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

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly under its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and has been continued under resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2698 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, and 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971. 1/

2. In resolution 2838 (XXVI), adopted at its 2025th plenary meeting, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1972 and 1973 the activities specified in his report (A/8508 and Corr.1 and 2), and in particular, to provide each year a minimum of 15 fellowships, at the request of Governments of developing countries, and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who would be invited to the regional training and refresher course to be held in Latin America in 1972 and to the regional symposium to be held in Asia in 1973. 2/ The General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the offer of the Government of Venezuela to provide host facilities for the 1972 regional training and refresher course.

3. The General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme.

4. The General Assembly also expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for their participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts of UNESCO in supporting the teaching of international law and for the organization by UNITAR of regional meetings and for its conduct of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law.

5. The General Assembly urged all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning.

6. The General Assembly reiterated its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had already made such contributions.

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

2/ The Latin American course was actually held in 1973 and the Asian symposium was postponed until a later year (see paras. 50-52, 54 and 64 below).

7. The General Assembly decided to appoint the following Member States as members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1972: Barbados, Belgium, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

8. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme by periodically inviting Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise towards assisting in its implementation and possible expansion. The Secretary-General was also requested to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1972 and 1973 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

9. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the present report deals with the implementation of the Programme during 1972 and 1973 and submits recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The report, as in previous years, gives an account of the steps taken or planned by UNESCO and UNITAR, as well as a description of those of the United Nations itself.

II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING 1972 AND 1973

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Co-operation with other organizations

10. As in previous years, the Secretariat informed a number of international organizations and institutions ^{3/} of the topics then before the following United Nations bodies: the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission; the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression; the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism (established by General Assembly resolution 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972); and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. The Secretariat also forwarded the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions.

2. Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions

11. The Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Permanent Missions concerned, communications giving information about fellowships in international law offered in 1972 by the Governments of Belgium and Bulgaria and in 1973 by the Government of Belgium.

3. Publicity

12. The UN Monthly Chronicle has continued to include a section giving information on the current legal activities of the Organization. Documents containing the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions were issued early in 1972 and 1973, respectively. The booklet, The Work of the International Law Commission, which was prepared in 1966, has been revised and republished in 1972. ^{4/}

^{3/} The organizations and institutions were the following: the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; the Council of Europe; The Hague Academy of International Law; The Hague Conference on Private International Law; the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies; the Institute of International Law; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; the International Association of Legal Science; the International Bar Association; the International Commission of Jurists; the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; the International Law Association; the League of Arab States; the Organization of African Unity; the Organization of American States; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and the World Peace through Law Center.

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.I.17.

4. Provision of advisory services of experts

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

5. Provisions of United Nations legal publications

14. In accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 2838 (XXVI), the Secretary-General provided copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1972 and 1973 to the institutions in developing countries 5/ which had previously received United Nations legal publications under the Programme. The International Court of Justice continued to provide copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme.

6. Geneva Seminar on International Law

15. During the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized the eighth and ninth sessions of the seminar on international law for advanced students and young government officials. The eighth session was held between 5 and 23 June 1972 and was attended by 23 persons from 22 countries, including two holding fellowships under the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme. The ninth session was held between 21 May and 8 June 1973, and was attended by 22 persons from 21 countries, including three holding fellowships under the same Programme. Participants attended meetings of the Commission and heard lectures by a judge of the International Court of Justice, members of the Commission, the Legal Adviser of the International Labour Office, a director of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and members of the United Nations Headquarters Secretariat and of its Geneva Office. Further details of the seminar are contained in the reports of the International Law Commission. 6/

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

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session Supplement No. 10 (A/8710/Rev.1), paras. 112-116; and *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9010/Rev.1), paras. 212-217.

7. Activities concerning international trade law

16. In paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 2766 (XXVI), adopted on 17 November 1971, and paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 2928 (XXVII), adopted on 28 November 1972, the General Assembly recommended that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) accelerate its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, with special regard to the needs of developing countries. Pursuant to the above recommendations, and in accordance with the views expressed by UNCITRAL at its earlier sessions, the Secretary-General submitted reports (A/CN.9/65 and A/CN.9/80) to the fifth and sixth sessions of UNCITRAL, held from 10 April to 5 May 1972 and 2 to 13 April 1973, respectively, describing the measures taken to implement the Commission's programme in this sphere.

