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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 relevant resolutions repeated annually until 1971 and biennially thereafter. 1/
2. In its most recent resolution, namely, resolution 38/129 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1984 and 1985 the activities specified in the report which he had submitted at the thirty-eighth session (A/38/546), while expressing its appreciation to him for his constructive 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 11 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1984 and 1985 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 1984 and 1985 and submits recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The report, as in previous years, gives an account of the activities performed or planned by the United Nations itself and of those in which the Organization has participated, as well as a description submitted to the Secretary-General by UNITAR and UNESCO concerning their own activities.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Geneva International Law Seminar

5. During the thirty-sixth session of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Office of Legal Affairs in New York organized the twentieth session of the International Law Seminar for advanced students and young government officials who normally deal with questions of international law in the course of their work.
6. The twentieth session of the Seminar was held at the Palais des Nations from 4 to 22 May 1984; 24 candidates, all of different nationalities and mostly from developing countries, were selected. In addition, three United Nations-UNITAR

fellowship holders and three observers were admitted to this session of the Seminar. As in the case of the previous sessions of the Seminar the participants attended meetings of the International Law Commission. They also participated in special lectures given by members of the International Law Commission, by a representative of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and by a representative from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). 2/

7. The twenty-first session of the International Law Seminar took place during the thirty-seventh session of the International Law Commission, and it was held from 3 to 21 June 1983 at the Palais des Nations. Twenty-four candidates, all of different nationalities and mostly from developing countries, were selected. In addition, a UNITAR fellowship holder and two observers were admitted to this session of the Seminar. As in the case of previous sessions, the participants attended meetings of the International Law Commission. They also participated in special lectures given by members of the International Law Commission, by a representative of UNDRO, by a representative of the Economic Commission for Europe, by a member of the United Nations Division on Human Rights and by a representative from ICRC. 3/

8. None of the costs of the Seminar were borne by the United Nations, which is not asked to contribute to the travel or living expenses of the participants and is financed on the basis of voluntary contributions. 4/

9. The International Law Commission, at both its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, stressed the importance it attaches to the sessions of the Seminar, which enable the young lawyers selected to familiarize themselves with the work of the Commission and the activities of the many international organizations that have their headquarters at Geneva.

10. At its thirty-seventh session, the Commission invited attention to the fact that, owing to a shortage of funds, if adequate contributions were not forthcoming the holding of the twenty-second session of the International Law Seminar in 1986 may become difficult. The Commission, therefore, appealed to all States to contribute, at the very least in a symbolic manner, in order that the holding of the twenty-second session of the Seminar in 1986 might prove feasible. 5/

2. Activities of the Office of Legal Affairs

(a) Public international law and other activities

11. As in the past, the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and, in particular, its Codification Division, continued to perform various functions connected with the goals of the Programme. It participated at different levels in the selection process of the fellows, the determination of the type and place of their training and other aspects of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme of International Law, and it supervised a number of fellows assigned to spend a period of training in the Office.

12. Furthermore, the Office received and assigned interns to participate in activities related to some of its projects. The interns were selected either on an ad hoc basis by the Office itself or upon proposal and in co-operation with the Department of Public Information within the latter's internship programme. None of the interns entailed any financial burden for the Organization.

13. Members of the staff of the Office of Legal Affairs, upon the proposal of the Department of Public Information, have also lectured on various aspects of international law and the law of international organizations to groups of foreign office officials and university students.

14. The Codification Division also performed secretariat functions to the Advisory Committee on the Programme and has been concerned in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Programme; it serviced the Sixth Committee during the consideration by the General Assembly of the agenda item on the Programme and it assisted in the dissemination of information regarding United Nations work on the codification and progressive development of international law.

(b) Activities concerning international trade law

15. The General Assembly, in both its resolutions 38/134 of 19 December 1983 and 39/82 of 13 December 1984, reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law. It also reaffirmed the desirability for the Commission to sponsor symposia and seminars, in particular those organized on a regional basis, in order to promote training and assistance in the field of international trade law. The Assembly also expressed its appreciation to Governments and institutions for arranging symposia and seminars, and invited Governments, relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to assist the Secretariat in financing and organizing symposia and seminars. By its resolution 39/82, the General Assembly also invited Governments, relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to allow the resumption of the programme of the Commission for the award of fellowships on a regular basis to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such symposia and seminars. The main activities undertaken in this field by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs (the substantive secretariat of UNCITRAL) subsequent to those related in the last report of the Secretary-General (A/38/546) are set forth below.

16. The UNCITRAL secretariat, for the second time, co-operated with the Organization of American States (OAS) in its annual international law seminar held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 18 to 19 August 1983. The subjects discussed at the seminar included, inter alia, the activities of UNCITRAL, the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (the Hamburg Rules) and the UNCITRAL draft legal guide on drawing up international contracts for the construction of industrial works. The seminar was attended by lawyers from several Latin American countries.

17. The UNCITRAL secretariat, together with the Economic Community of West Africa, collaborated with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the Chamber of Industry of the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) in the organization of an international conference on the techniques of international commerce held at Abidjan from 21 to 23 November 1983. The subjects considered included, *inter alia*, the work of the Commission, the unification of international trade law and international commercial arbitration. The Conference was attended by lawyers, businessmen and government officials from several countries of West Africa.

