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

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

2. In resolution 2698 (XXV), adopted at its 1926th plenary meeting, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1971 the activities specified in his report (A/8130 and Corr.1), and, in particular, to provide 15 fellowships, at the request of Governments of developing countries, and current United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries which had previously received such assistance under the Programme and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests were made by the Member States concerned. The Secretary-General was requested to continue his efforts to promote training and assistance in international trade law within the framework of the Programme, in order to meet the need, particularly on the part of developing countries, for strengthening legal expertise in this field.

3. In paragraph 4 of the resolution, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for its participation in the Programme, especially as regards its efforts to develop the teaching of international law.

4. The General Assembly also expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional symposia and training courses and in the conduct of the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law. The offer of the Government of Ghana to provide facilities for the regional symposium to be held in Africa in 1971 was noted with thanks by the Assembly. The Secretary-General was authorized, in paragraph 2 of the resolution, to provide assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to that regional symposium and to the regional training course organized by UNITAR in Latin America.

5. The General Assembly reiterated its request to Member States and 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 such contributions. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the present session

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

of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Programme during 1971 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1972 and subsequent years.

6. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly, the present report deals with the implementation of the Programme during 1971 and submits recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1972 and 1973. The report, as in previous years, gives an account of the steps taken or planned by UNESCO and UNITAR, as well as a description of those of the United Nations itself.

II. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME DURING 1971

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Register of experts and scholars in international law

7. A supplement (A/8379) has been issued to the Register of experts and scholars in international law. In addition, a special supplement (A/CN.9/61) containing the names and relevant particulars of experts and scholars in international trade law, has been completed and will be issued shortly.

2. Co-operation with other organizations

8. As in previous years, the Secretariat informed a number of international organizations and institutions concerned with international law ^{2/} of the topics currently before the following United Nations bodies: the Sixth Committee; the International Law Commission; the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. The Secretariat also forwarded the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, together with a copy of the Secretary-General's last report (A/8130 and Corr.1) on the Programme. ?

9. The organizations and institutions concerned were invited to communicate any comments or information they might have to offer with respect to the topics concerned or their own activities. The reply received from the Council of Europe is contained in annex I below.

3. Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions

10. In the course of 1971, the Secretary-General circulated to Member States, at the request of the Governments concerned, copies of communications giving information about fellowships in international law offered at national institutions during the academic year 1971-1972 by the Governments of Belgium and Bulgaria, respectively.

^{2/} The organizations and institutions were the following: the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; the Council of Europe; The Hague Academy of International Law; The Hague Conference on Private International Law; the Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies; the Institute of International Law; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; the International Association of Legal Science; the International Bar Association; the International Commission of Jurists; the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; the International Law Association; the League of Arab States; the Organization of African Unity; the Organization of American States; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and the World Peace through Law Center.

4. Publicity

11. The UN Monthly Chronicle has continued to include a regular section giving information on the current legal activities of the Organization. Particular attention has been given by the Office of Public Information during 1971 to publicizing the proceedings of the International Court of Justice in connexion with the request for an advisory opinion relating to Namibia. A special issue of the United Nations periodical Objective: Justice 3/ was devoted to that opinion.

12. A document containing the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session was issued early in 1971 and distributed through United Nations information centres.

13. During 1971, the Secretary-General issued a "Survey of international law" (A/CN.4/245), which was submitted to the International Law Commission in connexion with the Commission's decision to review its programme of work. The second of such Surveys prepared by the Secretariat (the first having been undertaken in 1948), contains a comprehensive account of the present range of international law, with particular attention being given to the part played by the United Nations in the development of international law. In its report (A/8410 and Add.1 and 2), the Commission recommended that the Survey should be issued as a separate publication, in order that it might receive as wide a circulation and distribution as possible.

5. Provision of advisory services of experts

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

6. Provision of United Nations legal publications

15. In accordance with the terms of paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2698 (XXV), the Secretary-General provided copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1971 to the institutions in developing countries 4/ which had previously received United Nations legal publications under the Programme. The International Court of Justice continued to provide copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme.

3/ Volume 3, No. 4, October 1971.

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

7. Geneva Seminar on International Law

16. During the twenty-third session of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Office at Geneva organized the seventh session of the seminar on international law for advanced students and young government officials. The seminar, held between 10 and 28 May 1971, was attended by 23 persons from different countries, including four holding fellowships under the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law. In accordance with the wishes expressed during debates in the Sixth Committee, three young diplomats who had participated in the work of the Committee were admitted to the seminar. Participants attended meetings of the International Law Commission and heard lectures by nine of its members, the Legal Adviser of the International Labour Office and by a member of the United Nations Secretariat. Further details of the seminar are contained in the report of the International Law Commission (A/8410 and Add.1 and 2). The Commission recommended that seminars should continue to be held in conjunction with its sessions.

8. Activities concerning international trade law

17. In paragraph 3 of resolution 2698 (XXV), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote training and assistance in international trade law, in order to meet the need, particularly on the part of developing countries, for strengthening legal expertise in this field. The specific action taken by the Secretary-General during 1971 has been based on the views expressed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, which has continued to give considerable attention to the matter.

18. At the fourth session of the Commission, held from 29 March to 20 April 1971, the Secretary-General submitted a report (A/CN.9/58), describing the activities taken pursuant to the Commission's previous recommendations and containing, in an annex, information provided by international bodies concerning their activities relating to training and assistance in international trade law. One of the sessions of the regional symposium, held at Accra (see paragraphs 37-41 below) in January 1971, had been devoted to a discussion of the Commission, with particular reference being given to those aspects of its work that had special relevance to Africa. 5/ Attention was paid during 1970 when making awards under the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, to candidates having a special interest in international trade law. Fellows receiving training in the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs had undertaken, amongst others, projects relating to international trade law, under the supervision of members of the International Trade Law Branch. A similar policy has been followed during 1971. As regards the Register of experts and scholars in international trade law (A/CN.9/61), which will be issued shortly, this gives the names and relevant particulars of a number of qualified individuals, as supplied by 24 Member States. Pursuant to the Commission's decision at its second and third sessions, the Secretary-General made inquiries of United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerning the extent of the possibilities they could provide with regard to training and assistance in international trade law; the replies received were summarized in an annex. With regard to the development of teaching materials, consultations were held with appropriate institutions. It

5/ It may be noted that a lecture was given on the work of the Commission at the Geneva Seminar on International Law.

was reported that the International Legal Center of New York had shown interest in the project and was developing plans for the production of these materials for use in Africa and Latin America. Such teaching materials would not be a publication of the United Nations and consequently would not require the expenditure of United Nations funds; the contribution of the Organization would be limited to consultations by members of the Secretariat with those engaged in the preparation of the materials.