17. In his 1972 report (A/CN.9/65), the Secretary-General referred to the practical training given by the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs to several United Nations-UNITAR Fellows during 1971, and the issue of a Register of experts and scholars in international trade law (A/CN.9/61), containing the names and relevant particulars of 122 experts and scholars from some 30 States that had responded to the Secretary-General's request that such information be forwarded. With regard to the production of teaching materials on international trade law for use in developing countries, the Secretary-General described the difficulties encountered in raising the necessary funds from private organizations concerned with legal education in developing countries.

18. Pursuant to the Commission's earlier recommendation for the development of a programme of in-service training for lawyers and government officials from developing countries at commercial and financial institutions in developed countries, the Secretary-General reported that he had requested the Governments of States members of UNCITRAL to ascertain whether commercial and financial establishments within their respective countries would be willing to receive interns from developing countries. A similar inquiry was addressed to several governmental and non-governmental international organizations engaged in international trade or concerned with the development of its laws.

19. In response to another request by the Commission, the Secretary-General reported on the feasibility of organizing seminars in international trade law along the lines of those organized during sessions of the International Law Commission (see paragraph 15 above). The report set forth the financial and administrative difficulties involved in the implementation of this proposal.

20. In view of the discussions held during the Commission's fourth session on the role of universities and other institutions of higher education in the teaching and dissemination of international trade law, the Secretary-General suggested the convening of a symposium on that subject, in conjunction with a future session of the Commission.

21. During its fifth session, UNCITRAL reviewed the Secretary-General's report and expressed its satisfaction at the steps taken.

22. Several representatives reiterated their support for the proposal put forward by the secretariat of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) that a programme of assistance to developing countries should be developed in the field of laws and regulations applicable to ships and shipping. Several representatives also welcomed the Secretary-General's proposal for a symposium on the role of universities and research centres in the teaching and dissemination of international trade law. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission's sixth session on the feasibility of the proposal. The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to accelerate and intensify the activities relating to training and assistance in the field of international trade law.

23. In his 1973 report (A/CN.9/80), the Secretary-General referred to the possibility of assigning the United Nations-UNITAR fellows who had special interest in international trade law for practical training at the International Trade Law Branch. With regard to the production of teaching materials in international trade law for use in developing countries, the Secretary-General referred to further efforts he had made to secure an adequate fellowship for preparing such materials. He reported, however, that the efforts to this end were being continued (see paragraph 26 below).

24. On the development of a programme of internships for lawyers and government officials from developing countries, the Secretary-General reported that, pursuant to the suggestion made at the fifth session of the Commission, he had stressed the need for such a programme to all developed countries Members of the United Nations and had urged the Governments of those countries to ascertain which commercial and financial establishments within their respective countries would be willing to receive interns from developing countries. He reported that replies indicating an interest in a programme of this nature were received from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Concrete offers of fellowships have been received from Belgium and Austria, whereby each has offered two fellowships.

25. Pursuant to the Commission's decision at its fifth session, the Secretary-General reported that the Secretariat had conducted an inquiry to obtain information on the proposed international symposium on the role of universities and research centres in the teaching, dissemination and wider appreciation of international trade law and that that inquiry had supported the views expressed by representatives at the fifth session that the convening of such a symposium would serve several useful purposes. It was considered that two days immediately preceding the eighth session of the Commission, to be held at Geneva in 1975, would be most convenient. The main problem, however, was financial.

26. During its sixth session, UNCITRAL considered the Secretary-General's report. Several representatives stressed the importance of the project of producing teaching materials in the field of international trade law and expressed gratitude to the Government of Australia whose representative had announced that his Government was prepared to offer a fellowship of \$A 5,000 to enable a young scholar from a developing country to undertake the compilation of the material in Australia.

27. In connexion with the programme of internships for lawyers and government officials from developing countries, representatives of two more Governments, France and Australia, indicated the willingness of their Governments to co-operate positively towards the realization of the programme. Many representatives expressed appreciation to the Governments which had responded favourably to the Secretary-General's appeal for that programme.

28. Several representatives thought it was highly beneficial to arrange seminars on international trade law in the developing countries themselves. The Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of UNITAR arranging such seminars.

29. The observer from IMCO informed the Commission that the organization had developed concrete plans for its programme of assistance to developing countries in the field of laws and regulations applicable to ships and shipping, to be jointly sponsored by IMCO, UNCTAD and UNCITRAL.

