United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION
Official Records

SIXTH COMMITTEE, 1097th MEETING

Saturday, 14 December 1968, at 11.5 a.m.

NEW YORK

CONTENTS

Chairman: Mr. K. Krishna RAO (India).

AGENDA ITEM 88

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its first session (concluded) (A/7216; A/C.6/L.648 and Add.1, A/C.6/L.673, A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1-3)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited those delegations which wished to add their names to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2 to make known their intention before the end of the meeting.

2. Mr. HIDALGO VILLALTA (El Salvador) said that his delegation would like to add its name to the list.

3. Mr. OSHODI (Nigeria) said that, as had been stressed in the Commission (see A/7216, para. 48), it was important that a thorough study should be made of each topic in order to enable the Commission to make substantive decisions. The progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law required more positive legislative action by Governments than was needed in any other field of international law. That task would certainly not be an easy one, and his delegation fully realized the difficulties Governments would have not only in accepting the drafts prepared by the Commission but also in giving effect through legislation to the conventions relating to a uniform law or even to the declarations resulting therefrom. His delegation therefore shared the cautious optimism expressed by the Chairman of the Commission (1082nd meeting) on the conclusion of the work of its first session.

4. However, the work would not have been done in vain, provided delegations bore in mind the Latin maxim festina lente. The Commission was not, like the International Law Commission, composed of jurists, whose independent thought and objectivity attached overriding importance to the role of law in international relations; it was made up of States, whose divergent interests might jeopardize its work at any point. It was therefore essential that the Commission and the Sixth Committee should unite their efforts in a spirit of mutual understanding.

5. His delegation approved the way in which the Commission had organized its work; by deciding to study first the international sale of goods, it would benefit from the work of experts and the international organizations which had produced conventions and drafts on the subject in the past thirty years, particularly the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) and the International Chamber of Commerce. What was more important was that, for the first time, the developing countries, particularly those of Africa, would be able to make their voice heard in the formulation of legal rules on international trade. The same remarks applied to the choice of international payments and international commercial arbitration as priority topics.

6. His delegation looked forward to effective participation in the future work of the Commission and welcomed the decision to entrust the Secretariat with the task of preparing a paper on legislation on shipping (see A/7216, para. 69). Such a document, intended to facilitate the Commission's work, would also be of great interest to his country, which had a national shipping company and needed to improve its trade in invisibles.

7. Mr. PRANDLER (Hungary) explained that his delegation had decided to join the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2 because it was anxious to co-operate with other members of the Commission, to encourage its work and to reaffirm its desire to continue to play a constructive role in it.

8. At the 1096th meeting, the Ghanaian representative had explained the reasons which militated in favour of the draft resolution. The Hungarian delegation would like to make a few comments on operative paragraphs 4 and 5.

9. Operative paragraph 4, which had been revised at the request of his delegation and that of Romania, was interpreted by his delegation as meaning that the Commission was to reconsider at its second session the exact nature and scope of the register of international instruments and other documents referred to in chapter V of its report. That question had not been taken up until the last days of the first session and had raised a number of problems which had remained unsolved. Perusal of the note by the Secretary-General (A/C.6/L.648) certainly justified further consideration of what the exact nature and scope of the

register should be. A specific example would show that it was neither urgent nor necessary to include in the register the documents listed under the head of standard trade terms (see A/C.6/L.648, annex II); for cereals alone, the general conditions and standard contracts formulated by the Economic Commission for Europe would take up 305 pages, or one third of the total possible number of pages in the register. Hence, the Commission might consider, as a first step, publishing only a bibliography of the texts and reproducing in extenso only those documents which were of vital practical interest. In that connexion, his delegation had never underestimated, either in the Fifth Committee or in any other United Nations organ, the importance of the financial implications of a particular programme. It was fully aware of the necessity for curbing the trend towards increasing the budget of the Organization, and for that reason, at the Commission's second session it would advocate a very considerable reduction in the cost of establishing the register as estimated in the note by the Secretary-General.

