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Summary record of the 1236th meeting

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admire the high quality of its work and the very full documentary material prepared for each of its sessions. That material was of interest to all international lawyers, and in particular to the members of the Commission. He hoped that the Committee would go on to ever greater successes.

49. Mr. HAMBRO, speaking also on behalf of Mr. Ago, Mr. Bilge, Mr. Reuter and Mr. Tammes, who, like himself, came from States members of the Council of Europe, said that they wished to associate themselves with the tributes paid to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee for the quality of its work and to Mr. Sen for his most interesting and admirably concise statement. They welcomed the friendly collaboration which had grown up between the Committee and the Commission and which, among other advantages, served to avoid the creation of regional international law in competition with general international law.

50. Mr. QUENTIN-BAXTER, speaking also on behalf of Sir Francis Vallat, said that they both took a special interest in the work of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, whose very large membership included the great majority of Commonwealth countries. The lawyers of those countries brought to the Committee notions of law with which they were both very familiar and very much in sympathy. The Committee served a huge area which contained a great many countries, including some of the oldest and some of the newest in the world.

51. He was impressed at the very practical approach consistently adopted by the Committee in its work. The Committee was performing a great service to the Commission, and giving it real support and encouragement.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.

1236th MEETING

Thursday, 28 June 1973, at 10.5 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Mustafa Kamil YASSEEN
later: Mr. Milan BARTOŠ
later: Mr. Jorge CASTAÑEDA

Present: Mr. Bilge, Mr. Calle y Calle, Mr. Hambro, Mr. Kearney, Mr. Martínez Moreno, Mr. Pinto, Mr. Quentin-Baxter, Mr. Ramangasoavina, Mr. Reuter, Mr. Sette Câmara, Mr. Tabibi, Mr. Tammes, Mr. Tsuruoka, Mr. Ushakov, Mr. Ustor, Sir Francis Vallat.

Co-operation with other bodies
(A/CN.4/272)
[Item 8 of the agenda]
(continued)

ASIAN-AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
(continued)

1. Mr. RAMANGASOAVINA congratulated the observer for the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on his excellent statement. The Committee brought together the new ideas in the sphere of international law which were gaining acceptance in Africa and Asia. It was encouraging for the Commission that observers from such regional bodies should attend its sessions regularly, for they approached their work in the same spirit as it did.

2. The two observers who had already addressed the Commission at its current session had intimated, with regard to the law of the sea, that the younger States were claiming a greater role in the exploitation of their natural resources. That quite natural trend, which was soon to lead to revision of the Geneva Conventions on the law of the sea, might cause concern to the Commission, which had prepared the drafts of those instruments with especial care only about 15 years previously. It must be acknowledged, however, that in fact the situation had greatly changed in the meantime and that it had become necessary to harmonize the different positions in order to achieve the purposes of the United Nations Charter, namely, to maintain peace and to develop friendly relations among nations.

3. Mr. BARTOŠ said that his country, Yugoslavia, was keenly interested in the work of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee. He welcomed the fact that the Committee followed developments in the work being done on general international law and regularly informed the Commission of the position in regard to questions of interest to African and Asian countries. The Committee was composed of a large number of countries in the non-aligned group, to which Yugoslavia itself belonged. The excellent statement by the observer for the Committee showed that States wished to work together to develop an international law that was universal in outlook and conducive to co-operation between States. He wished the Committee every success in its future work.

Mr. Bartoš took the Chair.

(a) Review of the Commission's long-term programme of work: "Survey of International Law" (A/CN.4/245) prepared by the Secretary-General

(b) Priority to be given to the topic of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses
(A/CN.4/244/Rev.1; A/CN.4/245; A/CN.4/254; A/CN.4/270)
[Item 5 of the agenda]
(resumed from the previous meeting)

4. The CHAIRMAN invited the Commission to resume consideration of agenda item 5.

5. Mr. RAMANGASOAVINA congratulated the Secretariat on its excellent *Survey of International Law* (A/CN.4/245), which reviewed the Commission's work over its 25 years of existence and what remained to be done. The document gave an account not only of the work done by the Commission, but also of the debates and decisions of the General Assembly.