30. All representatives who spoke on the proposed symposium on the role of universities and research centres were of the opinion that the organization of such a symposium would be of great value. The Commission also decided to request the Secretary-General to organize such symposium in connexion with its eighth session and to seek voluntary contributions to cover the cost of travel and subsistence of participants from developing countries.

31. The Commission again requested the Secretary-General to accelerate and intensify the activities relating to the programme of training and assistance generally in the field of international trade law, with special regard to the needs of developing countries.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme
in International Law

32. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2838 (XXVI), authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of 15 fellowships in 1972 and 1973 at the request of Governments from developing countries. As in previous years, these fellowships were combined with a maximum of five fellowships offered by UNITAR in a joint programme. The United Nations fellowships were available only to candidates from developing countries; the UNITAR fellowships were open to candidates from both developed and developing countries. It will be recalled that for purposes of the programme a country is regarded as "developing" if it is in receipt of United Nations technical assistance. In keeping with previous practice, the day-to-day administration of the programme was carried out by UNITAR.

33. In the organization and planning of the Fellowship Programme three aims have been borne in mind: (a) to deepen the participants' knowledge of international law, particularly of those questions of special interest to developing countries; (b) to enable persons active in the field of international law to acquire practical

experience of the legal work of the United Nations and related organizations; and (c) to provide participants with a forum for an exchange of views on legal problems of special concern to their respective countries in as frank and informal an atmosphere as possible.

34. Letters from the Executive Director of UNITAR giving detailed information on the programme for the year were sent, in 1972 and 1973, to all States Members of the United Nations, to members of regional economic commissions and to those States participating in the United Nations Development Programme. Information on the programme was also sent to the law faculties of universities in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Information Centres assisted in the recruitment of candidates. A total of 111 applications from 58 countries were received for 1972 and 119 from 71 countries for 1973.

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

36. In 1972, a total of 21 fellowships were awarded to candidates from the following countries: Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Laos, Malaysia, Peru, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and Yugoslavia. Of those selected, 19 were government officials and two university teachers in international law. ^{7/} For the 1973 programme, 20 fellows were selected from the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Chad, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Poland, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zaire. Twelve of those selected were government officials and eight university teachers. ^{8/}

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

(a) Attendance at the Geneva Seminar on International Law (see paragraph 15 above), followed by a period of practical training of three months' duration at the legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations or at UNITAR. Three fellows each followed this scheme in 1972 and 1973.

(b) Attendance at the public international law course at The Hague Academy of

^{7/} The candidate from the United Arab Emirates was prevented at the last moment from taking up his fellowship.

^{8/} Later the candidates from Afghanistan and Zaire were unable to accept the fellowships awarded to them.

International Law and at special talks, seminars and a practical in-depth course organized by UNITAR at The Hague for six weeks in 1972 and seven weeks in 1973 with a view to complementing the lectures given at the Academy and providing the fellows with an opportunity to participate actively in the discussion of legal issues of particular importance and interest to developing countries. 9/ A period of practical training lasting for about three months was then provided at the legal offices of the United Nations and related organizations or at UNITAR. A total of nine fellows pursued this scheme in 1972 and six in 1973.

9/ The following gave special talks, led seminars or directed the practical in-depth courses in 1972 and/or 1973:

