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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

A. Establishment of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and measures taken prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2313 (XXII)

1. At its twentieth session, on 20 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2099 (XX) by which it established a United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. By this resolution the Assembly delineated the Programme to be carried out in 1967 and 1968; authorized the Secretary-General to initiate preparatory work in conjunction with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and established a ten-member Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary-General concerning the substantive aspects of the Programme.^{1/} In addition, the General Assembly asked the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to consider the ways in which international law might be given its proper place among the activities of the Institute.

2. The Secretary-General submitted a report^{2/} to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session describing the steps taken to implement resolution 2099 (XX). The report also contained the recommendations which were adopted by the Advisory Committee at its first session, held between 19 September and 12 October 1966, and which were accepted by the Secretary-General in full.^{3/}

3. By resolution 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified in his report and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on the preparation and execution of items of the Programme for performance in 1967 and 1968 and, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations for the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

^{1/} On 20 December 1965, the General Assembly appointed the following States as members of the Advisory Committee for three years: Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, documents A/6492 and Add.1.

^{3/} Ibid., para. 74.

4. In September 1967 the Secretary-General submitted a draft report on the Assistance Programme to the Advisory Committee, describing the steps taken or proposed by the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR in furtherance of the objectives of the Programme. The Secretary-General reported that, during August and September 1967, a regional training and refresher course in international law was held at Dar es Salaam at the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR collaborated in the organization of the course. Other activities undertaken by the three organizations participating in the Programme included, inter alia, the provision of international law fellowships, advisory services of experts at the request of developing countries, and books and reference works in international law; at the preparation and publication of a Register of experts and scholars in international law, The Work of the International Law Commissions, Survey of the Teaching of International Law and other reports and studies relating to international law; and co-operation with other organizations active in the field of international law through the exchange of views and information.

5. The Advisory Committee, after considering the Secretary-General's draft report, adopted a series of recommendations regarding the Programme in 1968 and after.^{4/} The Advisory Committee recommended, inter alia, that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to provide fifteen fellowships, advisory services of five or more experts, and a set of United Nations legal publications to up to twenty institutions. In making these recommendations, the Advisory Committee emphasized the need to continue United Nations efforts to encourage and co-ordinate the activities of States and international organizations concerned in assisting the promotion of the objectives of the Programme. The Advisory Committee also considered that it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities which could be made available by international organizations, Member States and others, in accordance with the procedures and rules of the United Nations technical assistance programmes or other relevant rules.

6. The Secretary-General's report,^{5/} revised to take account of these recommendations, was considered by the Sixth Committee at its 1007th to

^{4/} Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816, paras. 67-69.

^{5/} Ibid.

1009th meetings, held between 24 and 28 November 1967. At its 1009th meeting, the Sixth Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution which embodied the recommendations of the Secretary-General's report.

7. At its 1631st plenary meeting, on 14 December 1967, the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 2313 (XXII) whereby it authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1968 the activities specified in his report and approved in principle, subject to further consideration by the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme after 1968. The Assembly also expressed its appreciation to UNESCO and UNITAR for their participation in the various items of the Programme; noted with thanks the offer of Ecuador to provide facilities for the 1968 Latin American seminar; reiterated its invitation to Member States, interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme; and expressed its appreciation to those Member States which had made voluntary contributions for this purpose.

B. General considerations

8. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 2313 (XXII), the present report describes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the Programme during 1968. On the basis of information supplied by UNESCO and UNITAR, the report also gives an account of the measures taken or planned by those two organizations in response to the invitation expressed in General Assembly resolutions on the Programme.

9. In addition, the report contains the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the Programme during 1969 and subsequent years, which have been put forward following consultations with the Advisory Committee.

10. For the sake of convenience, various activities are described under the headings of the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR. The Secretary-General would like, however, to emphasize the fact that a number of these activities have been undertaken by the three organizations in collaboration with each other and often with the assistance offered by States and other international organizations and institutions. This co-operative relationship, achieved over the past two years, has prevented duplication of effort which would dissipate the resources available for the over-all Programme of Assistance in the field of international law.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) AND THE UNITED
NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR) DURING 1968

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Register of experts and scholars in international law

11. Since the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme was submitted last year, two supplementary addenda have been issued by the Secretariat to the Register of experts and scholars in international law.^{6/} A number of developing countries and international bodies, whose different projects for the benefit of the developing countries required recruitment of legal experts and scholars, have expressed interest in the register.

2. Co-operation with other organizations

12. During April 1968, the Secretary-General wrote to seventeen international organizations and institutions active in the field of international law, informing them of the topics before the following organs of the United Nations which are principally concerned with questions of international law: Sixth Committee of the General Assembly; International Law Commission; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States; Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (established under General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII)); Legal Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

13. The Secretary-General also forwarded the text of resolutions relating to these topics and of other resolutions of legal interest, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

14. The organizations and institutions concerned, which were invited to communicate any comments or information they might have with respect to the topics, were the following: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; Council of Europe; Institute of International Law; Inter-American Institute of International Legal

^{6/} A/6677 and Add.1 and A/7293.

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

15. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States provided an aide-mémoire, together with pertinent documents, succinctly describing the activities of the organization and of the various conferences and bodies under its auspices with respect to some of the topics listed in the Secretary-General's communication. The aide-mémoire is reproduced in the annex to the present report.^{7/}

16. In its reply, the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies stated that a report on the activities of the Institute having a bearing on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in international law was in the press and that it would be forwarded as soon as it was ready.

17. Correspondence was exchanged between the Secretary-General and the Legal Adviser of the Council of Europe, with regard to a proposal for the compilation of a new treaty series containing the text of all the treaties concluded between 1648 and 1918 (the year with which the League of Nations Treaty Series begins). This project, which, in the view of some members of the Advisory Committee on the Programme, could contribute to the dissemination of wider knowledge of international law, was under consideration by the Committee of Experts on the Publication of Digests of National State Practice in the field of Public International Law, established by the Council of Europe.

18. The Council of Europe has also transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of resolution 68 (17) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council, containing a Model plan for the classification of documents concerning State practice in the field of public international law, as a first contribution by the Council of Europe towards implementing General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) on the Programme. The text of the resolution, as requested, will soon be communicated to the competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to all States Members of the United Nations

^{7/} The documents referred to in the aide-mémoire are available for consultation upon request to the Secretariat.

