

States are encouraged to contribute to the strengthening of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

2. States should encourage their educational institutions to introduce courses in international law for students studying law, political science, social sciences and other relevant disciplines; they should study the possibility of introducing topics of international law in the curricula of schools at the primary and secondary levels. Co-operation between institutions at the university level amongst developing countries, on the one hand, and their co-operation with those of developed countries on the other, should be encouraged.

3. States should consider convening conferences of experts at the national and regional levels in order to study the question of preparing model curricula and materials for courses in international law, training of teachers in international law, preparation of textbooks on international law and the use of modern technology to facilitate the teaching of and research in international law.

4. The United Nations system of organizations, regional organizations and States should consider organizing seminars, symposia, training courses, lectures and meetings and undertaking studies on various aspects of international law. States and regional organizations have already expressed their readiness to undertake such activities on the following subjects: developing countries and international law (China); developing countries and international legislation on the environment (China); law of the sea (Yugoslavia); joint ventures in deep sea-bed mining (Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee); and promotion of the ratification of the United Nations conventions on refugees (Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee).

5. States are encouraged to organize special training in international law for legal professionals, including judges, and personnel of ministries of foreign affairs and other relevant ministries. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Hague Academy of International Law and regional organizations are invited to co-operate in this respect with States.

6. Co-operation among developing countries, as well as between developed and developing countries, in particular among those persons who are involved in the practice of international law, for exchanging experience and for mutual assistance in the field of international law, including assistance in providing textbooks and manuals of international law, is encouraged.

7. In order to make better known the practice of international law, States, regional and other international organizations should endeavour to publish, if they have not done so, summaries, repertoires or yearbooks of their practice.

8. It would be conducive to the teaching and dissemination of international law if all judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice were available in all official languages of the United Nations. As envisaged in General Assembly resolution 44/28 of 4 December 1989 and bearing in mind the wishes expressed by States, the Sixth Committee will consider, at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General's report containing a study of alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English, within the existing overall level of appropriations and in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court. Such a study should also consider the possibility, within the existing overall level of appropriations, of compiling and publishing thematic and analytical summaries of the judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice.

9. Other international courts and tribunals, including the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, are invited to disseminate more widely their judgments and advisory opinions, and to consider preparing thematic or analytical summaries thereof.

10. International organizations are requested to publish treaties concluded under their auspices, if they have not yet done so. Timely publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* is encouraged and efforts directed towards adopting an electronic form of publication should be continued. Timely publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* is also encouraged.

V. PROCEDURES AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

1. The Sixth Committee, working primarily through its Working Group and with the assistance of the Secretariat, will be the co-ordinating body of the programme for the United Nations Decade of International Law. The question of the use of an intra-sessional, inter-sessional or existing body to carry out specific activities of the programme may be considered by the General Assembly.

2. The Sixth Committee is requested to continue to prepare the programme of activities for the Decade.

3. All organizations and institutions referred to and invited to submit reports to the Secretary-General under sections I to IV above are requested to submit interim or final reports preferably at the forty-sixth session but not later than the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

4. States are encouraged to establish, as necessary, national, sub-regional and regional committees which may assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade. Non-governmental organizations are encouraged to promote the purposes of the Decade within the fields of their activities, as appropriate.

5. It is recognized that, within the existing overall level of appropriations, adequate financing for the implementation of the programme for the Decade is necessary and should be provided. Voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, would be useful and are strongly encouraged. To this end, the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by the Secretary-General might be considered by the General Assembly.

45/41. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session,¹²

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations¹³ and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Law Commission on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind which could contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10).*

¹³ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Taking note with appreciation of the section of the report of the International Law Commission concerning the question of the possible establishment of an international criminal jurisdiction¹⁴ and noting the debate in the Sixth Committee pertaining to this topic,¹⁵

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session;

2. *Requests* the International Law Commission to continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 3 to 8 in paragraph 9 of its report, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed in the General Assembly, with a view to reaching at its forty-third session the goals indicated in paragraphs 537 to 542 of its report;

3. *Invites* the International Law Commission, as it continues its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, to consider further and analyse the issues raised in its report concerning the question of an international criminal jurisdiction, including the possibility of establishing an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work, and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work;

5. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(a) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(b) To pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

6. *Invites* the International Law Commission, when circumstances so warrant, to request a special rapporteur to attend the session of the General Assembly during the discussion of the topic for which that special rapporteur is responsible, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within existing resources;

7. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

8. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, should continue to bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the work of the Commission;

9. *Recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly commence on 28 October 1991;

10. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 552 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

11. *Also takes note* of the intention of the International Law Commission, expressed in paragraph 548 of its report, to allow for two weeks of concentrated work in its Drafting Committee at the beginning of the forty-third session of the Commission, and requests the Commission to report on the results of that arrangement;

12. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

13. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

14. *Reaffirms its wish* that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

15. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10)*, chap. II, sect. C.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Forty-fifth Session, Sixth Committee*, 23rd to 39th and 45th meetings, and corrigendum.