Mr. George Abi-Saab, Professor at the Graduate Institute of Higher International Studies, Geneva; Mr. Roberto Ago, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Rome and Member of the International Law Commission; Mr. D. Bardonnnet, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Economics, University of Rabat (1972) and at the Faculty of Law, University of Paris (1973); Mr. F. Boulonois, Deputy Head of the Treaty Department, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. B. Boutros-Ghali, Professor at the University of Cairo; Mr. Hugo Caminos, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Buenos Aires; Mr. Hardy C. Dillard, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. L. Dubouis, Professor of Law, University of Grenoble; Mr. R. J. Dupuy, Secretary-General, The Hague Academy of International Law and Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Nice; Mr. A. Elkin, Special Adviser on European Community Law, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London; Mr. Tom Farer, Professor at the School of Law, Rutgers State University; Mr. L. F. E. Goldie, Professor at the School of Law, University of Syracuse; Mr. W. Goralczyk, Professor of International Law, University of Warsaw; Mr. Ernest A. Gross, Former Legal Adviser, Department of State, United States and Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations; Mr. Robert Guyer, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, United Nations; Mr. E. Jiménez de Aréchaga, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. F. Kalshoven, Reader in International Law, University of Leyden; Mr. Manfred Lachs, President of the International Court of Justice; Mr. K. Lipstein, Reader in Law, University of Cambridge; Mr. A. Malintoppi, Professor of International Law, University of Florence; Mr. E. M. Merle, Professor of International Law at the Pantheon-Sorbonne University; Mr. A. Pillepich, First Secretary, International Court of Justice; Mr. Milan Sahovic, Director of the Department of International Law, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Belgrade; Mr. Jean Salmon, Professor at the Faculty of Law, Free University of Brussels; Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Studies, UNITAR; Mr. E. L. C. Schiff, Secretary-General, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. S. Schwebel, Professor of International Law, Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Cesar Sepúlveda, Former Dean, Faculty of Law, Autonomous University of Mexico; Mr. C. V. Stutterheim, Head of the Treaty Department, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Eric Suy, Professor of International Law at the University

(c) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and the special UNITAR talks and seminars for five weeks, followed by participation in the six-week research course offered at the the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of The Hague Academy. Two fellows followed this scheme in 1972 and three in 1973.

(d) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and the special UNITAR talks, seminars and in-depth practical course as in scheme (b) above. Six fellows followed this scheme in both 1972 and 1973.

38. The fellows who received practical training under schemes (a) and (b) were attached to the legal offices of the United Nations, IMCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, UNDP and UNITAR.

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

C. Activities of UNESCO

1. Teaching of international law

40. Under a three-year UNDP project for the development of teaching and research in international law, approved in 1971, a senior expert was in charge of certain undergraduate courses at the Faculty of Law, University of Ife, and of a post-graduate course at the Institute of Administration, Ibadan, Nigeria. Recruitment of a junior expert is under way and a Nigerian candidate was nominated for a fellowship in order to start, in 1974, post-graduate studies at a foreign university. In addition international law books and other publications have been provided to the law library.

(9/ continued)

of Louvain and Counsellor in the Foreign Minister's Cabinet, Belgian Foreign Ministry; Mr. F. M. Vendrell, Officer for International Law Programmes, UNITAR; Mr. D. Vignes, Legal Adviser, European Economic Community; Mr. Paul de Visscher, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Economics, University of Louvain; Mr. G. M. Wilner, Professor of Law, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia; H.E. Mr. M. K. Yasseen, Permanent Representative of Iraq to the European Office of the United Nations and Member of the International Law Commission.

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41. A similar project has been included in the country programme for the United Republic of Tanzania for the building up of a post-graduate programme in international law at the University of Dar es Salaam. Recruitment of a senior expert is under way for the mission to start in November 1973.

42. UNESCO's regular programme in this field has been reoriented as from 1973 in order to concentrate also on direct assistance for the improvement of teaching and research facilities at selected universities in Africa and Asia. To start with, assistance, in the form of missions by visiting professors, fellowships, financial contributions for research or scientific meetings as well as library materials, has been offered to the University of Dar es Salaam as a complement to the UNDP project - and to the International Relations Institute of Cameroon. Similar assistance will be proposed shortly to two Asian universities. The total funds available annually for each institution amount to \$10,000. It is planned to pursue the collaboration with the selected institutions over a period of four academic years, subject to the approval of UNESCO's General Conference.

43. Under UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of Member States, a six-week expert mission was approved to advise the Government of Panama on the reorganization of the School of Diplomacy of the University of Panama. Recruitment for this assignment is under way.

2. Provision of fellowships

44. Four awards were made in 1972 under the UNESCO fellowship programme for post-graduate studies in international law to candidates from the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Pakistan and Senegal. The fellowships covered study during the academic year and attendance at The Hague Academy of International Law. Three grants were awarded to African international lawyers to enable them to participate in the regional seminar on the law of the sea organized at Yaoundé by the Institute of International Relations of Cameroon, from 20 to 30 June 1972.

45. In June 1973, two students from Pakistan and Tunisia successfully finished their post-graduate studies in international law under the fellowship programme. This programme will not be pursued since it had absorbed the major part of funds available for the development of teaching and research in this field. These funds are now concentrated on direct aid to universities in Africa and Asia, as mentioned above. However, under the programme of participation in the activities of Member States, five fellowships were granted to Egypt, Hungary, Madagascar, the USSR and the Dominican Republic.

