



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/6816  
28 October 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

Twenty-second session  
Agenda item 90

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

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 10	4
A. Establishment of the Programme and steps taken prior to the adoption of resolution 2204 (XXI) . . . . .	1 - 9	4
B. General considerations . . . . .	10	8
II. UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW . . . . .	11 - 66	9
A. Activities of the United Nations . . . . .	11 - 38	9
1. Activities of the United Nations undertaken during 1967 . . . . .	11 - 32	9
(a) Register of experts and scholars in the field of international law . . . . .	11	9
(b) Co-operation with other organizations . . . . .	12 - 18	9
(c) Publicity . . . . .	19 - 20	11
(d) 1967 regional training and refresher course . . . . .	21 - 24	12
(e) International law fellowships . . . . .	25 - 27	13
(f) Provision of United Nations legal publications . . . . .	28 - 29	15
(g) Provision of the advisory services of experts . . . . .	30 - 32	16
2. Activities of the United Nations to be undertaken during 1968 . . . . .	33 - 38	18
B. Activities of UNESCO . . . . .	39 - 49	21
1. Activities undertaken by UNESCO during 1967 . . . . .	39 - 43	21
2. Activities to be undertaken by UNESCO during 1968 and subsequent years . . . . .	44 - 49	23
C. Activities of UNITAR . . . . .	50 - 58	25
1. Activities undertaken by UNITAR during 1967 . . . . .	50 - 54	25
(a) Studies . . . . .	50 - 51	25
(b) Training and refresher courses . . . . .	52	25
(c) Fellowships . . . . .	53	26
(d) Seminar . . . . .	54	26
2. Activities to be undertaken by UNITAR during 1968 and subsequent years . . . . .	55 - 58	26

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
D. Recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the execution of the Programme after 1968 . . . . .	59 - 66	27
1. Regional seminars and training courses . . . . .	61	28
2. International law fellowships . . . . .	62	28
3. Provision of United Nations legal publications . . . . .	63	29
4. Provision of the advisory services of experts . . . . .	64	29
5. Studies in international law . . . . .	65	30
6. Summary of the Secretary-General's recommendations . . . . .	66	30
III. MEETINGS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW . . . . .	67 - 69	31
IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME . . . . .	70 - 74	34
A. Voluntary contributions . . . . .	70 - 71	34
B. Budgetary support for the Programme . . . . .	72 - 73	34
C. Costs of the Programme in 1969 and subsequent years . . . . .	74	35

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Establishment of the Programme and steps taken prior to the adoption of resolution 2204 (XXI)

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law<sup>1/</sup> was established by the General Assembly under resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. Under paragraph 2 of that resolution the Programme was divided into two parts, the first consisting of steps to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes being carried out by States and others, and the second of various forms of direct assistance. The General Assembly decided that the steps to be taken under the first part of the Programme should include those proposed in part I, section A, of the report of a Special Committee which had been set up in 1963 to make recommendations for United Nations action in the field of international law.<sup>2/</sup> As regards the second part of the Programme, the items of direct assistance are listed in the annex to resolution 2099 (XX) for performance during 1967 and 1968.
2. The Secretary-General was authorized to initiate the preparatory work for the Programme in 1966 within the total level of budgetary appropriations approved for that year. The General Assembly invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to participate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Programme and requested the Secretary-General to reach agreement with the Director-General of that organization as to which parts of the

---

<sup>1/</sup> In paragraph 2 of resolution 2099 (XX), the Programme was referred to as "a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law"; the agenda item was entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law". In paragraph 6 of resolution 2204 (XXI) the General Assembly decided "that the programme established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) shall henceforth be known as the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

<sup>2/</sup> The Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which was established under resolution 1968 A (XVIII), was composed of representatives of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland. For its report, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/5887.

Programme were to be conducted by each organization. In addition, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was requested to consider the ways in which international law could be given its proper place among the activities of the Institute.

3. Under paragraph 8 of resolution 2099 (XX) the General Assembly set up an Advisory Committee, composed of ten Member States appointed every three years by the General Assembly, to "advise the Secretary-General on the substantive aspects of the programmes contained in the report of the Special Committee and on the implementation" of resolution 2099 (XX). At the same session, the General Assembly appointed the following States as members of the Committee: 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.

4. During 1966 the Secretary-General took various steps, which were described in his report to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly,<sup>3/</sup> to initiate the Programme within the total level of appropriations approved for that year. The action which was taken by the United Nations with respect to items falling within the first part of the Programme<sup>4/</sup> did not entail any additional expenditure over existing appropriations. In the case of the forms of direct assistance scheduled to be provided in 1967 and subsequent years, however, preliminary estimates of the extra costs were some \$210,000 for 1967 and \$280,000 for 1968.<sup>5/</sup> Under the terms of resolution 2099 (XX) the Secretary-General was required to investigate the possibilities of meeting this expenditure without recourse to additional appropriations in the United Nations regular budget. The Secretary-General's efforts to secure such alternate sources of funds were described in full in his report to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.<sup>6/</sup> The following summary of the results of the Secretary-General's endeavours was given in that report:

---

<sup>3/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, document A/6492.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., paras. 11-20.

<sup>5/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/C.5/1044.

<sup>6/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, document A/6492, paras. 62-72.

