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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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ANNEX

Information provided by international bodies concerning their
 activities or topics before United Nations bodies concerned
 with international law

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly under its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and has been continued under resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969.^{1/}
2. In resolution 2550 (XXIV), adopted unanimously at its 1831st plenary meeting, on 12 December 1969, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1970 the activities specified in his report,^{2/} and, in particular, to provide fifteen fellowships at the request of Governments of developing countries and current United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries which had previously received such assistance under the Programme and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests were made by the Member States concerned. In operative paragraphs 2 and 3, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for its participation in the Programme, particularly as regards assistance in the development of the teaching of international law, and to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for its participation, especially as regards the organization of regional seminars and training courses, the preparation of studies, and the conduct of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law. The General Assembly reiterated its request to Member States, interested bodies

^{1/} Information concerning action taken under the Programme in previous years is contained in the following reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly: Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, document A/6492 and Add.1; *ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816; *ibid.*, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/7305; and *ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/7740.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/7740.

and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had made such contributions. The Secretary-General was requested to continue consultations with the bodies concerned in order that regional seminars and training courses under the Programme should continue to include topics relating to international trade law and to consult with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and with United Nations organs, specialized agencies, and other organizations and institutions active in the field of international trade law concerning the feasibility of establishing, within their respective programmes at selected institutes or other institutions in developing countries, regional institutes or chairs for training in the field of international trade law. Lastly, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1970 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1971.

3. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the present report of the Secretary-General deals with the implementation of the Programme during 1970 and submits recommendations, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, regarding the execution of the Programme in 1971. The report, as in previous years, gives an account of the steps taken or planned by UNESCO and UNITAR in response to the invitation expressed in General Assembly resolutions that they should assist in the execution of the Programme, as well as a description of the activities of the United Nations itself.

II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING 1970

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Register of experts and scholars in international law

4. A supplement (A/7687/Add.1) to the Register of experts and scholars in international law has been issued since the submission of the Secretary-General's report last year. A special supplement, containing the names and relevant particulars of experts in international trade law, is being prepared (see paragraph 15 below).

2. Co-operation with other organizations

5. The Programme includes among its objectices the dissemination of information about the legal aspects of the work of the Organization and the promotion of the co-operation of the Organization with other organizations and institutions active in the field of international law. In furtherance of these aims, the Secretariat wrote, in April 1970, to seventeen international organizations and institutions concerned with international law and informed them of the topics before the following United Nations bodies: the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly; the International Law Commission; the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; the 1970 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States; the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression; and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. The Secretary-General also forwarded the texts of resolutions relating to the topics concerned and others of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

6. The organizations and institutions concerned, which were invited to communicate any comments or information they might have to offer in the light of these topics and of their own activities, were the following: the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; the Council of Europe; The Hague Academy of International

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Law; The Hague Conference on Private International Law; the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies; the Institute of International Law; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; the International Association of Legal Science; the International Bar Association; the International Commission of Jurists; the International Law Association; the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; the League of Arab States; the Organization of African Unity; the Organization of American States; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and the World Peace through Law Center.

7. Five of these institutions - the Council of Europe, The Hague Conference on Private International Law, the Institute of International Law, the League of Arab States, and the Organization of American States - provided information regarding their activities. The replies received are contained in the annex below.

3. Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions

8. In the course of 1970 the Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Governments concerned, copies of communications giving information about fellowships in international law offered at national institutions during the academic year 1970-1971 by the Governments of Belgium and Romania, respectively.

4. Publicity

9. The UN Monthly Chronicle has regularly included a section containing information on the current legal activities of the Organization. In February 1970 the Chronicle reproduced the text of the Convention on Special Missions and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 1969. As part of the celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, two articles of legal interest were published in the Chronicle in 1970 - one, by the President of the International Court of Justice, entitled "Contribution of the Principal Judicial Organ of the United Nations to the Achievement of the Objectives of the Organization", appeared in the July issue, and the other, by the Legal Counsel, entitled "The United Nations and the Development of International Law: 1945-1970", in the

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June issue. A document containing the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session was issued early in 1970 and distributed through United Nations information centres.

5. Provision of advisory services of experts

10. Requests made by developing countries for the advisory services of experts in the legal field have, as in previous years, been administered within the framework of the established technical assistance programmes.

6. Provision of United Nations legal publications

11. In accordance with the terms of operative paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the Secretary-General provided copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1970 to the institutions in developing countries^{3/} which had previously received United Nations legal publications under the Programme. As in previous years, the International Court of Justice also provided copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme.

7. Geneva Seminar on International Law

12. During the twenty-second session of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized a sixth session of the Seminar on International Law for advanced students and young government officials. The Seminar, called the Gilberto Amado session in tribute to the memory of the late member of the Commission, was held between 25 May and 12 June 1970 and was attended by twenty-four students from different countries. Participants attended meetings of the International Law Commission and heard lectures by nine members

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

of the Commission, a professor of the University of Geneva and a member of the United Nations Secretariat. The lectures were on various subjects connected with the past and present work of the International Law Commission, including the Convention on Special Missions, the question of permanent missions to international organizations, the most-favoured-nation clause, succession in respect of treaties, the outer limit of the continental shelf and recent legal aspects of the sea-bed. Other lectures dealt with the role of custom in international law, the International Law Commission and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co. Ltd. case and the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 5 February 1970, and principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States.