19. In addition to the exchange of views and information described above, co-operation with some of the above-mentioned and other organizations has been sought in the preparation and implementation of a number of other items of the Programme, such as the organization of seminars and training courses, the provision of legal publications and the fellowship programme. Reference is given to such co-operation in relevant sections of the present report.

3. Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions

20. During the debate in the Sixth Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the field of international law, at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, representatives of several countries referred to scholarships and fellowships for study in the fields of international law, international organizations and international relations, which were offered at national institutions of higher learning in their respective countries.

21. One of these countries, namely Czechoslovakia, requested the Secretary-General to circulate a note giving information concerning five scholarships for study of international relations with emphasis on international law at the "University of 17th November" and two fellowships for post-graduate study of international law at the Institute of State and Law of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science. A circular note, as requested, was sent to all States Members of the United Nations in January 1968.

22. More recently, the Government of Belgium has informed the Secretary-General of its offer of two fellowships for study of international law at one of the Belgian universities. A circular note will be sent to Member States as soon as information concerning the terms of award and procedure of applying for the fellowships has been received from the Government of Belgium.

4. Publicity

23. Efforts have been maintained to give wider publicity to international law and to the legal work of the United Nations. Enlarged coverage has been given in the UN Monthly Chronicle to the work of the United Nations organs and conferences which are principally concerned with questions of international law.

7/ The documents referred to in the aide-mémoire are available for consultation upon request to the Secretariat.

24. Early in 1968, a book called The Work of the International Law Commission,^{8/} which had been prepared and published in English during last year, was published in French and Spanish. Also early this year, a document on resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly, which had been prepared and distributed in English during last year, was issued in French and Spanish, as well as in English.

25. From the comments received from United Nations information centres it appears that the above-mentioned book and document have filled a definite need in the national institutions of higher learning which lack extensive library and other teaching facilities. The English version of the book on the International Law Commission, published in June 1967, has already run out of sales stock, and a second printing might be considered.

26. During 1968, preliminary consultations were held between the Registry of the International Court of Justice, on the one hand, and the United Nations Office of Public Information and Office of Legal Affairs, on the other, regarding the preparation of a book on the International Court of Justice of approximately the same length and nature as the book on the International Law Commission.

5. Provision of legal publications

27. In accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 2313 (XXII), the Secretary-General supplied, during 1968, a set of United Nations legal publications to twenty institutions in developing countries. The institutions were selected so as to ensure an equitable geographical distribution among recipients, regard being also paid to the relative degrees of need of different regions and countries. In terms of geographical distribution, the thirty-five recipient institutions (i.e. fifteen recipients chosen during 1967 under resolution 2204 (XXI) and twenty recipients chosen during 1968) are divided as follows: Africa - thirteen; Asia and Middle East - thirteen; Latin America - nine. The legal publications provided were those in the following series:

Yearbook of the International Law Commission;

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs;

Reports of International Arbitral Awards;

Reports and Studies (including volumes in the United Nations Legislative Series Official Records of United Nations conferences on legal topics, and United Nations Juridical Yearbook).

^{8/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.V.4.

28. As in 1967, the International Court of Justice arranged to provide the institutions with a set of its Reports of Judgements, Advisory Opinions and Orders and its Yearbooks.

29. The Government of Greece continued to offer a series of publications, in English and French, of the Greek Institute of International and Foreign Law. The Government of Czechoslovakia also offered to provide twenty institutions in developing countries regularly with copies, in English and French, of The Bulletin of Czechoslovak Law. The Secretary-General accordingly made the list of selected institutions available to the two Governments so that they might arrange for the direct distribution of the publications offered.

30. The Secretary-General would like to express his thanks to the Registry of the International Court of Justice and to the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Greece for their participation in this particular item of the Assistance Programme.

6. Provision of the advisory services of experts

31. Under paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2313 (XXII), the Secretary-General was authorized to provide "the advisory services of experts, if requested by developing countries, within the framework of existing technical assistance programmes or from such voluntary contributions as may be received for that purpose". No cash contributions specially earmarked for this purpose have been received. Requests for the advisory services of experts in the legal field, therefore, have been processed and administered in accordance with established technical assistance procedures.

32. Apart from the provision of the advisory services of experts as a part of the existing technical assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), it will be recalled that, in his report last year, the Secretary-General referred to the possibility of providing increased legal assistance, by way of expert services, through the regional economic commissions. The Secretary-General stated in his report:

"Having regard to the increasing need which appears to exist for this form of assistance, the Secretary-General proposes to discuss during the coming year with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions for Africa, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, the possibility of providing

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increased legal assistance through these commissions. Thus, consideration might be given to the stationing at these commissions of a limited number of legal experts who would be capable of providing assistance, both to the commissions and to individual countries in the region, regarding specialized legal topics which are of particular interest in those areas. The kind of topics in which such assistance might be given include such matters as transport law, legal arrangements relating to international rivers and the regulation of water resources, and customs regulations and the unification of national legislation relating to international trade. The Secretary-General intends to report next year on the results of his inquiries." ^{9/}

33. In accordance with this proposal the Secretary-General wrote in March 1968 to the Executive Secretaries of the three economic commissions concerned, i.e., the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). In their replies, the Executive Secretaries of the commissions respectively stated that they supported, in principle, the idea of stationing at the headquarters of the regional commissions legal experts in specialized fields of particular interest to the commission concerned. In each case, however, they drew attention to the financial limitations which would prevent the commissions themselves from financing the proposal.

34. The Executive Secretary of ECA declared that the currently authorized manning table would not permit the recruitment of the specialized expertise required; nor, indeed, did it seem appropriate to recruit such experts against the manning tables, considering that the areas where legal advice was needed were varied and highly specialized. In his view it would be more appropriate that the regional programme of technical assistance should be increased so as to accommodate the needs concerned.

35. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE underlined the financial limitations of accommodation, whether from regular budget or technical assistance programme, and suggested that funds for this purpose might be additionally provided under one or other of the devices.

36. The Executive Secretary of ECLA stated his belief that it would strengthen the work of ECLA if the services of a limited number of legal experts in

^{9/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816, para. 36.

specialized fields (such as water resources, development of river basins, customs codes, standardized legislation for industrial and tourist incentives, international trade legislation and unification of national customs regulations) could be stationed at the headquarters of the Commission and made available to the Governments of the region, at their request, for short-term missions. Unfortunately, limitations of the regional UNDP and regular programme funds did not permit ECLA to establish new experts' posts. Any new post within the regional technical assistance programme would accordingly have to be financed with contingency or additional UNDP funds over and above the target for the regional programme. Having regard to the limitations of funds and to the fact that demands for experts may not be permanent for the various regions, an alternative would be to appoint interregional experts stationed at United Nations Headquarters who could respond to requests received through the three regional economic commissions.