10. His delegation, which had originally requested the delegation of operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, had finally come round to the view of many members of the Commission that the Commission's work should not be delayed. It nevertheless believed that that paragraph should be an exception to the rule and should not constitute a precedent. To authorize the Secretary-General to establish the register in accordance with the further directives to be given by the Commission at its second session meant authorizing the Commission to take a decision whose financial implications might be anywhere between $5,000 and $115,000, without the General Assembly being called upon to take cognizance of them. As a legal committee, the Sixth Committee must be fully aware of the possible consequences of granting such exceptional powers to a United Nations commission. His delegation therefore urged the States members of the Commission to display the utmost caution and to respect the various views expressed when making the decision envisaged in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

11. As a sponsor of the draft resolution under consideration, his delegation had felt obliged to set forth the above considerations. It had not, however, lost sight of the fact that the main problems facing the Commission related not to the establishment of a register but to the study of the priority topics. On those points, it fully supported the draft resolution and recommended its adoption to the members of the Committee.

12. Mr. KIBRET (Ethiopia) said that the question of co-operation between the Commission and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had two interrelated aspects: the importance of such co-operation and the needs of the developing countries. The progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law could be meaningful only if it took full account of the overriding interest of promoting trade and development, and it was that interest which should determine the priorities of the Commission's programme of work. The Trade and Development Board was the only United Nations organ which had both the means and the competence necessary to determine the specific areas which were of particular interest for development. That was why his delegation approved operative paragraph 6 (b) of the draft resolution, which recomended that the Commission should consider the inclusion of international shipping legislation among the priority topics in its work programme.

13. Co-operation between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Commission meant that the Commission should also devote itself to the great problems of development facing the world community as a whole and the developing countries in particular. That did not mean, however, that the interests of the developed countries should be disregarded, for all groups of countries were involved in commerce and development. A balance should be established between the different interests, although there were grounds for giving special consideration to the interests of the developing countries, which in the modern world found themselves in an unfavourable position with regard to trade negotiations.

14. The dictates of justice must be met and those areas of international trade law where equity could redress the injustices inevitably deriving from inequality of economic power should be identified.

15. His delegation was convinced that the elaboration of a new lex mercatoria must necessarily take account of the dictates of justice, the needs of development and the interests of the international community as a whole, and would therefore vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

16. Mr. KAMAT (India) said he had been glad to learn that delegations were satisfied with the work accomplished by the Commission at its first session. It was true that there had been minor differences regarding the question whether international shipping legislation should be included among the priority topics and regarding the implementation of the Commission's decision concerning the publication of a register of organizations and a register of texts; but his delegation hoped that the resolution on the Commission's report to be adopted by the Sixth Committee would command the widest support. That was why it had joined with other delegations in preparing draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2, which envisaged the inclusion of international shipping legislation among the priority topics in the Commission's work programme and, on the question of the registers, proposed a compromise formula whereby the Secretary-General would be authorized to establish a register of organizations in accordance with directives laid down by the Commission and would also be authorized in principle to establish a register of international instruments, when the Commission had decided at its second session the precise nature and scope of such a register.

17. The registers would be of immense value, because it was difficult to obtain the existing documentation on the subject under consideration. Their establishment would be an important step towards the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law. For those reasons, it was to be hoped that draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1

and Add.1 and 2 would receive the unanimous support of the Sixth Committee.

18. Mr. BEN MESSOUDA (Tunisia), explaining why his delegation was not among the sponsors of the draft resolution under consideration, although it was a member of the Commission, said that on 23 February 1968 the Commission had unanimously approved a recommendation in which it had requested the Secretary-General to set up a register of organizations, together with their work, and a register of certain international instruments and other documents (see A/7216, para. 60). At the same time, it had requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the usual procedure, to prepare for the Assembly a detailed statement of the financial implications of its recommendation (ibid., para. 62). When they decided unanimously to establish the registers, the members of the Commission had naturally not intended the execution of that project to be subordinated to financial considerations. After all, the expenditure to be incurred had seemed a useful investment, in view of the benefits which international trade would derive from it.

19. His delegation had thought that the draft resolution submitted by the members of the Commission should reproduce word for word the decisions taken at the Commission's first session. Since it had been pointed out that the establishment of the register of international instruments would account for most of the estimated cost, the Tunisian delegation had eventually accepted the compromise which had been worked out. While maintaining that the principle of the preparation of the register of texts had been established, it had agreed that the Commission should consider further at its second session the precise nature and scope of that register. His delegation would therefore vote for the draft resolution.

