Regional and International Activities

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

General Assembly

The site of the ninth regular session of the OAS General Assembly will be La Paz, Bolivia, according to resolution CP/RES.267 (371/79) adopted by the OAS Permanent Council on March 7, 1979. The Assembly will probably convene in November 1979.

Inter-American Juridical Committee

The Committee held a regular meeting in January-February 1979 during which it approved a declaration concerning Belize, along with resolutions on other aspects of its activities. It also adopted the Program of the Sixth Course on International Law which had been prepared by the Legal Council of the OAS General Secretariat. This Program contains several topics on International Law, both Public and Private, the Inter-American System, energy, and other topics of special current interest. It will be held in Rio de Janeiro from July 30 to August 25, 1979.

In the field of legal activities, a new Executive Order was approved by the OAS Secretary-General which reorganized the Department of Legal Affairs of the OAS General Secretariat. The name of the Department was changed to the "Bureau of Legal Affairs", and it now has broader responsibilities than the old Department, especially in the fields of development and codification of international law, legal publications, and advisory services. The Bureau is under the direction of the recently appointed Legal Counsel, Mrs. Tatiana de Malkelt, a Venezuelan jurist and law professor.

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This Convention was approved on November 16, 1978, by the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and was signed by twenty-three Member States of the OAS on March 6, 1979, in Washington, D.C. The Convention shall enter into force among the States that ratify it when two-thirds of the States Parties to the 1944 Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture shall be inter-American scope, have international juridical personality, and specialize in agriculture. The purposes of the Institute, as provided in Article 3 of the Convention, are to encourage, promote, and support the efforts of the Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural welfare.

The major functions of the Institute are established in Article 4 of the Convention, as follows:

a) to promote the strengthening of national education, research, and rural development, in order to give impetus to the advancement and the dissemination of science and technology applied to rural progress;

b) to formulate and execute plans, programs, projects, and activities, in accordance with the needs of the governments of the Member States, to help achieve the objectives of their agricultural development and rural welfare policies and programs;

c) to establish and maintain relations of cooperation and coordination with the Organization of American States and with other agencies or programs, and with governmental and nongovernmental entities that pursue similar objectives;

d) to act as an organ for consultation, technical execution, and administration of programs and projects in the agricultural sector, through agreements with the Organization of American States, or with national, inter-American, or international agencies and entities.

The Member States of the Institute shall be, as provided in Article 5: a) Member States of the Organization of American States or of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences that ratify the Convention; and b) other American states whose admission has been accepted by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the Member States on the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, and which accede to the Convention. According to Article 6, the Institute shall be composed
of the following organs: a) the Inter-American Board of Agriculture; b) the Executive Committee; and c) the General Directorate. The headquarters of the Institute will be located in San José, Costa Rica.

**United Nations**

**Vienna Convention On Succession Of States In Respect Of Treaties**

This Convention was adopted on August 22, 1978, by the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties held in Vienna from July 31 to August 23, 1978.

The provisions of this Convention contain the following main parts: I. General provisions; II. Succession in respect of part of territory; III. Newly independent States; IV. Uniting and separation of States; V. Miscellaneous provisions; VI. Settlement of disputes; VII. Final provisions.

The scope of the Convention is well defined and limited. According to Article 1, the Convention applies to the effects of a succession of States in respect of treaties between States. Article 2 contains definitions of fourteen terms or expressions. For example, it defines "succession of States" as the replacement of one State by another in the responsibility for the international relations of territory. "Predecessor State" means the State which has been replaced by another State on the occurrence of a succession of States. "Successor State" is defined as the State which has replaced another State on the occurrence of a succession of States. "Newly independent State" means a successor State the territory of which immediately before the date of the succession of States was a dependent territory for the international relations of which the predecessor State was responsible.

Article 4 provides that the Convention apply to the effects of a succession of States in respect of: a) any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization without prejudice to the rules concerning acquisition of membership and without prejudice to any other relevant rules of the organization; and b) any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization.