B. United Nations Fellowship Programme in International Law, under the joint administration of the United Nations and UNITAR

37. As envisaged in the Secretary-General's report last year,^{10/} the fifteen international law fellowships authorized under paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2313 (XXII) and up to five more international law fellowships offered by UNITAR were combined in a jointly administered fellowship scheme during 1968. All the fifteen United Nations fellowships were intended for persons from developing countries, while the UNITAR fellowships were for persons some of whom might be from more developed countries.

38. Early in 1968 the Secretary-General's note verbale, giving detailed information on the United Nations Fellowship Programme in International Law during 1968, was sent to all Members of the United Nations and to seven non-member countries. The resident representatives of UNDP and all the United Nations information centres were asked to assist in the recruitment of qualified candidates. By 6 June 1968, when the Selection Panel made the final selection, sixty-three applications from forty-three developing countries had been received.

^{10/} See ibid., paras. 37 and 62.

In making the selection due regard was paid to the need to ensure an equitable geographical distribution of successful candidates, as well as to the qualifications of individual applicants. Preference was given to candidates from countries other than those from which fellows had been selected in 1967.

39. The Panel selected nineteen candidates from the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Laos, Lesotho, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Togo and Venezuela. (The candidates from Iraq and Singapore subsequently withdrew.) Those selected were mostly government officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice and some were university teachers in international law.

40. Four types of study schemes were offered to candidates this year:

- (i) Attendance at the Geneva Seminar on International Law, which was organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva in connexion with the twentieth session of the International Law Commission (see paragraphs 59 and 60 below), from 8 to 26 July 1968, followed by attendance at the lecture course at the Hague Academy of International Law from 29 July to 15 August 1968. A total of seven participants followed this scheme.
- (ii) Attendance at the Hague Academy lecture course from 29 July to 15 August 1968, followed by participation in the research course on the Law of Treaties, offered at the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of the Hague Academy, from 20 August to 27 September 1968. Five academically-oriented fellows were selected for this scheme while one was selected for a combination of schemes (i) and (ii).
- (iii) Attendance at the Hague Academy lecture course followed by practical training from 20 August to 31 December 1968 at the legal offices of the United Nations and associated agencies or at UNITAR. In view of candidates' stated preferences only four fellows followed this scheme this year. Of them, two were assigned to UNITAR; one was assigned to the Legal Department of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, while the fourth received his training at the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and subsequently at the Bank.

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(iv) Attendance at the Hague Academy lecture course followed by study of international law at an institution of higher learning for a maximum period of ten months. This scheme was intended only for specially deserving cases. One candidate was selected for this scheme, under which he is pursuing a course in international law at the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva throughout the academic year 1968-1969.

41. During the three weeks' period from 29 July to 15 August 1968, a number of special seminars for the benefit of the fellows were organized. In these meetings emphasis was placed on the practical aspects of the international legal issues which were of particular interest to developing countries.

42. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of UNITAR wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Hague Academy, the Netherlands Foreign Ministry and the International Court of Justice for their kind co-operation in ensuring the successful organization of the fellows' study programme in The Hague. In addition, they wish to acknowledge the assistance given by a number of seminar leaders^{11/} for the special meetings.

43. The fellowship programme this year was designed to utilize to the maximum the short period of time which the Governments of developing countries could afford to grant their officials for additional training. Following the principle of last year's programme, it also aimed at an effective combination of theoretical

^{11/} The following eminent jurists led the seminars: Baron von Boetselaar, Secretary-General, Netherlands Foreign Ministry; Mr. F.G. Boulonois, Deputy Director of the Treaties Division, Netherlands Foreign Ministry; Mr. F. Castberg, President of the Curatorium, Hague Academy, and Professor and former Rector of the University of Oslo; Mr. R.J. Dupuy, Secretary-General, Hague Academy, and Professor in the Faculty of Law of Nice; Mr. A. Elkin, United Nations Legal Consultant to the Caribbean Development Bank and former Legal Adviser of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Mr. J. Haezard, First Secretary, Registry of the International Court of Justice; Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. M. Lachs, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. O.J. Lissitzyn, Professor of Columbia University; Mr. O. Schachter, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research, UNITAR; Mr. N. Valtices, Chief of the International Labour Standards Department, International Labour Organisation; Mr. A. Zarb, Professor in the Faculty of Law of Nice and former Legal Adviser of the World Health Organization.

instruction at the Hague Academy and practical training at special seminars, as well as at the legal offices of the United Nations and its associated bodies.

C. Activities of UNESCO

44. UNESCO continued a long-term programme which it had launched in 1967 to promote the teaching and dissemination of public international law, in accordance with the aims expressed in General Assembly resolutions 1968 (XVIII), 2090 (XX) and 2204 (XXI). In so doing, it has acted in the spirit of both general resolution 10 (UNESCO's Contribution to Peace), adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its fourteenth session in 1966, and resolution 3.232, adopted at the same session, which authorized the Director-General of UNESCO to "undertake, in conjunction with the United Nations, studies and surveys designed to promote the wider appreciation of public international law, to include in the studies such supporting disciplines as international politics and economics, and to take part in the relevant activities of Member States, at their request".

45. Within its own area of competence, which comprises education and science, UNESCO endeavours to carry out these directives by furthering international law at the academic level through the development of university teaching and research. In pursuit of this objective, UNESCO participates in the relevant items of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the field of international law in close collaboration with the United Nations and UNITAR, as well as universities, research centres and similar bodies.

1. Basic list of works on international law

46. In pursuance of resolution 3.232, UNESCO included in its programme of activities for 1968 the compilation of a basic list of 100 to 150 works on public international law. This list will be drawn up following consultations with the bodies mentioned above and especially with the Hague Academy of International Law and the International Law Association. It will be made available to interested universities and research centres, and could be used in the preparation of "Collections of Works on Basic International Law", the distribution of which could perhaps be financed from extra-budgetary resources yet to be decided upon.

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2. Study on the national associations of specialists in international law

47. Specialists in international law have been encouraged to form national associations which could subsequently apply for affiliation with large international associations. With this end in view, UNESCO requested the International Law Association to carry out a study of the present organization of such groups of specialists in African countries. The International Law Association chose for this task Mr. Henri Cochaux, Avocat at the Court of Brussels, former President and present Vice-President of the Association, who left on 30 July to visit the following countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. In connexion with his mission Mr. Cochaux will also make a preliminary study of conditions which would be suitable for the possible establishment of a chair of international law or a specialized documentation centre in an African country.