20. Mr. OSTROVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

21. Mr. GONZALEZ GALVEZ (Mexico) thought that the draft resolution before the Committee represented a sound compromise between the various positions taken during the general debate. It was to be hoped that the Commission would give the directives requested of it in paragraph 5 of that text and that the difficulties in the way of the immediate establishment of the register of texts could thus be overcome. Emphasizing the vital importance which his Government attached to the Spanish edition of the register, he said he would vote for the draft resolution.

22. Me. DABIRI (Iran) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution and particularly endorsed the provisions concerning the establishment of the register of instruments and other documents concerning international trade law and the possible inclusion of international shipping legislation among the priority topics in the work programme, as contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 respectively of the text under consideration. He paid a tribute to the efficiency with which the Chairman of the Commission had guided the work of its first session and conducted the negotiations which had produced the draft resolution before the Sixth Committee.

23. The CHAIRMAN invited delegations wishing to do so to explain their attitude before the vote.

24. Mr. DARWIN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had joined the other sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2 because the text, which was likely to command widespread support, would guide the Commission further along a useful course. It proposed the right solution regarding the advisability of including international shipping legislation among the priority topics, since no decision could be taken in that regard until it was known what work was being done on the subject elsewhere. Similarly, paragraph 6 (f) rightly left in abeyance the decision to be taken on the question of issuing a yearbook. At the present stage, it would be premature to make even a preliminary study of that idea, if only because there were as yet very few texts suitable for inclusion in such a publication. He welcomed the approval in principle of the establishment of a register of international instruments, as expressed in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. Under the proposed wording, the precise scope of that register would be considered further at the Commission's next session, so that the most satisfactory form for the register might be worked out.

25. Mr. ROSE (Australia) said that, in view of the Secretariat estimate of the financial implications of the establishment of the proposed registers, during the negotiations on the text of the draft resolution his delegation had expressed opposition to undertaking the work immediately. Consequently, it intended to abstain in the vote on paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. It would vote for the draft resolution as a whole, however, in view of the large measure of support which that paragraph appeared to command and because it endorsed the other provisions of the text. It assumed that, at its next session, the Commission would have to try to make real savings when it drew up the directives to be given to the Secretariat concerning the establishment of the register of texts.

26. Mr. LIANG (China) said that his delegation was in favour of the establishment of the registers mentioned in the report of the Commission and of any improvement in the legal documentation of the United Nations. If, however, the registers were to be working instruments for the Commission and for other international bodies, they should be issued in all the languages used in the work of the United Nations and not in only one or two. Although the Commission was apparently unconcerned about linguistic questions and had done nothing in that direction, the rights of the Chinese language should be restored for the purposes of the proposed publications. For that reason, his delegation would be obliged to vote against operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of draft resolution A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

27. Mr. LUGOE (United Republic of Tanzania) said that the Tanzanian delegation had become a sponsor of the draft resolution (see A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1/Add.3).

28. The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that a separate vote had been requested on operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution.

29. Mr. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America) said that his delegation had not wished to take the

initiative in asking for a separate vote, but, since that procedure was to be used, it would like paragraphs 4 and 5 to be put to the vote separately rather than together.

30. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote, firstly operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution (A/C.6/L.738/Rev.1 and Add.1-3), then operative paragraph 5, and finally the draft resolution as a whole.

Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 70 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 60 votes to 4, with 16 abstentions.

The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 77 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

31. Mr. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America) said that his delegation wished to pay a tribute to the representative of Ghana for his efforts in guiding the deliberations of the group of members of the Commission, whose consultations had finally ensured wide support for the draft resolution. However, he felt obliged to express reservations concerning the establishment of the envisaged registers, in view of their substantial financial implications and the current efforts to curb the increase in budget expenditure.

32. Mr. HADOT (France) said that his delegation had been unable to vote for operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution. During the consultations, it had supported the version proposed by Ghana, which would have asked the Commission to re-examine the question of establishing the registers at its second session. It was paradoxical to provide in paragraph 4 for further consideration of the precise nature and scope of a register, and in paragraph 5 to authorize the Secretary-General to establish the register, for that authorization would clearly prejudge the Commission's decision. His delegation considered that, in view of the alarming financial inflation which was taking place in the United Nations, it was necessary to continue studying, not only rational ways of carrying out the envisaged undertaking, but also the undertaking itself.