"Although the Secretary-General has investigated each of the alternate sources of funds which were suggested, his efforts have not yet produced an adequate means of financing the major items of the programme from sources other than the regular budget, except to the extent to which UNITAR has agreed to undertake certain projects, in particular the conduct of seminars and the preparation of a survey on the codification and progressive development of international law. Whereas the first section of the programme dealing with steps to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes entails only administrative and similar expenditures for the United Nations which can be largely met within existing levels of appropriations, the forms of direct assistance and exchange listed in the annex to resolution 2099 (XX) would require expenditures over and above those levels during 1967 and future years. Voluntary contributions have so far proved too small to be of significance. UNESCO is unable to provide funds in excess of those required for its own share of the programme. Member States in receipt of technical assistance, while expressing interest in the programme, have for the most part not submitted their requests, whether by substitution or other means, under established technical assistance programmes. As regards the 1967 African regional training and refresher course, as indicated above, it is highly unlikely that it will be feasible to provide finance under the regional technical assistance programme for that year owing to the heavy demand on that programme which has already accumulated. Furthermore, two of the items listed in the annex to resolution 2099 (XX), namely the provision of United Nations legal publications to thirty-five institutions and the preparation of a survey of the principal examples of the codification and progressive development of international law, could not in any case be considered against technical assistance funds." 7/

5. The Advisory Committee established under resolution 2099 (XX) was informed of these facts in the Secretary-General's draft report on the Programme, which the Committee considered at a series of meetings held between 19 September and 12 October 1966. Besides describing the steps taken by the United Nations itself, the Secretary-General also gave an account in his draft report of the activities undertaken or proposed by UNESCO in response to the General Assembly's request; these activities included in particular the holding of a seminar in Africa in 1968, designed to give extra training in international law to teachers, specialists and advanced students.

6. The Director of Research of UNITAR made a statement to the Advisory Committee in which he described the various items which UNITAR planned to carry out in the sphere of international law which is summarized in the Secretary-General's report. 8/

---

7/ Ibid., para. 71.

8/ Ibid., paras. 31-40.

These projects included the preparation of various studies, the holding of seminars and training courses, and the award of fellowships. Among the proposed studies, UNITAR intended to prepare a series of studies relating to the codification and progressive development of international law within the framework of the United Nations, similar to the survey referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of the annex to resolution 2099 (XX). In addition, UNITAR planned to hold regional seminars as envisaged in sub-paragraph (a) of the Programme for 1968.

7. As a result of its discussions the Advisory Committee adopted a series of recommendations regarding the items of direct assistance listed in the above-mentioned annex. The text of the Committee's recommendations, which he accepted in full, is set out in the Secretary-General's report.<sup>9/</sup>

8. The Secretary-General's report on the implementation of resolution 2099 (XX) was then issued as a General Assembly document, having been revised to take account of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee. As regards the Advisory Committee's recommendation that the Secretary-General should discuss with UNESCO the proposal that the 1967 regional training and refresher course should be held jointly with UNESCO, on a joint financial basis, UNESCO subsequently informed the Secretary-General that it was prepared to accept the proposal. On 8 December 1966 the Secretary-General consulted the Advisory Committee, which recommended that UNESCO's response should be welcomed.<sup>10/</sup>

9. During the twenty-first session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law" was considered by the Sixth Committee at its 943rd to 945th meetings, on 30 November and 1 December, and at its 954th meeting, on 10 December 1966. The steps taken by the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee were generally welcomed. The draft resolution which was adopted unanimously by the Sixth Committee at its 954th meeting was based on the Advisory Committee's recommendations to the Secretary-General. At its 1496th plenary meeting, held on 16 December 1966, the General Assembly unanimously adopted it as resolution 2204 (XXI).

---

<sup>9/</sup> Ibid., para. 74.

<sup>10/</sup> Ibid., document A/6492/Add.1.

B. General considerations

10. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 2104 (XXI), the present report describes the steps taken to prepare and execute the items of the Programme for performance in 1967 and 1968. In addition the report contains the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years, which have been put forward following consultations with the Advisory Committee. On the basis of information supplied by UNESCO and UNITAR, the report also gives an account of the measures taken or proposed by those two organizations in furtherance of the objectives of the Programme.



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

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Activities of the United Nations undertaken during 1967

(a) Register of experts and scholars in the field of international law

11. A register of experts and scholars in the field of international law, containing the names and other pertinent details of persons having specialized knowledge in the teaching and practice of international law, was issued by the Secretariat in July 1967 (A/6677). The register, which is designed primarily for use by developing countries, is based on replies received from Governments in response to an inquiry made by the Secretary-General. Any State interested in the services of a person listed in the register should contact him directly, or through his Government, in order to negotiate the terms of his engagement. The sole function of the United Nations has been to compile the register, on the basis of the information received, and to make it available for the use of States.

(b) Co-operation with other organizations

12. The Secretary-General wrote to a number of international organizations during 1967, informing them of the topics on the agenda of the International Law Commission, the Sixth Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and forwarding the text of resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session. The organizations concerned, which were invited to communicate any comments they might have with respect to agenda items listed, were as follows: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; Council of Europe; Hague Academy of International Law; Hague Conference of Private International Law; Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies; Institute of International Law; International Association of Democratic Lawyers; International Association of Legal Science; International Bar Association; International Commission of Jurists; International Law Association; League of Arab States; International

Institute for the Unification of Private Law; World Peace through Law Center; Inter-American Juridical Committee; Organization of African Unity; and World Federation of United Nations Associations.

13. The replies received from four of these organizations, giving information regarding their activities, are summarized below.<sup>11/</sup>

14. The International Law Association drew attention to the reports presented and pertinent resolutions adopted at its Helsinki Conference in 1966 regarding three of the topics before United Nations bodies, namely, the succession of States and Governments, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, and territorial asylum.

15. The Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies informed the Secretary-General that, with reference to the topic "Relations between States and inter-governmental organizations", which is under consideration by the International Law Commission, it was currently concentrating its research on the legal aspects of Latin American economic integration. Particular attention was given to the question of the relationship between the "community law" which would be produced by the institutions of any Latin American Economic Community that might be established and the municipal law of Member States. The issue of the compatibility between national constitutions and a treaty setting up a regional economic integration authority having normative powers was also being studied.