6. It must be admitted, however, that judged by the extent of the texts it had prepared since its establishment,

the Commission's achievements were rather slight. Furthermore, a process of obsolescence was affecting some of its work, in particular, the 1958 Conventions on the law of the sea. International society was changing rapidly, of course, and international law with it, so it was not surprising that even such carefully prepared texts should already be called in question. That might not be a cause for concern, but all the same it should incite the Commission to caution.

7. The Commission devoted only 10 weeks to its work every year, and some of its members could not attend the whole session owing to other commitments. In view of the short period at its disposal, the Commission should keep to topics which it was sure of being able to deal with in a reasonable time.

8. The obsolescence of the Conventions on the law of the sea should not be regarded as a setback for the Commission. The review of those instruments, which were essentially a codification of customary rules, was necessary because new States had become members of the international community and their aspirations and interests must be taken into consideration, having regard to the prodigious advances in science and technology. It was that course of events which had led the General Assembly to convene a conference on the law of the sea in 1974.

9. What was worrying, on the other hand, was the proliferation of special committees set up to study matters that would normally fall within the competence of the Commission. Those committees owed their existence to the fact that the Commission was often thought to be overloaded with work, too slow or too conservative. As to the review of the law of the sea, some had found it surprising that the Commission had not been given that task, which was a logical sequel to its previous work. Others had taken the view that the newer States were not sufficiently represented on the Commission for it to achieve anything useful in that sphere. He merely reported those opinions, but would suggest that criticism of the Commission for the slow pace of its work might be justified and that perhaps the opinions of members from new States did not carry enough weight in the Commission's deliberations.

10. With regard to the choice of topics for its programme of work, the Commission would recall that its Chairman, at the conclusion of the debate on State responsibility in the Sixth Committee, at the General Assembly's twenty-fifth session, had assured the members of the Committee that, in response to the wishes expressed by some of them, the Commission would give due consideration to the question of responsibility for lawful acts.[1] However, the Commission had had three important topics before it at its current session and had made little progress with the draft articles on State responsibility, of which it had discussed only a very few. It was to be feared that the General Assembly might one day withdraw that topic from the Commission and entrust it to a special committee. The Commission had already been supplanted by special committees in the study of many interesting subjects, including questions of the law of the air—more particularly hijacking of aircraft—and the law of outer space. The study of many other topics, such as the law relating to the environment, the legal aspects of pollution, international criminal liability, and extradition, might fall within the Commission's purview, but it must first complete the study of the topics already on its programme of work.

11. Mr. TABIBI congratulated the Secretariat on the excellent *Survey* it had put before the Commission, which contained a full progress report on the codification and progressive development of international law, not only by the Commission but by other bodies as well.

12. The formulation of a long-term programme of work for the coming quarter of a century was a very delicate task. The world was moving very fast, and not only in matters of science and technology. Thus in one short week the United States had concluded several important treaties which would have been unthinkable only a few years previously. It would be recalled that certain topics had at one time been regarded as "cold war items" and therefore intractable. The General Assembly, which had the final say in the Commission's work, clearly expected the Commission to review its long-term programme in the light of experience and make suggestions.

13. Of the topics on the 1949 list,[2] two were under consideration by the Commission and several others had not yet been examined. There was a clear need to revise that list, but in doing so it would be well to remember that the work on a topic such as State responsibility would take about nine years to complete. He agreed with Mr. Ustor that, in selecting topics, the Commission should concentrate on those which met the needs of the world community, in so far as they were ripe for codification, and take them up for study in the spirit of the United Nations.

14. In his opinion the Commission should take up two kinds of subject: those connected with the maintenance of international peace and security within the meaning of Article 1 of the Charter, and those connected with economic rights.

15. A number of the subjects proposed in 1949 were connected with peace and security. They included: fundamental rights and duties of States; draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind; pacific settlement of international disputes; and the question of international criminal jurisdiction. The last-named topic had long been regarded as altogether intractable, but perhaps tension had now been reduced sufficiently for it to be taken up.

16. Under the heading of economic rights it would now be appropriate to include the law of the sea. The Conference to be held at Santiago in 1974 would be mainly concerned with the economic aspects of that law, which were now in the forefront and had not been settled by the 1958 Conventions. Other economic items could be

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Sixth Committee*, 1193rd meeting, para. 47.

[2] See *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1949*, p. 281, para. 16.

mentioned, such as sovereignty over natural resources and the law of the environment.