18. The UNCITRAL secretariat also participated with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC), and with the co-operation of the Indian Council of Arbitration, in the organization of a regional symposium on arbitration held at New Delhi from 12 to 14 March 1984. The symposium was attended by government officials and practising lawyers from many countries in the Asian-African region. The focus of the symposium was the work of UNCITRAL in the field of international commercial arbitration. The symposium also considered the activities of the regional arbitration centres at Kuala Lumpur and Cairo, organized under the auspices of AALCC, and problems currently encountered in the practice of arbitration. These regional arbitration centres use the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as their own.

19. At the workshop on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, Vienna, 1980 (the Vienna Sales Convention), held at the biennial LAWASIA Conference in Manila from 9 to 13 September 1983, the UNCITRAL secretariat presented the Vienna Sales Convention to the workshop. The Conference was very widely attended by lawyers from the Asia and the Pacific region, and interest was created in adhering to the Convention by States of the Asia and the Pacific region. A resolution was adopted, urging Governments in that region to disseminate appropriate information about the Convention, with the end in view of ensuring its ratification within the shortest possible time.

20. The UNCITRAL secretariat and ICC collaborated in a workshop on the legal aspects of foreign trade organized by UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre at Geneva from 21 to 25 November 1983. The purpose of the workshop was to produce a guide on the legal aspects of foreign trade to assist chambers of commerce and governmental trade promotion agencies. The guide is being prepared by consultants under the auspices of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. The workshop was attended by lawyers and officials representing chambers of commerce and trade promotion agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

21. The UNCITRAL secretariat also collaborated in a joint working programme, which took place at Vienna on 5 September 1984, with the International Bar Association. The agenda related to topics of special interest to Committee D (concerned with procedures for settling disputes) and Committee T (concerned with international construction contracts) of the International Bar Association, and there was a discussion of the progress of work on the UNCITRAL draft model law on international commercial arbitration (hereinafter referred to as the UNCITRAL draft model law) and the UNCITRAL draft legal guide on drawing up international contracts for the construction of industrial works (hereinafter referred to as the UNCITRAL draft legal guide on industrial contracts).

22. The Asian-Pacific Regional Trade Law Seminar, held at Canberra, Australia, from 22 to 27 November 1984, was conducted by the Attorney-General's Department of Australia, in association with the UNCITRAL secretariat and AALCC. The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) and The Hague Conference on Private International Law also participated. The seminar was attended by lawyers, businessmen and government officials from 25 countries in the region. Fellowships were provided by the Government of Australia for participants from the region. The main subjects discussed, emanating from the work of the Commission, were the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as the Hamburg Rules), the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (hereinafter referred to as the Vienna Sales Convention), and the UNCITRAL draft legal guide on industrial contracts. Other subjects discussed included the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods, Geneva, 1983, the revision of the Convention on the Law Applicable to the International Sale of Goods, The Hague, 1955, and the settlement of international commercial disputes in the region.

23. The UNCITRAL secretariat also participated in a seminar in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, from 11 to 23 March 1985, on the international sale of goods organized by the Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Dubrovnik. The major topic for discussion was the Vienna Sales Convention. The seminar was intended as an intensive course for young lawyers and legal researchers at the post-graduate level, and was attended by 40 participants, mostly from various European countries. Fellowships for attending the seminar were provided by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Inter-University Centre, the Swiss National Fund and Zagreb University.

24. The UNCITRAL secretariat, jointly with the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, organized a regional seminar at Bogotá, Colombia, from 22 to 23 April 1985, on international trade law and foreign trade, with the support of the secretariat of OAS. The seminar was attended by practising lawyers, law teachers and businessmen from countries of the Andean region. The subjects discussed were the role of UNCITRAL in Latin America, the Hamburg Rules, the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 1974, the Vienna Sales Convention, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and Conciliation Rules, the UNCITRAL draft model law and the UNCITRAL draft legal guide on industrial contracts.

25. On several occasions other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the UNCITRAL secretariat has addressed gatherings of lawyers and government officials in order to promote the work of the Commission. It has also participated in conferences, seminars and symposia of both a national and international character. The main object secured by such participation was dissemination of knowledge about international trade law, and in particular on the work of UNCITRAL. In this connection, the secretariat intends to keep in touch with organizations and Governments with a view to collaborating with them in organizing symposia and seminars.

26. Moreover, during the period under review, the UNCITRAL secretariat has contributed articles to legal periodicals on various aspects of the Commission's work and six interns received training with the secretariat and were associated with ongoing projects of the Commission.

27. In chapter VII (Training and assistance) of the report of UNCITRAL to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the work of UNCITRAL at its eighteenth session, it was stated:

"There was general agreement that the sponsorship of symposia and seminars on international trade law in general, and the activities of the Commission in particular, should be continued and strengthened. It was noted that such symposia and seminars were of great value to young lawyers and government officials from developing countries. During the course of the deliberations it was suggested that the activities on training and assistance would benefit if funds could be assured for the organization by the Secretariat of symposia and seminars, and it was suggested that an attempt should be made at an appropriate time to obtain a regular budget allocation for such activities. It was also noted that on two occasions seminars on the activities of the Commission had been organized in connection with an annual session of the Commission and that efforts should be made to organize such seminars in connection with future sessions.