3. Participation in the Latin American Seminar at Quito

48. UNESCO also collaborates with UNITAR in organizing the Regional Seminar in International Law which the Institute is planning to hold in Latin America, at Quito, Ecuador. UNESCO is undertaking to pay the fees and travelling expenses of an expert, Mr. Pierre Vellas, Professor in the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences and Director of the Institute of International and Developing Country Studies at Toulouse, who is to lecture on the subject of "Multilateral public enterprises, with particular reference to the economic integration of Latin America".

4. Provision of fellowships and books

49. Under its Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States, UNESCO has granted a fellowship to each of the following countries: Bulgaria and Israel, where the recipients have already been chosen, and Gabon and Mauritania, where the recipients have yet to be chosen. Also under this programme, equipment, including supplies of books, has been given to Trinidad and Tobago for use at the Institute of International Relations of the University of the West Indies.

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5. Exchange of publications

50. With regard to publications in general, UNESCO is continuing its efforts to promote the exchange of publications by encouraging its member States to adhere to the two relevant conventions adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session in 1958; namely, the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States; and the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications.^{12/} In the period 1967-1968 the number of States parties to these two conventions increased considerably.^{13/}

6. Study of the concept of peacefully living together

51. In 1968 UNESCO undertook a study of the concept of peacefully living together in the teaching of public international law, international relations and other academic disciplines. The study has been placed under the direction of Mr. R.J. Dupuy, Secretary-General of the Hague Academy of International Law and Professor in the Faculty of Law of Nice. Professor Dupuy has secured the co-operation of a number of experts, who had already taken part in the preparation of the book entitled Survey of the Teaching of International Law, published by UNESCO in 1967, in English and French, in the series "The University Teaching of Social Sciences", and of several other social science specialists. The manuscript of this work, which will include a number of national reports and a general survey, should be completed by the end of 1968.

^{12/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 398 (1961), p. 9; and vol. 416 (1961), p. 51.

^{13/} The Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications entered into force on 30 May 1961. By 1 October 1968, the following twenty-nine States had deposited their instruments of ratification or acceptance or given notification of succession (in chronological order): Ceylon, Israel, France, Guatemala, Ecuador, China, United Kingdom, Italy, Panama, USSR, United Arab Republic, Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Ukrainian SSR, Spain, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Denmark, Romania, Malta, Indonesia, Finland, United States, Luxembourg, Morocco and Norway. The Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications entered into force on 23 November 1961. By 1 October 1968, the following twenty-eight States had deposited their instruments of ratification or acceptance (in chronological order): Israel, France, Guatemala, Ecuador, China, United Kingdom, Italy, Panama, USSR, United Arab Republic, Byelorussian SSR, Hungary, Ukrainian SSR, Spain, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Brazil, Denmark, Romania, Indonesia, Finland, United States, Luxembourg, Malta and Morocco.

D. Activities of UNITAR

1. Studies

52. At its fourth session held in August 1966, the Board of Trustees of UNITAR responded affirmatively to the invitation of the General Assembly contained in resolution 2099 (XX) that UNITAR undertake studies relating to the progressive development and codification of international law. The first study under this heading, a research project dealing with impediments to the wider acceptance of multilateral treaties, will be completed by the end of 1968. A part of the research in this project was used in the preparation of the UNITAR study "Acceptance of human rights treaties" (A/CONF.32/15) submitted to the International Conference on Human Rights, held in Teheran in April 1968.

2. Seminars

53. UNITAR envisages the conduct of regional seminars and training courses in international law in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, UNESCO and other institutions concerned with international law. Following an offer from the Government of Ecuador to provide the necessary facilities, UNITAR will be holding in Quito the first of the series of regional seminars envisaged in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX).

54. In the organization of the seminar, UNITAR has benefited from the advice of a Consultative Panel drawn from diplomats and jurists from the region, as well as from co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, UNESCO and the Organization of American States. The seminar, which was originally to convene in the first two weeks in December 1968, will take place from 13 to 25 January 1969. The decision to postpone the seminar for one month, which was taken after

discussions with the Consultative Panel and with the agreement of the Government of Ecuador, was prompted by the fact that other meetings in December would have made it difficult for a number of participants to attend the seminar at that time.

55. The following subjects have been selected for consideration at the seminar:

- (i) Legal and institutional problems of multinational water development schemes;

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- (ii) Multinational public enterprises with particular reference to the economic integration of Latin America;
- (iii) Regional problems for Latin America arising out of treaties relating to the resources of the sea.

56. Arrangements have been made for the preparation of background papers and for the participation of expert consultants from within and outside the region. All countries in the region are being invited to participate. Specialized agencies and other international organizations and institutions with an interest in the subject-matter of the seminar have been invited to participate as observers.

3. Training and refresher courses

57. During 1968, UNITAR has provided professional assistance for short periods to teach international law and international relations at the Seminar on the Foreign Policies of Caribbean States held at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad, and at the Carnegie Course in Diplomacy held at Makerere College, University of East Africa, Uganda. Preparatory work is being done for the regional training and refresher course to be held in Asia in 1969.

4. Fellowships

58. The Board of Trustees of UNITAR at its sixth session, held in September 1967, authorized the award of up to five fellowships in international law for the year 1968. The joint administration of these fellowships with the United Nations has already been dealt with in paragraphs 38 to 43 above. During 1968, some of the UNITAR Adlai Stevenson Fellows were engaged in studies in the field of international law. UNITAR also provided opportunities to a few interns and junior fellows to work in the Institute on questions of international law.

E. Geneva Seminar on International Law

59. The United Nations Office at Geneva organized a fourth session of the Seminar on International Law for advanced students and young government officials responsible in their respective countries for dealing with questions of

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international law, to take place during the twentieth session of the International Law Commission.^{14/} The Seminar, which held thirteen meetings between 8 and 26 July 1968, was attended by twenty-nine participants, all from different countries. Participants also attended meetings of the Commission during that period. They heard lectures by nine members of the Commission, one professor from the University of Geneva, the Legal Adviser of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and one member of the Secretariat. Lectures were given on various subjects connected with the work of the International Law Commission, such as the problem of the development of international law in the United Nations; various problems related to the codification of the law of treaties, including the results of the first session of the Vienna Conference; the question of special missions; the question of permanent missions to international organizations; and recent developments relating to the breadth of the territorial sea. One lecture was devoted to the question of international trade law and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and one to the ILO and international labour law.