17. He was inclined to agree with Mr. Kearney that what was needed was not merely to select topics, but also to review the Commission's methods with a view to speeding up its work. One possibility was for the Commission to hold longer sessions of, say, 15 or 20 weeks instead of the present 10 weeks, which had proved insufficient. Another possibility was for the Commission to hold two separate sessions each year.

18. The term of office of members of the Commission also needed reconsideration. Its extension from the present five years to seven years would make for greater continuity. A longer tenure of office was also desirable for Special Rapporteurs; the replacement of a Special Rapporteur always created difficulties and sometimes delay.

19. Greater use of subsidiary bodies, such as sub-committees and working groups, was another idea worthy of attention. The European Committee on Legal Co-operation had not adopted the system of special rapporteurs; all its preparatory work was done by its secretariat and by subsidiary bodies.

20. It was also essential to strengthen the Codification Division; that was the only way to ensure that all documents were ready three months ahead of the session. Unfortunately the Legal Department of the United Nations, which at its inception in 1947 had been one of the strongest branches of the Secretariat, was the only one to have been reduced in size while other departments had greatly expanded. Even its name had been changed to the "Office of Legal Affairs".

21. Another method of work which had been used by the Commission in its early days might be worth reviving: that of consultation with experts. The choice of an expert was always a delicate problem, but was not insoluble. It should always be possible to find a qualified person sufficiently impartial to be generally acceptable.

22. At a time when the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly would be celebrating the International Law Commission's twenty-fifth anniversary, the Commission was in duty bound to contribute to the formulation of its long-term programme of work. It should either set up a committee to draft a list of topics or include in its report a survey of topics calculated to provoke fruitful discussion in the Sixth Committee.

23. The CHAIRMAN said that all the suggestions made by Mr. Tabibi should be noted, since the Commission's present methods of work could not produce really satisfactory results. It was important that the Commission's report to the General Assembly should contain suggestions for extricating the Commission from its present impasse.

24. Mr. MARTÍNEZ MORENO said he associated himself with the tributes paid to the Secretariat for its very comprehensible and well-documented *Survey*.

25. In the course of a debate in which the participants had shown a keen sense of their responsibilities, he had learned that it took, on an average, between seven and nine years for the Commission to complete its work on a topic and produce a set of draft articles. In the circumstances, he thought the Commission should proceed with great caution in drawing up a list of topics for its long-term programme.

26. In his view, the Commission should concentrate primarily on the topics at present on its agenda: State responsibility; succession of States; the most-favoured-nation clause; and the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations.

27. He understood the point of view of Mr. Calle y Calle, who wanted the Commission to take up important subjects of topical interest, but it was necessary to be prudent and to select only one or two such subjects.

28. In selecting topics it was necessary to apply certain criteria. The first was that the Commission should refrain from examining subjects which were already under examination by other bodies: for example, the definition of aggression, the law of outer space, and economic development and co-operation. The Commission should also refrain from taking up topics which were best discussed on a regional basis. An obvious example was the right of asylum, on which the Latin American States had a common position. Personally, he would be very glad if other regions of the world took the same position, but he had to admit that the time had not yet come to take up the topic at the world level, since there might be a risk of weakening that very necessary right. He endorsed the remark made by Mr. Reuter in paragraph 12 of his written observations (A/CN.4/254) that the choice of topics entailed "not only a technical evaluation of the scope of the subject-matter, but also a practical evaluation of the interest it might have for Governments and a political evaluation of the chances of reaching a wide consensus on the basic issues". Technical, practical and political aspects must all be borne in mind in the selection of topics if the Commission was to make a success of its work.

29. He believed that the law relating to the environment was a suitable topic for inclusion in the Commission's programme and that the General Assembly would welcome a suggestion to that effect. The practical and political aspects of the topic justified its consideration by the Commission. It was true that the topic presented many technical problems, but they could be rendered more manageable by dealing with only one or two aspects of that very complicated branch of law to begin with.

30. Unlike some members of the Commission, he was not in favour of including the topic of international watercourses in the programme. There was a great diversity of opinion on that topic in legal writings. The problem of the unity of river basins, and that of the difference between international rivers and international lakes, for example, had given rise to considerable difficulties. Another reason for caution was that a number of internation disputes were still pending with regard to international watercourses and they could only be further complicated if the Commission were to undertake a study of the topic and adopt rules on the matters in dispute.