"The Commission expressed its deep appreciation to all Governments and organizations which had assisted the Secretariat in the financing and organization of symposia and seminars. The Commission also expressed its appreciation of the efforts undertaken in this area by the Secretariat, and approved the general approach taken by the Secretariat towards the organizing of symposia and seminars." 6/

3. Activities of the Office of the Special Representative
of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea:
Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship

28. The Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship was launched in accordance with resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980, 7/ and the voluntary contributions received to date have reached the targeted figure that will make it possible to finance from its income the award of at least one fellowship. 8/ The contributions received subsequent to the last report of the Secretary-General (A/38/546) included a substantial contribution made by the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies in awarding its Third World Prize for 1983. In doing so, it recognized that:

"So vast and complex a multilateral instrument as the Law of the Sea Convention was the result of labours of many, among them the late Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, who for 12 years guided the deliberations of the international community, first as Chairman of the Standing Committee and then as President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Committee also recognized the contributions of many other distinguished diplomats from many nations over the years as well as the dedicated service of the United Nations Secretariat of the Conference on the Law of the Sea."

The income from the fund is already adequate for the award of the 1985 fellowship.

29. In response to inquiries made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, several educational institutions have offered to participate in the fellowship programme and to provide facilities for selected fellows to further their studies and research in the law of the sea at the post-graduate level. 9/ It is also intended to include a period of specialized training and research in the Office of the Special Representative as part of the programme. The rules and guidelines under which the fellowship will be awarded and administered have already been formulated in co-operation with the Office of Legal Affairs. The rules and guidelines have been drafted in keeping with the appropriate practices followed by the United Nations in the award of fellowships under its Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. They are being sent out to United Nations information centres, universities and other institutions as a means of publicizing the fellowship.

4. Co-operation with other organizations

30. Several international organizations and institutions 10/ 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, UNCITRAL and other committees created for the purpose of drafting international instruments.

5. Fellowships offered at national institutions

31. The Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations, communications from that State giving information about a three-month fellowship it offered in 1984, as well as in 1985, to a candidate from a developing country for post-graduate studies in international law.

6. Publicity

32. With a certain frequency, the UN Chronicle has included information on the current legal activities of the United Nations.

7. Provision of United Nations legal publications

33. Pursuant to paragraph 63 (d) of the 1983 report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance (A/38/546) and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 36/108 of 10 December 1981 authorizing its implementation, copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1984 and 1985 have been provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in the developing countries for which requests for such publications were made by the Member States concerned. 11/ The International Court of Justice continued to provide copies of its publications to

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institutions receiving assistance under the Programme. In this connection the Court has reported that in the recent past it has substantially increased the number of universities and institutions, particularly from developing countries, receiving on a regular basis the publications of the Court. 12/ Furthermore, the Court has included in its free distribution list United Nations information centres recently created in some developing countries. 13/

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

34. Under paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 38/129, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of 15 fellowships each in 1984 and 1985 at the request of Governments of developing countries. Accordingly, the United Nations and UNITAR jointly sponsored 18 fellowships in 1984, and again 18 fellowships in 1985. Each year, 15 fellowships were financed from the allocation contained in the regular budget of the organization, section 26 C (Office of Legal Affairs). The remainder of the fellowships were financed from the trust fund made up of voluntary contributions of States. The Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR collaborated in the selection process and other aspects of the fellowship programme. As in previous years, UNITAR conducted the day-to-day administration of this joint programme. While the United Nations fellowships are open only to candidates from developing countries, UNITAR, in the past, has financed out of its own budget up to two fellowships for candidates from developed countries. However, owing to budgetary constraints UNITAR was unable to finance those fellowships in 1985.

35. 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; (c) to have an opportunity to examine legal problems of common interest or of special concern to their respective countries.

36. In reply to the letters of invitation to all States Members of the United Nations, a total of 92 applications from 71 countries were received in 1984 and a total of 74 applications from 57 countries were received in 1985. 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 had recently gained independence.

37. The fellows chosen in 1984 were from the following countries: Argentina, Benin, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, 14/ Haiti, 15/ Honduras, India, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago.

38. The fellows chosen in 1985 were from the following countries: Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, Guyana, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Thailand, Uganda and Uruguay.

39. The fellows were offered basically the following three schemes:

(a) Attendance for six weeks at the annual courses in private and public international law at The Hague Academy of International Law, participation in the special lectures and seminars organized by UNITAR at The Hague Academy, running concurrently with the Academy's annual lectures, and practical training for three months at the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and at the legal departments of the various United Nations specialized agencies or bodies. Topics for the 1984 special seminars at The Hague were: the new international economic order, the new law of the sea, international protection of human rights, and the legal aspects of international trade. 16/ The same topics were dealt with in 1985, with the exception of "international protection of human rights", which was replaced by the topic "international legal régimes of rivers". 17/ The seminars provided the fellows with the opportunity to meet certain judges of the International Court of Justice, some of whom conducted discussions on the role of the work of the Court. As in previous years under this scheme, the fellows participated in a practical course on the drafting of treaties and other international legal instruments. A total of seven fellows pursued this scheme, both in 1984 and 1985;

(b) Attendance for six weeks at the courses at The Hague Academy of International Law and the UNITAR special seminars as in scheme (a) above, and participation in the Geneva International Law Seminar organized in conjunction with the annual sessions of the International Law Commission. Three UNITAR fellows pursued this scheme in 1984 and one fellow in 1985;

(c) Attendance for six weeks at the courses at The Hague Academy of International Law and participation in UNITAR special seminars only. Six fellows attended this scheme in 1984 and 10 fellows in 1985.