33. For those reasons, his delegation had abstained in the vote on operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft. In a spirit of conciliation, however, it had voted for the draft resolution as a whole.

34. Mr. ROBERTSON (Canada) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on paragraph 5 and in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole, because it thought it would be better to defer consideration of the question of establishing the registers proposed by the Commission until the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in view of the substantial expenditure involved.

35. Mr. OSTROVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, although his delegation had supported in principle the establishment of the registers proposed by the Commission, it considered that the thorough study which would have made it possible to take a suitable decision on that question with a full knowledge of the facts had not yet been carried out. For that reason, it had abstained in the votes on paragraphs 4 and 5. Since the work in question was not urgent, the adoption of the method recommended in the draft resolution resulted from undue haste. The undertaking would entail substantial expenditure, and that fact alone would have justified further study of the way in which it should be tackled. He regretted that during the consultations on the draft resolution the representative of Ghana had not shown his usual spirit of co-operation.

36. The Soviet delegation had nevertheless voted for the draft resolution as a whole, because the Commission's work was clearly useful.

37. Mr. KOSTOV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation, too, had abstained in the voting on operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution, because in its view the question of the expenditure involved in the establishment of the two registers had not been considered thoroughly enough. The Sixth Committee should beware of the dangerous precedent it seemed to be setting by asking the Secretary-General to undertake work without giving him the necessary directives. His delegation had nevertheless voted for the draft resolution as a whole, in order to demonstrate the importance it attached to the harmonization and unification of international trade law.

38. Mr. LAMPTEY (Ghana) said he was glad that the draft resolution had been adopted by an overwhelming majority. Replying to the Soviet representative's remarks, he recalled that the decision taken during the consultations had been reached by consensus after the financial implications of the work on the registers had been clearly explained; his delegation considered it had done all it could to ensure that consensus. The results of the votes on paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution spoke for themselves.

39. Mr. SECARIN (Romania), Rapporteur, said he would like to consult the Committee on the form it wished to give to its reports on the agenda items it had not yet finished considering. According to paragraph (f) of the Secretary-General's recommendations in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, reports should not, in principle, reproduce summaries of views expressed during the debate, since those views were already set forth in the summary records. Each Committee could, however, decide to make an exception to that principle after the financial implications had been brought to its attention.

40. The Sixth Committee had made such an exception in connexion with agenda item 84, on the report of the International Law Commission, by deciding (1039th meeting) that its report should contain a summary of the main trends of the discussion. The Committee might perhaps, by analogy, take the same decision on its report on agenda item 88 relating to the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The Secretariat had informed him that the financial implications of such a decision would be about $1,500.

41. Mr. DELEAU (France) questioned whether it was really necessary to make another exception to the rule laid down by the General Assembly in its resolutions on United Nations documentation, espe-

cially since the exception made in the case of the report on the Sixth Committee's work concerning the report of the International Law Commission had at least been justified by the many texts and drafts considered.

42. Mr. STAVROPOULOS (Legal Counsel) said that the report on the Sixth Committee's discussion of the work of the International Law Commission was by tradition longer than the reports of the other Main Committees of the General Assembly. The preparation of such a report involved great difficulties for the Rapporteur and the Secretariat, but it was undeniably of practical use, since it provided research workers in the field of international law with an analysis by subject of the views expressed and enabled them to dispense with the summary records, which were not so readily available.

43. Mr. OSTROVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he had no serious objections to the Rapporteur's suggestion, but he wondered whether it would not be advisable to give serious consideration to the French delegation's remarks. The argument that tradition must be followed was not convincing, and the same could be said of the contention that people outside the Organization should be able to follow the Sixth Committee's debates; such people could always refer to the summary records. The decision as to what should be included in the report should be based on practical considerations, i.e., first and foremost the financial implications of its preparation and the kind of information needed by the bodies connected with the Sixth Committee. Experience showed that, in order to follow the Sixth Committee's work, those bodies needed much further information than was given in its report, even when the latter contained a summary of the general trends of the debate. It would therefore be advisable to study the French delegation's suggestion very carefully.

