. It is specifically mentioned in that programme that "Co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations will be strengthened with a view to UNESCO's

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contribution to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

E. Activities of UNITAR

60. Assuming approval by the General Assembly, the United Nations-UNITAR fellowship programme in international law would be administered by UNITAR in 1982 and 1983 along the same line as in previous years.

61. The cycle of regional training and refresher courses will be continued in 1982 and 1983. It is envisaged to have one or possibly two such courses in Western Asia and the Far East.

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

A. 1980-1981

62. Among the activities under the programme during 1980 and 1981, 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 training and refresher courses organized by UNITAR.

63. 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 1980-1981. 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 \$194,000 has been included in the regular budget sources under section 26 (Office of Legal Affairs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981.

64. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 34/144, the Secretary-General addressed a note, in January 1980, to Member States drawing their attention to paragraph 10 of that resolution, whereby the Assembly requested Member States, organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and also the financing of the Second UNCITRAL Symposium (see paras. 14 to 16 above).

65. As a result, cash contributions were received from the Governments of the following countries in 1980: Argentina - \$5,000; Austria - \$781; Cyprus - \$290; Jamaica - \$855; Kenya - \$269; Philippines - \$1,000; and Trinidad and Tobago - \$1,000. In 1981, contributions were received from Governments of the following countries: Argentina - \$4,409; Austria - \$700; Iran - \$2,000; Jamaica - \$839; Kenya - \$275; Kuwait - \$2,500; Philippines - \$1,000; Yugoslavia - \$6,000; and University of Athens (Greece) - \$1,465.

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66. In addition, the Dana Foundation also made cash contribution for the programme as follows: 1980 - \$6,000 and 1981 another \$6,000 to be used as grants to persons attending the Geneva International Law Seminar, with respect to which Governments also made specific contributions mentioned in paragraph 68 below.

67. The following Governments made contributions specifically for the Second UNCITRAL Symposium: Austria - \$3,000; Canada - \$2,000; Chile - \$2,000; Finland - \$3,340 (Fmk 15,000); Italy - \$10,000; Netherlands - \$9,615 (f. 25,000); Philippines - \$1,000; Qatar - \$10,000; and Sweden - \$2,000.

68. In addition, the following Governments made contributions specifically to the 1980 and 1981 Geneva International Law Seminar: 1980: Austria - \$816; Germany, Federal Republic of - \$4,082; Kuwait - \$2,500; Norway - \$10,125; 1981: Austria - \$371; Denmark - \$3,333; Finland - \$3,456; Netherlands - \$9,091; and Norway - \$9,563.

B. 1982 and 1983

69. Assuming that the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the provisions of legal publications are accepted, the cost of shipping the publications issued in 1982 and 1983 would be covered by the estimates under section 29A (Department of Conference Services) of the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983. 14/

70. 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 1982-1983 an amount of \$220,000 is included from the regular budget source under section 26C (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium, 15/ assuming that the General Assembly approves the Secretary-General's recommendations on those programmes.

71. 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 1980-1981, 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.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/36/6), vol. II, p. 588.

15/ Ibid., p. 339.

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. Fifteenth session

72. By its resolution 34/144, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the programme during 1980 and 1981 to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. While no report was required in 1980, the Secretary-General submitted to the Advisory Committee, for its information, an interim report on the activities conducted in 1980 and on the steps to be taken in 1981.

73. The fifteenth session was scheduled by the Secretary-General to discuss the interim report on 16 December 1980. The Committee, however, decided to postpone its consideration of the report until 13 January 1981 in order to allow members of the Committee time to study the interim report. Chaired by K. O. Kumi (Ghana), the fifteenth session, meeting on 13 January 1981, was attended by Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, the Netherlands, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

74. One representative inquired whether it would be possible to increase the number of annual scholarships awarded to United Nations/UNITAR fellows from 15 to 30 in order to ensure a wider participation in the programme. In response both the Secretary of the Committee and the UNITAR representative at the meeting mentioned the budgetary constraints and observed that, with more funds from voluntary contributions and an increase in the United Nations budget allotment for the Programme, it would be possible to accommodate more than 15 fellows annually. The UNITAR representative observed further that the number of United Nations/UNITAR fellows had been kept deliberately small in order to make the seminars more manageable and participation more effective.

75. Another representative recalled an earlier request of the Committee to UNITAR concerning the need to achieve a sufficient balance among the lecturers at the United Nations/UNITAR Seminars by including more lecturers from developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe. In response, one representative pointed out that the list of lectures contained in foot-notes 9, 12 and 13, for example, clearly reflected the efforts being made by UNITAR to comply with the Committee's suggestion. The representative of UNITAR also added that an analysis could be made available to the members of the Committee showing the composition of lecturers at the various United Nations/UNITAR Seminars demonstrating the trend for the change recommended by the Committee as mentioned herein.