16. The secretariat of the Organization of American States gave extensive information regarding the legal activities of that organization and of the Inter-American Juridical Committee. Virtually all the topics now before United Nations legal bodies had been, or were being, studied by various organs of the Organization of American States; items to which special attention had recently been paid included the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the principle of non-intervention and the legal status of refugees. Efforts were being made to increase co-operation amongst legal scholars in the teaching of international law and in the study of legal problems relating to economic and social development in Latin America.

---

<sup>11/</sup> Further documentation, giving more detailed information of the work of these organizations, is available for consultation upon request to the Secretariat.

17. The World Peace through Law Center gave information on its various projects, including the holding of a world conference in Geneva in July 1967 during which a working session was devoted to the development of law by international organizations.
18. It may also be noted that the Council of Europe has requested an expert committee to consider the ways and means by which the Council might contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Programme set up under resolution 2099 (XX).

(c) Publicity

19. A number of steps were taken during 1967 to give publicity to international law and to the legal work of the United Nations. Besides giving regular reports of meetings of United Nations legal organs, the UN Monthly Chronicle has published two leading articles on legal topics. An article on "The United Nations Commission on International Trade", by the Under-Secretary and Legal Counsel appeared in April, and the second, "The International Law Commission and the Law of Treaties", by Sir Humphrey Waldock, the former Special Rapporteur on the Law of Treaties for the International Law Commission, appeared in the May issue of the Chronicle. In addition, the Secretariat has prepared and published in English a book called The Work of the International Law Commission. The French and Spanish versions are now in the course of preparation and will be issued towards the end of 1967. This publication provides an over-all survey of the work of the International Law Commission and of the multilateral conventions concluded or proposed on the basis of its recommendations. Sufficient references are also given to facilitate further study of particular issues. Consideration will be given at a later date, to the possibility of preparing a publication on the International Court of Justice of approximately the same length and nature as the book on the International Law Commission.
20. Reference may also be made to the preparation and distribution of the document on resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session. This document, which was issued in January 1967, contained, besides the text of the resolutions in question, information regarding the date of adoption and

the vote on each resolution. The symbols of draft resolutions, of any amendments proposed, and of the reports of the Main Committees on which action was based, were also given. It is the object of this document, which it is intended to issue immediately after all regular sessions of the General Assembly, to make the information contained readily available to as many institutions engaged in the teaching of international law as possible. The various United Nations information centres were asked to draw up a list of the bodies teaching international law in the country or countries they covered and to which they considered copies should be sent. The response to this publication was favourable. From the views expressed it appears that the document fills a definite need in all countries, particularly those lacking extensive library and other teaching facilities. In order to increase the effectiveness of the publication, consideration will be given to its issue in future years in French and Spanish, as well as in English. Institutions and others wishing to receive copies of this document should notify their nearest United Nations information centre.

(d) 1967 regional training and refresher course

21. Under operative paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2204 (XXI) the Secretary-General was authorized to hold during 1967 a regional training and refresher course in co-operation with UNESCO. The offer of the United Republic of Tanzania to provide facilities for the course was accepted by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 2 of resolution 2204 (XXI). The course was given between 14 August and 9 September 1967 at University College, Dar es Salaam. Participants were invited from African States Members of the United Nations and members of UNESCO. Twenty-six persons from twenty African States attended in response to this invitation, mostly government officials and university teachers of international law. The course was conducted on a bilingual (English and French) basis throughout.
22. Lectures were given on four subjects: the law of treaties; diplomatic relations and immunities; the normative action in the system of the United Nations and its place in current teaching of international law; and introduction to international

economic and social law. The first two of these topics were selected by the United Nations, on the basis of the recommendations of the original Special Committee, and the other two were chosen by UNESCO.

23. The lecturers were: Mr. H. Briggs, Professor of International Law, Cornell University, United States, former member of the International Law Commission; Mr. G. Tunkin, Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law, Moscow University, a former member of the International Law Commission; and Mr. P. Vellas, Professor at the Faculty of Law and Economics, University of Toulouse, France. Mr. A. El-Erian, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Republic, and a member of the International Law Commission, had also been expected as a lecturer. Unfortunately, he was unable to attend and was replaced as a lecturer by a member of the staff of the United Nations Legal Office, who also assisted in the administration of the course. UNITAR provided two teachers for the course: Mr. T. Mensah, Acting Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Ghana and Mr. M. Nawaz of the UNITAR Research Department.

24. The Secretary-General would like to take this opportunity to reiterate his thanks to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its generous provision of facilities for the course. The Secretary-General would also like to pay a tribute to the staff of UNESCO, whose efficiency in organizing the course ensured its success. In addition the Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation of the assistance provided by UNITAR, which helped ensure the high level of instruction achieved at the course.

(e) International law fellowships

25. The Secretary-General was authorized under operative paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2204 (XXI) to award ten fellowships during 1967 at the request of Governments of developing countries. These countries were requested to submit applications through United Nations Development Programme resident representatives, in accordance with the procedures followed in respect of other United Nations fellowship programmes. In making the selection of successful applicants due regard was paid to the need to ensure an equitable geographical distribution of fellowship holders as well as to the qualifications of individual candidates. The persons

selected were government officials (particularly those serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or in the Ministry of Justice) and university teachers of international law. Those chosen during 1967 were from the following countries: Argentina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Pakistan, the Philippines, and the United Arab Republic. The United Nations arranged for the fellows to attend the lectures and seminars given at the Hague Academy of International Law during the second part of its thirty-eighth session, held between 24 July and 10 August 1967. The Secretary-General would like to acknowledge the kind assistance of the officials of the Hague Academy in making the necessary arrangements. The Secretary-General would also like to express his thanks to the Netherlands Foreign Ministry and to the Registry of the International Court of Justice for organizing special lectures for the benefit of the United Nations fellows.