Another factor limiting the scope of the Convention is contained in Article 6, which provides that the Convention applies only to the effects of a succession of States occurring in conformity with international law and, in particular, the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. Articles 8, 9, and 10
contain far-reaching principles. The obligations or rights of a predecessor State under treaties in force in respect of a territory at the date of a succession of States do not become the obligations or rights of the successor State towards other States who are parties to those treaties by reason only of the fact that the predecessor State and the successor State have concluded an agreement providing that such obligations or rights shall devolve upon the successor State. Obligations or rights under treaties in force in respect of a territory at the date of a succession of States do not become the obligations or rights of the successor State or of other States-parties to those treaties by reason only of the fact that the successor State has made a unilateral declaration providing for the continuance in force of the treaties in respect of its territory. When a treaty provides that on the occurrence of a succession of States a successor State shall have the option to consider itself a party to the treaty, that state may notify its succession in respect of the treaty in conformity with the provisions of the treaty or, failing any such provisions, in conformity with the provisions of the present Convention.

Boundary regimes are also dealt with by the Convention. According to Article 11, a succession of States does not as such affect: a) a boundary established by a treaty; or b) obligations and rights established by a treaty relating to the regime of a boundary. Article 12 stipulates that a succession of States does not as such affect: a) obligations or restrictions relating to the use of any territory as established by a treaty for the benefit of any territory of a foreign State and considered as attaching to the territories in question; and b) rights established by a treaty for the benefit of any territory and relating to the use, or to restrictions upon the use, of any territory of a foreign State and considered as attaching to the territories in question.

The permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources is protected in Article 13, which states that nothing in the present convention shall affect the principles of international law affirming the permanent sovereignty of every people and every State over its natural wealth and resources.

In respect to the newly independent States, the Convention establishes several rules in Part III, Articles 16 to 30, and its several paragraphs. Article 16 states that a newly independent State is not bound to maintain in force, or to become a party to, any treaty by reason only of the fact that at the date of the succession of States the treaty was in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates. Other provisions of this Part deal with, inter alia, the following matters: participation in treaties in force at the date of
the succession of States; participation in treaties not in force at such date; participation in treaties signed by the predecessor State subject to ratification, acceptance or approval; reservations; consent to be bound by part of a treaty and choice between differing provisions; notification of succession; bilateral treaties; provisional application of multilateral and bilateral treaties; and newly independent States formed from two or more territories.

Part VI of the Convention, Articles 41 to 45, deals with dispute settlement and establishes rules on consultation, negotiation, conciliation, judicial settlement, and settlement by common consent. Part VII, Articles 46 to 50, provides, in these final clauses that the Convention shall be open for signature by all States until February 28, 1979, at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and subsequently, until August 31, 1979, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Convention is subject to ratification, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Convention shall remain open for accession by any State and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession.


This Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Carriage of Goods by Sea held in Hamburg in March 1978. The Convention, which contains thirty-four articles, is divided into the following major parts: I. General provisions; II. Liability of the carrier; III. Liability of the shipper; IV. Transport documents; V. Claims and actions; VI. Supplementary provisions; VII. Final clauses. The following is a statement on some of its provisions.

In Part II, concerning the liability of the carrier, the Convention provides that the responsibility of the carrier for the goods under the Convention covers the period during which the carrier is in charge of the goods at the port of loading, during the carriage, and at the port of discharge. The carrier is liable for loss of, or damage to the goods, as well as for delay in delivery, if the occurrence which caused the loss, damage or delay took place while the goods were in his charge, as defined in the Convention, unless the carrier proves that he, his servants, or agents took all measures that could reasonably be required to avoid the occurrence and its consequences. Delay in delivery occurs when the goods have not been delivered at the port of
discharge provided for in the contract of carriage by sea within the time agreed upon, or in the absence of such agreement, within the time which it would be reasonable to require of a diligent carrier, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

With regard to limitations on liability, the Convention stipulates that the liability of the carrier for loss resulting from loss of, or damage to goods is limited to an amount equivalent to 835 units of account per package or other shipping unit, or 2.5 units of account per kilogram of gross weight of the goods lost or damaged, whichever is the higher.

The shipper is not liable for loss sustained by the carrier or the actual carrier, or for damage sustained by the ship, unless such loss or damage was caused by the fault or neglect of the shipper, his servants or agents. The shipper must mark or label in a suitable manner dangerous goods as dangerous.

The Convention enters into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of one year from the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

U.N. General Assembly

The thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations was held in New York from September 19, 1978, to January 29, 1979. The agenda of this session contained 129 items. The following is a summary of some of the resolutions approved by the General Assembly during that session.