3. Preparation of teaching aids

46. The preparation of a textbook, intended as a basic teaching tool for human rights courses in university programmes of law and political science, has been undertaken. Contracts with a group of some 10 authors representing the various schools of thought and geographical regions are in preparation, the draft outline of contents having been drawn up in July 1972.

47. Work has also started on a reader on peace and conflict studies, conceived as collateral reading material for international law, international relations and political science courses.

4. Subvention to non-governmental organizations

48. The annual subvention of \$6,000 to the International Law Association was continued with the aim of facilitating the participation of lawyers from developing countries in the Association's activities. For the same purpose, a special grant of \$10,000 was given to the Association under UNESCO's Programme of Participation in the activities of member States - upon requests from Belgium and Luxembourg - for its centenary commemoration in August 1973.

49. Under the Programme of Participation in the activities of member States, a contribution of \$4,000 was granted to the Austrian China Institute, Vienna, for a study on the Chinese conception of international law.

D. Activities of UNITAR 10/

1. Regional training and refresher course in international law

50. In its report to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/8508 and Corr.1, para. 42), the Secretary-General referred to the preparations which UNITAR was making for the holding of a regional training and refresher course in international law for Latin America. The Government of Venezuela offered to act as host and to provide the necessary facilities for the course, as well as accommodation for the participants. The course was planned for September 1972 at Caracas, but was postponed, in consultation with the Government of Venezuela, to 12 to 31 March 1973.

51. The course was the third of the series of regional training and refresher courses organized by UNITAR and the first of its kind to be held in Latin America. Its objective was to enable government legal advisers and teachers of international law to meet in order to exchange views on, and up-date their knowledge of, current legal questions.

52. The Caracas course dealt with two subjects, namely the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the law of the sea. There were 30 participants at the course representing all the 24 States Members of the United Nations in the Latin American and the Caribbean region. 11/ Of them, 24 were officials from the

10/ The participation of UNITAR in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law is described in paragraphs 32-38 above.

11/ Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ministries of foreign affairs or of justice and six were teachers of international law. The mornings were devoted to lectures, while in the afternoons seminars were organized with participants divided into small groups for this purpose. 12/

53. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the Government of Venezuela and to the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their hospitality and their invaluable contribution towards the success of the project. They would also wish to record their appreciation of the co-operation received from the Office of the UNDP Resident Representative at Caracas.

2. Regional symposium on international law

54. The Secretary-General's report to the twenty-sixth session (A/8508, para. 61) indicated that a regional symposium in international law for Asia was to be held in 1973, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX). The symposium has since been postponed and provisional agreement has been reached with India for holding it at New Delhi in February 1974. Following consultations with Governments, the symposium was to be devoted to problems related to the law of the sea. On 17 September 1973, however, the Government of India notified UNITAR that it would not be possible for India to act as host to the symposium owing to financial reasons. Consultation is being carried out to obtain other host facilities. A number of international conferences on the law of the sea, with the participation of legal officials and scholars from Asia, are to be held in 1974. It would not be feasible therefore to hold the proposed symposium in 1974. UNITAR expects to have the symposium in early 1975.

12/ The course was under the direction of Mr. Morales Paul, Professor at the Faculty of Law, Central University, Venezuela.

The following delivered lectures or led seminars on the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: Mr. Hugo Caminos, Legal Adviser, Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Professor of International Law at the University of Buenos Aires; Mr. Antonio Linares, Professor at the Central University of Venezuela; Mr. Covey Oliver, Professor at the School of Law, University of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Santiago Torres-Bernárdez of the Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

The following delivered lectures or led seminars on the law of the sea: Mr. Morales Paul; Mr. Francisco Orrego Vicuña, Senior Legal Adviser, Organization of American States; Mr. Felipe Paolillo, Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Montevideo; and His Excellency Finn Seyersted, Norwegian Ambassador to Argentina.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING
EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 1974-1975

55. In paragraph 10 of resolution 2838 (XXVI) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The Secretary-General's recommendations with respect to the conduct of the Programme in 1974 and 1975, which were considered by the Advisory Committee at its eighth session, held on 8 and 9 November 1973, are set out below.

A. Activities of the United Nations

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

(a) Register of experts and scholars in international law. If further names are received from Governments, these will be included in an additional supplement.