60. The Governments of Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden offered scholarships for participants from developing countries. Nine candidates (from Argentina, Cameroon, Chile, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iraq, Korea, Mexico and Turkey) were chosen to be beneficiaries of the scholarships. In addition, seven participants (from Brazil, Laos, Lesotho, Nepal, Somaliland, Togo and Venezuela) held fellowships under the United Nations Fellowship Programme in International Law, jointly administered by the United Nations and UNITAR (see paragraphs 37-43 above). This increased number of scholarships and fellowships in 1968 made it possible to further the aim of admitting a larger number of nationals from developing countries. Other participants came from Australia (Papua), Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist

^{14/} It may be recalled that, in resolution 2272 (XXII) of 1 December 1967, the General Assembly expressed "the wish that, in conjunction with future sessions of the International Law Commission, other seminars might be organized, which should continue to ensure the participation of a reasonable number of nationals of developing countries".

Republics and Yugoslavia. It should be noted, however, that the number of participants was found to be slightly too high for a fruitful participation in the debate following the lectures and that in the future the number of participants should be limited to twenty-four.

61. The Governments of Denmark, Israel and Norway have offered scholarship aid in the amount of \$1,500, \$1,000 and 10,500 Norwegian crowns (approximately \$1,470), respectively, for participants from developing countries in the Seminar on International Law which may be organized in connexion with the twenty-first session of the International Law Commission in 1969.

III. THE PROGRAMME DURING 1969 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

A. Activities to be undertaken by UNESCO

62. A brief outline of the activities which UNESCO plans to undertake in the coming years is given below. These activities are, however, subject to the approval of the General Conference of UNESCO, and are therefore only tentatively referred to here.

63. In general, it may be expected that UNESCO will continue to carry out the long-term project established by the General Conference at its fourteenth session in 1966. To that end, it will expand its public international law programme and strengthen its activities concerning the promotion of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, paying due attention to supporting disciplines, such as economic and political sciences, including peace research. The size of this programme, not including technical assistance, is indicated by the allocation of the sum of \$100,000 under the organization's regular programme in the UNESCO Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970.

64. UNESCO will give particular attention to the training of specialists in public international law. For that purpose it will organize a seminar in Asia designed to give further training to teachers, specialists and advanced students, under the UNDP Technical Assistance Regional Programme. In addition about ten fellowships will be offered to enable advanced students to spend a year at a university, followed by a training period at the Hague Academy of International Law. Member States are also invited to request assistance, under the UNDP Technical Assistance Country Programme, in the form of fellowships awarded for post-graduate study abroad leading to a teaching career.

65. In order to promote a wider use of the existing fellowship programmes carried out by States, international bodies and national institutions, consideration will be given to the preparation of a register of fellowships, scholarships and research assistantships for international studies. Such a register would contain information on the objective, scope and terms of award, as well as the procedure for submission of applications.

66. With regard to the teaching of public international law at the university level, UNESCO wishes to assist in the establishment of new chairs in international

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law and, where appropriate, of specialized documentation centres. The information assembled by the International Law Association (para. 47 above) will make possible a preliminary assessment of the present situation in the teaching of public international law in Africa, which could then be followed by more extensive consultations. Assistance will also be available to Member States, upon their request and in accordance with the normal procedure, under the UNDP Technical Assistance Country Programme, in the form of experts' services for advice on organizing university departments of social sciences or research institutes specializing in public international law. It is expected that in 1969-1970 the following Member States will probably request such assistance: Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, India, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. UNESCO will also continue to consider the possibility of preparing studies and monographs on various aspects of modern public international law.

67. As part of a systematic, long-term programme of comparative studies, UNESCO set up in June 1968 a Committee of Experts to study the equivalence and comparability of certificates, diplomas and degrees awarded in higher education. The Committee has recommended that UNESCO undertake research designed to encourage international comparisons of degrees and other qualifications through studies of curricula and of the requirements for obtaining degrees in certain selected fields, including public international law. The launching of a pilot study in the field of public international law is included in the Draft Programme and Budget to be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifteenth session.

B. Activities to be undertaken by UNITAR

68. UNITAR will undertake further studies connected with the progressive development and codification of international law particularly with regard to those subjects which are of direct relevance to the problems of developing countries. A discussion of these issues took place at the seventh session of the Board of Trustees in September 1968 and the Board of Trustees approved the proposals put forth by the Executive Director. Consultations with the Office of Legal Affairs will take place before finalizing the programme. UNITAR is also giving consideration to future studies relating to procedures of peaceful settlement of disputes and the enforcement of international obligations.

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69. UNITAR will organize a training and refresher course in Asia in 1969, in co-operation with the Office of Legal Affairs, UNESCO and possibly the Hague Academy of International Law. As stated in the Secretary-General's report for 1967,^{15/} UNITAR intends to hold seminars and training courses alternatively in successive years in Africa, Asia, and Latin America as envisaged by resolution 2099 (XX). UNITAR would also provide, in 1969, up to five international law fellowships in addition to those which may be awarded by the United Nations.

C. Recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the execution of the Programme

1. General observations

70. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 2313 (XXII), the General Assembly approved in principle, subject to further consideration by the Advisory Committee on the Programme before the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme after 1968, which had been set forth in his report last year.^{16/} In paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the Secretary-General was asked to submit, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1969. The Secretary-General has accordingly prepared a number of recommendations, which are set out below and which were considered by the Advisory Committee during its third session, held between 7 and 14 October 1968.

71. From the time that the General Assembly decided by resolution 2099 (XX) to establish a United Nations Programme of Assistance in the field of international law, it recognized that both UNESCO, as a specialized agency, and UNITAR, as part of the immediate United Nations context, could play an important part in the eventual implementation of the Programme. By paragraph 6 of the resolution, UNESCO was invited to participate in such implementation. By paragraph 7, UNITAR, then in its organizational stage, was requested by the General Assembly to consider the ways in which international law might be given its proper place among the activities of the Institute.

^{15/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816, para. 56.

^{16/} Ibid., paras. 59-66.