40. The significant increase in applications received attest to the usefulness and relevance of the programme and indicates the wide appreciation it enjoys among Member States. In addition, participants confirmed unanimously that the programme met a felt need and that it successfully achieved its stated objectives.

C. Activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

1. Regional training and refresher courses in international law

41. As in previous years and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/129, UNITAR organized in 1984 a regional training and refresher course in international law. The course, which in 1984 was organized for African States, took place in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 12 to 24 November 1984.

42. The basic objective of the programme was to provide young government legal advisers and University professors from African countries with an opportunity to update and deepen their knowledge of recent developments in international law particularly relevant to the African region.

43. The course was attended by 35 participants coming from the following countries: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

44. The curriculum, which was conducted by experts and scholars from Africa and other parts of the world, 18/ included the following topics: the evolution of international law in Africa; basic legal concepts relating to a new international economic order; legal aspects of international trade and of the transfer of technology; international protection of human rights; the new law of the sea; renegotiating a new African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP)-European Economic Community (EEC) relationship; legal aspects of regional integration in Africa; the international legal régime of rivers; the law of decolonization; and the United Nations and Africa.

45. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Cameroon for its willingness to host this regional training and refresher course, and to the International Relations Institute of Cameroon (IRIC), for providing facilities for the course, thus ensuring the successful implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

46. In 1985 UNITAR intended to organize another training and refresher course for the benefit of countries in the Asia and the Pacific region, which was to take place from 2 to 13 December 1985. However, UNITAR regrets to inform that to date, no country in this region has offered to host the course, i.e. to cover the local costs relating to board and lodging for all participants, faculty members and UNITAR officials, and to provide appropriate conference facilities.

47. For some time now, it has become very difficult for UNITAR to find suitable host countries in Africa, Asia or Latin America. This is mainly because prospective host countries find it increasingly difficult to find the necessary funds to provide full board and lodging for participants and lecturers.

48. UNITAR feels, therefore, that in order to maintain the regular yearly holding of these valuable regional courses in international law for the benefit of developing countries, pursuant to previous resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 2099 (XX), it would be necessary to alleviate some of the financial burden on anticipated host countries by removing from that burden the amount necessary to cover the daily subsistence allowance for up to 25 participants for 15 days. The anticipated host countries would continue to provide suitable conference facilities, local administrative personnel necessary for the proper conduct of the course, office supplies and equipment and local transportation for participants and course officials.

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2. Other activities

49. The Division of Research of UNITAR has a number of projects in the field of international law. In the 1984-1985 period, the fourth and final phase of the UNITAR project on progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order was completed (see UNITAR/DS/6/Add.1 and A/39/504/Add.1). In addition, work continued on projects on evaluation of the liability of States for damage through scientific and technological innovations and preparation of a guide to interpretation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It is expected that both of these projects will be completed by the end of 1985.

D. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

50. UNESCO's contribution to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law is part of the second medium-term plan (1984-1989) under major programme XIII (Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples) and more specifically under subprogramme XIII.1.1 (Reflection on the factors contributing to peace).

51. In 1984 and 1985 the activities carried out under the programme and budget approved for 1984-1985 relate to training and to research and publication of scientific works on international public law.

52. Following the regional meeting of experts on training and research activities in international law, held at Seoul, from 10 to 13 October 1984, a publication bearing the meeting's title was published in 1985 by UNESCO at Bangkok. This work surveys training activities and research trends in international law in Asia and the Pacific, especially in Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

53. Furthermore, following the consultation meeting organized by UNESCO at Yaoundé, Cameroon, in 1983 on research and training activities in international law in Africa, UNESCO initiated in Africa studies similar to those carried out in Asia and the Pacific. These studies will constitute the basis for a regional meeting of experts to be held in December 1985 in Africa with a view to drawing up proposals for the development of training and research activities in international law with respect to the specific problems of African countries.

54. Volume III in the series New challenges to international law has been published in English in a joint edition with the American publishing house Holmes and Meier under the title United Nations Law-Making: Cultural and Ideological Relativism and International Law-Making for an Era of Transition. Volume IV, which deals with the international community between myth and history, is ready and will be published early in 1986.

55. A manual on international public law is being prepared. This is an introductory manual for university students and provides a survey of international law and an account of developments over the past 10 years.

56. A Repertory of international law studies has been prepared with assistance from the French International Law Association and will be issued towards the end of 1985. The Repertory contains practical information about the courses offered by national, regional and international institutions.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987

57. The General Assembly, in paragraph 11 of its resolution 38/129, requested the Secretary-General, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The Secretary-General's recommendations with respect to the conduct of the Programme activities in 1986 and 1987, which were considered by the Advisory Committee at its twentieth session, are set out below.