26. For the period from 14 August to 31 December the fellows were attached to the legal departments of the United Nations and its associated organizations, in accordance with their fields of individual interest. The fellows thus received a combination of both theoretical and practical instruction in international law. Apart from the United Nations itself, which accepted half the fellows, the following organizations participated in the second aspect of the fellowship scheme: the International Atomic Energy Agency, which accepted two fellows, the International Labour Organisation, which accepted two fellows (one of whom also spent a period of time with UNESCO), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which accepted one fellow. The collaboration of these organizations greatly contributed to the initiation of the international law fellowships scheme during 1967.

27. Judging by the large number of applications received this year, there appears to be a high level of demand for this type of assistance. The Secretary-General would like to call attention, however, to the difficulty which the United Nations and its associated bodies have in responding to this demand. 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, unless

additional staff are to be engaged for the purpose, to accept a relatively large number of fellows each year and to ensure that they receive the requisite amount of individual attention and training. If the fellowships scheme is continued the Secretary-General may therefore find it necessary in future years to restrict rather than to increase the number of fellows who are sent for training to the various United Nations legal departments. The scheme nevertheless appears to have achieved a considerable degree of success during 1967.

(f) Provision of United Nations legal publications

28. In accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 2204 (XXI), during 1967 the Secretary-General supplied a set of United Nations legal publications to fifteen institutions in developing countries. The institutions were chosen 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. 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, various reports and studies including volumes in the United Nations Legislative Series, Status of Multilateral Conventions, United Nations Juridical Yearbook and Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council. The International Court of Justice arranged to supply the institutions with copies of its Reports and Yearbook. The institutions expressed their thanks for the publications offered, which served to strengthen their existing library facilities.

29. The Government of Greece offered to supply a set of the publications, in English and French, of the Greek Institute of International and Foreign Law, to institutions in developing countries, within the framework of the programme established under resolution 2099 (XX). The Secretary-General accordingly made the list of selected institutions available to the Government of Greece, so that it might arrange for the direct distribution of the books offered. The Secretary-General wishes to thank the Government of Greece for this expression of its support for the programme. Other Member States may wish to contribute in the same way within the framework of resolution 2099 (XX).

(g) Provision of the advisory services of experts

30. Operative paragraph I (d) of resolution 2204 (XXI) authorized the Secretary-General to provide "advisory services of experts, if requested by developing countries, within the framework of existing technical assistance programmes". Requests received during 1967 for the advisory services of experts in the legal field were processed and administered in accordance with established technical assistance procedures. The Secretary-General drew the attention of United Nations Development Programme resident representatives to the fact that developing countries could receive this form of assistance.

31. It may be of interest in this connexion to show the number of experts in various legal fields requested by Governments within the framework of United Nations technical assistance during the period 1965-1966, and the extent to which it proved possible for the United Nations Development Programme to meet these requests.

Executing agency and title of post	Requesting country or region	Man-months programmed	Man-months delivered in 1966
ILO social security legislation	Algeria	18	-
United Nations legal adviser on maritime and river law	Democratic Republic of Congo	12	9
United Nations legal adviser on transport agreements	Democratic Republic of Congo	12	9
ICAO air law	Democratic Republic of Congo	24	-
United Nations fiscal legislation	Lebanon	12	-
United Nations legal adviser on town planning	Malaysia	5	-
ILO social security legislation	Malaysia	12	-
FAC pesticide legislation	Malaysia	6	-
ICAO air law	Morocco	6	-
United Nations income tax legislation	Saudi Arabia	12	-
ICAO air law	Americas Region	6	6
ICAO air law	Inter-Regional	24	6

In the period of 1965-1966, there were twelve requests, amounting in all to 149 man-months, in response to which legal experts were supplied in only four cases, for a total of thirty man-months.



32. For the period 1967-1968 the following requests have been submitted.

Executing agency and title of post	Requesting country or region	Man-months programmed
ILO labour legislation	Algeria	17
ILO social security legislation	Chile	12
United Nations road and rail legislation	Democratic Republic of Congo	24
ILO labour legislation	Dominican Republic	18
FAO plant protection and legislation	Dominican Republic	3
ILO community development legal problems	Guatemala	18
United Nations Merchant Marine administrative and legal services	Guinea	12
United Nations water legislation	Madagascar	3
ILO social security pension legislation	Madagascar	8
United Nations commissioner for legal revision (OPEX)	Malawi	12
United Nations international treaties	Mauritius	7
IMCO maritime safety laws	Morocco	8
United Nations industrial legislation	Nepal	4
ILO social security legislation	Rwanda	12
United Nations Income Tax Legislation	Saudi Arabia	4
United Nations Public Administration Legal Instructor	Saudi Arabia	5
United Nations taxation treaties	Singapore	24
ILO social security legislation	Singapore	6
ILO social security legislation	Sudan	24
UNESCO legal education	Syria	3
United Nations legal officer, mines - (FEX)	Zambia	24
United legal aspects hydraulic development	Americas Region	12
UPU postal legislation	Americas Region	6
ICAO air law	Inter-Regional	12
ICAO aviation legislation	Inter-Regional	12

A total of twenty-five requests have accordingly been submitted for the period 1967-1968 - twice the number made in the previous two years. The number of man-months requested also shows a substantial increase. No final determination has yet been made as to whether or not it will be possible to meet these requests during the programme period in question.