13. The Seminar was held without cost to the United Nations, which assumed no responsibility for the travel or living expenses of the participants. The Governments of Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden offered scholarships for participants from developing countries. Thirteen candidates were chosen to be beneficiaries of the scholarships. Two students holding fellowships under the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law also attended the Seminar. The grant of scholarships made it possible to achieve a much better geographical distribution of students and to bring from distant countries deserving candidates who would otherwise be unable to attend the session for pecuniary reasons. The attendance at future sessions of an adequate number of participants from developing countries will depend on the continued generosity of the Governments which have previously given scholarships, and the provision, if possible, of one or two additional awards. The International Law Commission recommended that seminars should continue to be held in conjunction with its sessions.

8. Activities concerning international trade law

14. In paragraph 48 of his report^{4/} to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General put forward various proposals based on the

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/7740.

recommendations made by UNCITRAL at its second session in March 1969, designed to strengthen training and assistance in international trade law. The Secretary-General stated that, as regards existing items of the Programme, he intended to make arrangements with UNITAR and UNESCO for the continued inclusion of topics relating to international trade law in the agenda of regional seminars and courses; that, when making awards under the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme, attention would be paid to candidates having a special interest in this branch of law; and that arrangements would be made for the inclusion of names and relevant particulars of experts in international trade law in a special supplement to the Register of experts and scholars in international law. The Secretary of UNCITRAL, speaking before the Advisory Committee in October 1969, outlined certain additional suggestions for measures which could be taken to foster training and assistance in international trade law, for example, by the development of teaching materials in this field. The Advisory Committee approved the proposals made by the Secretary-General in 1969 and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, following consultations with the Advisory Committee and with UNCITRAL at its third session, on the results of his consideration during 1970 of what further steps might be taken to strengthen activities concerning international trade law. In resolution 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the Secretary-General was authorized to carry out in 1970 the activities specified in his report. In operative paragraph 5 of that resolution the Secretary-General was requested to continue consultations so that regional seminars and training courses under the Programme might continue to include topics relating to international trade law, and to consult with the Advisory Committee and with United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions active in the field of international trade law concerning the feasibility of establishing, within their respective programmes at selected universities or other institutions in developing countries, regional institutes or chairs for training in the field of international trade law. The action taken by the Secretary General with respect to the above-mentioned recommendations and further proposals made by UNCITRAL during its third session in April 1970 are described below.

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(a) Special supplement to the Register of experts and scholars in international law

15. Pursuant to UNCITRAL's recommendations at its second session in March 1969, the Secretary-General requested all States Members to submit the names and particulars of their experts in the various areas of international trade law, for inclusion in a supplement to the Register of experts and scholars in international law. A number of replies have been received. It is expected that the supplement will be ready for publication before the end of 1970.

(b) Inquiry as to the feasibility of establishing regional institutes or chairs for training in international trade law, and as to other means of developing training and assistance in international trade law

16. In furtherance of the Secretary-General's undertaking to consider during 1970 what further steps could be taken to strengthen activities concerning international trade law, and in execution of the General Assembly's request in resolution 2550 (XXIV) regarding the feasibility of establishing regional institutes or chairs, the Secretary-General wrote in March 1970 to United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned, inquiring:

(a) Whether they were engaged in, or contemplating, providing assistance with respect to training and assistance in the field of international trade law;

(b) Whether they could establish or assist in establishing regional institutes or chairs in international trade law at a university or other institution in a developing country;

(c) Whether they could organize or assist in organizing a seminar or course in international trade law for students, teachers, government officials and practitioners from developing countries.

17. The replies so far received indicate that an appreciable number of organizations, within their respective spheres of activity, are currently undertaking various programmes of assistance and training, including fellowships, training courses and seminars, in fields related to international trade law. However, there have as yet been no indications that the substantial funds needed to establish regional institutes or chairs for training in international trade law are available. The final results of this inquiry will be summarized by the Secretary-General in a report to UNCITRAL at its fourth session in April 1971.

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(c) Attention to training and assistance in international trade law in the conduct of other items of the Programme

18. The Secretary-General drew the attention of UNITAR and UNESCO to the importance of the continued inclusion in the agenda of regional seminars and training courses of topics relating to international trade law. Arrangements have been made for the inclusion of a topic on international trade law in the regional seminar which is being organized by UNITAR, to be held at Accra, Ghana, early in 1971 (see paragraph 35 below). In addition, attention was paid, during 1970, when making awards under the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, to candidates having a special interest in international trade law. Several fellows who received practical training at the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs undertook, in the course of the period in question, a project or study relating to international trade law, under the supervision of members of the International Trade Law Branch, thus following the same procedure as had been adopted in previous years.

(d) Further proposals of UNCITRAL at its third session

19. In his statement before the Advisory Committee in October 1969, the Secretary of UNCITRAL submitted a preliminary suggestion that an effective means of disseminating international trade law, particularly in developing countries, might be through the preparation of teaching materials. Such materials, it was suggested, might serve various functions, such as introducing law students in developing countries to this growing body of law, as well as making the content of that law more readily available to teachers, government officials and practitioners. Preliminary informal consultations with institutions working in the field of legal development and assistance indicate that there is interest in this proposal.