76. The representative of UNESCO gave an oral report of the main activities of UNESCO in 1980 which were to be elaborated in their written reports now included in paragraphs 27 to 43 above.

77. All the members who spoke paid tribute to the various bodies which had been engaged in the execution of the programme during 1980 and encouraged them to continue doing so in 1981 as indicated in their planned activities mentioned in the interim report.

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B. Sixteenth session

78. At its sixteenth session, the Committee held one meeting, on 26 October 1981, chaired by Mr. K. O. Kumi (Ghana). The meeting was attended by the representatives of Cyprus, Egypt, France, Ghana, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

79. The Committee considered the present report in its draft form, which was introduced by the Legal Counsel. The representatives of UNESCO and UNITAR made comments on the activities of their respective bodies.

80. Several representatives made comments on various parts of the draft report. One representative suggested that the information contained in paragraph 8 should in future include examples of the types of legal advisory services being provided within the framework of established United Nations technical assistance programmes. Another representative wished to know the procedure for receiving the United Nations legal publications mentioned under paragraph 9. There was also an inquiry from another representative who suggested the addition of the relevant United Nations document concerning register of experts and scholars in international law mentioned in paragraph 50.

81. One representative raised objection to the inclusion of the activities of UNCITRAL in the report of the Programme, noting that UNCITRAL already issued its own report in which its activities with emphasis on international commercial law are fully covered. He questioned the criteria for selecting only the activities of UNCITRAL and not of other United Nations bodies which deal with public international law. Most of the representatives, however, supported the inclusion of UNCITRAL activities in the present report, stressing the relevance of specific UNCITRAL activities especially to the question of training and assistance in the field of international trade law to developing countries, being carried out within the framework of the Programme. The Committee decided to continue to include UNCITRAL activities in its report.

82. Commenting on the selection of lecturers for the seminars and regional courses organized by UNITAR, one representative was still of the view that no sufficient balance had been achieved by UNITAR in selecting lecturers from various legal systems of the world and also from the third world as well as Eastern European countries. Other representatives, however, reiterated the view that the information contained in foot-notes 9, 12 and 13 of the report clearly indicated that an attempt to establish such a balance was actually being made and encouraged UNITAR to continue its efforts.

83. Commenting on the issues relating to the financing of the Programme, two representatives expressed the view that no additional funds from the United Nations regular budget should be allocated to the Programme. They were, therefore, not in favour of the appeal made for such additional funds under paragraphs 53 and 54 of the report and also raised objections to the budgetary increase for the Programme

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recommended under paragraph 70 of the report. The Committee was, however, apprised of the fact that the recommendation in paragraph 70 increasing the amount of \$194,000 for financing the 15 fellowships each year during the 1980-1981 biennium, to \$220,000 for financing the same number of scholarships in each year of the 1982-1983 biennium was in response to the inflationary factors which the Secretary-General had taken into account in his current proposed United Nations budget for the 1982-1983 biennium.

84. The Committee also dealt with the matter concerning the establishment of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe memorial fellowship in the field of the law of the sea, which was brought to its attention by the Legal Counsel in his statement, on behalf of the Secretary-General, introducing the draft report. In the statement, attention of the members of the Committee was drawn to resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980 in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed deep sense of loss at the sad news of the death of Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, placed on record its appreciations for the unique contributions made by Mr. Amerasinghe to the work of the Conference, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly on the question of awarding a memorial fellowship or scholarship in the field of law of the sea and related matters as a further tribute to Mr. Amerasinghe

85. In order to comply with the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 35/116, the Secretary-General informed the Committee of his recommendation that the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe memorial fellowship be established as an activity to be carried out by the Law of the Sea secretariat, within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. The inclusion of the memorial fellowship as an activity under the Programme meant that the voluntary financial contributions solicited and received for it would be paid into an existing account of the Programme and would thus be managed by an existing machinery which already dealt with other fellowships or scholarships under the Programme. Thus, in making this recommendation, the Secretary-General sought to avoid the establishment of unnecessary new institutions and to avoid duplication of work.

86. The Committee fully agreed with the recommendation of the Secretary-General and endorsed the inclusion of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe memorial fellowship as an activity to be carried out under the Programme during the 1982-1983 biennium and the subsequent years, as duly reflected in paragraphs 55 to 57 of the present report.

87. The Committee paid tribute to the various bodies which had been engaged in the execution of the programme during 1980-1981 and encouraged them to continue doing so in connexion with their activities for the 1982-1983 biennium. One representative however, observed that the publications on topics of international law issued by some of the executing bodies tended to be too expensive and thus made them inaccessible to individuals who could not easily afford them.