The International Court of Justice

The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elected five members of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancies occurring on February 5, 1979, with the expiration of the terms of office of five sitting judges. The following members were elected to a nine-year term of office beginning February 6, 1979: Roberto Ago (Italy), Richard R. Baxter (United States), Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt), Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Soviet Union), and José Sette Câmara (Brazil).

As a result of this election, the International Court of Justice is now composed of the following fifteen members: Nagendra Singh (India), Manfred Lachs (Poland), Isaac Forster (Senegal), André Gros
(France), Platon Dmitrievich Morozov (Soviet Union), Sir Umphrey Waldock (United Kingdom), José María Ruda (Argentina), Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria), Hermann Mosler (Federal Republic of Germany), Shigeru Oda (Japan), Salah El Dine Tarazi (Syria), Roberto Ago (Italy), Richard R. Baxter (United States), Abdullah Ali El-Erian (Egypt), and José Sette Câmara (Brazil).

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The General Assembly reappointed two persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1979. The Tribunal is composed of the following seven members as of January 1, 1979: Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), Francisco Forteza (Uruguay), Mutuale Tshikankie (Zaire), Francis T.P. Plimpton (United States), Sir Roger Bentham Stevens (United Kingdom), Endre Ustor (Hungary), and R. Venkataraman (India).

Security Council

The General Assembly elected Bangladesh, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, and Zambia to the Security Council for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1979, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office of one half of the Council’s non-permanent members. As a result of the election, the Security Council is now composed of the following fifteen States: Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States, and Zambia.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council were elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms beginning January 1, 1979. ECOSOC consists of fifty-four members, the following of whom are also members of the OAS: Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, and Venezuela.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Abd-El Rahman Khane as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a new four-year term beginning January 1, 1979.
Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly elected fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1979. The Board is composed of forty-five states, the following of which are also members of the OAS: Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and United States.

International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly appointed six persons as members of the fifteen member International Civil Service Commission. The following members of the Commission are citizens of member states of the OAS: Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil), Ersa H. Poston (United States), and Raúl A. Quijano (Argentina). The General Assembly reappointed Raúl A. Quijano as Chairman of the Commission for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1979.

Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program

The General Assembly elected twenty members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program. The Council is composed of fifty-eight States, the following of which are also members of the OAS: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)


The Assembly additionally recommended that UNCITRAL should:
a) continue its work on the topics included in its program of work;

b) continue its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries;

c) maintain close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and continue to collaborate with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

d) continue to maintain liaison with the Commission on Transnational Corporations;

e) continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries; and

f) keep its program of work and working methods under review with the aim of further increasing the effectiveness of its work.

The Assembly made an appeal to all governments, organizations, institutions, and individuals to consider making financial and other types of contributions that would make possible the holding of a symposium of international trade law during 1980 as envisaged by UNCITRAL.

United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods

This Conference was convoked by the General Assembly through Resolution 33/93 of December 16, 1978, to consider the draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods prepared by UNCITRAL and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it deemed appropriate.

In convening such a Conference, the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade. The Assembly was also convinced that the adoption of a convention on contracts for the international sale of goods, which would take into account the
different social, economic, and legal systems of States, and remove existing uncertainties and ambiguities regarding the rights and obligations of buyers and sellers, would contribute considerably to the harmonious development of international trade.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, among other things: to circulate the draft Convention on Contracts for International Sale of Goods, together with a commentary and draft provisions concerning implementation, reservations, and other final clauses to be prepared by the Secretary-General, to governments and interested international organizations for comments and proposals; to convene the Conference for a period of five weeks in 1980; and to invite all States to participate in the Conference, which will be held at the location of the International Trade Law Branch or at any other suitable place from which the Secretary-General may receive an invitation.

International Law Commission

In Resolution 33/139 dated December 19, 1978, the General Assembly recommended that the International Law Commission:

a) continue its work on State responsibility with the aim of completing at least the first reading of the set of articles constituting part one of the draft on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts;

b) continue its work on succession of States concerning matters other than treaties, with the aim of completing at its thirty-first session the first reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of State property and State debts;

c) proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between states and international organizations, or between international organizations, with the aim of completing the first reading of these draft articles as soon as possible;

d) continue its work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.

The Assembly further recommended that the International Law Commission continue its study on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier. The Assembly expressed confidence that the Commission will continue to keep the progress of its work under review and adopt methods of
work best suited to the speedy completion of the tasks entrusted to it. It also expressed the wish that seminars continue to be held in conjunction with sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries be given the opportunity to attend these seminars.