A. Activities of the United Nations

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

(a) Geneva International Law Seminar. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue the sessions of the Seminar to be held during those of the International Law Commission in 1986 and 1987. In this connection, however, attention is drawn to paragraphs 8 to 10 of the present report;

(b) Activities of the Office of Legal Affairs.

(i) Public international law and other activities. During the biennium 1986-1987, the Office of Legal Affairs and its Codification Division are expected to continue performing the various functions connected with the goals of the Programme, as described in the present report, namely, participation with UNITAR in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme; training of interns; lecturing on international law topics; secretariat functions to the Advisory Committee and to the Sixth Committee on the item concerning the United Nations Programme of Assistance and dissemination of information regarding the codification and progressive development of international law;

(ii) Activities concerning international trade law. The steps to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of particular concern to developing countries and the activities of the UNCITRAL secretariat in this area are discussed in paragraphs 15 to 26 of the present report. The Secretary-General, through the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, will take the requisite action during the biennium 1986-1987 in order to implement the recommendations addressed to him in this regard by UNCITRAL;

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(c) Activities of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea regarding the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship. It is expected that the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea after having awarded the 1985 Amerasinghe Fellowship, will continue to award at least one fellowship annually, in accordance with the rules and guidelines referred to in paragraph 29 of the present report;

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

(e) Publicity. The United Nations Secretariat shall continue its 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 Chronicle of a section dealing with matters of legal interest;

(f) Provision of United Nations legal publications. Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1986 and 1987 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in the developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned. Each new request shall be reviewed on its own merits taking into account the availability of the legal publication in question.

59. In summary, the Secretary-General recommends that in 1986 and 1987 the activities referred to in paragraphs 58 to 60 and 62 to 64 should continue to be conducted by the United Nations Secretariat along the same lines as they have been conducted in the past, leaving room for new initiatives. In the event that extra funds were to become available, the matter should be looked at afresh. The activities listed above represent, in the view of the Secretary-General, a practical and effective use of the means at present available for the purposes of the United Nations participation in the Programme and, as such, should be continued.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

60. The Secretary-General recommends that the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law should be continued in 1986 and 1987 as in the past, with a minimum of 15 fellowships each year to be awarded under the United Nations regular budget by the selection procedure followed in previous years.

61. In the conduct of the Programme, guidelines contained in General Assembly resolutions will be followed, in particular the desirability to use, as far as possible, the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others; and the need to secure, in appointing lecturers for the Fellowship Programme, the representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions. UNITAR and the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs should act in consultation in order to

facilitate the implementation of those guidelines. The United Nations Office at Geneva should also be consulted about the scheduling of the sessions of the Geneva International Law Seminar in such a way as to permit, to the extent possible, United Nations-UNITAR fellows also to participate in such sessions.

62. As in previous years, UNITAR will continue to conduct the day-to-day administration of the Programme.

C. Activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

63. The Secretary-General points out the desirability that the cycle of regional training and refresher courses organized by UNITAR pursuant to previous General Assembly resolutions be continued in the biennium 1986-1987.

D. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

64. The UNESCO contribution to the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law will continue to develop during the biennium 1986-1987. In this connection, it is to be noted that, although subject to final approval, the proposed programme budget of UNESCO for the biennium 1986-1987 provides for activities tending further to strengthen the specific role of UNESCO concerning the development of both the research and the teaching of international law.

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

A. Biennium 1984-1985

65. Among the activities under the Programme during 1984 and 1985 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.

66. The cost of shipping United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries was covered by the amount allocated under section 29 A (Department of Conference Services) of the United Nations budget for the 1984-1985 biennium. As for the cost of provision by the United Nations of a minimum of 15 fellowships each year and travel grants for participants in the regional seminars and refresher courses, a total of \$243,100 was included in the regular budget sources under section 26 (Office of Legal Affairs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985.

67. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 38/129, the Secretary-General addressed a note on 15 February 1984 and 4 March 1985 to Member States, drawing their attention to paragraph 10 of that resolution, whereby the Assembly contemplated the possibility that Member States, organizations and individuals would be invited to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme.

68. In that connection, contributions from the following Governments were received in 1984: Austria \$612; Bahamas \$1,000; Jamaica \$455; and Trinidad and Tobago \$1,000. In 1985, contributions were received from the following Governments: Argentina \$20,000; Austria \$441; Bahamas \$1,000; Greece \$6,000; Kuwait \$5,000; Qatar \$1,000; and Trinidad and Tobago \$1,000.

69. For the Geneva International Law Seminar, the following Governments made contributions during 1984: Austria \$301; Denmark \$3,046; Finland \$4,347; Germany, Federal Republic of, \$3,572; and Viet Nam \$100. The Government of Brazil contributed \$3,000 towards the reinstatement of the Gilberto Amado Memorial Lecture Fund. During 1985, the following Governments made contributions: Argentina \$6,000; Austria \$230; Denmark \$3,181; Germany, Federal Republic of, \$2,982; and Finland \$3,875.