72. Experience in the actual implementation of the Programme over the last two years has shown that the initial hopes placed in co-operation with UNESCO and UNITAR have been more than amply justified. Experience has also shown that, by the nature of their functions, UNESCO and UNITAR are the bodies best suited for carrying out the operational aspects of the Programme, particularly the organization of seminars and training and refresher courses and the preparation of studies in international law. Within the immediate United Nations context, UNITAR is becoming a centre for the promotion, development, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. It may therefore be anticipated that increasingly in the future the role of the Secretary-General will be one of co-ordination, rather than of furnishing direct assistance, with such assistance being provided to the greatest possible extent by UNESCO and UNITAR. This natural development is reflected in the recommendations which follow in the present report. The Advisory Committee will, of course, continue to advise the Secretary-General on the substantive aspects of the Programme proposed for each year, and over-all supervision will continue to be exercised by the General Assembly.

73. Under paragraph 2 of resolution 2099 (XX) the Programme, as originally envisaged, was divided into two fields of endeavour: the first relating to steps to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes carried out by States and by organizations and institutions; and the second dealing with forms of direct assistance which were to be made available particularly to the developing countries.

2. Steps to encourage and co-ordinate the activities of States, international organizations and other bodies

74. The various activities in the first field of endeavour, undertaken in the past three years by the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR, appear to have been generally effective. This area of endeavour, however, may still offer a variety of prospects. The Secretary-General considers that the efforts of the United Nations, particularly with regard to such items as the register of experts and scholars in international law (to which addenda will be issued as necessary); co-operation with other organizations; fellowships offered at national

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institutions; publicity; and the provision of legal publications (see paragraphs 11-30 above), should be continued with a view to further improvement and development of the activities. The Geneva Seminar on International Law will also continue in so far as this is possible.

75. In this connexion, reference may appropriately be made to the fact that, at its first session held in January and February 1968, UNCITRAL noted the special importance of increasing the opportunities for the training of experts in the field of international trade law, particularly in many of the developing countries. Mindful of the activities being undertaken within the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the field of international law, and of the work of the Advisory Committee on the Programme, UNCITRAL considered that it should establish close and co-operative contact with the United Nations agencies, organizations and other bodies having responsibilities or concerns in the field of assistance related to international trade law, particularly training and research. UNCITRAL accordingly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report with a view to establishing such co-operative relations, to be considered by UNCITRAL at its second session.^{17/} In the preparation of the report, the Secretary-General will take fully into account the Advisory Committee's recommendation that an appropriate place should be given to the activities concerning international trade law within the framework of the activities conducted under the Programme (see paragraph 89, sub-paragraph (3) below).

76. It may also be noted that during 1969 a United Nations postage stamp imprinting the words "Peace through International Law" will be issued. The year 1969 is considered particularly suitable because the International Law Commission will have completed twenty years of its work and the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties is expected to adopt a codification convention of far-reaching effect.

^{17/} Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7216), paras. 64-68.

3. Forms of direct assistance

77. Under the original pattern for the Programme as contained in the annex to resolution 2099 (XX), the forms of direct assistance included the following items which were to be carried out on an annual basis: one regional item (either a regional training and refresher course or a regional seminar), the award of fellowships, and the provision of the advisory services of experts. Two other items mentioned in the annex, namely, the preparation and publication of a survey of the codification and progressive development of international law and the provision of a set of United Nations legal publications to a total of thirty-five institutions during 1967 and 1968, were presumably not intended to be carried on indefinitely. Having regard to these considerations and to the way in which the Programme has evolved with the active participation of UNESCO and UNITAR, the Secretary-General proposes that the execution of the forms of direct assistance in 1969 and subsequent years should proceed on the lines indicated below. The recommendations of the Secretary-General are based on the principle of functional competence of the three participating organizations, as well as on the need to retain a measure of flexibility in this still experimental stage of development of the Programme.

(a) Regional seminars and training courses

78. UNITAR intends to conduct regional seminars and training courses alternatively in successive years, and for this purpose preparatory work is being done for the regional training and refresher course to be held in Asia in 1969 (see paragraphs 56 and 68 above). UNESCO for its part also plans to organize a seminar in Asia for the training of specialists in international law (see paragraph 63 above). In view of the desirability of co-ordinating the activities in the same area, the Secretary-General has expressed the hope to the two organizations that appropriate collaboration would be developed between them regarding this item of the Programme. It is also hoped that, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Advisory Committee at its second and third sessions, United Nations efforts towards the codification and progressive development of international law, and, in so far as appropriate, the legal thinking of the principal legal systems of the world will be reflected in the organization and conduct of regional seminars and training courses.

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79. The Secretary-General considers that the United Nations should continue to co-ordinate the conduct by UNITAR and UNESCO of future regional seminars and training courses and provide assistance when necessary. The form of such assistance would depend on the particular request which might be made either by UNITAR or by UNESCO and on the appropriate authorization of the General Assembly.

(b) Studies in international law

80. In view of the fact that UNESCO and UNITAR have undertaken to conduct a number of studies falling within the scope of the Assistance Programme in international law (see paragraphs 47, 51 and 66-68 above), the Secretary-General considers that the United Nations should not itself plan to conduct any further studies. The United Nations, however, might prepare from time to time a publication (such as The Work of the International Law Commission) providing an over-all survey, with sufficient references, on the legal work of certain United Nations organs. For the immediate future, the preparation of a book on the International Court of Justice (see paragraph 26 above) will be undertaken during 1969 with a view to eventual publication in 1970.

(c) Provision of legal publications

81. A set of United Nations legal publications was supplied to fifteen institutions in 1967 and to twenty additional institutions in 1968. Since the stocks of United Nations legal publications (particularly earlier volumes) have now been considerably depleted, it would be difficult to provide an adequate set of all the volumes concerned for a large number of additional institutions in the future. Accordingly, it is suggested that in 1969 fifteen additional institutions should be added to the list, thus bringing the total number of the recipient institutions to fifty. It is also proposed that the thirty-five institutions which already received the publications in 1967 and 1968 should also receive the additional new volumes published since a set of United Nations legal publications was supplied to them. In 1970 and subsequent years, arrangements might be made so that all fifty institutions should continue receiving new volumes in the legal publications series as they are issued.

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It is also expected that the International Court of Justice will continue its co-operation by providing a set of its Reports and Yearbooks to the institutions selected to receive United Nations legal publications.

82. The Government of Hungary and the American Society of International Law have recently informed the Secretary-General that they would participate in this part of the Programme, as had been done by Czechoslovakia and Greece, by offering legal periodicals to the institutions selected as recipients of United Nations legal publications. The Government of Hungary offers the Hungarian Law Review published in English and French by the Hungarian Lawyers' Association; the American Society of International Law offers the American Journal of International Law Proceedings of the American Society of International Law, and International Legal Materials. It is hoped that other Member States, international bodies and national institutions will make similar offers in the future.