(b) Co-operation with other organizations. The Secretary-General will inform interested bodies in 1974 and 1975, as in previous years, of the items of legal interest being considered by United Nations organs.

(c) Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions. Information received from Governments regarding awards offered at national institutions will, at the request of the State concerned, be circulated to States Members.

(d) Publicity. The Secretary-General will continue his efforts to see that adequate publicity is given to the legal activities of the United Nations, in particular by the continued regular inclusion in the UN Monthly Chronicle of a section dealing with matters of legal interest.

(e) Provision of advisory services of experts. As in previous years, requests for advisory services of experts will be handled within the framework of the established technical assistance programmes.

(f) Provision of United Nations legal publications. Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1974 and 1975 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries which have been receiving such publications under the Programme, and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned.

(g) Geneva Seminar on International Law. The International Law Commission has recommended that the Seminar continue to be held during its sessions. It may therefore be presumed that the Seminar will be organized in 1974 and 1975. The Secretary-General endorses the recommendation of the Commission.

(h) Activities concerning international trade law. The steps to be taken to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of

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particular concern to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Secretary-General will take the requisite action during 1974 and 1975 in order to implement the recommendations addressed to him by the Commission, and report to the annual sessions of the Commission on the results of his efforts.

57. In summary, the Secretary-General recommends that, in 1974 and 1975, the Secretariat should continue to conduct the above-mentioned activities along the same lines as they have been conducted in the past. In the event that considerable extra funds were to become available, the matter should be looked at afresh. The activities listed represent, in the view of the Secretary-General, a practical and effective use of the means at present available for the purposes of United Nations participation in the Programme and, as such, should be continued.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme
in International Law

58. The Secretary-General recommends that the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law should be conducted in 1974 and 1975 in the same way as in 1972 and 1973. A minimum of 15 fellowships would be provided by the United Nations, and up to five would be provided by UNITAR.

C. Activities of UNESCO

59. UNESCO expects to continue the following activities during 1974:

1. Assistance to universities in Africa and Asia;
2. Fellowships under the programme of participation in the activities of member States;
3. Preparation of teaching aids, namely a textbook on human rights to be published in 1975 and a reader on peace and conflict studies to be published toward the end of 1974;
4. The annual subventions to the International Law Association.

60. As for the programme for 1975, it is not possible at this stage for UNESCO to provide a forecast since the budget for 1975 will not be approved by the General Conference until the autumn of 1974.

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

D. Activities of UNITAR

62. During 1974 and 1975 UNITAR will continue its participation in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law.

63. UNITAR has suggested certain modifications in the pattern of regional activities, based on the experience during the past five years. A greater flexibility would be allowed to the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR in deciding, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, on the type of activities to be conducted as well as on participants and location. It would be preferable generally to hold refresher courses on a smaller scale at regional or subregional level according to the number of countries in a region. Whenever possible, UNESCO should be associated in the organization of the courses and closer collaboration should be sought with The Hague Academy of International Law, which is conducting regional courses through its External Programme, in the planning and actual conduct of the courses. As for symposia, which would be intended for a free and substantial exchange of views among senior government legal officers and professors of international law, these might be organized at subregional, regional, interregional or world-wide level depending on the subject-matter, preferably with the maximum participation of 25 persons. One important reason for such latitude is the need to obtain host facilities, the expenses of which are borne by the Government. A further reason is that programmes could be arranged to meet special needs of countries on a subregional basis or with particular functional interests that might cut across regional lines. The Secretary-General endorses the UNITAR suggestion.

64. UNITAR, nevertheless, still plans to hold an Asian symposium (see paragraph 54 above) and one or more refresher courses in Africa during the two-year period 1974-1975, provided that the requisite host facilities are made available. It is also planned that UNITAR will collaborate with The Hague Academy of International Law in its external programme of training to be held in Asia and Africa during the next two years. UNITAR believes that it would be desirable that regional activities carried out under the Programme be held in appropriate cases with the collaboration of The Hague Academy. The Secretary-General concurs with this view.

65. In addition, for 1974 and subsequent years, UNITAR will continue to carry out research studies and other training programmes with a substantial international law content. A number of studies completed and in progress, such as those dealing with the settlement of disputes, and with the structure and functioning of international organizations, deal with important problems of international law. Various training programmes for diplomats and other national officials include specific seminars concerned with development of international law through the United Nations. Particular mention should be made of a series of regional seminars on international procurement which devoted considerable time to legal aspects. A compendium of material resulting from this programme will be prepared and published in 1974 with the hope that it will be of value to Governments and institutions interested in conducting such training at the national or regional level.