70. In 1984, the following contributions were made for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship: Bahamas \$500; India \$7,500; Netherlands \$7,246; and Norway \$10,000. Furthermore, the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies contributed \$65,000 and Professor A. Pardo \$5,000. In 1985, a \$10,000 contribution was received from Japan.

B. Biennium 1986-1987

71. Assuming that the Secretary-General's recommendation in paragraph 58 (f) above regarding the provision of legal publications is accepted, the cost of shipping the publications issued in 1986 and 1987 should be covered by the estimates under section 29 A (Department of Conference Services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985.

72. With regard to the provision of fellowships within the United Nations-UNITAR Programme and of travel grants for participants in regional courses to be organized by UNITAR during 1986 and 1987, an amount of \$260,900 is included in the regular budget sources under section 26 C (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget for that biennium, assuming that the General Assembly approves the Secretary-General's recommendation (see paras. 60 to 63 above) on those programmes.

73. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so requested, in soliciting voluntary contributions towards the Programme. It is proposed that, as in past years, the funds accruing from such contributions may, subject to considerations of a practical nature, be used to increase the number of fellowship grants to candidates from developing countries in addition to the minimum that would be authorized by the Assembly under the appropriations from the regular budget.

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. Nineteenth session

74. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 38/129, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1984 and 1985.

75. As part of the preparation of the report requested under the above resolution, the Secretary-General prepared an interim report covering the activities carried out during 1984 by the various bodies that participate in the execution of the Programme.

76. The Advisory Committee held its nineteenth session on 11 December 1984. The session was attended by the representatives of the following Member States: France, Ghana, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Netherlands, Romania, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela. It was chaired by Mr. Konadu Yiadom (Ghana) who was elected Chairman for the four-year membership period of the Advisory Committee running from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1987. It was agreed that in case of absence of Mr. Konadu Yiadom, his replacement in his mission would act as Chairman of the Committee. The Under-Secretary-General and Legal Counsel of the United Nations represented the Secretary-General at the session.

77. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's interim report, which was introduced by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

78. The representatives of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea and of UNITAR made statements elaborating on the sections of the interim report concerning their respective offices.

79. With reference to the activities related to the programme and performed by the Office of Legal Affairs on public international law, and in particular with reference to the interns received in the Office, it was asked what the role of the Department of Public Information was regarding those interns, in what sort of projects the interns were involved and whether those activities carried any financial burden for the Organization.

80. The Secretary of the Committee explained that the Internship Programme of the Department of Public Information would normally propose every year to the Office of Legal Affairs the reception of a number of interns. The Legal Office would select the interns it wished to receive among those proposed by the Department of Public Information. The activities in which those interns would be involved were the normal day-to-day projects of the Office, so that they would not only acquire some experience of the functioning of the Office but also, if possible, participate in and make some contribution to its activities. The Organization did not assume any financial obligation with regard to those interns.

81. The Legal Counsel explained that the same principles applied to the interns received by the International Trade Law Branch in Vienna.

82. A question was raised regarding the number of fellowships actually awarded in 1984 within the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law and the source of their financing.

83. In response, the representative of UNITAR explained that 15 fellowships had been, as usual, financed from the regular budget of the Organization while three fellowships had been awarded against the trust fund made up of voluntary contributions by States. However, since two fellows did not show up at the beginning of the programme, it being too late to mobilize reserve candidates, the number of fellowships actually utilized in 1984 was 16. As prescribed in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the above-mentioned fellowships had been reserved for candidates from developing countries. UNITAR, in the past, had financed out of its own budget up to two fellowships for candidates from developed countries. However, due to budgetary strictures, it had not been able to do so in 1984.

84. A question was asked regarding the possibility of sending to institutions of developing countries, such as libraries, universities and foreign offices, free copies of legal publications on a regular basis.

85. In response, the Secretary of the Committee pointed out that while depository libraries of the United Nations in developing countries regularly received United Nations publications of a legal nature, requests from other institutions were considered by the Office of Legal Affairs on a case-by-case basis, taking into account, *inter alia*, the availability of the publication concerned and the individual merits of the request. The Legal Counsel further stated that although the free distribution to interested institutions of United Nations publications of a legal nature was well within the goals of the Programme as regards dissemination of international law, the limited resources of the Organization in this respect imposed a necessary restraint and a careful consideration of the merits of the requests received.

86. The representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea was asked whether the Convention on the Law of the Sea had been printed in such a way that its availability and wide distribution among delegations would be facilitated.

87. In response, the above-mentioned representative pointed out that the Convention on the Law of the Sea had been printed as a sales document 19/ and his office did not have a mandate for publicizing the Convention other than in co-operation and co-ordination with the Department of Public Information to which his office lent assistance on substance, but not in the distribution of materials.

88. In response to a suggestion formulated in the Committee about the desirability of including in the report of the Secretary-General activities of the International Court of Justice which may be related to aspects of dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, the Legal Counsel expressed his intention to

inquire from the Court along the lines of the above-mentioned suggestion and to include any information received in this connection in the draft report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the twentieth session of the Advisory Committee. 20/

89. One delegation expressed its view that the recommendations of the Secretary-General for the implementation of the Programme during the biennium 1986-1987 should not entail any increase in expenditures from the regular budget of the Organization.