19. The addendum to the report (A/CN.9/58/Add.1) set forth information regarding a proposed programme of assistance to developing countries in the field of laws and regulations applicable to ships and shipping; this programme would be under the auspices of the Commission, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and, possibly, other organizations within the United Nations system. It was suggested that this joint programme be sponsored, if possible, by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Representatives who spoke on the subject welcomed the proposal and suggested that similar programmes should be developed in respect of other subjects within the field of international trade law.

20. Several representatives suggested that further attention should be given to the establishment of chairs of international trade law. The Secretary of the Commission reported that efforts to secure the funds necessary for such chairs had been unsuccessful and there seemed little prospect for success from continued efforts in this direction. The development of methods of teaching international trade law and the assembling of appropriate teaching materials, seemed a desirable step to which attention might be given at the present juncture. It was generally considered that the Commission should welcome the development of studies in international trade law and the establishment of chairs for such studies in institutions in all countries, particularly developing countries. ^{6/} A number of representatives, however, considered it inappropriate to establish chairs until the field of international trade law has been sufficiently crystallized and properly defined.

21. Some representatives stressed the need for lawyers and merchants in developing countries to gain practical experience through secondment to commercial and financial establishments in developed countries, such as large corporations active in international trade, banking institutions, patent offices and insurance companies. In this connexion, several representatives stated that they would be willing to ascertain which organizations or corporations in their countries would be prepared to receive trainees from developing countries and that such information would be relayed to the Commission in due course. The observer of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law stated that the Institute would be disposed to accept selected fellows for training at its headquarters.

22. It was suggested that lawyers schooled solely in the legal system of either the common law or of the civil law should be enabled to familiarize themselves with the principles and techniques of the other legal system; the desirability of the

^{6/} This summary of the discussion is taken from the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fourth session (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/8417)), chapter VIII.

publication of standard works of international trade law was also noted. In response to a suggestion regarding the organization of seminars during sessions of the Commission, similar to those organized during meetings of the International Law Commission, UNCITRAL requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the matter, for consideration at its fifth session in 1972.

23. At the conclusion of its discussion, UNCITRAL adopted a decision requesting the Secretary-General

"to continue consultations with other interested organizations with a view to developing programmes of training and assistance in matters related to international trade law and, in particular, to consider means whereby practical experience in international trade law could be made available through the co-operation of trading institutions and similar bodies."

24. In furtherance of this request the Secretary-General has entered into correspondence with organizations and other bodies active in the field of international trade law with a view to instituting arrangements whereby selected persons, particularly those coming from developing countries, could gain practical experience of matters relating to international trade law by spending a period of time working in those organizations, or in trading institutions or similar bodies. The precise arrangements to be made are still under discussion; it is hoped to present a report, outlining specific proposals, to the fifth session of the Commission to be held early in 1972. The Secretary-General will at that time also submit a report on the possible organization of seminars during future sessions.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

25. The 15 fellowships in international law which the Secretary-General was authorized to provide under paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2698 (XXV), were combined, as in previous years, with the five fellowships offered by UNITAR into a joint programme. In keeping with previous practice, the day-to-day administrative work in connexion with the programme was undertaken by UNITAR. While the 15 United Nations fellowships were intended for persons from developing countries, the UNITAR fellowships were open to candidates from developed countries also.

26. A letter from the Executive Director of UNITAR giving detailed information on the programme for 1971 was sent to all States Members of the United Nations, members of the regional economic commissions and to those participating in UNDP. Information on the programme was also sent to selected universities in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Resident Representatives of UNDP and the United Nations information centres assisted in obtaining nominations from Governments. By 6 May 1971, when the final selection was made, 93 applications had been received from 54 countries. In the selection of candidates special care was taken as regards the qualifications of individual applicants, their normal field of work and the needs of their respective countries, while bearing in mind the need to ensure a balanced geographical distribution. Preference was given to candidates from countries which had not recently been granted an international law fellowship.

27. Twenty candidates from the following countries were selected: Barbados, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Nigeria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Syria,

Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Western Samoa. Of those selected, 14 were government officials from ministries of foreign affairs and justice and six university teachers in international law.

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

(a) Attendance at the Geneva Seminar on International Law (see paragraph 16 above), followed by a period of practical training or up to three months at the legal offices of the United Nations and associated agencies or at UNITAR. Three fellows followed this scheme.

(b) Attendance at the public international law course at The Hague Academy of International Law and at the special talks and seminars 7/ organized by UNITAR at The Hague for five weeks (13 July to 18 August 1971), followed by three months' practical training. The special talks and seminars were mainly of a practical character, designed to complement the lectures given at the Academy and to provide the fellows with an opportunity to participate actively in the discussion of legal issues of particular interest to developing countries. The period of practical training was provided at the legal offices of the United Nations and associated agencies or at UNITAR from 20 August to 30 November. A total of 11 fellows pursued this scheme.

(c) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and at the special UNITAR seminars for five weeks as in scheme (b), followed by participation in the research course offered at the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations of The Hague Academy from 18 August to 24 September 1971. Owing to the private international law nature of this year's research subject, only one fellow followed this scheme.

(d) Attendance at The Hague Academy lecture course and at the special UNITAR seminars for five weeks as in scheme (b) above. Five fellows who could not be released from their posts for appreciable lengths of time followed this scheme.

7/ The following gave the special talks or led the seminars: Mr. O.V. Bagdonov, Professor at the Institute of International Relations, Moscow; Mr. R.J. Dupuy, Secretary-General, Hague Academy of International Law and Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Nice; Mr. T.O. Elias, Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Federal Republic of Nigeria; Mr. A. Elkin, Special Adviser on European Community Law, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Mr. J.E.S. Fawcett, Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; Ambassador A. García Robles, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations; Mr. A. Gros, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Mr. M. Lachs, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Dr. F.A. Mann, Honorary Professor, University of Bonn; Mr. A. Pillepich, First Secretary, International Court of Justice; Mr. J. Salmon, Professor of the Faculty of Law, University of Brussels; Mr. E.L.C. Schiff, Secretary-General, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Ch.V. Stutterheim, Head of the Treaty Department, Netherlands Foreign Ministry; Mr. E. Ustor, Head of the International Law Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary; and Mr. F.M. Vendrell, Officer for International Law Programmes, UNITAR.