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

In Resolution 33/59 adopted on December 14, 1978, the General Assembly urged all States to reach early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. It invited all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925.

Peaceful uses of outer space

By Resolution 33/16 of November 10, 1978, the General Assembly invited the States which have not become parties to international treaties regulating the peaceful uses of outer space to consider ratifying or acceding to those international agreements. It endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that its Legal Sub-Committee continue as a matter of priority: i) its efforts to complete the elaboration of draft principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting; ii) its detailed consideration of the legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, with the aim of formulating draft principles; and iii) its efforts to complete the draft treaty relating to the moon. The Legal Sub-Committee should also continue discussing matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities, bearing in mind, inter alia, questions concerning the geostationary orbit. The Assembly also approved the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to request the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to include in its agenda consideration of technical aspects and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. It requested launching States to inform States concerned in the event that a space
object with nuclear power sources on board is malfunctioning with a risk of radioactive materials re-entering the earth’s atmosphere.

**International Atomic Energy Agency**

In noting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the General Assembly, by Resolution 33/3 of November 2, 1978, requested the Agency to strengthen its activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries. The Assembly noted with interest the intention of the Agency to hold another international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg in May 1977, and requested that the Agency broaden the scope of the Conference to include consideration of measures to promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries.

**Decolonization**

In Resolution 33/44 dated December 13, 1978, the General Assembly dealt with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It reaffirmed Resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV), and all other resolutions on decolonization, and called upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly reaffirmed its determination to take all necessary steps toward the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the UN Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**Treaty of Tlatelolco**

The General Assembly, through Resolution 33/58 of December 14, 1978, invited the United States to make every effort to ratify, as soon as possible, Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). The Assembly welcomed the declaration made by the President of France on May 25, 1978, regarding the adherence of his country to Additional Protocol I and urged the Government of France to make every effort to adhere to that Protocol.
United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

In Resolution 33/148 adopted December 20, 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy under the auspices of the United Nations, to be held in 1981.

The Assembly also decided that the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy should have the objective of elaborating measures for concerted action designed to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, with a view to contributing toward meeting future over-all energy requirements, especially those of the developing countries.

The Assembly defined the scope of the Conference as being confined to such new and renewable sources of energy as solar, geothermal and wind power, tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea, biomass conversion, fuel-wood, charcoal, peat, energy from draught animals, oil-shale, tar sands, and hydropower.

It also decided that, in light of the scope of the Conference and with a view to formulating recommendations for concrete action, the Conference should concentrate, inter alia, on the following:

a) analyzing the state of technology related to new and renewable sources;

b) identifying the potential for utilization of new and renewable sources of energy particularly in the developing countries;

c) assessing the economic viability of using new and renewable sources of energy in light of the technologies now available and those being developed;

d) identifying measures for promoting development of the technology required for exploration, development, exploitation, and utilization of new and renewable sources, taking into account the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

e) identifying measures necessary for the transfer to developing countries of the relevant available technologies;

f) promoting adequate information flows on all aspects of new and renewable sources of energy especially to the developing countries, taking duly into account their special conditions and requirements; and

g) financing the activities necessary for promoting the identification, development, exploitation, and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.
By Resolution 33/153 dated December 20, 1978, the General Assembly decided to convene, in the period between September 1979 and April 1980, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices. The purpose of the Conference will be to negotiate and make all decisions necessary for adopting a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices that have adverse effects on international trade, particularly those of the developing countries, and on the economic development of those countries, including a decision on a legal character of the principles and rules.

Resolution 33/193 dated January 29, 1979, recalled the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system having a direct bearing on the formulation of the new international development strategy. In it, the General Assembly affirmed that the new strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries, formulated within the framework of the new international economic order, and should involve the entire international community for the promotion of international cooperation for development. The new international development strategy should also specify goals, objectives, and policy measures addressed to both developed and developing countries for accelerating the progress of the developing countries.