2. Activities of the United Nations to be undertaken during 1968

33. Under the original programme for 1968 contained in the annex to resolution 2099 (XX), the following items were envisaged for performance in that year: the conduct of a regional seminar in Latin America; the award of fifteen fellowships; the provision of the advisory services of up to five experts; the provision of a set of United Nations legal publications to up to twenty institutions; and the publication of a survey of certain of the principal examples of the codification and progressive development of international law within the framework of the United Nations. The Advisory Committee recommended in 1966 that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that it welcome UNITAR's plans to carry out studies relating to the codification and progressive development of international law and to hold a regional seminar in 1968 in Latin America. As stated in his previous report, the Secretary-General accepted<sup>12/</sup> in full the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. The Secretary-General does not therefore propose to take any steps for the execution of these two items by the United Nations. The relevant action taken or proposed by UNITAR with respect to these two projects is described in paragraphs 50 and 54-56 below.

34. As regards the other items, namely the award of fellowships and the provision of advisory services of experts and of United Nations legal publications, the Advisory Committee recommended that, subject to further consideration by the Committee before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General

---

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, A/6492, para. 3

should recommend to the General Assembly that provision should be made for the conduct of these items in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the annex to resolution 2099 (XX).<sup>13/</sup> It will be recalled that in 1966 the Advisory Committee adopted specific recommendations regarding the award of fellowships and the provision of the advisory services of experts and of United Nations legal publications during 1967. In the light of the adoption by the Advisory Committee, at its second session in October 1967, of a similar set of recommendations with respect to the performance of these items in 1968, the Secretary-General proposes to execute the items in question during 1968 in largely the same way as in 1967.<sup>14/</sup> There are, however, certain modifications which should be noted with respect to the provision of the advisory services of experts and the award of fellowships during 1968.

35. First, in the recommendation relating to the provision of the advisory services of experts in 1968 adopted at the Advisory Committee's second session, the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should be authorized to provide the advisory services of experts "provided requests... are made by developing countries within the framework of existing technical assistance programmes, or on the basis of voluntary contributions to that effect". In the corresponding recommendation adopted by the Advisory Committee in 1966 no reference was made to the possibility of specific voluntary contributions for the provision of advisory services of experts. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that any such contributions would be made in cash and in freely convertible currencies, and in accordance with United Nations financial rules and procedures.

---

<sup>13/</sup> For the Advisory Committee's recommendations see paragraph 6 above.

<sup>14/</sup> See paragraph VI (b), (c) and (d) of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, reproduced in paragraph 68 below.

To provide advisory services, such contributions would need to amount to not less than \$25,000, the estimated annual cost of providing an expert. It would also be necessary for the country making the contribution to specify that its contribution was to be used for the purpose of providing experts under the Programme. Such contributions for experts would be administered in accordance with the rules and procedures of existing United Nations technical assistance programmes.

36. A description has been given in paragraphs 31 and 32 above of the requests for the provision of the advisory services of legal experts received during the period 1965-1966 and 1967-1968 within the framework of United Nations technical assistance programmes. Having regard to the increasing need which appears to exist for this form of assistance, the Secretary-General proposes to discuss over 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 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.

37. In the case of the award of fellowships, the Secretary-General proposes to modify the arrangements following during 1967 so as to permit a suitable degree of co-operation between the United Nations and UNITAR, which plans to provide a number of international law fellowships, beginning in 1968. The two fellowship schemes would, so far as possible, be run jointly. The United Nations would finance up to fifteen fellowships for persons some of whom may be from developing countries, and UNITAR would finance up to five more, for persons from more developed countries. The maximum number of fellowships would thus be twenty. All fellows would attend the Hague Academy of International Law. The scheme would be run in as flexible a way as possible so as to facilitate the attendance of

government officials and others who might not be able to be released from their posts for appreciable lengths of time and who might have different degrees of proficiency in international law. Whereas most of the fellows would attend the lecture courses given at the Hague Academy for three weeks, others would participate in advanced research programmes offered at its Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations for six weeks. A very limited number from these two groups would be selected to spend a further period of from three to five months in the legal departments of the United Nations and its associated organizations. It is hoped that this increase in flexibility, both as regards the different study opportunities and as regards the possible variation in the duration of the fellowships, will cause the fellowships to be of benefit to a wide range of applicants and that States will find this a useful means of providing their personnel with further training in international law.

38. In the case of the remaining items, to be carried out by the United Nations, namely co-operation with other organizations and the publicizing of the legal work of the United Nations,<sup>15/</sup> the action to be taken by the Secretary-General would proceed along the same lines as in 1967.

#### B. Activities of UNESCO

##### (i) Activities undertaken by UNESCO during 1967

39. In response to the invitation expressed in General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) the General Conference of UNESCO adopted resolution 3.232, under which the Director-General of UNESCO was authorized "to undertake, in conjunction with the United Nations, studies and surveys designed to promote a wider appreciation of public international law and the extension of teaching on this subject, to include such supporting disciplines as international politics and economics, and to take part in the relevant activities of Member States, at their request".

---

<sup>15/</sup> See paragraphs 12-20 above.

In view of its general competence in the educational and scientific field, UNESCO's principal concern in participating in the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law has been to seek to further international law at the academic level through the development of university teaching and research. In pursuit of this objective, UNESCO accordingly intends to act in close association with universities, research centres and similar bodies.

40. In implementation of resolution 3.232, the following appropriations were made for the budgetary period 1967-1968: \$35,000, drawn from the UNESCO regular programme, of which \$15,000 was reserved for the programme of participation in the activities of Member States; and \$20,000, provided under the United Nations Development Programme, for a regional seminar. These resources have been, or will be, used for the activities referred to below.