29. The 14 fellows who received practical training under schemes (a) and (b) were attached to the International Court of Justice, UNITAR and the legal offices of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Labour Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Owing to the lack of financial resources occasioned by the rising costs of the Programme, it was found necessary this year to shorten to three months the period of practical training offered to these fellows.

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

C. Activities of UNESCO

31. At its sixteenth session in 1970 the General Conference of UNESCO authorized the continuation in 1971 and 1972 of the UNESCO programme for the development of university teaching and research in international law.

1. Provision of fellowships

32. Under the UNESCO international law fellowship scheme, six awards were made in 1971 to candidates from the Arab Republic of Egypt, ~~Brazil~~, India, Iraq, the Philippines, Tunisia and Uruguay, to enable them to follow, for an academic year, post-graduate courses in international law and related topics such as international economics or political science; the majority of fellows will conclude their training by attending The Hague Academy of International Law. As in previous years the fellowships were offered in open competition and awards were based on individual qualifications and the submission of a short essay on the main legal issues of special relevance to the foreign relations of the applicant's country. Priority was given to future university teachers. One additional fellowship for the study of international law was given to Niger under UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of Member States.

2. Teaching of international law

33. A three-year project of assistance to the University of Ife (Nigeria), to develop teaching and research in international law, was approved within the framework of UNDP. The services of one expert and of one associate expert for three years, two fellowships for counterpart training, and funds for documentation will be provided under the project. The experts will prepare an international affairs course for future civil servants and diplomats, help in the teaching and initiate a research programme.

34. A survey on teaching and research relating to human rights, covering law faculties throughout the world, is being made jointly with the International Law Association and the International Institute of Human Rights. A report is to be published towards the end of 1972.

35. A regional round-table meeting to assess existing facilities and needs of African countries for teaching, training and research in international law and to discuss the possibilities of international and regional co-operation in this regard, is to be held in Lagos, at the invitation of the Government of Nigeria, between 14 and 17 December 1971. Participants from all African States members of UNESCO and representatives of UNITAR and of the International Law Association will be invited to attend.

3. Subvention to the International Law Association

36. A subvention of \$6,000 was granted to the International Law Association to facilitate the participation of international lawyers from developing countries in its activities.

D. Activities of UNITAR^{8/}

1. Regional symposium on international law

37. As envisaged in the Secretary-General's report of last year ^{9/} a regional symposium on international law for participants from African States was organized by UNITAR and held in Accra, Ghana, from 14 to 28 January 1971. The Government of Ghana offered to act as host and provided facilities for the meeting as well as accommodation for the participants. In the organization of the symposium UNITAR benefited from the advice of diplomats and jurists from the region, as well as from the co-operation of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The symposium was intended to foster the role of international law in Africa and its progressive development in the world, and to provide a forum for an informal exchange of opinions on the problems set down for discussion. Therefore, no decisions or resolutions were adopted.

38. Participants were invited from all independent countries in Africa who were members of the United Nations and of ECA. Present at the symposium were 28 jurists, mainly government officials and professors of international law, nominated by the following Governments: Algeria, Egypt, Burundi, Central African Republic, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia. Officials from UNITAR and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, as well as from ECA and UNESCO, attended the symposium. Invitations were also sent to various bodies concerned with international law, including national societies of international law in France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. Several of these sent representatives to the

^{8/} The participation of UNITAR in the United Nations - UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law is described in paragraphs 25-30 above.

^{9/} A/8130, paras. 34-36.

meeting. ^{10/} In addition 14 eminent jurists from Africa and other regions, representing the main stream of legal thought in the world, were nominated by the Executive Director of UNITAR to participate in the symposium and to assist its deliberations in an expert capacity.

39. As mentioned in the previous report of the Secretary-General, the following topics were selected for consideration:

- (1) State succession in matters other than treaties;
- (2) Economic development agreements;
- (3) The pre-colonial and present-day contribution of Africa to international law.

Approximately seven sessions were dedicated to the discussion of each of these topics, which were all selected on account of their special relevance to Africa. In addition, two sessions were devoted to a discussion of the work of UNCITRAL with special reference to those aspects of particular interest to African countries.

40. Twenty-two background papers were prepared by experts, drawn from a wide geographical area, on the subjects on the agenda. The nine papers relating to the pre-colonial contribution of Africa to international law have been edited and are in the process of being published in book form.

41. The symposium, which was opened by the Acting Prime Minister of Ghana and by the Executive Director of UNITAR, was held in the Conference Room of State House, Accra. The Executive Director would like to express his thanks once more to the Government of Ghana for its hospitality, and to the various organizations which assisted in the successful conduct of the symposium.

2. Regional training and refresher course in international law

42. Work is in progress for the organization of the next regional training and refresher course to be held in Latin America. It was originally planned to hold the course in late 1971; however, difficulties in finding a host country have caused the course to be postponed until 1972. Nominations will be requested from Governments of countries in the Latin American region.

43. Consultations are being carried out with representatives of Latin American Governments concerning the curriculum for the course. It is anticipated that the subjects for the course will include aspects of the law of treaties in the light of the 1969 Vienna Convention, and topics on the law of the sea. Arrangements are being made by the Executive Director for the designation of a course director and of lecturers from among legal scholars from within and outside the region.

^{10/} The following organizations and institutes sent observers to the symposium: the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; the African Institute of International Law; the American Society of International Law; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the International Federation of Women Lawyers; the International Law Association; the Nigerian Institute of International Law; the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies; and la Société Française de Droit International.

3. Studies

44. Many of the research studies undertaken by UNITAR deal with aspects of international law, especially studies concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes and the human environment.