44. The CHAIRMAN said there did not appear to be any objection to the Rapporteur's suggestion that the Committee's report on the work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should contain a summary of the principal trends of the discussion. Consequently, he suggested that the Committee accept that suggestion.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 89

United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (A/7293, A/7305; A/C.6/391; A/C.6/L.739)

45. The CHAIRMAN said that, for its consideration of that agenda item, the Committee had before it the Secretary-General's report (A/7305), an addendum to the register of experts and scholars in international law (A/7293) and a note by the Secretary-General concerning the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/C.6/391); the Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/C.6/L.739).

46. Mr. STAVROPOULOS (Legal Counsel), introducing the report of the Secretary-General (A/7305), pointed out first of all the considerable progress made in the implementation of the Programme since the previous year. As the measures already taken and those planned for the future were described in detail in the report, he would simply draw the Committee's attention to the basic trends in the implementation of the Programme and to certain considerations which had guided the Secretary-General in his choice of proposals for the future.

47. Regarding the implementation of the Programme, two new trends had emerged in 1968. First, the efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage and co-ordinate the activities of States and international organizations concerned had been increasingly fruitful. At the present time, a larger number of States, international bodies and national institutions were participating in the Programme; he mentioned in that respect the co-operation offered by the Belgian, Czechoslovak and Netherlands Governments regarding fellowships and scholarships and the offer of legal publications by the Czechoslovak, Greek and Hungarian Governments and the American Society of International Law. Furthermore, international bodies such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Registry of the International Court of Justice and the Hague Academy of International Law had contributed to the furtherance of the objectives of the Programme. Secondly, there had been a marked increase in the participation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in the operational aspects of the Programme, particularly in the organization of seminars and training courses, in the preparation of various studies and in the conduct of fellowship programmes. In that connexion, he recalled the role accorded to both organizations by the General Assembly in its resolution 2099 (XX) establishing the Programme. Experience had shown that the expectations placed in both UNESCO and UNITAR had been more than amply justified.

48. Consideration of those trends had led the Secretary-General to conclude that in the future his role would be increasingly one of co-ordination rather than of furnishing direct assistance, such assistance being provided to the greatest possible extent by UNESCO and UNITAR, which by the nature of their functions were best suited to taking care of the operational aspects of the Programme. That policy guideline was reflected in the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the future course of the Programme; the Advisory Committee would, of course, continue to advise the Secretary-General on the substantive aspects, and the General Assembly would continue to exercise over-all supervision of the Programme.

49. He wished to express the appreciation of the Secretary-General to the members of the Advisory Committee for the advice they had given him in the past three years and to draw the Committee's attention to the note (A/C.6/391) regarding the appointment

of the members of the Advisory Committee, which should take place during the present session.

50. The financial implications of draft resolution A/C.6/L.739 would be found in paragraphs 91 to 94 of the Secretary-General's report. Since the publication of the report, however, the Governments of Cyprus and Jordan had made voluntary contributions in the amount of $237 and $1,200 respectively; accordingly, the Secretary-General would have to seek an additional appropriation of $48,600, instead of $50,000 as proposed in paragraph 94 of his report.

51. The CHAIRMAN announced that India and Pakistan had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

52. Mr. LAMPTEY (Ghana) said that, having served as Chairman-Rapporteur of the Advisory Committee at its third session, he would like first to comment on the Secretary-General's recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1969. He recalled that it had been the consensus of the Advisory Committee that some of the most important operational aspects of the Programme could best be carried out by UNESCO and UNITAR, and in those circumstances the Advisory Committee had supported the recommendations reflected in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the Secretary-General's report (A/7305); nevertheless, the Committee had considered that the United Nations must remain the co-ordinating agency and that the Advisory Committee must continue to fulfil its role vis-à-vis the Secretary-General. Regarding the view of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the special importance of increasing the opportunities for the training of experts in the field of international trade law, the Advisory Committee had considered that there was no need for a new programme in that area but that an appropriate place should be given to the activities concerning international trade law within the framework of the activities conducted under the Programme (ibid., para. 75). The Advisory Committee had also considered the question of the provision of the advisory services of experts. It seemed that the lack of success in that area was ascribable to the fact that most developing countries had not given sufficiently high priority to that type of services when they submitted their requests for technical assistance; also, financial limitations had made impracticable the suggestion of exploring the possibility of attaching such experts to the regional organizations of the United Nations. In view of those considerations, it might perhaps be useful for more thought to be given to that aspect of the Programme. Lastly, the reluctance of Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions had led the Secretary-General, supported by the Advisory Committee, to de-emphasize that aspect of the Programme, since it seemed realistic to base the Programme on the regular budget.