(d) Provision of the advisory services of experts

83. Apart from concurring in the Advisory Committee's recommendation regarding this item of the Programme during 1969 (see paragraph 89, sub-paragraph 5 (c)), the Secretary-General does not propose to make any other specific recommendations at the present time. The Secretary-General, however, wishes to submit the following observations so that the representatives of Member States may assess the situation for themselves before deciding as to what further action should be taken on this particular item of the Programme.

84. In the light of past efforts to provide expert services, the following general conclusions may be drawn. As the tables listing the request of individual countries contained in paragraphs 31 and 32 of the Secretary-General's 1967 report^{18/} indicate, developing countries demonstrated their desire to receive, through the United Nations, expert legal services. Such expert services are required, moreover, in emerging fields of applied international law, rather than in those of traditional international law; the concern of developing countries is for expert services in areas such as international river law, transport law, unification of customs regulations and trade law, to name some of the main centres of interest. However, there is evidence to suggest that, in a number of instances, these services have not been provided because the

^{18/} Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816.

developing countries, in submitting their requests for technical assistance, have not given sufficiently high priority to this type of expert services.

85. In view of the increasing need for this form of assistance which was yet to be filled, the Secretary-General, in 1968, approached the three regional economic commissions operating in developing parts of the world. The Executive Secretaries of these commissions endorsed the proposal to provide increased legal assistance to groups of States within the region by stationing a limited number of legal experts at the offices of the commissions, but pointed to the limitations of resources which would prevent them from proceeding to implement the proposal. One alternative which has been suggested is that interregional experts might be appointed at United Nations Headquarters who should respond to requests coming through the three regional economic commissions (see paragraphs 33-36 above).

86. Having regard to these facts and to the efforts which he has made over the past three years to explore all possible avenues, the Secretary-General has been led to the conclusion that, in so far as the provision of expert services is to be covered by the existing technical assistance programmes and the developing countries do not give higher priority to this item in their requests, it will continue to be very difficult for the Organization to give full effect to the provision of successive resolutions of the General Assembly authorizing the "provision of the advisory services of experts" in international law.

(e) International law fellowships

87. There proved to be a strong desire for this form of assistance; over sixty applications were received for a maximum of twenty fellowships offered by the United Nations and UNITAR during 1968.^{19/} The flexibility regarding both the variation of study schemes and duration of individual fellowships and the special emphasis laid on the group training at The Hague proved to be useful innovations over last year's fellowship programme. It is proposed that the international law fellowship programme should be maintained largely on the same lines as in

^{19/} In viewing the total number of fellowships under this programme, refer to paragraphs 49 and 64 above concerning fellowships offered by UNESCO.

1968 with certain modifications and improvements which might be added as appropriate. For the future years, the selection of candidates and the planning of the programme will continue to be the joint responsibility of the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR, with the day-to-day administrative responsibilities being undertaken by UNITAR.

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

88. The third session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 7 October 1968. As in previous years, the representative of Ghana acted as Chairman. Meetings of the Committee were attended by the representatives of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, 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. The Advisory Committee had before it the Secretary-General's draft report on the Programme. Statements were made by the representatives of the Secretary-General. Representatives of UNESCO and UNITAR, who were invited to attend, also made statements and answered questions raised by members of the Advisory Committee.

89. The Advisory Committee held three meetings on 7, 9 and 14 October 1968. Following its consideration of the Secretary-General's draft report, the Advisory Committee expressed its general approval of the contents of that report and thanked the Secretariat of the United Nations and those of UNESCO and UNITAR for the work they had carried out. The Advisory Committee unanimously adopted the following recommendations regarding the Programme:

(1) The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that the Assembly note with appreciation the increasing participation by UNESCO and UNITAR in the Programme, particularly in the organization of seminars and training courses and in the preparation of studies in international law.

(2) The Advisory Committee noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General intends to continue his efforts to encourage and co-ordinate the activities of States and international organizations concerned in assisting the promotion of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

(3) The Advisory Committee, having noted the desire of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) to establish close and co-operative contact with the United Nations agencies, organizations and bodies, and with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having responsibilities or concerns in the field of assistance related to international trade law, particularly

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training and research, recommended that an appropriate place should be given to the activities concerning international trade law within the framework of the activities conducted under the Programme.

(4) The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General transmit to the organizations concerned the wish, as it was expressed in General Assembly resolution 2313 (XXII), that, in the organization and conduct of regional seminars and training and refresher courses, due regard should be paid to reflecting United Nations efforts towards the codification and progressive development of international law, and, in so far as appropriate, the legal thinking of the principal systems of the world.

(5) With regard to the Programme for 1969 outlined in the Secretary-General's report, the Advisory Committee recommended that:

(a) Regional training course

The Secretary-General should recommend that the General Assembly express the hope that UNESCO and UNITAR will jointly be able to hold a regional training course in Asia;

(b) The award of fellowships

- (i) The Secretary-General should be authorized to award fifteen fellowships at the request of the Governments of developing countries;
- (ii) The Secretary-General should recommend that the General Assembly note with appreciation that UNESCO and UNITAR will continue to offer fellowships;
- (iii) The Secretary-General should also recommend that the General Assembly note with appreciation that, while the selection of candidates and planning of the fellowship programme will be the joint responsibility of the Secretary-General and of UNITAR, the latter will undertake the day-to-day administrative responsibilities of the United Nations Fellowship Programme in International Law as a whole;

(c) The provision of advisory services of experts

The Secretary-General should be authorized to provide the advisory services of experts within the framework of existing technical assistance programmes, or on the basis of voluntary contributions to that effect;

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(d) The provision of United Nations legal publications

The Secretary-General should be authorized to provide a set of United Nations legal publications to up to fifteen institutions in developing countries and furnish current legal publications to institutions which have previously received a set of United Nations legal publications in 1967 and 1968 under the present Programme;

(e) Studies in international law

The Secretary-General should recommend that the General Assembly express its appreciation to UNESCO and UNITAR for continuing to conduct studies in international law.

(6) The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that, subject to further consideration by the Advisory Committee before the Assembly's twenty-fourth session, the Assembly should approve in principle the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the future conduct of the Programme after 1969.