45. In the field of peaceful settlement, three research studies have been published, one concerning proposals for research in this field, a second on analysis and prediction in international mediation, and the third on complementary structures of third-party settlement of international disputes. Additional studies have been considered by panels of international diplomats, officials and scholars and are now being prepared for publication. These include an examination of the roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the settlement of intra-African disputes; a study of the good offices of the Secretary-General; and an analysis of consultative and consensual practices in the working of the Security Council.

46. Further studies in this field are now being undertaken. Among them is a study concerned with the general principles and standards governing mediation and good offices; another on fact-finding within the United Nations; and a third dealing with the peaceful settlement of disputes involving members of the Organization of American States. It is hoped that all of these will be completed and published in 1972.

47. In the environmental field, a UNITAR research report has been published on marine pollution problems and remedies, which has been discussed by several bodies concerned with preparations for the Conference on the Human Environment. Work is in progress on a study of measures for improving environmental quality, covering particularly regulatory legal and administrative measures that can be used to implement pollution control.

48. Other UNITAR studies which touch on certain aspects of international law are being published in book form in the autumn of 1971. One is a study of the safeguards system of IAEA; and the other is an examination of the effectiveness of measures to prevent racial discrimination adopted in the United Kingdom.

49. As mentioned in last year's report, at the initiative of the Government of Argentina, UNITAR made a comparative study during 1970 of the financial and legal aspects of the improvement and maintenance of waterways for international navigation. The study, covering five major international waterways, was subsequently discussed at a symposium of Latin American experts held in Buenos Aires from 30 November to 4 December 1970. The studies presented at these meetings, together with the conclusions of the meeting, have been published in Spanish in book form.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAMME IN 1972-1973

50. In operative paragraph 8 of resolution 2698 (XXV) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1972 and subsequent years. The Secretary-General's recommendations with respect to the conduct of the Programme in 1972 and 1973, which were considered by the Advisory Committee at its sixth session, are set out below.

A. Activities of the United Nations

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

- (a) Register of experts and scholars in international law. If further names are received from Governments, these will be included in an additional supplement.
- (b) Co-operation with other organizations. The Secretary-General would propose to inform interested bodies in 1972 and 1973, as in previous years, of the items of legal interest being considered by United Nations organs.
- (c) Scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions. Information received from Governments regarding awards offered at national institutions will, at the request of the State concerned, be circulated to States Members.
- (d) Publicity. The Secretary-General will continue his efforts to see that adequate publicity is given to the legal activities of the United Nations, in particular by the continued regular inclusion in the UN Monthly Chronicle of a section dealing with matters of legal interest.
- (e) Provision of advisory services of experts. As in previous years, requests for advisory services of experts will be handled within the framework of the established technical assistance programmes.
- (f) Provision of United Nations legal publications. The Secretary-General recommends that copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1972 and 1973 should be provided to the institutions in developing countries which have been receiving such publications in the past under the Programme.
- (g) Geneva Seminar on International Law. The International Law Commission has recommended that the Seminar continue to be held during its sessions. It may accordingly be presumed that the Seminar will be organized in 1972 and 1973. The Secretary-General endorses the recommendation of the Commission.
- (h) Activities concerning international trade law. The steps to be taken to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of particular concern to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Secretary-General will take the requisite action during 1972 and 1973 in order to implement the recommendations addressed to him by the Commission on this subject, and report to the annual session of the Commission on the results of his efforts.

52. In summary of the above, the Secretary-General recommends that, in 1972 and 1973, the United Nations Secretariat should continue to conduct the above-mentioned activities along the same lines as they have been conducted in the past. In the event that considerable extra funds were to become available, the matter would require to be looked at afresh. The activities listed represent, in the view of the Secretary-General, a practical and effective use of the means at present available for the purposes of United Nations participation in the Programme and, as such, should be continued. As noted, no particular change is proposed in the conduct of these items.

B. United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme
in International Law

53. In 1967 the first 10 fellowships were offered by the United Nations under the Programme. In 1968 the number was increased to 15. Those fellowships, together with the ones awarded by UNITAR - up to five - form a joint fellowship programme administered by UNITAR. This programme has been continued without significant alteration since 1968.

54. In his draft report to the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General suggested ^{11/} that the number of fellowships to be provided by the United Nations should be reduced from 15 to 10; the number to be provided by UNITAR would not be affected. The reasons for this change were, on the one hand, the financial costs involved, which had tended to rise over the years, and, on the other, the difficulty experienced by the legal departments of the various United Nations organizations in providing full training facilities for those fellows selected to receive practical training in those departments for periods of up to six months each year. Different opinions were expressed in the Advisory Committee on this proposal: several members requested that the existing number of fellows should, if at all possible, be maintained, if not increased, in view of the high level of demand for this type of assistance, while others preferred that the Secretary-General's initial estimate of 10 fellows be maintained. In the light of the discussion the Secretary-General offered, if this would meet with the agreement of the Committee, to change the original proposal and to recommend that the number of fellowships to be provided by the United Nations in 1972 and 1973 should remain 15. It was stated that the legal departments of the United Nations organizations would make increased efforts to provide training facilities for as many fellows as possible, although regard would have to be paid to the practical limitations on the capacity of those departments to provide such training while carrying out their normal duties. It was also pointed out by the representative of the Secretary-General that, if 15 fellowships were to be provided, instead of 10, a proportionate increase in the budgetary estimates would be required if the fellowships were to be conducted on the same lines as hitherto.

55. On this further proposal also, different opinions were expressed in the Advisory Committee. Those members who originally considered that the number of fellowships should be maintained at 15, if not increased, in general supported the proposal, and were prepared to see the budget estimates increased if necessary.

^{11/} The relevant paragraph of the draft report is reproduced in annex II of the present report.

The other members, while not now opposed to the number of 15 as such, subject to the practical limitations of the legal departments concerned, were not in agreement with the proposal that the current budget estimates should be increased; they considered that the retention of the number of fellows as, in principle, 15 should not result in any change in the estimated sum of \$40,000 for the Programme contained in the budget estimates for 1972. One of these members could accept an increase in the estimates to the extent that this reflected the increase in living costs. In view of the divergence of opinions expressed, the Secretary-General suggested that it would be necessary to ask the General Assembly to decide what course he should be authorized to follow, as regards both the number of fellowships to be awarded in 1972 and 1973 and the budgetary arrangements to be made to cover possible charges, in the absence of sufficient voluntary financial contributions, on the United Nations budget. In effect, the General Assembly would have to choose whether there should be at least 15 fellowships, administered on the lines envisaged by the Secretary-General, even if this resulted in an increase in the current budget estimates; or whether there should be at least 15 fellowships but with the period of the fellowships being reduced so as to bring the total cost within the current budget estimates; or whether there should be only as many fellowships, each being administered on the lines envisaged by the Secretary-General, as could be provided for within the current budget estimates. The Advisory Committee accepted this proposal.