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

E. Future execution of the Programme

67. In the last report on the Programme (A/8508 and Corr.1, para. 64), the Secretary-General proposed that, for the trial period of the subsequent two years, the General Assembly should approve the recommendations made for 1972 and 1973, rather than for each year concerned as had been the practice in the past. The General Assembly adopted that proposal in resolution 2838 (XXVI). Since there has been no difficulty arising from that change in the administration of the Programme, it is suggested that the General Assembly should continue with the biennial system. The next report of the Secretary-General would thus be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session. Following the practice in 1972, the Advisory Committee would be informed and consulted during 1974 as regards the activities conducted in that year and the steps to be taken in 1975 so far as further information might be available.

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

A. 1972 and 1973

68. Among the activities under the Programme during 1972 and 1973, three items only involved specific budgetary allocations: the supply of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries; the provision of a minimum of 15 fellowships; and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to the regional training and refresher course, which was originally scheduled for 1972 but took place in 1973.

69. The cost of shipping United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries was covered by the amount allocated under section 10 (General expenses) of the United Nations budget for the financial years 1972 and 1973. As regards the cost of provision by the United Nations of a minimum of 15 fellowships and travel grants for participants to regional activities in 1972 and 1973, appropriations of \$40,000 and \$57,000 respectively were included under chapter V, section 20 (Special expenses), of the budget for the financial years 1972 and 1973. These figures have later been revised as follows: \$42,500 for 1972 (for fellowships only) and \$67,500 (\$42,500 for fellowships, and \$10,000 and \$15,000 respectively for the Latin American training course and the proposed Asian symposium) for 1973. ^{13/} Later the Asian symposium was postponed and therefore \$15,000 set aside for the travel grants have not been utilized.

70. In accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2838 (XXVI), the Secretary-General, in February 1972 and in March 1973, addressed a note to Member States drawing their attention to paragraphs 7 and 8 of that resolution, whereby the Assembly requested Member States, organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme. In July 1972, the Secretary-General also addressed a communication to some 50 foundations and philanthropic bodies in 11 countries, with a request for voluntary contributions. Further efforts were made in April 1973 by the Secretary-General to obtain contributions from certain selected foundations. As a result, cash contributions were received from the following Governments in the following amounts during 1972: Argentina, \$5,000; Cyprus, \$264.50; Iran, \$2,000; Iraq, \$2,000; Japan, \$2,000; Kenya, \$280; Khmer Republic, \$977.71, and Yugoslavia, \$3,000. Those received for 1973 as at 1 October 1973 were: Argentina, \$5,000; Iran, \$2,000; and Kenya, \$280. No cash contributions have been received from other sources, except for a generally favourable response from one of the foundations implying possible assistance in organizing a regional seminar.

71. The voluntary contributions thus received were applied towards the costs incurred in providing fellowships in accordance with the Advisory Committee's recommendation to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session (A/8508 and Corr.1, para. 72).

^{13/} These are in addition to UNITAR's direct spending on the Programme amounting to approximately \$30,000 each year, excluding staff and other indirect expenses.

B. 1974 and 1975

72. Assuming the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the provision of legal publications (see paragraph 56 (f) above) are accepted, the cost of shipping the publications issued in 1974 and 1975 would be absorbed within the level of the initial estimates already submitted by the Secretary-General under section 29 A (Department of Conference Services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975.

73. With regard to the provision of fellowships for persons from developing countries and of travel grants for participants in regional meetings or meetings to be organized by UNITAR during those years, an amount of \$64,000 is included for 1974 and \$70,000 for 1975 under section 26 (Office of Legal Affairs) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975, assuming that the General Assembly approves the Secretary-General's recommendations on those programmes (see paragraphs 58 and 64 above).

74. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so requests, in soliciting voluntary contributions towards the Programme.

75. Lastly, in view of the increasing demand for fellowships, and in keeping with the understanding of the Sixth Committee at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, it is proposed that additional funds accruing from voluntary contributions may, subject to considerations of a practical nature, be spent for an increase in the number of fellowship grants in addition to the minimum which would be authorized by the General Assembly and covered by the appropriations from the regular budget. If a sufficient amount of voluntary contributions is received, it may also be applied for supporting or expanding regional activities.