53. His delegation had been pleased at the manner in which the over-all Programme had been carried out in 1968. It had taken note of the co-operation being fostered between the United Nations and other organizations with a view to realizing the objectives of the Programme, and it hoped particularly that the Council of Europe would soon begin the compilation of the proposed treaty series containing texts of treaties concluded between 1648 and 1918 (ibid., para. 17). His delegation believed, furthermore, that the success achieved with the publication entitled The Work of the International Law Commission[1] justified immediate action on a similar work concerning the International Court of Justice. On the question of scholarships and fellowships, he welcomed the widening of the scope of the United Nations Fellowship Programme in International Law (ibid., paras. 37-43), administered jointly with UNITAR; it was to be hoped that more fellows would be given the opportunity in coming years to spend longer periods of study in institutions of higher learning. His delegation wished to thank the members of the International Law Commission for their continuing sacrifices in connexion with the sessions of the Seminar on International Law held at Geneva, and to thank UNITAR and UNESCO and the Governments for offering contributions to facilitate the execution of the Programme.

54. He had been entrusted with the task of submitting draft resolution A/C.6/L.739, which contained the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and supported by the Advisory Committee, and also followed in its basic terms the draft resolution unanimously adopted by the Sixth Committee at the twenty-second (1009th meeting). The sponsors therefore hoped that it would receive unanimous support.

55. In conclusion, he drew attention to document A/C.6/391 concerning the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee for a term of three years beginning in 1969; on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, and in accordance with the procedure followed in 1965, he requested the Chairman to appoint the members of the Advisory Committee following the usual consultations.

56. Mrs. KELLY DE GUIBOURG (Argentina) said that her delegation continued to attach great importance to the Programme, on which it had great hopes for the improvement of relations and understanding among nations. It was her delegation's firm conviction, not only that international law should be universally applied, but also that all peoples should be made aware of it.

57. In regard to the implementation of the Programme for 1968, she wished first of all to stress the importance of the existing co-operation between the organizations responsible for implementing the Programme and other bodies; she referred in particular to the contribution made by the Council of Europe in the form of a "model plan for the classification of documents concerning State practice in the field of public international law" (see A/7305, para. 18). In addition, the compilation by the Council of Europe of a new treaty series containing the texts of all the treaties concluded between 1648 and 1918 was certain to be of great interest. Her delegation hoped that more effective co-operation would be established between the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR, on the one hand, and the Organization of American States on the other. It welcomed the publication in Spanish and French of the book entitled The Work of the International Law Commission and

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.V.4.

the document on resolutions of legal interest adopted by the General Assembly. It was also in favour of the publication of a similar book on the work of the International Court of Justice. At the same time, her delegation felt that the United Nations could devote greater efforts to the provision of legal publications; although it welcomed the increase in the number of institutions to which United Nations legal publications were supplied—it had risen from fifteen in 1967 to thirty-five in 1968—it considered that the number should be increased still further in the future.

58. Referring to paragraph 72 of the Secretary-General's report, concerning co-operation between the United Nations and UNESCO and UNITAR on the implementation of the Programme, she said that her delegation supported the ideas put forward in the report. In addition, she hoped that the regional seminar to be held at Quito would meet with success. The Programme for the seminar demonstrated the importance to be attached to the teaching of international law in developing countries, and she wished to express her gratitude to the Government of Ecuador for its hospitality in offering to receive the participants.

59. In conclusion, she said that her delegation supported the recommendations contained in paragraph 89 of the report of the Secretary-General and emphasized that it would be desirable to speed up the implementation of the Programme after 1969 in so far as it would be financially possible to do so.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

Litho in U.N. 77601—July 1970—2,150