41. As stated in paragraph 7 above, UNESCO agreed to conduct its proposed regional seminar together with the United Nations regional training and refresher course, on a joint financial basis. The joint regional project, at which the Director-General of UNESCO was represented, was held in Dar es Salaam between 14 August and 9 September 1967.<sup>16/</sup> Under the programme of participation in the activities of Member States, Gabon and Israel were each granted a fellowship for studies in international law during 1967. In addition books and reference works in public international law, amounting to \$4,000 in value, have been provided to the Institute of International Relations of the University of the West Indies.

42. A Survey of the Teaching of International Law, prepared under the auspices of the International Association of Legal Sciences, was published in 1967, in English and French, in the series "The University Teaching of Social Sciences". This study, in which an attempt was made to assess the current status, problems and trends of the university teaching of international law, was distributed to States Members of the United Nations and members of UNESCO.

---

<sup>16/</sup> See paragraphs 21-24 above.

43. As regards publications more generally, UNESCO is continuing its efforts to promote the exchange of publications by inviting Member States to adhere to the two Conventions on the subject - the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States and the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications<sup>17/</sup> - which were adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session in 1958. In addition, the UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries continues to publish information concerning offers of, and demands for, the exchange of publications in the field of international law.

(ii) Activities to be undertaken by UNESCO during 1968 and subsequent years

44. A consultative meeting of experts was convened at UNESCO's headquarters on 8 and 9 July 1967 in order to advise the secretariat of UNESCO on its future programme in the field of international law. Among the participants were Professor H. Briggs, Cornell University, United States; Professor R.J. Dupuy, Secretary-General of the Hague Academy of International Law, Professor G. Schwarzenberger, University College, London; and Professor G.I. Tunkin, Moscow University. The United Nations and UNITAR were also represented at the meeting. The experts examined what priorities and methods of action should be adopted to ensure the cohesiveness and efficiency of the over-all programme, and to avoid duplication of what is being done in this field by other institutions, on the national as well as international level. Their recommendations will guide UNESCO in devising its future activities in this sphere. In the implementation of these activities UNESCO will in general foster an interdisciplinary approach to international law and pay particular attention to the necessity of developing the newly emerging branches of international law, which are of special interest to developing countries, such as international economic and social law.

45. Some indication of the activities which may be undertaken by UNESCO in future years is given below. It should be emphasized that any activities indicated for the period after 1968 are subject to the approval of the UNESCO General Conference and are therefore only tentatively referred to here.

---

<sup>17/</sup> United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 398, p. 9, and vol. 416, p. 51.

46. In 1968 UNESCO will undertake the preparation of a survey dealing with the place which the concept of peaceful relations among States occupies in the contemporary teaching of international law and international relations. This survey will also examine appropriate ways in which laymen may be informed of the relevance of international law to economic, social and cultural relations between States.

47. In general the future programme of UNESCO may be expected to continue to concentrate on the training of university teachers and research workers and on promoting the teaching of international law at the university level. These objectives may be pursued by means of training and refresher courses of a regional character, financed under the United Nations Development Programme, and through fellowships providing students from developing countries engaged in academic careers with opportunities for postgraduate studies.

48. A new programme for the training of high-level personnel for university teaching in Africa and Latin America is now being developed. At the appropriate time, within the framework of this project, the attention of Member States, as well as that of universities, will be drawn to the importance of the training of professors in international law. Furthermore, UNESCO intends to assist Member States in the support of existing chairs in international law and in the creation of new ones. Such assistance will be subject to the submission of relevant requests under the United Nations Development Programme. It may be noted that UNESCO will continue the help provided in previous years to African member States by means of the publication Teachers for Africa, which lists vacant university posts, including those in international law. Under this programme, UNESCO aids in the recruitment of university teachers from abroad, pending the completion of training of African professors. It is also intended to provide documentation to universities which are in need of it and to encourage the establishment of specialized documentation centres.

49. In addition, UNESCO intends to pursue a systematic, long-term, comparative programme relating to the equivalence and recognition of certificates, diplomas and degrees. For this purpose it is proposed to undertake studies and curricula contents and requirements in certain selected fields; a pilot study is foreseen in the field of international law.



C. Activities of UNITAR

1. Activities undertaken by UNITAR during 1967

(a) Studies

50. Progress is being maintained in the study dealing with wider acceptance and application of multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the United Nations. The object of the study is to ascertain and identify the many factors which significantly affect State behaviour and action in this area. It should be emphasized that the study is concerned primarily with ascertaining those impediments in respect of which remedial measures may be taken either by the States themselves or by the international bodies. The inquiry, consequently, will not be directed to the objections which States may have to the substance of the treaties or to their possible lack of interest in the subject matter. It will, however, cover non-substantive provisions of treaties which give rise to difficulties as well as factors and conditions related to the acceptance procedure.

51. As stated in the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-first session, UNITAR is also carrying out other studies which involve aspects of international law.<sup>18/</sup> These studies relate to such subjects as: the relationship between the United Nations and regional inter-governmental organizations; certain problems of small States; the transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise; a comparative study of the effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination; legal problems of ocean resources; plebiscites and elections under United Nations. All these studies would, individually and collectively, attempt to make some contribution to the progressive development and codification of international law.

(b) Training and refresher courses

52. Two UNITAR lecturers were part of the faculty at the regional training and refresher course held at Dar es Salaam from 14 August to 9 September 1967.<sup>19/</sup>

---

<sup>18/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/6492, para. 35.

<sup>19/</sup> See paragraphs 21-24 above.

Other training programmes conducted by UNITAR also focused to some degree on questions of international law. This was particularly so in the case of the training programme for foreign service officers. UNITAR provided two professors for short periods to teach international organizations and international relations at the University of West Indies and at the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, Manila.

(c) Fellowships

53. During 1967, some of the UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellows were engaged in studies pertaining to problems of international law. UNITAR provided opportunities to a few interns and junior fellows to work at the Institute on questions of international law.