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. Seventh session (1972)

76. By its resolution 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the Programme during 1972 and 1973 to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session. While no report was then required in 1972, the Secretary-General decided to submit to the Advisory Committee, for its information, an interim report on the activities conducted in 1972 and on the steps to be taken in 1973. The seventh session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 20 November 1972 to discuss this interim report. One meeting was held for this purpose, and it was attended by the representatives of Barbados, Belgium, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. Mr. F. E. Boaten (Ghana) was elected Chairman.

77. The representative of the Secretary-General introduced the interim report of the Secretary-General. The representatives of UNITAR and UNESCO made statements and answered questions raised by the Committee. In the course of the discussion, the view was expressed that new methods should be explored in soliciting funds for the Programme from non-governmental sources. Statements were made supporting a suggestion by the representative of UNITAR for greater flexibility in the organization of regional activities.

B. Eighth session (1973)

78. The eighth session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 8 November 1973 and was attended by the representatives of Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. Mr. F. E. Boaten (Ghana) acted as Chairman. The Committee held three meetings on 8 and 9 November 1973.

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

80. The Advisory Committee took note of the activities carried out during 1972 and 1973 by various bodies under the Programme, as set out in section II of the present report, and expressed appreciation for the efforts made in implementing the Programme. Special mention was made of the great contribution that UNITAR had made. Some representatives pointed out that their Governments were conducting programmes of bilateral assistance in international law for the benefit particularly of students and government officials from developing countries.

81. Regarding the proposed Geneva symposium on the role of universities and research centres in the field of international trade law, referred to in paragraph 25 above, the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should propose to the General Assembly that consideration be given to extend the length suggested to four days, providing this could be done within the framework of the arrangements already contemplated.

82. With respect to the suggestions put forward by UNITAR in paragraph 63 of the present report, the Committee endorsed the necessity for flexibility on the part of the Executive Director of UNITAR and the Secretary-General in organizing and administering regional activities in 1974 and 1975. The Committee did so, however, on the understanding that no additional financial provisions would be required and that over an appropriate period of time an equitable balance of benefits would be secured among the regions. Some representatives suggested that other regions should be consulted whenever the need arose to change a scheduled regional activity from one region to another. The view was also expressed that, owing to the current financial situation of the United Nations as well as of the fact that there are other bodies conducting similar activities, such regional activities should be organized not annually but perhaps every other year. The Committee also considered a suggestion that the United Nations or UNITAR should explore the possibility of extending financial support to Governments acting as host for regional activities.

83. UNITAR's suggestion for a closer collaboration with other international bodies - particularly with The Hague Academy of International Law - was also generally supported by the Committee's members.

84. As to the subject to be taken up at the proposed Asian symposium, several representatives endorsed the UNITAR view in selecting the law of the sea, while another representative was of the opinion that other topics of regional concern might also be appropriate. The hope was expressed that the symposium would attract as participants high-level government officials directly involved in policy-making.

85. After consideration of sections II and III of the present report, as summarized above in paragraphs 79-84, the Committee endorsed the recommendations by the Secretary-General (see paragraph 67 above) regarding execution of the Programme in 1974 and 1975, and recommended that he should submit them to the General Assembly for its approval.

86. As regards the financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme in 1974 and 1975 (see paragraphs 72-75 above), two opposing views were expressed concerning the Secretary-General's proposal regarding additional funds accruing from voluntary contributions. One was that the proposed change in practice was a wise suggestion since voluntary contributions could be spent to expand the fellowship programme. It was also pointed out that such change might encourage contributions, especially from those private or other sources who wished to contribute directly to the Programme. On the other hand, it was stated that such expansion might impose a heavier burden on the legal offices of the

United Nations and other related bodies, where the fellows would be assigned for practical training. It was suggested that the Secretary-General should delete the whole of paragraph 75 of the present report since it was contrary to past practice. The Committee, however, agreed on a compromise solution to the effect that the Secretary-General may spend voluntary contributions to expand the Programme, subject to considerations of a practical nature. The representative of the Secretary-General accepted this suggestion, which was consequently incorporated in paragraph 75 of the report.



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DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 23, paragraph 85, third line

For paragraph 67 read paragraphs 56-67