56. As regards the operation of the other aspects of the Fellowship Programme, UNITAR will undertake during 1972 a reappraisal of the various study schemes offered to see what changes may be desirable.

C. Activities of UNESCO

57. The UNESCO General Conference has authorized the continuation, during 1972, of the programme of support for university teaching and research in international law, with special regard being given to the needs of developing countries. The fellowship scheme will be continued, as in previous years, and expert assistance and documentation will be made available to member States upon request, under existing UNDP procedures. UNESCO will initiate an exchange programme to facilitate co-operation among African scholars of international law; as a first step, a two-to-three-month exchange of visits will be arranged between two universities. A textbook on the protection and international promotion of human rights will be prepared for use in university teaching. The subvention to the International Law Association will be reviewed.

58. Activities to be carried out in 1973 are subject to approval by the next session of the UNESCO General Conference, to be held in the autumn of 1972. It is tentatively proposed to continue supporting the study and teaching of international law through exchange programmes, fellowships, the provision of expert services and documentation on request under UNDP, and by the preparation of teaching materials.

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

D. Activities of UNITAR

60. During 1972 and 1973 UNITAR will continue its participation in the United Nations-UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law. As already noted, UNITAR intends during 1972 to make a reappraisal of the various study schemes offered under the Programme.

61. As regards regional projects, UNITAR expects to hold a regional training and refresher course in Latin America in 1972 (see paragraphs 42-43 above) and a regional symposium in international law, for participants from Asian countries, in 1973.

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

63. The Secretary-General also proposes to the Advisory Committee that provision should continue to be made in the United Nations budget to cover the costs (if sufficient voluntary financial contributions are not forthcoming) of providing travel grants for participants in the 1972 regional training and refresher course and in the 1973 regional symposium, to be organized by UNITAR. In the case of the 1972 course, these costs were estimated in 1970 at \$10,000 and an allocation of that amount was included in the 1971 budget, when it was thought that the course would take place in that year. Since the course had been postponed until 1972, a fresh submission would have to be made with respect to that sum. In the case of the 1973 regional symposium, travel costs for participation were estimated at \$15,000 in view of the greater distances involved and, also, to the recent increase in the number of Asian Member States. Only participants from countries in receipt of United Nations technical assistance would be eligible for travel grants, which would not exceed the cost of economy air fare by the most direct route. On the question of the provision, or otherwise, of travel grants, different opinions were expressed by members of the Advisory Committee. Those members who were in favour of maintaining the number of fellowships at 15, if not increasing the number, supported the proposal that travel grants should be provided for participants, even if this entailed an increase in the initial budget estimates for 1972. The other members, who were opposed to any increase in the budget estimates for 1972, wished to see the original estimate of \$40,000 used to cover both fellowships and travel grants. They considered that the same amount, \$40,000, should be allocated, and form the ceiling, for possible budgetary expenditures in 1973 also. The suggestion was advanced in this connexion that countries sending participants should be asked to bear part of the cost, and to pay perhaps half, the United Nations paying the other half. As in the case of the provision of fellowships (and the budgetary arrangements relating thereto), referred to in paragraph 55, the Secretary-General suggested that, having regard to the divergence of views, it would be necessary to ask the General Assembly to decide what course he should be authorized to follow as regards the provision of travel grants and the budgetary arrangements to be made. The Advisory Committee agreed with this proposal.

E. Future execution of the Programme

64. As the summary given above indicates, the various items of the Programme are now being conducted without particular difficulty and it is unlikely that major modifications in the scale or nature of those items will be called for in the

immediate future. Since the Programme has now been in operation for six years, it is suggested that this may be an opportune moment to consider whether the original arrangements made for the establishment of an Advisory Committee on the Programme and for the submission of an annual report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly are in fact still necessary. Having regard to the pressures on delegations, and on the Secretariat, the desire to rationalize Committee procedures, to save meeting costs where possible and to reduce documentation, the Secretary-General would propose that, for the trial period of the next two years, the General Assembly should be invited, at its present session, to approve the recommendations made for 1972 and 1973. The Secretary-General would not therefore submit a report to the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly for its consideration, but to the twenty-eighth session, to be held in 1973. The report would then cover the two years 1972-1973, and make recommendations for the following two years, 1974-1975. During 1972 the Advisory Committee would be informed and consulted as regards activities conducted in that year by the Secretary-General, by UNESCO and by UNITAR, and as regards the steps to be taken in 1973, so far as further information might be available. The Secretary-General considers that there would be no special risk in the course he has proposed, and indeed considerable gain in the lightening - small but appreciable - of the burden otherwise placed on delegates and the Secretariat, together with a saving of costs as regards the expenses of meetings and of the reproduction of documents. The Secretary-General hopes therefore that his proposal will prove acceptable to Member States. If endorsed, the General Assembly would be obliged to give its approval at the present session to the recommendations made with respect to 1972 and 1973, and request that the Secretary-General next submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

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

65. The sixth session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 12 October 1971. Meetings of the Committee were attended by the representatives of Belgium, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. The representative of Ghana acted as Chairman. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's draft report, which was introduced by the representative of the Secretary-General at eight meetings, held on 12, 13, 25 and 29 October and on 1, 3, 5 and 8 November 1971. Representatives of UNESCO and UNITAR, and a member of the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, made statements and answered questions put by members of the Committee.