The Assembly further decided that the new international development strategy should address the following objectives, among others: a) bringing about far-reaching changes in the structure of world production, aimed at expanding and diversifying the production of, and providing for additional employment in, the developing countries; b) substantially increasing food and agricultural production in these countries and effectively facilitating the access of their agricultural exports to international markets on a stable and more predictable basis and at fair and remunerable prices; c) developing institutional and physical infrastructure of various development sectors, improving the terms of trade, and promoting industrialization and the transfer of technology to developing countries.
Economic cooperation among developing countries

In Resolution 33/195, dated January 29, 1979, the General Assembly requested the UN Secretary-General to ensure effective coordination and implementation of activities within the United Nations system in support of measures of economic cooperation among developing countries by, inter alia: a) more effectively evaluating the various activities being undertaken by organizations within the system toward achieving the objectives of economic cooperation among developing countries; and b) adopting, as appropriate, the organizational arrangement within the United Nations system to the requirements of promoting economic cooperation among developing countries.

World Food Council

The General Assembly, in Resolution 33/90 of December 15, 1978, expressed deep concern at the slow progress in solving the fundamental food problems facing the developing countries and endorsed the recommendations and decisions adopted by the World Food Council during its session held at Mexico City in June 1978. These recommendations concern urgent necessary action and modalities for increasing food production in the developing countries, improving human nutrition and reducing hunger and malnutrition, improving food security, increasing and improving food aid, and improving the contribution of trade to the solution of the food problem. The Assembly urged governments and international organizations to fully cooperate with the World Food Council in its efforts to identify the major obstacles to increasing food production, to mobilize greater action in this area, and to formulate proposals to overcome obstacles to the mobilization of internal and external resources for this purpose. The Assembly further recommended that the World Food Council consider the impact of trade on the solution of the food problems of the developing countries, including the protectionist measures harming the exports of these countries. It urged governments to fully implement the recommendation to establish the international emergency reserve of 500,000 tons of cereals as a continuing reserve, as determined by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs.

United Nations University

By Resolution 33/108, adopted December 18, 1978, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the program activities of the
United Nations University are making steady progress in three priority program areas: world hunger, human and social development, and use and management of natural resources. The Assembly also noted that the fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programs of the University and requested the UN Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programs and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation.

Establishment of a University for Peace

In Resolution 33/109 of December 18, 1978, the General Assembly noted with appreciation a proposal submitted by the President of Costa Rica for the establishment of a University for Peace within the system of the United Nations University. The Assembly requested the UN Secretary-General to transmit the text of the proposal to the Member States, UNESCO, the Rector, the Council of the United Nations University, and to any other agency he may deem appropriate. It also requested the Secretary-General to bring their views to the attention of all Member States and interested specialized agencies, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly, through Resolution 33/122 of December 19, 1978, requested the World Tourism Organization to continue its efforts toward the further development and promotion of tourism, especially in the developing countries. It urged States to give due attention and cooperation to the preparatory work of the World Tourism Organization for the 1980 World Tourism Conference and to ensure appropriate representation at the Conference.

Draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

In Resolution 33/179 of December 20, 1978, the General Assembly expressed that the purposes proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations include the achievement of international cooperation in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It
adopted the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and decided to transmit it to Governments with the recommendation that favorable consideration be given to its use within the framework of national legislation or practice as a body of principles for observance by law enforcement officials.

According to Article 1 of the Code, law enforcement officials must at all times fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession. Article 2 provides that in the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials should respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons. In Article 3, it is stipulated that law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty. Article 5 says that no law enforcement official may inflict, instigate, or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances as justification for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social field; United Nations Decade for Women

The General Assembly approved eight resolutions on the status of women and the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as other topics pertaining to women: Resolutions 33/184 to 33/191, all dated January 29, 1979.

For example, the Assembly decided upon the subtheme “Employment, Health and Education” for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The purpose of the Conference will continue to be a review and evaluation of the progress made in the first half of the decade, and to recommend a program for the second half of the decade with necessary changes and readjustments in the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Year. The Assembly recommended that the Conference emphasize elaborating action-oriented plans for integrating women into the developmental process, particularly by promoting economic activities and employment opportunities on an equal footing with men through, inter alia, the provision of adequate health and educational facilities.
Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel

On March 26, 1979, a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel was signed at a special ceremony at the White House in Washington, D.C., in the presence of President Jimmy Carter and several other dignitaries. Other documents, such as Protocols, agreed minutes, and letters of understanding were also signed at the same time and were annexed to the Treaty.

The provisions of the Peace Treaty are contained in nine Articles. In Article I, paragraph 1, it is provided that the state of war between the parties will be terminated and peace will be established between them upon the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty. Paragraph 2 states that Israel will withdraw all of its armed forces and civilians from the Sinai behind the international boundary between Egypt and the formerly mandated Palestine as provided in a Protocol annexed to the Treaty.