20. At its third session, held in April 1970, UNCITRAL considered a report by the Secretary-General relating to training and assistance in the field of international trade law (A/CN.9/39) and unanimously adopted a decision requesting the Secretary-General to continue and intensify activities on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, and to consult with appropriate institutions on the feasibility of developing teaching materials on

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the subject-matter. In its report UNCITRAL also recommended that consultations should be held with a view to encouraging institutions engaged in legal training in developing countries to give a larger place in their programmes to international trade law.^{5/}

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

21. During 1970, following the same pattern as in 1968 and 1969, the fifteen fellowships in international law which the Secretary-General was authorized to provide under paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2550 (XXIV) were combined with the five fellowships offered by UNITAR, so as to form a joint fellowship programme. The day-to-day administrative work in connexion with the programme was undertaken by UNITAR. While the fifteen United Nations fellowships were intended for persons from developing countries, the UNITAR fellowships were also open to candidates from developed countries.

22. A letter from the Executive Director of UNITAR giving detailed information on the fellowship programme for 1970 was sent to all States Members of the United Nations, to the regional economic commissions and to States which participate in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Resident Representatives of UNDP and the United Nations information centres assisted in obtaining nominations from Governments. By 22 April 1970, when the final selection was made, eighty-nine applications from fifty-four countries had been received, compared with eighty-three applications from fifty-two countries in 1969. In the selection of the candidates, special regard was given to the qualifications of the candidates, their field of work and the needs of their respective countries, while keeping in mind the requirement of maintaining a balanced geographical distribution. Preference was given to candidates from countries other than those from which fellows had been selected in 1968 and 1969.

23. Twenty candidates from the following countries were selected: Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China (Republic of), Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey,

^{5/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/8017), para. 200.

United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia. Of those selected, fifteen were government officials and five university teachers in international law.

24. The successful candidates pursued one of the following four study schemes:

(a) Attendance at the Geneva Seminar on International Law between 25 May and 12 June 1970, followed by practical training from three to five months at the legal offices of the United Nations and associated agencies or at UNITAR. Two fellows pursued this scheme.

(b) Attendance at the public international law course at The Hague Academy of International Law and at special talks and seminars organized by UNITAR^{6/} at The Hague, followed by four months' practical training. The special talks and seminars given at The Hague were mainly of a practical character, designed to complement the lectures at the Academy and to provide the fellows with an opportunity to participate actively in the discussion of legal issues of particular interest to developing countries. After the conclusion of the courses at The Hague, the fellows followed a period of four months' practical training at the legal offices of the United Nations and associated agencies or at UNITAR from 24 August to 24 December 1970. A total of ten fellows pursued this scheme.

(c) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and at the special UNITAR seminars for four weeks as in scheme (b), followed by participation in the research course offered at the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of The Hague Academy, from 19 August to 25 September 1970. This scheme, intended mainly for academically oriented persons, was followed by four fellows.

^{6/} The following gave the special talks or led the seminars: Mr. R. Baxter, Professor at the Harvard Law School; Mr. M. Bedjaoui, Ambassador of Algeria to France; Mr. H. Blix, Legal Adviser, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. F.G. Boulonois, Deputy Head of the Treaty Department, Netherlands Foreign Ministry; Mr. J. Castañeda, Head of the Legal Department, Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. C. Chaumont, Professor at the Law Faculties of the Universities of Nancy and Brussels; Mr. R.J. Depuy, Secretary-General, The Hague Academy and Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Nice; Mr. A. Elkin, former Legal Adviser of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Mr. M. Lachs, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. D.P. O'Connell, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Adelaide; Mr. A. Pillepich, First Secretary, International Court of Justice; Mr. J. Salmon, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Brussels; Mr. E.L.C. Schiff, Secretary-General, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. F.M. Vendrell, UNITAR.

(d) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and at the special UNITAR seminars for four weeks, as in scheme (b) above. Four fellows who could not be released from their posts for appreciable lengths of time followed this scheme. The twelve fellows receiving practical training under schemes (a) and (b) were attached to the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, UNITAR, and the legal departments of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

25. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the members and officials of the International Court of Justice, the Netherlands Foreign Ministry and The Hague Academy of International Law for their continued assistance in ensuring the success of the fellows' study programme at The Hague. They also wish to thank the specialized agencies which have rendered assistance in the implementation of the programme.

C. Activities of UNESCO

26. During 1970, UNESCO continued the programme for the development of university teaching and research in international law which was approved by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifteenth session in 1968. An allocation of \$102,000 was made for this purpose in UNESCO's regular budget for 1969-1970.

1. Provision of fellowships

27. Under a fellowship scheme initiated by UNESCO in 1969, five fellows undertook post-graduate studies in international law in 1969-1970. Five further awards have been made by UNESCO to candidates from Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Peru and Togo, to enable them to pursue similar studies beginning in the autumn of 1970; most of these fellows will conclude their period of training by attending the public international law course at The Hague Academy. These fellowships are offered in open competition. Awards are based on individual qualifications and background, and a brief essay describing the main issues of international law which are of special relevance to the foreign relations of the candidate's country.

28. Two additional fellowships in international law were allocated to Greece and Iran under UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of member States, in response to requests for such assistance from the States concerned.

2. Teaching of international law

29. A UNESCO consultant was sent briefly to Nigeria in the autumn of 1969, to advise the University of Ife on its plans to establish a programme of teaching and research in international law, which would meet the needs of the Faculty of Law, the Department of Economics, the Department of Political Science, and the Institute of Administration. Following the submission of the consultants' recommendations, the Nigerian Government made a request for UNDP assistance, which is at present under consideration by the UNDP Bureau of Operations and Programming.