66. A number of the comments and suggestions with respect to particular items of the Programme which were put forward during the Committee's discussions are noted below. As regards, first, the question of scholarships and fellowships offered at national institutions, it was felt that further efforts should be made to secure and publicize information about national programmes of assistance in the field of international law. States in a position to offer assistance to persons and institutions in developing countries should be encouraged to do so, particularly as regards the provision of scholarships. The Advisory Committee requested the Secretary-General to ask UNESCO if it could arrange to provide the United Nations with information at a future stage about national programmes of assistance in international law and of the steps taken or proposed by UNESCO in order to encourage and publicize offers of bilateral and multilateral assistance in this field. Some members expressed profound regret at the limited number of scholarships and fellowships offered and noted that the number of offers had not increased from the previous year. The Advisory Committee considered that the Secretariat should make further efforts to obtain awards of scholarships and fellowships. In particular, it was felt that periodical written appeals should be made to the Governments of Member States, to universities, charitable and philanthropic organizations, and to institutions, both public and private, with a view to obtaining financial contributions or awards of scholarships and fellowships. A number of delegations pointed out that some Member States had already established programmes of bilateral assistance which were of benefit to a large number of students from developing countries.

67. As regards publicity, the Advisory Committee took note of the efforts made by the Secretariat in this connexion. The inclusion in the UN Monthly Chronicle of a section dealing with matters of legal interest was considered a useful way of keeping the interested public informed about the activities of United Nations bodies dealing with legal questions. The issue early each year of a document containing the resolutions of legal interest adopted by the preceeding session of the General Assembly, and the distribution of the document through United Nations Information Centres, was also endorsed.

68. With respect to activities concerning international trade law, the Committee took note of the pertinent recommendations adopted by UNCITRAL and of the steps taken by the Secretary-General to give effect to those recommendations. Questions

were raised by members of the Committee concerning the possible development of teaching materials relating to international trade law and the extent to which the Secretariat would be involved in the production of such materials. The Advisory Committee was particularly pleased to note that the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law is disposed to accept selected fellows for training at its headquarters. The Committee expressed the hope that this generous offer will be followed by others from similar institutions and bodies active in the field of international trade from which practical experience and training might be gained. It was noted that the Secretary-General is to report to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, at its fifth session to be held early in 1972, on this proposal and on the question of organizing seminars during sessions of the Commission.

69. The different views expressed by members of the Advisory Committee with regard to the provision of United Nations-UNITAR fellowships and of the provision of travel grants for participants in the 1972 regional course and 1973 regional symposium were referred to in paragraphs 54, 55 and 63. As indicated there, the Secretary-General suggested that it would be necessary to ask the General Assembly to decide what provision he should be authorized to make with respect to the number of fellowships to be provided and whether, or to what extent, travel grants should be provided, and to determine the budgetary arrangements relating to these items. The Advisory Committee accepted this proposal.

70. Appreciation was expressed by the Advisory Committee of UNITAR's participation in the Programme. Comments with respect to UNITAR's activities in the field of international law related chiefly to the manner in which topics for regional meetings were chosen, a matter in which the opinions of member States in a region were of particular importance. The view was expressed that, to the extent practicable, regional meetings should be multilingual.

71. The Committee also indicated its satisfaction with the activities of UNESCO in the field of international law. As stated in paragraph 66 above, the Secretary-General was asked to request UNESCO to provide the United Nations with further information about national programmes in the field of international law and the efforts made to publicize offers of bilateral and multilateral assistance.

72. As regards the financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme in 1972 and 1973 (dealt with in part V of the report), there was general agreement that, if the Programme was to survive and expand, it would have to continue to rely on voluntary contributions in the first instance and, if sufficient voluntary contributions were not forthcoming, then recourse would have to be had to the regular budget. 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 provided by the United Nations in 1972 and 1973; to the extent that these resources prove insufficient, the Secretary-General should use for this purpose such credits as are included in his budget for the financial years 1972 and 1973.

73. The Advisory Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General with respect to the execution of the Programme in 1972 and 1973, contained in paragraphs 51, 52, 59 and 62, and recommended that he submit them to the General Assembly for its approval. As regards the proposals set out in paragraph 64, some members of the Advisory Committee entirely endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations, which they considered were in necessary conformity with the need for rationalization of procedures and for economy. Other members considered, however, that the conclusion of the current six-year period of the Programme's operations provided a welcome opportunity for reappraisal. On the whole these members concurred in the Secretary-General's view, expressed in paragraph 64, that the various items of the Programme are now being conducted without particular difficulty but differed with his further conclusions. These members felt that the experience of the past six years had demonstrated the desirability and practicability of enlarging the scope and depth of the Programme. In particular, they considered that the idea of regional symposia and training courses might be gradually expanded and transformed with the goal of the establishment of at least one such permanent institution. The role of the Advisory Committee should, in their view, be increased; in fact, it could be made to serve in a supervisory and co-ordinating capacity, with the Secretary-General as its executive agent. These members were of the opinion that in order better to perform its tasks the Advisory Committee should be made more representative, in particular by increasing by at least three the number of representatives from developing States. One delegate, on the other hand, considered that now that the programme of assistance had been determined in its essentials and was subject to practical and financial limitations, regarding which the members of the Advisory Committee had different views, the Committee had discharged its functions and, accordingly, no longer had any further raison d'être; its abolition would, moreover, make possible substantial savings.

74. In the case of the provision of fellowships and travel grants, referred to in paragraphs 54, 55 and 63, it did not prove possible for the Advisory Committee to reach full agreement on its recommendation to the Secretary-General. As stated in paragraphs 55 and 63, the Secretary-General suggested that it would be necessary to ask the General Assembly to decide what provision should be made with respect to those two items. The Advisory Committee agreed that it would be necessary to refer the matters to the General Assembly for its decision.

75. In accordance with the Advisory Committee's recommendations, the proposals contained in paragraphs 51, 52, 59 and 62 are therefore submitted by the Secretary-General to members of the General Assembly for their consideration, with a request that appropriate action be taken by the Assembly. With respect to the proposals made in paragraph 64, attention is drawn to the different opinions expressed in the Advisory Committee, as set out in paragraph 73 above. As regards the question of the provision of fellowships and travel grants in 1972 and 1973, attention is called to paragraphs 54, 55 and 63, and to the suggestion made by the Secretary-General - which the Advisory Committee supported - that it would be necessary to ask the General Assembly to decide what action he should be authorized to take with respect to the provision of these two items.

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

A. 1971

76. As regards the financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme during 1971, three items only involved specific budgetary allocations: the supply of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries; the provision of 15 fellowships; and assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to the regional symposium, held in Africa in January 1971, and to the regional training and refresher course in Latin America, which was originally planned to be held in 1971 but which will now be held early in 1972.