31. On the other hand, he would welcome the inclusion of the treatment of aliens as a topic in the Commission's

long-term programme of work. With the growth of economic integration and the emergence of common markets and free trade areas, increasing emphasis was being placed on the free movement of goods. The free movement of human beings was much more important, but at times did not receive as much attention. In Latin America it had been recognized that nations and aliens had equal civil rights.

32. He had been very interested to hear the suggestions made by Mr. Tabibi, particularly those concerning the strengthening of the Codification Division, consultation with experts and the lengthening of the Commission's sessions. He proposed that those valuable suggestions should be referred to the officers and former chairmen of the Commission.

33. Mr. BILGE commended the Secretariat on its *Survey of International Law*, which gave a comprehensive picture of present-day international law and indicated the topics susceptible of codification.

34. In reality, the Commission had little freedom of action in regard to its programme of work. It could only amend its existing programme, not draw up a new one. It was already examining a number of important topics which would keep it busy for a long time to come.

35. It should also be noted that even some of the topics listed in 1949 were not yet ripe for codification. It was true that there were many topics of current interest, but it must not be forgotten that the Commission's programme comprised both subjects which the Commission itself selected for study and subjects referred to it by the General Assembly. The latter group consisted mainly of current topics, calling for progressive development of international law rather than codification, and it was important that the Commission should leave room for more subjects of that kind which the General Assembly might entrust to it. In addition, it had to take into account the work of other bodies dealing with international law. That work generally concerned specific questions, particularly questions of human rights, and sometimes called for an effort to reconcile the interests of different States. Before undertaking the study of new topics, the Commission should also take into consideration the questions raised incidentally by topics under study. Examples were the question of responsibility for lawful acts, which arose in connexion with State responsibility, and the succession of governments or political régimes, which was connected with succession of States. All those considerations must lead the Commission to be prudent in its choice.

36. Of the five topics on the 1949 list on which no preparatory work had yet been done, he would give priority to the question of the jurisdictional immunities of States and their property. That topic was now open to codification, and the usefulness of codifying it was emphasized in paragraph 68 of the *Survey*. An added argument for its codification was that the world seemed to have accepted the principle of co-existence of political and economic systems.

37. As a second topic he would reject, for the time being, the question of jurisdiction with regard to crimes committed outside national territory, which seemed too dispersed for codification in general rules. He preferred the right of asylum which, although a subject primarily of interest to Latin American countries, was one of world-wide importance and had implications for other subjects which the Commission was studying or would have to study.

38. As to the treatment of aliens, that subject seemed to be rather superseded by human rights and did not deserve any priority. He even doubted whether it should remain on the Commission's programme of work.

39. The question of recognition of States and governments should be set aside for the time being, for although it had legal consequences, it raised many political problems which did not lend themselves to regulations by law.

40. The Commission should limit its choice to two or three topics. It should not take too much notice of criticism of its rate of work. A set of draft articles worked out slowly was better than one prepared in haste and difficult to apply.

Mr. Castañeda took the chair.

Co-operation with other bodies

[Item 8 of the agenda]

(resumed)

Statement by the observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation

41. The CHAIRMAN welcomed Mr. Golsong, observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, and invited him to address the Commission.

42. Mr. GOLSONG (Observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation) said that the Commission's relations with the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee and the Inter-American Juridical Committee, and the relations of those three Committees with one another were very important for the synchronized development of international law. He went on to comment on some of his Committee's activities which had a bearing on the Commission's programme of future work as it might be derived from the *Survey of International Law* (A/CN.4/245).

43. With regard to the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations of international law assumed by States, a problem arose in relation between the obligations created by internal law and those created by international law: that of the indirect effects of an international judgement in internal law. The European Court of Human Rights had recently taken a position on the application of article 50 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,[3] according to which an international court—in that instance the European Court of Human Rights—which found that an international obligation to a private person had been violated, could subsequently grant "just satisfaction" if internal law alone could not eliminate the consequences

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 213, p. 222.

of the breach of the international obligation. The Court, which had granted such "just satisfaction" for the first time in 1972, had recently been called upon to construe that judgement on a point directly relating to its effects in internal law. The members of the Commission would receive a copy of the Court's interpretation, which had a number of interesting aspects, in particular with regard to the implicit power of an international court to construe its own judgements and to the concept of good faith, to which Mr. Verdross, a former member of the International Law Commission, had referred in his dissenting opinion.