30. Should this request be approved, an expert will be appointed by UNESCO to prepare an international affairs course for future civil servants and diplomats, to help in the teaching of the course and to initiate a research programme. UNESCO has agreed to finance (from the Regular Programme) the first four months of the project, which is planned to cover three academic years.

3. Seminar on legal machinery for Maghreb co-operation

31. At the request of the Tunisian Government, UNESCO is co-operating with the Tunisian National Commission for UNESCO in the organization of a seminar on legal machinery for Maghreb co-operation, to be held at Tunis in October 1970. The Seminar will examine the practical difficulties involved in the conclusion and application of agreements for co-operation between the Maghreb States, and propose means for eliminating them. The three other Maghreb States have been invited to the meeting, which will be attended by university professors and by senior officials from ministries of foreign affairs and other ministries particularly concerned with such agreements.

4. Subvention to the International Law Association

32. A subvention of \$11,000 was granted for 1969-1970 to the International Law Association, to facilitate the participation of international lawyers from developing countries in its activities.

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5. Promotion of the exchange of publications

33. UNESCO has continued to encourage its member States which have not already done so to accede to the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States and the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications. By July 1970, thirty-three States members of UNESCO had become parties to these two conventions.

D. Activities of UNITAR^{7/}

1. Regional seminar

34. During 1970 UNITAR has undertaken extensive preparations for a regional seminar in international law for participants from African States. In response to the invitation of the Government of Ghana, the seminar will be held in Accra from 14 to 28 January 1971.

35. The subjects selected for consideration at the seminar are:

- (a) State succession in matters other than treaties;
- (b) Economic development agreements;
- (c) The historical and present-day contribution of Africa to international law.

In addition, in pursuance of the provision in operative paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 2550 (XXIV), it is proposed that a session be devoted to a discussion of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), with emphasis being given to those aspects of the Commission's work which are of special relevance to Africa.

36. Arrangements have been made for the preparation of background papers and for the participation of expert consultants from within and outside the region. All independent countries in Africa which are Members of the United Nations and of the Economic Commission for Africa have been invited to participate. Specialized agencies and other international organizations and institutions with an interest

^{7/} The participation of UNITAR in the United Nations UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law is described in paragraphs 21 to 24 above.

in the subjects to be considered will be represented at the seminar. The Executive Director wishes to express his thanks to the Government of Ghana, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other organizations which are assisting UNITAR in the organization of the seminar.

2. Regional training and refresher course

37. Preliminary work is being carried out for a regional training and refresher course, which is expected to be held in Latin America in the latter part of 1971.

3. Studies

38. Studies relating to questions of international law continue to be undertaken as part of the regular UNITAR research programmes adopted by UNITAR's Board of Trustees. Two of the studies completed in previous years, one on the status and problems of very small States and territories and the other on the wider acceptance of multilateral treaties, have been revised and are being published in book form. Other publications include, inter alia, a survey of ideas and proposals for research on the peaceful settlement of disputes, already published, and a study on the verification of treaty obligations with specific reference to the safeguard provisions of the IAEA, to be published in 1971. Studies now being undertaken in respect of the peaceful settlement of disputes are primarily concerned with the procedures and techniques applied by United Nations organs and will include a study of the continuation of the International Court of Justice.

39. UNITAR has also carried out a comparative study on the financial and legal aspects of the improvement and maintenance of waterways for international navigation. Five studies, each covering one major international waterway, have been completed and are expected to be published after consideration at a conference of governmental experts to be held in Buenos Aires in December 1970. Another study recently carried out by UNITAR deals with marine pollution problems and remedies. In addition, the Institute is engaged in a series of studies on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations outside the United Nations. These include studies relating to the Council of Europe, the

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the League of Arab States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States. They are to be published in the course of 1971.

40. In connexion with the regional seminar in international law, papers are being prepared on State succession in matters other than treaties, economic development agreements, and the historical contribution of Africa to international law.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
REGARDING EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN
1971

41. In operative paragraph 6 of resolution 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1971. The recommendations set out below were endorsed by the Advisory Committee on 6 and 7 October 1970. The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should submit these recommendations to the General Assembly for its approval.

A. Activities of the United Nations

42. The Secretary-General recommends that in 1971 the United Nations should continue to conduct the activities referred to in paragraphs 4 to 13 above along the same lines as in previous years. These activities represent, in his view, the most practical and effective use of the funds and staff available for the purposes of United Nations participation in the Programme. In the case of the provision of United Nations legal publications, it is recommended that those institutions which received current publications in 1970 should receive similar assistance in 1971.

43. As regards the promotion of training and assistance relating to international trade law, the Secretary-General intends, in accordance with the request made by UNCITRAL at its third session in April 1970, to consult with appropriate bodies on the implementation of UNCITRAL's decision with respect to the preparation of teaching materials. He will also consider the steps to be taken in order to implement UNCITRAL's recommendation that institutions engaged in legal training in developing countries should give a larger place in their programmes to international trade law. At the fourth session of UNCITRAL, to be held in April 1971, the Secretary-General will report on the results of his inquiry regarding the feasibility of establishing regional institutes or chairs for training in international trade law. In the organization of regional seminars and training courses, and the conduct of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme, attention will continue to be paid to the need to ensure that an appropriate place is given to the requirements of promoting training and instruction in international trade law.