77. The cost of shipping United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries was not out of the amount allocated under section 10 (General expenses) of the United Nations budget for the financial year 1971.

78. As regards the cost of provision of 15 fellowships by the United Nations in 1971, an appropriation of \$40,000 was included under chapter V, section 12 (Special expenses), of the budget for the financial year 1971. In accordance with the General Assembly's instruction that voluntary contributions should be used for the Programme before recourse is had to the regular budget, the voluntary contributions received were applied towards meeting the costs incurred during 1971 in providing fellowships. The voluntary cash contributions received since 1 October 1970 have been as follows: Cyprus, £100; Kenya, \$280; and Trinidad and Tobago, \$1,000. The actual costs incurred with respect to the 15 fellowships awarded in 1971 amounted to \$41,262.

79. In the case of travel grants, an appropriation of \$20,000 was included under chapter V of section 12 of the budget for the financial year 1971. \$10,000 was spent in providing travel grants for participants in the regional symposium held in Africa in January 1971. The appropriation of \$20,000 was also intended to provide travel grants for participants in the regional training and refresher course (referred to in paragraphs 42-43 above), which was due to be held in late 1971. The course is now expected to be held in 1972.

B. 1972 and 1973

80. Assuming the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the provision of legal publications (see paragraph 51 above) are accepted, the cost of shipping the publications issued in 1972 and 1973 would be absorbed within the level of the initial estimates already submitted by the Secretary-General under section 10 (General expenses) of the budget estimates for the financial year 1972, a similar arrangement being followed in financial year 1973.

81. The two items involving allocations in the United Nations budget are the provision of fellowships for persons from developing countries in 1972 and 1973 and the provision of travel grants for participants in the two regional meetings to

be organized by UNITAR during those years. With regard to the award of fellowships, a provision of \$40,000 was made under chapter V, section 12 (Special expenses), of the budget estimates for the financial year 1972, pending the outcome of the consultations with the Advisory Committee with respect to the activities to be conducted in 1972 and 1973. At the time when these budget estimates were drawn up, it was presumed that the regional training and refresher course, to be held in Latin America, would take place in 1971; the United Nations budget for 1971 contained a provision of \$10,000, to provide travel grants for participants in that course.

82. As has been previously explained, in the draft report submitted to the Advisory Committee the Secretary-General proposed that 10 fellowships should be awarded in 1972 and 1973, and travel grants should be provided for participants in the two regional meetings. In the case of the 10 fellowships, it was considered that the sum of \$30,000 would be required, if voluntary financial contributions should not be forthcoming. The slight increase in the average cost of the fellowships proposed (from an average of \$2,660 per fellow to \$3,000) was due to the rise in living costs and, in many cases, in air travel costs also with respect to persons coming from Africa, Asia and Latin America for extended periods, in recent years. With regard to the travel costs for participants in the 1972 regional training and refresher course, to be held in Latin America, these were estimated at \$10,000. Accordingly, the total estimate for the Programme in 1972 was put at \$40,000, the amount actually included in the 1972 budget estimates (although, as noted, that estimate related only to the provision of fellowships). In the case of items to be provided in 1973, the estimate with respect to the fellowships remained the same. The travel costs for the 1973 regional symposium were estimated at \$15,000, however, having regard to the greater distances to be covered and also to the recent increase in the number of Asian member States.

83. Different opinions were expressed in the Advisory Committee, however, as regards the provision of the items under discussion (see paragraphs 54, 55 and 63 above). Whereas some members considered that travel grants and up to 15 fellowships should be provided, recourse being had, if sufficient voluntary financial contributions were not forthcoming, to the United Nations budget and they were prepared to support a proportionate increase in the current budget estimates, other members were of the view that the estimate of \$40,000 for the Programme contained in the 1972 budget estimates, should be kept as a ceiling figure. The Secretary-General should, in their view, be authorized to provide fellowships and travel grants in so far as he was able to do so within that figure, supplemented by whatever voluntary financial contributions were received.

84. In view of this difference of opinion, it is difficult for the Secretary-General to submit definite estimates for the possible costs involved. Acceptance of the views expressed by the members of the Advisory Committee in favour of the retention of the figure contained in the current budget estimates for 1972 would require (in the absence of sufficient voluntary financial contributions) either a decrease in the number of fellowships or a shortening of their duration; alternatively if preference were given to the award of fellowships over the provision of travel grants, it was possible that little or no money would actually be available for the travel grants. If, on the other hand, the views of the members of the Advisory Committee who consider that the initial estimate should, if necessary, be increased, in order to provide up to 15 fellowships, to be administered on the same lines as hitherto, and travel grants, are accepted, the Secretary-General would be required to suggest what that additional estimate would

be. In the case of the provision of fellowships, the Secretary-General considers that the costs of providing 15 fellowships, in 1972 and 1973, on the same lines as in 1971, may be estimated at a total of \$42,500. The estimate with respect to travel grants, if these are to be provided in full, is, as has already been mentioned, \$10,000 in 1972 and \$15,000 in 1973. On this basis therefore the total estimate for 1972 would amount to \$52,500 and \$57,500 for 1973. The allocation of a single sum would permit some flexibility in the arrangements, and a slight saving in the total amount which might otherwise be required. Some members of the Advisory Committee were prepared to accept this higher estimate, in order to enable the items of the Programme in question to be conducted in a way they considered appropriate. Others, as recorded above, wished the present estimate of \$40,000 to remain the ceiling figure on possible budgetary expenditure, and the provision of the fellowships and travel grants to be arranged accordingly. In this instance also therefore, the Secretary-General considers that, having set out the different views advanced, it will be necessary to request the General Assembly to decide what budgetary arrangements should finally be made.

ANNEX I

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL BODIES CONCERNING THEIR ACTIVITIES OR TOPICS BEFORE UNITED NATIONS BODIES CONCERNED WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW

The information set out below was provided, as noted in paragraph 9 of the report, by the Council of Europe.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

United Nations activities in the legal field are regularly followed by the secretariat of the Council of Europe and the competent bodies of the Council, such as the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, the European Committee on Crime Problems and the Committee of Experts on Human Rights. In line with their respective fields of competence, they direct their attention towards the work of the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the Social Defence Research Institute and the Commission on Human Rights.