44. As to the jurisdictional immunities of States, the European Convention recently concluded on the subject would probably enter into force in 1974. Although its application was limited geographically, the Convention had the merit of bridging the gap between the different conceptions of the jurisdictional immunities of States held by the common-law countries and the countries of the European continent, only the latter countries recogizing the distinction between acts *jure gestionis* and acts *jure imperii*. The Convention did not take one side or the other, but affirmed the jurisdictional immunity of the acts of a foreign State except in matters enumerated in the Convention. It thus laid down procedure based on a negative list. The Convention also placed an obligation on States to comply with the judgements of foreign courts and made provision for the settlement of disputes.

45. With regard to extra-territorial questions involved in the exercises of jurisdiction by States, the Committee he represented was endeavouring to bring national systems of criminal law into line, as required by the ratification of the Hague Convention and the Montreal Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization, by expanding the competence of courts in certain States members of the Council of Europe to deal with acts committed abroad. Attention should also be drawn to two other recent criminal law Conventions governing the transfer of proceedings from one State to another and the recognition and enforcement of foreign sentences. Such an arrangement was, of course, only workable between countries having the same conception of the role of criminal law. On the other hand, in the matter of recognition and enforcement of judgements rendered in civil cases, the situation was less "politicized", in the best sense of the term. A guide to the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements by States members of the Council of Europe was in preparation and would appear in 1974. The conventions he had mentioned would be annexed.

46. The European Committee on Legal Co-operation was particularly interested in the question of State responsibility, for although it had been obliged to consider it on several occasions, it had not been able to define its position on the subject, either in the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law or, more recently, during the preparation of a draft European convention for the protection of international watercourses against pollution. The latter text, which concerned both the law of international watercourses and the law relating to the environment, was intended to settle a number of problems.

47. The first problem was that of the balance to be struck between uniform rules for all the future contracting parties—the 17 States members of the Council of Europe—and the particular obligations to be laid down for the riparian States of a particular watercourse. Hence the idea of preparing a "master convention" with two purposes: first, to draw up standards of quality for water, to be observed by all contracting parties, relating to both concentration (maximum tolerable content of undesirable substances in watercourses) and emissions (prohibition or limitation of the discharge of dangerous substances), and to provide for adjustment of those minimum standards, by agreement between the parties interested in a particular watercourse, so as to raise them to the level regarded as necessary to ensure that the waters in question could be used for certain purposes, such as drinking water supply; and secondly, to place an obligation on the contracting parties interested in a particular international watercourse to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a co-operation agreement satisfying certain criteria and objectives laid down in the convention.

48. The second problem to be solved was the settlement of disputes regarding the interpretation or application of the future convention, of co-operation agreements and of any instruments drawn up pursuant to such agreements. The existing draft provided for compulsory arbitration at the request of one party. Owing to almost insurmountable technical difficulties, the idea of establishing a single procedure for settling disputes to which there were more than two parties, and, in particular, more than one respondent, had had to be abandoned. It was provided, however, that when there were several identical or related claims, contacts between the arbitral tribunals set up should be encouraged.

49. The third problem was that of balancing the charges to be borne by the contracting parties, which was rendered difficult by their respective geographical situations. With regard to compliance with the minimum standards laid down by the convention, the intention was to ask downstream States to assume certain obligations even if the watercourse for which they were responsible did not cross another common frontier with another contracting party: for example, in the case of estuaries.

50. Lastly, it would be necessary to solve the problem of the relationship between the pollution of fresh water and the telluric pollution of coastal waters. It was proposed to supplement the convention, which was limited to inland waters, by a convention against the telluric pollution of coastal waters, which would be prepared, at a diplomatic conference to be convened by the French Government late in 1973, by the States signatories of the Oslo Convention of 1972 for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft.

51. With regard to the law of treaties, the European Committee on Legal Co-operation would shortly answer Mr. Reuter's questionnaire. It was looking for ways to speed up procedures for the ratification of multilateral conventions and to reduce the number of reservations. In addition, an exchange of views on the techniques of international codification was to be held soon.

52. A collection of the European conventions concluded up to the end of 1971, with an analytical index, had just been published in two volumes and would be sent to the members of the Commission. Of the 15 States parties to the European Convention on Human Rights, 12 had so far recognized the jurisdiction of the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights.