Article II stipulates that the permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel is the recognized international boundary between Egypt and the formerly mandated territory of Palestine, without prejudice to the issue of the status of the Gaza Strip. The parties recognize this boundary as inviolable. Each will respect the territorial integrity of the other, including the territorial waters and airspace.

Under Article III, the parties will apply between them the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among States in time of peace. In particular: a) they recognize and will respect each other’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence; b) they recognize and will respect each other’s right to live in peace within their secure and recognized boundaries; c) they will refrain from the threat or use of force, directly or indirectly, against each other and will settle all disputes between them by peaceful means.

One Protocol annexed to the Treaty deals with diplomatic, consular and cultural relations, economic relations, freedom of movement, cooperation for development and good neighborly relations, transportation and telecommunications, human rights, and territorial seas. Another Protocol provides that Israel will complete withdrawal of all of its armed forces and civilians from the Sinai not later than three years from the date of exchange of instruments of the ratification of the Treaty.
**Restrictive business practices affecting international trade**

On July 20, 1978, the Council of OECD adopted a recommendation concerning action against restrictive business practices affecting international trade, including those involving multinational enterprises.

In the preamble of the recommendation, the Council expressed, among other things, that the restrictive business practices may have harmful effects on international trade whether they emanate from purely national or from multinational enterprises, and that the restrictive business practices of multinational enterprises do not differ in form from those operated by purely national enterprises. The former may, however, have a more significant impact on trade and competition due to the fact that multinational enterprises generally tend to yield greater market power, play a relatively greater role in the process of national and international concentration, and the restrictive business practices they engage in more often have an international character. The Council also recognized that the control of practices affecting international trade, including those involving multinational enterprises, raises many difficulties and cannot presently be found in an international convention establishing control of restrictive business practices affecting international trade.

The Council recommended the governments of the member countries to consider, among other things, adopting new measures or supplementing existing ones so as to prohibit or effectively control restrictive business practices. Particular attention is to be paid to: a) actions adversely affecting competition in the relevant market by abusing a dominant position of market power through anti-competitive acquisitions, predatory behaviour toward competitors, unreasonable refusal to deal, anti-competitive abuse of industrial property rights, discriminatory pricing, and use of such pricing transactions between affiliated enterprises as a means of adversely affecting competition; and b) cartels or other restrictive agreements.

Specifically, the Council recommended that the member countries: 1) develop, consistent with established rules of international law and taking international comity into account, appropriate national rules to facilitate investigation and discovery of relevant information within the control of an enterprise under investigation, where such
information is located outside their respective national territories; 2) allow, subject to appropriate safeguards, disclosure of information to the competent authorities of member countries by the other parties concerned, unless such cooperation or disclosure would be contrary to significant national interests; and 3) facilitate, through adherence to bilateral or multilateral agreements or understanding, mutual administrative or judicial aid in the field of restrictive business practices.

Cooperation on environmental protection in frontier regions

The Council of OECD adopted on September 21, 1978, a recommendation for strengthening international cooperation on environmental protection in frontier regions.

Accordingly, the Council approved guidelines having the objective of promoting cooperation among the member countries of OECD toward solving international environmental problems of regional or local character arising in their frontier regions, within the framework of environmental policies defined by such countries at national or international levels.

The guidelines cover, among other things, the prevention and control of pollution between adjacent frontier regions, warning systems and contingency plans for occurrences of trans-frontier pollution, and land use to the extent this plays a role in the questions being considered. They deal with problems such as water purification treatment, management of underground waters in frontier regions, and sewage systems and their treatment.

The guidelines should be interpreted, and where appropriate, implemented with due regard for the principle of national sovereignty and the constitutional rules of each country.

European Communities

On October 16, 1978, the Council of the European Communities approved a Regulation on common rules for imports from the People’s Republic of China.

In accordance with this Regulation, imports from the People’s Republic of China into the Community shall not be subject to any quantitative restriction. The imports are covered in an Annex to the Regulation. It is also provided that Member States should notify the Commission: a) where trends in imports appear to call for protective measures; and b) where they find that granting an import authoriza-
tion might prejudice the success of any subsequent application of protective measures.

On May 2, 1978, the Council of the Communities approved the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of China, which was signed on April 3, 1978.