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B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

44. It is recommended that this Programme should be conducted in the same way as in 1970.

C. Activities of UNESCO

45. The UNESCO draft programme for 1971 and 1972, which is to be submitted to the sixteenth session of the UNESCO General Conference, to be held in October-November 1970, includes the proposals described below. The fellowship scheme initiated in 1969, designed to allow a year of postgraduate studies and attendance at The Hague Academy of International Law, will be continued. In addition, short-term consultant missions will be organized at the request of States members of UNESCO to advise universities on matters relating to teaching and research in international law and the establishment of specialized documentation centres. A regional round-table meeting will be held to assess the present and future needs of African countries regarding teaching, training and research in international law. To foster co-operation and exchange among universities, UNESCO will make arrangements to enable two professors of international law from developing countries to lecture at foreign academic institutions in the area.

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

D. Activities of UNITAR

47. Besides its participation in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, UNITAR's activities in 1971 will include the holding of a regional seminar and a regional training and refresher course, and the conduct of studies.

48. A regional seminar for participants from African States will be held in Accra, Ghana, in January 1971; the preparations made for the seminar are described in paragraphs 34 to 36 above. In addition UNITAR plans to hold a regional training and refresher course in Latin America during the latter part of 1971. In line with the suggestions made by an international panel of experts which was consulted by

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UNITAR in 1969, it is envisaged that UNITAR will undertake future studies in international law, subject to the availability of resources, in the following areas: the verification of international treaty obligations, the procedural law of the United Nations, and international legal aspects of problems arising from scientific and technological development.

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

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

50. The fifth session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 6 October 1970. Meetings of the Committee were attended by the representatives of Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. The representative of Ghana acted as Chairman. At the commencement of the session the Advisory Committee decided that it would dispense with summary records, on the understanding that a brief summary of its discussions would in future be included in the present section of the report.

51. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's draft report, which was introduced by the representative of the Secretary-General, at two meetings, held on 6 and 7 October 1970. Representatives of UNESCO and UNITAR and the Chief of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs made statements and answered questions raised by members of the Committee. Dr. Elias, the current Chairman of the International Law Commission, who is also Chairman of an executive council set up in order to help establish an African Institute of International Law, was invited to address the Committee. He explained the proposals made with respect to the Institute, which was designed to strengthen international law activities in Africa, and suggested that UNESCO might consider ways in which it could assist in the establishment of the Institute. The representative of UNESCO took note of this suggestion.

52. Among other points raised or discussed, there was general support in the Advisory Committee for a proposal made by the representative of UNITAR that the designation for regional meetings that were now called seminars might be changed to "colloquia" or "symposia" or another term that would indicate the high level of the meetings. This would also help to distinguish them from the regional training and refresher courses intended for more junior participants.

53. The Advisory Committee expressed its approval of the contents of the draft report submitted by the Secretary-General and thanked the Secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariats of UNESCO and UNITAR for the work they had

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performed during 1970. It also expressed its appreciation of the degree of collaboration shown by the different units engaged in the execution of the Programme.

54. The Advisory Committee endorsed the recommendations which the Secretary-General had submitted regarding the execution of the Programme in 1971 and recommended that he should submit them to the General Assembly for its approval. The Advisory Committee approved the steps taken by the Secretary-General to strengthen activities concerning international trade law within the framework of the present Programme, and asked him to continue his efforts to promote training and assistance in this field.

55. As regards the financial implications of United Nations activities under the Programme, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that the Assembly should reiterate its request for voluntary contributions from Member States and others. The Assembly should approve the application, in the first instance, of any voluntary contributions of Member States and others to meet the costs of the items of the Programme to be conducted by the United Nations in 1971; to the extent that these resources prove insufficient the Secretary-General should use such credits for this purpose as are included in his budget for the financial year 1971.

56. In his statement before the Advisory Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General drew the Committee's attention to the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{8/} which had pointed out that in submitting budget estimates in January of each year for the next financial year, the Secretary-General has included a tentative provision to meet the cost of providing fifteen fellowships under the Programme, although no formal proposals have been drawn up at that stage with respect to the year in question. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions considered therefore that it might be desirable if meetings of the Advisory Committee on the Programme could be held earlier in the year. The Advisory Committee examined this suggestion and concluded that, since meetings in September or October would still

^{8/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8008), para. 263.

be necessary in order to consider the remaining portions of the Programme, including in particular the activities of UNESCO and UNITAR, the result would merely be an increase in the number of meetings held. The Advisory Committee on the Programme considered that the most suitable way of meeting the point made in the comments would be for it to recommend to the Secretary-General that he should maintain the level of fifteen fellowships when preparing the annual budget estimates. It was clearly stated and agreed by the Advisory Committee on the Programme that this recommendation related solely to the Secretary-General's actions with respect to the preparation of budget estimates and was without prejudice to any recommendations which the Advisory Committee on the Programme might wish to make when it considered reports by the Secretary-General containing specific proposals with regard to the provision of fellowships.

57. The Secretary-General has concurred in the Advisory Committee's recommendations. He therefore wishes to submit them to the General Assembly for its consideration and to request that it take appropriate action. The Secretary-General also wishes to draw the attention of members of the General Assembly to his recommendations on the execution of the Programme in 1971, which was the subject of a recommendation of the Advisory Committee (para. 54 above) and which are contained in paragraphs 42 to 44, 46 and 49 above.