(d) Seminar

54. Preparatory work is being done for the regional seminar to be held in Latin America in 1968.

2. Activities to be undertaken by UNITAR during 1968 and subsequent years

55. UNITAR will continue with the present study on wider acceptance and application of multilateral treaties. It is planned to take up other subjects of importance in the area of progressive development and codification of international law. Other studies with international legal aspects will also be carried out by UNITAR.

56. As planned, UNITAR will conduct the Regional Seminar in International Law in Latin America during 1968. Subject to the approval of its Board of Trustees and the availability of financial resources, UNITAR anticipates holding seminars in other regions as envisaged in resolution 2099 (XX). Similar programmes for training in international law can also form part of UNITAR activities if circumstances and resources permit.

57. It has been decided that UNITAR will provide, in 1968, up to five international law fellowships for middle grade government officials to attend various programmes of study and research at international institutions such as the Hague Academy of International Law, and also possibly to receive practical

training at the legal departments of the United Nations and its associated bodies. As mentioned in paragraph 37 above, these fellowships would be administered jointly with the United Nations international law fellowships.

58. In addition to these specific programmes, the orientation and development and the purpose and functions of UNITAR are aimed at building up the Institute as a centre for the promotion, development, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. It is also the objective of the Institute to build up co-operative relationships with international, regional and national organizations active in this field. Recently a representative of UNITAR took part in the meeting convened by UNESCO to discuss UNESCO's future programme in public international law.<sup>20/</sup>

D. Recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the execution of the programme after 1968

59. In operative paragraph 7 of resolution 2204 (XXI), the Secretary-General was asked "to submit, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme" after 1968. The Secretary-General accordingly prepared a number of recommendations which are set out below and which were considered by the Advisory Committee during its second session. The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that it approve in principle the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme after 1968, subject to further consideration of those recommendations by the Advisory Committee before the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

60. Under the original pattern for the Programme as contained in the annex to resolution 2099 (XX), one regional item (either a regional training and refresher course or a regional seminar) was to be carried out each year, together with the award of fellowships and the provision of advisory services of experts on an annual basis. The survey of the codification and progressive development of international law was to be prepared for publication in 1968. This item, and the provision of a set of United Nations legal publications to a total of

---

<sup>20/</sup> See paragraph 44 above.

thirty-five institutions during 1967 and 1968, were presumably not meant to be carried on indefinitely, without at least some subsequent modification. Having regard to these considerations and to the way in which the Programme has evolved since its inception (particularly the response of UNESCO and UNITAR), the Secretary-General considers that the future execution of the Programme should proceed on the lines indicated below. The recommendations of the Secretary-General are based on an attempt to ensure that each of the three participating organizations concentrates its efforts in the sphere best suited to its competence, thus providing both a maximum use of the available resources and a more logically coherent programme.

#### 1. Regional seminars and training courses

61. In view of the fact that, besides conducting the regional seminar in Latin America in 1968, UNITAR intends subsequently to hold a regional seminar or training course in international law each year, the Secretary-General considers that the United Nations should not itself plan to execute such regional projects. Since UNESCO also intends to give consideration to the organizing of regional seminars, probably the most useful role which the United Nations can play in this context is to hold itself in reserve so that it may provide extra assistance to one or other of these organizations if requested to do so. The form of this assistance would depend on the particular request made at the time by either UNITAR or UNESCO. No decision would be taken regarding the provision and extent of United Nations assistance without the appropriate authorization of the General Assembly having been obtained.

#### 2. International law fellowships

62. The Secretary-General considers that the United Nations international law fellowships scheme should be maintained in future years, in close co-operation with UNITAR, on the same lines as in 1968.<sup>21/</sup> The United Nations would thus

---

<sup>21/</sup> See paragraph 36 above.

provide up to fifteen fellowships, at an estimated maximum cost of some \$54,000 per year, at the request of Governments of developing countries, for study at the Hague Academy of International Law and, in a few selected cases, in the legal departments of the United Nations and its associated bodies.

### 3. Provision of United Nations legal publications

63. By 1968 the United Nations will have supplied a set of United Nations legal publications to thirty-five institutions in developing countries. Assuming that it is desired to continue this form of assistance, there are two courses which can be pursued. One is to supply the same thirty-five institutions with additional United Nations legal publications as they are published, so that the collections remain complete. The other course is to find new institutions to which complete sets of publications could be sent. The main obstacle in the second case is that the stocks of United Nations legal publications have now been considerably depleted and it would be very difficult to provide an adequate set of all the volumes involved for a large number of additional institutions. It is suggested, therefore, as a practical compromise, that a further fifteen institutions should be added to the list, thus bringing the total number of institutions supplied with United Nations legal publications up to fifty. In 1969 these fifteen would receive, so far as possible, a complete set of United Nations legal publications. In that year the institutions which received books in 1967 and 1968 would receive the additional books published in the interim. In 1970 and subsequent years all fifty institutions might receive the United Nations legal publications issued during the previous twelve months. The costs to the United Nations in 1969 of following this suggestion are expected to include shipping charges estimated at \$2,200, and a loss of potential sales revenue of approximately \$4,000.

### 4. Provision of the advisory services of experts

64. The Secretary-General does not propose to make any specific recommendations at the present time as to the future execution of this item. As stated in paragraph 36 above, the Secretary-General will discuss with the secretariats of

the regional economic commissions the possibility of providing increased legal assistance, by way of expert services, through those commissions. The Secretary-General will report next year on the results of his inquiries.

5. Studies in international law

65. It is suggested that any further studies falling within the scope of the Programme should be conducted by UNESCO and UNITAR. By 1969 the studies now being prepared by UNITAR regarding some of the principal examples of the codification and progressive development of international law should be nearing completion, although it may be that these studies will in turn give rise to further research.