Among the Council's legal activities the following may be cited as topics of immediate interest in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law:

(a) Harmonization of the means of programming legal data into computers: a study in the field of computerizing both national and international legal documentation.

(b) A collection of the Conventions and Agreements concluded within the Council of Europe: publication of the texts of conventions, together with reservations and declarations made by the Contracting States.

(c) Collection and distribution of information on the application and interpretation of Council of Europe Conventions and Agreements: an information system established under resolution (69) 28 of the Committee of Ministers.

(d) European glossary of legal terms: contribution to the preparation of French/English/German glossaries on various legal subjects.

(e) Study visits abroad by lawyers from States members of the Council of Europe: an exchange system established under resolution (69) 30 of the Committee of Ministers.

(f) Study and research fellowships in European law: fellowships awarded under resolution (71) 2 of the Committee of Ministers.

(g) Fellowships in the field of industrial property.

(h) Exchange of information among member States on draft laws and regulations: annual bulletin and meeting of persons responsible for the drafting of laws and regulations.

(i) Secondment of young lecturers in law to the secretariat of the Council of Europe: programme carried out by the Legal Affairs Department of the secretariat.

(j) Award in 1972, for a trial period, of a fellowship for young lawyers from non-Member States, particularly from the developing countries, to train with the Council of Europe.

Other activities by the Council of Europe in the legal field in 1971 or envisaged in 1972 can be summarized as follows:

A. Public international law

1. State immunity: opening for signature of a European convention covering the cases in which one Contracting State may not invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial bodies of another Contracting State, and of an additional Protocol concerning the settlement of disputes arising from the interpretation and application of the Convention.
2. Protection of fresh water against pollution: preparation of a European convention concerning collective measures to be taken to combat the pollution of international waterways and international liability in such matters.
3. Exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: study of certain aspects of particular interest to States members of the Council of Europe.
4. Protection of the individual in relation to acts of administrative authorities: formulation of general principles on the subject.
5. Mutual assistance in administrative matters: preparation of a legal instrument for the establishment of a system of mutual international assistance in this matter.

B. International trade law

1. Place of payment of monetary liabilities: preparation of a European convention.
2. Harmonization of regulations concerning investment funds: preparation of a model law and of a recommendation to Governments.
3. Fundamental legal concepts: harmonization of the notions of "time limit", "domicile", "residence" and certain aspects of civil liability.
4. International aspects of the legal protection of the rights of creditors: effort to harmonize national legislation.
5. Liability of producers: effort to harmonize national legislation.

6. Preparation of a practical guide for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements in civil and commercial matters.
7. Forms intended to accompany judicial and extra-judicial documents for service abroad: preparation of standard forms to facilitate mutual international assistance in legal matters.
8. Penal provisions in civil law: effort to harmonize national legislation, more particularly in connexion with the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements.

C. Human rights

1. Punishment of false evidence and failure to appear of witnesses and experts: preparation of an additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights.
2. Freedom of information: preparation of a legal instrument for the extension of the right to freedom of information provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights.
3. Harmonization of certain provisions of national press legislations, such as those dealing with the right of reply, the seizure and confiscation of publications and professional secrecy journalists.
4. Protection of the status and freedom of foreign correspondents: preparation of an appropriate legal instrument.
5. Right to privacy as affected by modern scientific and technical devices and by the press and other mass media: preparation of a recommendation to Governments.
6. The rights of national minorities: study of the possibility of guaranteeing national minorities certain rights not provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights.

D. International penal law

1. Transmission of criminal proceedings: opening for signature of a European convention on cases of duplication of criminal proceedings and the transfer of proceedings from one State to another.
2. Sentences rendered in absentia: preparation of recommendations to Governments concerning minimum rules applicable to proceedings held in the absence of the person charged with a criminal offence.
3. Statutory limitations as applicable to crimes against humanity: preparation of a specifically European legal instrument concerning the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes, crimes of genocide and any other particularly grave offences considered as crimes against humanity.

4. Organized and professional crime: preparation of a recommendation to Governments.
5. Re-examination of rules and practices regarding the treatment of prisoners: adaptation of the minimum rules adopted in 1955 by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
6. Compensation for the victims of crimes: study of the advisability of establishing a public system of compensation.
7. Punishment of road traffic offences: harmonization of penal sanctions against violations of road traffic regulations.

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ANNEX II.

draft

Paragraph 55 of the report

In accordance with the request of the Advisory Committee, paragraph 55 of the draft report, relating to the number of fellowships to be provided, is reproduced below:

"55. The Secretary-General would now like to propose several changes in the light of the experience which has been accrued. Although the Fellowship Programme has been successfully conducted, it has, over recent years, encountered steadily rising costs. In addition, it has proved difficult for the legal departments of the various United Nations organizations to provide, on a permanent annual basis, full training facilities for those fellows selected to receive practical training, for periods of up to six months, in those legal departments. As was pointed out by the Secretary-General in his first report on the fellowship scheme in 1967 ^{a/}, the legal departments concerned exist primarily to service the particular organizations, and official needs must obviously be given priority. A certain percentage of existing staff already consists of persons in junior or training grades. It is thus very difficult to accept a relatively large number of fellows each year and to ensure that they receive the requisite amount of individual attention and training. The Secretary-General has accordingly reached the conclusion, based on five years' experience of the scheme, that the number of fellowships to be offered by the United Nations should be reduced to 10, of which a more limited number would include training in the various United Nations legal departments each year. The Secretary-General has arrived at this conclusion with regret, since the period of practical training is an especially valuable feature of the fellowships. Nevertheless the limits on the capacity of the legal departments concerned to provide fellows with the proper amount of attention, so that a high level of training is achieved, necessitate the reduction in numbers indicated. As an accompanying step, it is proposed that the maximum duration of fellowships should be reduced from six months to a period of three to four months, according to individual circumstances. These changes would in turn result in a reduction in the budgetary allocation required (this aspect is further considered in part V of the report below). In putting forward these proposals the Secretary-General would point out that 70 fellows, from very nearly as many countries, have now received awards from the United Nations since 1967, while a further number have received fellowships from UNITAR. While the demand for fellowships, judged by the volume of applications, remains high, the number of persons who have already been beneficiaries of the scheme is thus considerable."

^{a/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/6816, para. 27.