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

58. In the case of United Nations participation in the Programme during 1970, the cost of shipping United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries, estimated at \$1,000, was met out of the amount allocated under section 10 (General expenses) of the United Nations budget for the financial year 1970. An appropriation of \$40,000 was included under chapter V, section 12 (Special expenses), of the budget for the financial year 1970 to meet the costs of the fifteen fellowships awarded by the United Nations in 1970. In resolution 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, as in previous resolutions, requested Member States and interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme. Five voluntary cash contributions had been received by 1 October 1970. Cyprus contributed £100, Iraq \$2,000, the United Arab Republic \$500, the United Republic of Tanzania 5,330 shillings and Venezuela \$1,000. In accordance with the General Assembly's instruction that voluntary contributions should be used for the Programme before recourse is had to the regular budget, the contributions received were applied towards meeting the costs incurred by the United Nations during 1970 in providing fellowships.

59. As regards United Nations participation in the Programme during 1971, the Secretary-General recommends in paragraph 42 above that the institutions which received current United Nations legal publications in 1970 should receive similar assistance in 1971. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of implementing this recommendation at \$1,000, being the estimated cost of shipping the publications. This amount could be absorbed within the level of the initial estimates already submitted by the Secretary-General under section 10 (General expenses) of the budget estimates for the financial year 1971.

60. In paragraph 44 above, the Secretary-General proposes that the United Nations.. UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law should be maintained in 1971 on the same basis as in 1970. For this purpose it is estimated that an amount of approximately \$40,000 would be required to provide for fifteen fellowships to be awarded by the United Nations at the request of Governments of developing countries.

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Pending the outcome of the consultations with the Advisory Committee with respect to the activities to be conducted in 1971, a tentative provision of \$40,000 was made under chapter V, section 12 (Special expenses), of the budget estimates for the financial year 1971, the same level as the appropriation for 1970, to provide for the cost of fifteen fellowships. Should the General Assembly approve the recommendation in this report for the conduct of a similar activity during 1971, the Secretary-General will confirm the need for an appropriation of \$40,000 under chapter V, section 12 (Special expenses), of the budget for the financial year 1971.

ANNEX

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL BODIES CONCERNING THEIR
ACTIVITIES OR TOPICS BEFORE UNITED NATIONS BODIES CONCERNED
WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW ^{a/}

The information set out below was provided, as noted in paragraph 7 of the report, by the following bodies:

1. The Council of Europe;
2. The Hague Conference on Private International Law;
3. The Institute of International Law;
4. The League of Arab States;
5. The Organization of American States.

1. THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The Council of Europe listed a number of its recent activities relevant to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. These activities include the following: a study of the harmonization of the means of programming legal data into computers; the comprehensive publication of the conventions and agreements concluded within the framework of the Council, and the collection of information on their application and interpretation (resolution (69) 28 adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe); uniform collection of international treaties (resolution (69) 12); the preparation of a European glossary of legal terms; the implementation of various recommendations relating to the teaching and study of European law (resolution (70) 5); arrangements for the study abroad of lawyers from States members (resolution (69) 30); secondment of young law lecturers to the secretariat of the Council; and a study of proposals to provide scholarships to enable young lawyers from non-member States to be attached to the secretariat of the Council of Europe or to the administration of States members.

Information with respect to other activities in 1970 or envisaged in 1971 is contained in four chapters - on public international law, international trade law, human rights and international penal law.

^{a/} Documents forwarded by these bodies are available for consultation upon request to the Secretariat.

(a) Public International Law

- (i) State immunity: preparation of a European Convention covering the cases in which one Contracting State may not invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial bodies of another Contracting State, and of an additional Protocol concerning the settlement of disputes arising from the interpretation and application of the Convention.
- (ii) Protection of fresh water against pollution: preparation of a European Convention concerning collective measures to be taken to combat the pollution of international waterways and international liability in such matters.
- (iii) Exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: study carried out by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.
- (iv) Protection of the individual in relation to acts of administrative authorities: study projected with a view to drawing up general principles on the subject.
- (v) Mutual assistance in administrative matters: projected preparation of a legal instrument for the establishment of a system of mutual international assistance in administrative matters.

(b) International Trade Law

- (i) European Convention on Bearer Securities in International Circulation, opened for signature on 28 May 1970.
- (ii) Place of payment of monetary liabilities: preparation of a European Convention.
- (iii) Investment funds: preparation of a model law on the basis of a draft prepared by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.
- (iv) Sale of goods by instalments and on credit in States members of the Council of Europe: publication of a comparative law study prepared for the Council of Europe by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

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- (v) Fundamental legal concepts: efforts to harmonize in national legislation the notions of "time-limit", "domicile", "residence" and certain aspects of civil liability.
- (vi) Liability of producers: proposed study of the harmonization of national legislation on the subject.
- (vii) International aspects of the legal protection of the rights of creditors: proposed study of the advisability of harmonizing national legislation.
- (viii) Forms intended to accompany judicial and extra-judicial documents for service abroad: projected preparation of standard forms to facilitate mutual international assistance in legal matters.