B. Twentieth session

90. The Advisory Committee held its twentieth session on 30 October 1985. The session was attended by the representatives of the following member States: Barbados, Cyprus, France, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela. It was chaired by Konadu Yiadom (Ghana). The Under-Secretary-General and Legal Counsel of the United Nations represented the Secretary-General at the session.

91. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's draft report which was introduced by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

92. The representatives of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, of UNITAR and of UNESCO made statements elaborating on the sections of the draft report concerning their respective offices.

93. In connection with the Geneva International Law Seminar, several representatives expressed the desirability that voluntary contributions be increased so that the Seminar may continue in the future. It was regretted by one representative that the 1985 session had not had more participants from Asian countries.

94. A clarification was requested regarding paragraph 12 of the draft report concerning the interns received by the Office of Legal Affairs, in particular, their number, the basis for selection and their work in the Office.

95. The Legal Counsel stated that the Office was very pleased to receive interns and did so to further the knowledge of international law and its practice, particularly among persons from developing countries. It was difficult, for various reasons, to have more than a small number of interns in the Office at any given time. An internship of not less than three months and not more than six months appeared the most appropriate. Background and academic credentials were given great importance in the selection of the interns.

96. The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to paragraphs 85 to 87 of the draft report. He added that some interns, other than those described in paragraphs 12 and 85 to 87 of the report, would fall under the category of ad hoc interns. These persons would write to the Office of Personnel or to the Office of

Legal Affairs, expressing interest in internships in the Office of Legal Affairs, for a certain period of time, to carry out research or to acquire some insight into the functions of the Office and of the legal organs of the United Nations. They would work in the Office of Legal Affairs under supervisors and on specific assignments. The Organization would assume no financial obligations.

97. In connection with paragraph 33 of the draft report, it was proposed by one representative that the feasibility and financial implications of undertaking the translation of the judgements, advisory opinions and orders (not necessarily the pleadings) of the International Court of Justice into United Nations official languages, and not only into the official languages of the International Court of Justice, should be examined. This delegation felt that implementation of this proposal would greatly enhance the dissemination of the Court materials, particularly for university students from developing countries.

98. With regard to paragraph 78 of the draft report, it was asked whether the allocation under section 26 C (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget was the only budgetary provision relating to the United Nations-UNITAR fellowship programme in international law, or whether other expenses for the Organization were also involved.

99. The representative of UNITAR explained that the fellowship, which covered travel and per diem of fellows, was financed from the above-mentioned budgetary allocation, whereas UNITAR financed from its own budget the expenses connected with lecturers of the programme.

100. The Secretary of the Committee explained that the budgetary allocation covered the expenses of at least fifteen fellowships per year within the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme, plus up to 25 travel grants per year for participants in the UNITAR regional courses. The administrative work involved in the selection process etc., was carried out as part of the normal functions of the officers in UNITAR or in the Office of Legal Affairs.

101. With reference to paragraph 36 of the draft report, a question was raised as to which administrative units were in charge of the processing of fellowships applications and decision making concerning the selection of fellows.

102. In response, the representative of UNITAR stated that UNITAR had the day-to-day administration of the fellowships. This included the sending of letters inviting applications, the processing of the applications, as well as their initial evaluation. As to the selection process, there was a pre-selection carried out by officers from UNITAR and from the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. They would present the results of the pre-selection to a panel composed of, inter alia, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, the Director of the Codification Division, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee, as well as several representatives from UNITAR. This panel would make the final decision as to the selection of the fellows.

103. In connection with paragraphs 46 to 48 of the draft report dealing with UNITAR regional courses, several representatives expressed the hope that a solution could

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be found making it possible to continue such regional courses in the future. Some representatives pointed out that such a solution should come from an increase in voluntary contributions, not from an increase in the regular budget.

104. Stressing the usefulness of UNITAR regional courses in previous years and noting the difficulties UNITAR had encountered with the 1985 course, one representative wondered whether UNITAR intended to pursue avenues which might ensure the holding of future regional courses.

105. The representative of UNITAR stated that UNITAR had great hopes that the 1985 regional course could take place in 1986 and also that future regional courses could be held. However, it had been very difficult to find host countries for the economic reasons explained in paragraphs 46 and 47 of the draft report. That was why, in paragraph 48, UNITAR had proposed to alleviate some of the financial burden on anticipated host countries by removing from that burden the amount necessary to cover the daily subsistence allowance for up to 25 participants for 15 days. The anticipated host countries would continue to provide suitable conference facilities, local administrative personnel necessary for the proper conduct of the course, office supplies and equipment and local transportation for participants and course officials.

106. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya announced that his Government had decided to make a voluntary contribution of \$US 2,000 towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance.

107. With reference to paragraph 73 of the draft report, the question was asked to what extent the Programme had been publicized among individuals and whether any funds had been received from that source.