6. Summary of the Secretary-General's recommendations

66. The following is a summary of the Secretary-General's recommendations for the execution of the Programme in the years after 1968:

Regional seminars and training courses. It is suggested that these should be conducted by UNITAR annually, and, possibly, from time to time by UNESCO. The United Nations would consider providing extra assistance if requested to do so by either of these organizations.

International law fellowships. The United Nations would award up to fifteen and UNITAR up to five fellowships each year in a jointly administered fellowship scheme. The United Nations fellowships would be exclusively for persons from developing countries.

United Nations legal publications. In 1969 a set of United Nations legal publications would be provided to a further fifteen institutions.

Advisory services of experts. The Secretary-General does not propose to make specific recommendations at the present time as to the future execution of this item. The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the results of his discussions with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions as to the usefulness and feasibility of providing legal experts in various specialized fields at these commissions.

Studies in international law. Any further studies in international law falling within the scope of the Programme would be conducted by UNESCO and UNITAR.

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

67. The opening meeting of the second session of the Advisory Committee was convened by the Secretary-General on 3 October 1967. 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 to the Committee and answered questions raised by members of the Committee.

68. The Advisory Committee held six plenary meetings, on 3, 6, 13, 17, 18 and 19 October 1967. 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 secretariats of the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR for the work which 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 it express its appreciation to UNESCO for its participation in the Programme, and, in particular, for its co-operation in the holding of the regional training and refresher course held in Africa in 1967;

(2) The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that it express its appreciation to UNITAR for its activities in the field of international law and, in particular, for its decision to conduct annual regional seminars in international law;

(3) The Advisory Committee emphasized that, in ensuring the execution of the Programme established under resolution 2099 (XX), the United Nations should bear in mind the need to continue its 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;

(4) The Advisory Committee requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the organizations concerned the wish 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 legal systems of the world;

(5) The Advisory Committee took note of the seminars which are conducted annually by the Secretariat in connexion with the meetings of the International Law Commission and which have been the subject of favourable comment in the Sixth Committee;

(6) With respect to the Programme for 1968 contained in the annex of resolution 2099 (XX), the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that:

(a) Regional seminar

- (i) The General Assembly should express its appreciation to UNITAR for its decision to hold a regional seminar in 1968 in Latin America;
- (ii) The General Assembly should note with thanks the offer of Ecuador to provide facilities for the regional seminar to be held in Latin America in 1968 by UNITAR;

(b) The award of fellowships

The Secretary-General should be authorized to award fifteen fellowships at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(c) The provision of advisory services of experts

The Secretary-General should be authorized to provide the advisory services of five or more experts, provided requests for such advisory services are made by developing countries within the framework of existing technical assistance programmes, or on the basis of voluntary contributions to that effect;

(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 twenty institutions in developing countries;



(e) Studies relating to the codification and progressive development of international law within the framework of the United Nations

The General Assembly should express its appreciation to UNITAR for undertaking to conduct studies relating to the codification and progressive development of international law within the framework of the United Nations;

(7) 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 twenty-third session of the General Assembly, the General Assembly should approve in principle the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme after 1968;

(8) The Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should recommend to the General Assembly that it should reiterate its appeal for voluntary contributions from Member States and others. The General Assembly should approve the application, in the first instance, of the 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 1968; if these resources prove insufficient, the Secretary-General should use the credits which he has requested for the purpose in his initial budget estimates for 1968;

(9) The Advisory Committee considers 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, the Member States and others, in accordance with the procedures and rules of United Nations technical assistance programmes or other relevant rules and consistent with the purposes and direction of the Programme.

69. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Secretary-General accepted in full the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. In accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs (1), (2), (6), (7) and (8) above, requesting the Secretary-General to recommend the proposals specified in those paragraphs to the General Assembly, 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.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF UNITED NATIONS  
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME

A. Voluntary contributions

70. 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. The Secretary-General informed the General Assembly at its twenty-first session that by 1 November 1966 pledges totalling \$4,883 had been made: Cyprus pledged \$279; Gabon \$204; and Nigeria and Yugoslavia each contributed \$2,000. In addition an individual gave \$400. During 1967 a further three Governments pledged and paid voluntary contributions: Ghana and Jamaica each contributed \$1,000 and India contributed \$5,000. The total amount pledged and paid by 1 September 1967 was \$11,883.

71. 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 has been applied in 1967 towards meeting the United Nations share of the cost of the regional seminar financed jointly with UNESCO. Consequently, unless additional voluntary contributions are made available in the near future, the totality of the costs of the Programme to be carried out by the United Nations in 1968 would have to be borne by the Organization's regular budget.

B. Budgetary support for the Programme

72. The General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, appropriated a sum of \$66,300 for the 1967 United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

73. For 1968, the Secretary-General has requested, in section 12, chapter VIII, of his initial budget estimates, an appropriation of \$54,000 to meet the costs of awarding fifteen fellowships to candidates from developing countries. The cost of shipping the sets of United Nations legal publications to twenty institutions in developing countries, estimated at \$2,800, and the cost of related clerical assistance in the Office of Legal Affairs, estimated at \$5,000, were also taken into account in other parts of the budget estimates for 1968.<sup>22/</sup>

<sup>22/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/6705), part IV, section 12, chapter VIII, pp. 136-137.

C. Costs of the Programme in 1969 and subsequent years

74. At such time as the General Assembly may make specific decisions in respect to this Programme for 1969 and subsequent years, the Secretary-General will submit a formal statement to the General Assembly on the financial implications of those decisions. In the meantime, however, the Secretary-General has indicated where possible the estimated cost of implementing a number of the suggestions he is making in the present report with regard to the possible continuation of the Programme.

-----