(7) The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that the Assembly should reiterate its request for voluntary contributions from Member States and others. The Assembly should approve the application, in the first instance, of any voluntary contributions of Member States and others to meet the costs of the items of the Programme to be conducted by the United Nations in 1969; to the extent that these resources prove insufficient, the Secretary-General should use such credits for this purpose as are included in his budget for 1969.

(8) The Advisory Committee considered that while carrying out the Programme it is desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities which could be made available by the international organizations concerned, Member States and others, in accordance with the administrative and financial procedures and rules of United Nations technical assistance programmes or other relevant rules and consistent with the purposes and direction of the Programme.

90. The Secretary-General has concurred in these recommendations of the Advisory Committee. In accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs (1), (5), (6), (7) and (8) above, the Secretary-General would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of Members of the General Assembly to the proposals in question and to recommend that appropriate action be taken by the Assembly.

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

91. The Secretary-General recommends in paragraph 81 of this report that in 1969 fifteen additional institutions should be added to the list of institutions which receive copies of United Nations legal publications free of charge. This action would bring the total number of recipient institutions to fifty. He also suggests that the thirty-five institutions which already received the publications in 1967 and 1968 should receive the additional new volumes published since a set of United Nations legal publications was supplied to them. In 1970 and subsequent years, arrangements might be made so that all fifty institutions should continue receiving new volumes in the legal publications series as they are issued. The Secretary-General estimates the cost of implementing this recommendation at \$2,500 required for shipping the sets of legal publications. This amount could, if necessary, be absorbed within the level of the initial estimates already submitted by the Secretary-General under section 10 of the budget.

92. In paragraph 87 of this report, the Secretary-General proposes that the international law fellowship programme should be maintained largely on the same lines as in 1968. For this purpose an amount of \$50,000 would be required to provide for fifteen fellowships to be awarded at the request of the Governments of developing countries.

93. The General Assembly, in resolutions 2099 (XX) and 2204 (XXI), invited Member States and others to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme. During 1966 and 1967, voluntary cash contributions totalling \$11,883 were pledged and paid by the Governments of Cyprus, Gabon, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and Yugoslavia and an individual. In accordance with the General Assembly's instructions that voluntary contributions should be used for the Programme before recourse to the regular budget, this sum of \$11,883 was applied in 1967 towards meeting the United Nations share of the cost of the regional training and refresher course financed jointly with UNESCO.^{20/}

^{20/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6818, paras. 70 and 71.

94. The General Assembly, in resolution 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, reiterated its invitation to Member States, interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme. By 25 October 1968 one pledge in the amount of £100 had been made by the Government of Cyprus. Unless additional voluntary contributions are made in the near future, the Secretary-General would request provision under chapter VI, section 12, of the regular budget in the amount of \$50,000 to carry out the Programme.

ANNEX
AIDE-MEMOIRE

SUMMARY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES WITH RESPECT TO
SOME TOPICS BEFORE THE ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONCERNED WITH QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Declaration on Territorial Asylum (General Assembly resolution 2312 (XXII))

There are four inter-American conventions on asylum. These conventions are:
(1) Convention on Asylum, adopted by the Sixth International Conference of American States, Havana, 1928, now in force among fourteen American States; (2) Convention on Political Asylum, signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, 1933, presently in force among fourteen countries; (3) Convention on Territorial Asylum, signed at the Tenth Inter-American Conference, Caracas, 1954, in force among eight countries; and (4) Convention on Diplomatic Asylum, signed at the same Conference of 1954, in force among eleven countries.

2. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (General Assembly resolution 2313 (XXII))

In 1967 the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) organized a joint meeting of Deans of Law Schools of Latin America and the Inter-American Juridical Committee. This meeting was held in September 1967 in Rio de Janeiro, and it approved some recommendations on co-operative relations between the Law Schools and the Juridical Committee, as well as on the legal aspects of the Declaration of the Presidents of America signed in Punta del Este in 1967. A report on this meeting was published in Spanish in January 1968: "Informe sobre la Primera Reunión Conjunta de Decanos de Facultades de Derecho y Miembros del Comité Jurídico Interamericano, Rio de Janeiro, 13 al 16 de septiembre de 1967. Derecho y Desarrollo". Unión Panamericana, Washington, D.C., 1968, 233 p.

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3. Question of diplomatic privileges and immunities (General Assembly resolution 2328 (XXII))

On 15 May 1949, an Agreement on privileges and immunities of the Organization of American States was signed. This Agreement has been ratified by eight member States of the Organization.

A Committee of the Council of the OAS is preparing the draft of a new agreement or convention on privileges and immunities of the OAS.

The General Secretariat of the OAS has prepared a publication entitled "Documents and Notes on Privileges and Immunities with special reference to the OAS". 1968. 460 p. It will be issued in Spanish and English editions.

4. State responsibility

In 1961 the Inter-American Juridical Committee prepared a report entitled "Contribution of the American Continent to the principles of international law that govern the responsibility of state" (document CIJ-61).

This report was considered by the Inter-American Council of Jurists at its meeting held in San Salvador in 1965. The Council of Jurists recommended to the Inter-American Juridical Committee that it expand its study by incorporating the contribution of all the American States (document CIJ-77, p. 25).

At its 1966th meeting, the Juridical Committee prepared a new report on this topic, in accordance with the recommendation of the Council of Jurists (document CIJ-78). This report as well as the previous one were sent to the International Law Commission of the United Nations.

5. International payments: (a) negotiable instruments, (b) banker's commercial credit, (c) guarantees and securities

On 24 May 1968, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) sent to the Council of the OAS a draft uniform law on negotiable instruments in Latin America which had been prepared under the auspices of the Institute for Latin American Integration of the Inter-American Development Bank. CIAP requested the Council to forward this material to the Inter-American Juridical Committee and to ask the said Committee to prepare the studies and draft conventions that it considers necessary to regulate this matter. The Council agreed with this request. The

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studies and drafts that the Juridical Committee will prepare will be sent to the Governments for their observations.

6. International commercial arbitration

At its 1967th meeting, the Inter-American Juridical Committee prepared a report and a draft convention on international commercial arbitration (document CIJ-91, pp. 31-58). These documents were sent to the Governments of the member States in November 1967, for their observations.

7. Legal problems which may arise in the exploration and use of outer space (the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damage caused by launching of objects into outer space)

The Special Legal Committee of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, an entity of the OAS, has prepared two alternative texts of an inter-American convention on civil liability for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. See the "Report of the Special Legal Committee on Civil Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy". Pan American Union, General Secretariat of the OAS. 1967. 166 p.