(c) Human Rights

- (i) European Agreement relating to persons participating in proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights, opened for signature on 6 May 1969.
- (ii) Punishment of false evidence and failure to appear of witnesses and experts in proceedings before the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights: preparation of an additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights.
- (iii) Freedom of information and of the press: proposed preparation of legal instruments for the extension of the right of freedom of information provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights and for the protection of the status and freedom of foreign correspondents; study of the possibilities of harmonization of national press legislation.
- (iv) Right to privacy as affected by modern scientific and technical devices and by the press and other mass media: proposed preparation of recommendations to Governments.
- (v) Proposals of the Teheran Conference on Human Rights (1968): consideration of action to be taken by member Governments in the framework of the United Nations.
- (vi) Problems arising from the coexistence of the European Convention on Human Rights and the United Nations Covenants on Human Rights: study

completed; publication of the report of the Committee of Experts on Human Rights on the differences of the rights guaranteed: Resolution (70) 17 of the Committee of Ministers on the procedure for dealing with inter-State complaints; texts containing interpretations or reservations with regard to the procedure applicable to individual petitions.

(d) International Penal Law

- (i) European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments, opened for signature on 28 May 1970.
- (ii) Transmission of criminal proceedings: preparation of a European Convention on cases of duplication of criminal proceedings and the transfer of proceedings from one State to another.
- (iii) European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors, opened for signature on 28 May 1970.
- (iv) Sentences rendered in absentia: preparation of recommendations to member Governments concerning minimum rules applicable to proceedings held in the absence of the person charged with a criminal offence.
- (v) Statutory limitations as applicable to crimes against humanity: study of the advisability of preparing a European Convention on the subject.
- (vi) Crimes committed by migrant workers: preparation of recommendations to member Governments on measures to be taken to prevent such crimes and for the treatment of delinquent migrant workers.

2. THE HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

In 1970 and 1971, the Conference will focus on two items which were given priority on the agenda of future work by the eleventh session in 1968.

The first item concerns private international law on products liability. A questionnaire and report, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, were sent to the Governments of Member States and replies are now being compiled. A Special Committee of Government Experts will meet in September 1970. The work of this Committee will continue in 1971. The preliminary draft convention will be submitted to the twelfth plenary session in 1972.

The second topic concerns the law of succession with particular reference to the problems of the administration of succession in the international system. As in the case of the preceding topics, a questionnaire with comments was sent to Governments and replies are being received by the Permanent Bureau; a Special Committee of Government Experts will meet in September 1970. A second session of this Committee is scheduled for 1971, and the result of its work will be submitted to the twelfth session.

It is likely that during 1970-1971 the Conference will begin preliminary work on another topic on its agenda, such as the problem of maintenance obligations towards adults (applicable law and enforcement of decisions).

3. THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Institute of International Law transmitted the following documents:

(a) The text of the resolutions adopted by the Institute of International Law at the session held at Edinburgh from 4 to 13 September 1969 (the volumes of the Annuaire devoted to this session are now being printed);

(b) The list of the Commissions of the Institute, updated to January 1970.

The Institute also provided the following information:

The next session of the Institute will be held in September 1971 at Zagreb; the President will be Professor J. Andrassy. The agenda of this session has not yet been finalized, but it already seems certain that the Institute will take up the following reports: a report of the First Commission on Conditions for the

application of the laws of war to United Nations military operations; a report of the Eighteenth Commission on the unlawful diversion of aircraft; and a report of the Sixteenth Commission on conflicts of law in the field of labour law.

4. THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

The League of Arab States briefly outlined the activities of the League concerning international law during 1970 as follows:

(a) Studies and research concerning:

- (i) The relations between the United Nations and the Arab League;
- (ii) The rules of procedure of conferences convened within the framework of the Arab League;
- (iii) The relations between international organizations and States (this study has been undertaken along the same lines as a similar one undertaken by the International Law Commission);
- (iv) The draft unified Arab law for the protection of technical and cultural property;
- (v) The rules of representation of the Arab League States at the Joint Defence Council;
- (vi) The legal nature of conferences convened within the framework of the Arab League and of resolutions adopted by them;
- (vii) The co-ordination of charters of Arab organizations acting within the framework of the Arab League.

(b) Elaboration and drafting of:

- (i) The draft convention on the privileges and immunities of the Union of Arab Broadcasting Services;
- (ii) The draft convention concerning the Arab Fisheries Company;
- (iii) The draft convention on the Higher Council for Sciences of the Arab States;
- (iv) The draft convention on the establishment of the Arab Regional Centre of Documentation and Information for Science and Technology;
- (v) Convention establishing the Arab Health Organization;
- (vi) Convention establishing the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.

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(c) Co-operation with other international organizations

- (i) Preparation of a draft convention concerning co-operation between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Arab League;
- (ii) Preparation of a draft convention for co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League;
- (iii) Preparation of a draft convention for co-operation between the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization and the Arab League.

(d) Meeting of the Permanent Arab Commission on Human Rights, held from 9 to 13 May 1970 in Abou Dhabi.

(e) Resolution 2636 of the League Council, adopted during the fifty-third regular session on 11 March 1970, recommending member States to join the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

As for the legal activities planned for 1971, the League stated that they so far include: the complete revision of the staff regulations of the Arab League; the setting up of a system of co-ordination between the organizations acting within the framework of the League; the preparation of an Arab declaration of human rights.

5. THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

(a) General action and policy of the organization with regard to acts of terrorism and, especially, the kidnapping of persons and extortion in connexion with that crime

The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, in a resolution adopted on 15 May 1970, condemned such acts and recommended to the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly of OAS that it include in the agenda of the Assembly's first special session an item concerning the general action and policy of OAS with regard to acts of terrorism and, especially, the kidnapping of persons and extortion connected with that crime.