108. In response, the Secretary of the Committee explained that, in practice, the Secretariat would write to Member States. The note would reproduce and draw attention to the relevant paragraph of the General Assembly resolution on the Programme which referred to inviting Member States, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion. As a result, some components of the Programme had benefited from contributions by individuals and foundations. In the biennium 1982-1983, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea had received contributions from four individuals for the Amerasinghe Fellowship, and the Geneva International Law Seminar had received contributions from a foundation (A/38/546 para. 76 and footnote 7). In the biennium 1984-1985, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea had received contributions from one individual and from one foundation (para. 70 of the present report).

109. The representative of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea noted that contributions to the Amerasinghe Fellowship had also included contributions in kind. Several universities had offered to receive recipients of the Amerasinghe Fellowship free of tuition.

110. With reference to paragraph 78 of the draft report, it was asked why there had been an increase in the budgetary allocation for the Programme (section 26, Office of Legal Affairs) from \$220,000 for the biennium 1984-1985 to \$260,900 for the biennium 1986-1987. In reply, the Secretary of the Committee explained that the increase was not due to an expansion of the Programme but reflected the normal inflationary factor applied by the Budget Section to allocations of the proposed budget.

111. The Committee adopted the draft report as a whole, including the amendments made to the draft report in the course of its consideration during the meeting.

Notes

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, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983. 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/8505 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; ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 111, document A/34/693; ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 113, document A/36/633; and ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 122, document A/38/546.

2/ For further details, see the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-sixth session, Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/39/10), paras. 411-421.

3/ For further details, see the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session, Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/40/10), paras. 326-334.

4/ Ibid., para. 340. For the list of contributors to the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Geneva International Law Seminar, see para. 69 of the present report.

5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/40/10), para. 334.

Notes (continued)

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/40/17), paras. 366 and 367.

7/ The Amerasinghe Fellowship was initially authorized by General Assembly resolution 35/116. For discussions on how the fellowship became integrated in the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, see A/36/633, paras. 55-57 and 84-86.

8/ For a list of contributions, see para. 70 of the present report.

9/ The institutions are the following: Centre for Ocean Law and Policy, University of Virginia; Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Institute of Marine and Coastal Studies, University of Southern California; Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge; School of Law, University of Georgia; and Institute on the Law of the Sea, University of Utrecht, Netherlands.

10/ Such organizations and institutions include the following: Arab Commission for International Law, Asian-African Consultative Committee, European Committee on Legal Co-operation, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Inter-American Juridical Committee, Commission of the European Communities, The Hague Conference of Private International Law, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Organization of American States, The Hague Academy of International Law, European Economic Community, Latin American Economic System, League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity.

11/ Developing countries whose institutions received United Nations publications include the following: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire and Zimbabwe. See further discussion on this question during the seventeenth session of the Advisory Committee, A/38/546, paras. 83 and 84, and at the nineteenth session, paras. 84-87 of the present report.

12/ Institutions from the following countries have recently been included among the recipients of publications from the International Court of Justice: Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

13/ The above-mentioned information centres are located in Brazzaville, Dhaka, Harare, Managua and Ouagadougou.

14/ The applicant selected from Ethiopia was unable to participate in the fellowship programme.

15/ The applicant selected from Haiti was unable to participate in the fellowship programme.

Notes (continued)

16/ In 1984, the special seminars were given by: Mr. Paul Berthoud (former UNDP Resident Representative and former Director of UNCTAD), Ms. Yolande Diallo (Centre for Human Rights, Geneva), Mr. Alexander Elkin (consultant, UNITAR), Mr. Hans Geiser (UNITAR, New York), Judge Manfred Lachs (International Court of Justice), Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (International Court of Justice), Mr. Roy S. Lee (United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, New York) and Mr. Ralph Zacklin (United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, New York).

17/ In 1985, the special seminars were given by: Mr. Paul Berthoud (former UNDP Resident Representative and former Director of UNCTAD), Mr. Dante Caponera (former Legal Adviser at FAO, Rome), Mr. Hans Geiser (UNITAR, New York), Judge Manfred Lachs (International Court of Justice), Judge Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière (International Court of Justice), Mr. Roy S. Lee (United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, New York), Mr. Ralph Zacklin (United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, New York).

18/ Mr. Andronico Adede (Director, Legal Division, International Atomic Energy Agency), Prof. Mikuin L. Balanda (member of the International Law Commission), Mr. Paul Berthoud (UNITAR consultant, Geneva), Mr. J. M. Bipoun-Woum (Professor, Faculty of Law and Economics, University of Yaoundé), Mr. Dante Caponera (UNITAR consultant, Rome), Mr. Edwin Carrington (Deputy-Secretary-General, ACP Secretariat, Brussels), Ms. Yolande Diallo (Principal Officer, United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Geneva), Mr. Michel Doo Kingué (Executive Director, UNITAR, New York), Mr. Hans Geiser (Chief, Training Programmes for International Co-operation and Multilateral Diplomacy, UNITAR, New York), Mr. Pedro Roffe (Chief, Legal Policies Section, Transfer of Technology Division, UNCTAD, Geneva), Mr. Joseph Owona (Chancellor of the University of Yaoundé and Director of the International Relations Institute of Cameroon).

19/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.2), document A/CONF.62/122.

20/ See para. 33 of the present report and footnotes 12 and 13.