53. The CHAIRMAN thanked the observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation for his very interesting statement, which was particularly useful to the Commission at a time when it was planning its programme of future work.

54. Sir Francis VALLAT warmly thanked the observer, both on his own behalf and on behalf of the other members of the Commission from countries which were members of the Council of Europe, for an excellent description of the Council's legal work as such, and in relation to the work of the Commission. He was glad to note that, in drawing up its conventions and legal rules, the Council took great care not to impinge on the field of customary law, which came within the Commission's province. He had been especially interested to hear of the Committee's work on the subjects of jurisdictional immunities of States and pollution of international watercourses.

55. Mr. REUTER warmly thanked the observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, for his outstanding statement and for the generosity of his Committee in providing the members of the Commission with documents of undeniable interest. The description of the European Committee's activities held many lessons for the Commission. In particular, the Commission might well adopt the technique of working out, side by side, a set of peremptory general rules and a set of more flexible rules agreed upon between the main parties concerned. If that procedure had been found necessary and convenient for 17 States which were close neighbours, it was all the more so for the international community. The fact that the Council of Europe had established a general system for the protection of human rights did not prevent it from taking up problems of more limited scope. Similarly, while the Commission had to take up major questions of international law, it should also, from time to time, study more limited subjects which could be quickly disposed of.

56. Mr. USTOR, speaking also on behalf of Mr. Ushakov, said it was a great pleasure every year to hear Mr. Golsong's report on the manifold activities of the European Committee on Legal Co-operation. It was especially interesting for members from eastern Europe to learn what was being done by legal bodies in western Europe at a time when preparations were under way for the European Conference on Security and Co-operation, the purpose of which would be to lower the barriers between the two parts of the old continent and to unite their peoples in their common interest and for the benefit of mankind.

57. Mr. MARTÍNEZ MORENO, speaking for the Latin American members of the Commission and for Mr. Yasseen, who had been unable to be present when Mr. Golsong had made his statement, said it was an honour for him to welcome the observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation. Mr. Golsong's statement had confirmed that Europe was still in the vanguard of legal science and could count on worthy successors to such great jurists of its past as Vitoria and Grotius.

58. He had been particularly pleased to hear about the recent judgement of the European Court of Human Rights awarding pecuniary compensation to a private person who had been unable to obtain satisfaction in national courts. Latin American jurists followed the work of the European Commission of Human Rights with keen interest, for the Central American Court of Justice, founded in 1907, had been the first international tribunal of that kind in the world and had been open to private persons.

59. Mr. KEARNEY thanked Mr. Golsong not only for his very interesting statement but also for the cordial reception which he—Mr. Kearney—had met with on attending the meeting of the European Committee on Legal Co-operation at Strasbourg in the autumn of 1972. On that occasion he had been impressed by the number and variety of the Committee's activities in both public and private international law.

60. Mr. TSURUOKA, speaking also on behalf of Mr. Tabibi and Mr. Ramangasoavina, thanked Mr. Golsong for his remarks, which had been most enlightening to the Commission, and congratulated the European Committee on Legal Co-operation on its achievements.

61. Mr. BILGE said that the work of the European Committee on Legal Co-operation was most helpful to the Commission in its own fields of study. He welcomed the increase in the number of States which accepted the jurisdiction of the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights, he hoped that their number would increase still further and that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights would be fully applied.

62. Mr. QUENTIN-BAXTER expressed his gratitude to the observer for the European Committee on Legal Co-operation for his detailed account of the Committee's many activities. He had been particularly touched to hear of the work being done by the Committee in the field of human rights.

The meeting rose at 1.0 p.m.

1237th MEETING

Friday, 29 June 1973, at 11.10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Jorge CASTAÑEDA

Present: Mr. Ago, Mr. Bartoš, Mr. Bilge, Mr. Calle y Calle, Mr. Hambro, Mr. Kearney, Mr. Martínez Moreno, Mr. Pinto, Mr. Quentin-Baxter, Mr. Ramangasoavina, Mr. Reuter, Mr. Sette Câmara, Mr. Tabibi, Mr. Tammes, Mr. Tsuruoka, Mr. Ushakov, Mr. Ustor, Sir Francis Vallat, Mr. Yasseen.