On 30 June 1970 the General Assembly of OAS, in resolution 4 adopted at its first special session, condemned "strongly, as crimes against humanity, acts of terrorism and especially the kidnapping of persons and extortion in connexion with that crime". It also condemned "such acts, when perpetrated against representatives of foreign States, as violations not only of human rights but also of the norms that govern international relations".

Furthermore, the General Assembly of OAS declared that these "acts constitute serious common crimes characterized by flagrant violation of the most elemental principles of the security of the individual, the safeguarding of which should be guiding criterion of every society". It recommended to the "member States that have not yet done so the adoption of such measures as they may deem suitable, in the exercise of their sovereignty, to prevent, and when appropriate to punish, crimes of this kind, defining them in their legislation".

The General Assembly of OAS charged the Inter-American Juridical Committee "with preparing an opinion on the procedures and measures necessary to make effective the purposes of this resolution. To this end, the Committee shall hold a special meeting, which shall begin within sixty days of the closing date of this session of the General Assembly". The Assembly also charged the Inter-American Juridical Committee with preparing "one or more draft inter-American instruments on kidnapping, extortion, and assaults against persons, in cases in which these acts may have repercussions on international relations".

The Assembly of OAS also expressed its adherence to the principles set forth in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and in the economic and social standards of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

(b) Rules of procedure and statutes of the main organs of OAS

During its first special session, the General Assembly of OAS approved its rules of procedure and the statutes of the following principal organs of OAS: the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture, and the provisional statutes of the Inter-American Juridical Committee. It also approved the statutes of the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement, a body which is under the Permanent Council.

Inter-American Juridical Committee

The Inter-American Juridical Committee held its 1969 session from June to September. It approved opinions and reports on the following subjects: international public companies; violations of international standstill commitments; a report to the first session of the General Assembly of OAS, and revision and

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updating of inter-American treaties and conventions. The Committee approved an agenda for its ordinary session of 1970. The agenda contains, among others, the following topics: draft conventions on bills of exchange and checks of international circulation; treatment of foreign investment; revision, updating and evaluation of inter-American treaties of primarily educational, scientific and cultural interest, and of economic and social interest, particularly those concerning industrial property.

The Committee will hold a special session from August to September 1970 to consider the matters entrusted to it by resolution 4 of the first special session of the OAS General Assembly, which has already been mentioned. At the end of the special session, the Committee will decide when to hold the ordinary session to be held during the fiscal year 1970-1971.

Patent Co-Operation Treaty

The Washington Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Co-operation Treaty was held from 25 May to 19 June 1970. The Conference approved the Patent Co-operation Treaty, which was opened for signature on 19 June 1970. Before this Conference, the General Secretariat of OAS prepared a background document on the possible implications of the proposed treaty for the States members of the Organization of American States. This document was published on 18 May 1970.

The background document of OAS is divided into the following main chapters: introduction and terms of reference; background and main provisions of the proposed Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT), the effect of the proposed treaty on the patent systems of the States members of OAS; the effect of PCT on existing and proposed international agreements, effects of PCT on the transfer of technology and stimulation of technological innovation, summary and conclusions, appendices.

Nuclear Energy Law

The Special Legal Committee of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, an entity of OAS, is charged with the studies of several topics on nuclear energy law.

In order to co-operate with the Committee in carrying out its tasks, the General Secretariat of OAS prepared a working document entitled: "Legal aspects

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of the transportation of nuclear material and other radio-active substances", and published it in August 1969 for limited distribution. This document is divided into the following main chapters: nature of the problem; safety regulations; materials transported; the regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency; activities of the European Nuclear Energy Agency; national legislation; civil liability for nuclear damage; national legislation; international conventions; need for harmonization; and conclusions and bibliography.

In June 1970 the General Secretariat published another working document, also for limited distribution, entitled: "Study of legal measures governing radiation safety in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy". It contains the following chapters: The need for measures governing radiation safety; standards of permissible exposure to ionizing radiation; safety aspects of various nuclear operations; characteristics of a system of radiation protection; national radiation protection system; and conclusions and appendices.

These two working documents are being considered by the members of the Special Legal Committee of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission. The Committee will hold a discussion on the documents at its seventh meeting, the date of which has not yet been set.

Also in connexion with the work of this Committee, the General Secretariat of OAS issued in 1969 a publication entitled: "Legislación sobre Energía Nuclear en los Estados Americanos".

Situation between El Salvador and Honduras

On 4 June 1970 the Thirteenth Meeting of the Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs took note of the agreement reached by the Central American foreign ministers at their meeting held from 2-4 June 1970 in San José, Costa Rica, whereby they approved a plan for the establishment of a security zone for purposes of pacification in the border area between El Salvador and Honduras. The meeting expressed its deep appreciation to its peace-making committee for the effective activities carried out in order to achieve the resumption of peaceful relations between those two countries.

The purpose of the plan, which contains several chapters, is to prevent the occurrence of incidents on the border between El Salvador and Honduras and to re-establish peaceful conditions in the border region, permitting the resumption of normal activities by the inhabitants and the return to the region of nationals of the respective countries who have left it. As stated in paragraph 2 of chapter 1, the "plan is approved under the auspices of the Organization of American States and the guarantee of the Governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and shall be carried out under the supervision of the military observers assigned by the OAS...".



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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

Corrigendum

Paragraph 38, last line

For "continuation" read "contribution".
