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BACKGROUND PAPER
for the Thematic Debate on the Topic
“Making AALCO’s Participation in the Work of International Law
Commission (ILC) more Effective and more Meaningful”

at the

Forty-Ninth Annual Session of AALCO
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
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**BACKGROUND PAPER FOR THE THEMATIC DEBATE AT THE
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION ON
“MAKING AALCO’S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION (ILC) MORE EFFECTIVE
AND MORE MEANINGFUL”**

INTRODUCTION

One of the statutory functions assigned to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), since its foundation in 1956, was the examination of questions that were under consideration by the International Law Commission (ILC) and to forward the views of the Organization to the ILC and to consider the reports of the Commission and to make recommendations thereon, wherever necessary, to the Member States as provided under Article 1 (d) of the Statutes of AALCO.¹

The ILC which was set up in 1948 by the UN General Assembly for the purpose of promoting the progressive development and codification of international law had a large number of topics included in its work programme embracing a variety of issues. It was considered important to place before that body the Asian-African view point so that such views could be taken into account in the course of deliberations of the Commission which would ultimately lead to the codification and progressive development of international law.

It is one of the basic functions of the AALCO to co-ordinate the view point of the Asian and African States on important issues of international law. The recommendations of the AALCO are, therefore, treated with considerable respect in the legal councils of the world in the matter of progressive development and codification of international law. It cannot be doubted that recommendations of a Group of nations, expressed through a regional forum, would inspire respect in international legal rules. It is for this reason that Mr. Jimenez de Archaga, former Chairman of the ILC, advising the Commission for closer and continued co-operation with the AALCO, stated:

*“The International Law Commission attaches great importance to the work of this Committee, principally for two reasons, namely the high level of political and juridical opinion that is reflected in this Committee, and also because the Committee represents the legal thought of the vast area covered by the Asian and African Continents”.*²

Most of the topics considered by the ILC for codification and progressive development have consistently been on the agenda of the AALCO. As the Organization has a closer relationship with the ILC and has contributed substantially towards its achievement of

¹ Revised and Adopted at the Forty-Third Annual Session held in Bali, Indonesia in 2004.

² Jimenez de Arechaga, “Report on the Sixth Session of the Committee held in Cairo, 1964”, (UN Doc. No. A/CN.4/172, dated 11th May 1964).

codification and progressive development of international law, an attempt has been made to document the rich history of the AALCO-ILC relationship from the inception of AALCO in 1957 through the compilation of following four tables.

Table I demonstrates broadly on the examination of questions under consideration of the ILC by AALCO. It brings out the information pertaining to ILC topics considered in a particular year and the ILC topics considered by the AALCO Member States with their comments and observations.

Table II highlights the comments and observations made by the Member States of AALCO at its Annual Sessions with regard to methodology of examination by AALCO of questions under consideration of the ILC.

Table III compiles the information of Present and Former Members of the Asian-African countries in the ILC from the year 1949-2008.

Table IV provides the list of Special Rapporteurs of ILC from the Asian-African countries and the topics they considered.

The rationale behind compiling this information in tabular form is to *first*, demonstrate the progress of work in AALCO while examining the question that were under the consideration of the ILC; *second*, highlight the interest of Member States as to the topics being considered by the ILC; *third*, consolidate the suggestions and observations made by the AALCO Member States concerning the methodology of examination by the AALCO on ILC related topics, since the first Annual Session in 1957; and *fourth*, compile the list of Members and Special Rapporteurs from the Afro-Asian region in the International Law Commission. This exercise constitutes the first phase of our work. Based upon suggestions and guidance received during the course of the thematic debate, the Secretariat would proceed in the second phase to encapsulate the Afro-Asian perspectives that have found way in the work of the International Law Commission.

The Secretariat has compiled this information from the available record consisting of the Reports of the Annual Session and other relevant documents. While the Secretariat has taken full care in compiling this information, some errors, in view of vast information might have inadvertently crept in. The Secretariat would most humbly request the reader to inform about any such discrepancies, so that the Secretariat may rectify it.

Table-I

**Examination of Questions under consideration of the International Law Commission by the AALCO
(1957-2009)**

S. No	International Law Commission		Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization	
	Session /Year	Topics on ILC's Agenda	Session/ Year	Comments/Observation by AALCO Member States on ILC Topics
1.	Sixty-First Session, 4 May to 5 June and 6 July to 7 August 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Responsibility of international organizations 3. Shared natural resources 4. Expulsion of aliens 5. The obligation to extradite or prosecute (<i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>) 6. Protection of persons in the event of disasters 7. Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction 8. Treaties over time 9. The Most-Favoured-Nation clause 	Forty-Eighth Session, 17-20 August 2009, Putrajaya, Malaysia	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Sixtieth Session</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Rahmat Mohamad, Secretary-General of AALCO Mr. Narinder Singh, Representative of the International Law Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effects of Armed conflicts on Treaties 2. Responsibility of International Organizations 3. Reservations to Treaties 4. Expulsion of Aliens 5. Obligation to extradite or Prosecute (<i>aut dedere aut judicare</i>) 6. Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters 7. Immunity of State Officials from Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction 8. Shared Natural Resources <p>Thailand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters <p>Japan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources, 2. Expulsion of aliens 3. Reservations to Treaties <p>Indonesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immunity of State Officials from Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction 2. Expulsion of Aliens <p>People's Republic of China:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources, 2. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 3. Immunity of State Officials from Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction

				<p>4. Protection of persons in the Event of Disasters 5. Responsibility of International Organizations 6. Reservation to Treaties Islamic Republic of Iran: 1. Expulsion of Aliens 2. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 3. Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters 4. Immunity of States from Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction 5. Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute Malaysia: 1. Reservation to Treaties 2. Responsibility of International Organizations 3. Shared Natural Resources 4. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 5. Expulsion of Aliens 6. Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute 7. Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters</p>
2.	Sixtieth Session, 5 May to 6 June and 7 July to 8 August 2008)	<p>1. Reservations to treaties 2. Responsibility of international organizations 3. Shared natural resources 4. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties 5. Expulsion of aliens 6. The obligation to extradite or prosecute (<u>aut dedere aut judicare</u>) 7. Protection of persons in the event of disasters 8. Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction</p>	Forty-Seventh Session, 30 June-4 July 2008, Headquarters, New Delhi	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Ninth Session</p> <p>Amb. S. R. Tabatabaei shafiei, the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) of AALCO Dr. Rohan Perara, Representative of the International Law Commission (ILC): 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 3. Reservations to Treaties 4. Responsibility of International Organizations 5. Expulsion of Aliens 6. Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute People's Republic of China: 1. Law of Transboundary Aquifers 2. Responsibility of International Organizations 3. Reservation to Treaties 4. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties Islamic Republic of Iran:</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservation to Treaties 2. Shared Natural Resources 3. Expulsion of Aliens 4. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 5. Responsibility of International Organizations 6. Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute <p>Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Responsibility of International Organizations 3. Reservations to Treaties <p>Republic of Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Reservation to Treaties 3. The Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Responsibility of International Organizations 3. Reservation to Treaties 4. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 5. The obligation to extradite or prosecute 6. Expulsion of Aliens 7. Most-Favoured Nation Clause <p>India</p>
4.	Fifty-Ninth Session, 7 May to 8 June and 9 July to 10 August 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared natural resources 2. Responsibility of international organizations 3. Reservations to treaties 4. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties 5. The obligation to extradite or prosecute (<u>aut dedere aut judicare</u>) 6. Expulsion of aliens 	Forty-Sixth Session, 2-6 July 2007, Cape Town, South Africa	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Eighth Session</p> <p>Amb. Reza Tabatabaei Shafiei, Deputy Secretary General, AALCO:</p> <p>Mr. Narinder Singh, Representative of the International Law Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservation to Treaties 2. Shared Natural Resources 3. Expulsion of Aliens 4. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 5. Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts 6. The obligation to extradite or prosecute

				<p>Islamic Republic of Iran:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic Protection 2. Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts 3. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties <p>Republic of Korea:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsibility of International Organization <p>Japan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 3. The obligation to extradite or prosecute <p>Republic of Kenya:</p> <p>Malaysia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 3. The obligation to extradite or prosecute <p>People's Republic of China:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts 2. Diplomatic Protection 3. Responsibility of International Organization 4. Reservation to Treaties 5. Expulsion of Aliens 6. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 7. The obligation to extradite or prosecute 8. Shared Natural Resources <p>Republic of Indonesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic Protection 2. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties 3. Expulsion of Aliens <p>Thailand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The obligation to extradite or prosecute <p>Republic of South Africa:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic Protection 2. International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities 3. Shared Natural Resources 4. Unilateral acts of States 5. Reservations to treaties
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				<p>6. The obligation to extradite or prosecute</p> <p>7. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law</p> <p>Arab Republic of Egypt:</p>
5.	<p>Fifty-Eighth Session, 1 May to 9 June and 3 July to 11 August 2006</p>	<p>1. Diplomatic protection</p> <p>2. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities)</p> <p>3. Responsibility of international organizations</p> <p>4. Shared natural resources</p> <p>5. Unilateral acts of States</p> <p>6. Reservations to treaties</p> <p>7. Expulsion of aliens</p> <p>8. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties</p> <p>9. The obligation to extradite or prosecute (<u>aut dedere aut judicare</u>)</p> <p>10. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law</p>	<p>Forty-Fifth Session, 3-8 April 2006, Headquarters, New Delhi, India</p>	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Seventh Session</p> <p>Amb. Dr. Wafik Zaher Kamil, Secretary-General, AALCO</p> <p>Professor Djamchid Momtaz, Chairman, International Law Commission:</p> <p>1. Diplomatic Protection</p> <p>2. Expulsion of aliens</p> <p>3. Unilateral acts of States</p> <p>4. Reservations to treaties</p> <p>5. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law</p> <p>Amb. Chusei Yamada, Member, International Law Commission:</p> <p>1. Shared Natural Resources (Transboundary ground waters)</p> <p>People's Republic of China:</p> <p>1. Diplomatic Protection</p> <p>2. Unilateral acts of States</p> <p>3. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law</p> <p>4. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties</p> <p>5. Expulsion of aliens</p> <p>6. Shared Natural Resources</p> <p>Islamic Republic of Iran:</p> <p>1. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties</p> <p>2. Expulsion of aliens</p> <p>Malaysia:</p> <p>1. Reservations to treaties</p> <p>2. Unilateral acts of States</p> <p>3. Shared Natural Resources</p> <p>4. Responsibility of international organizations</p> <p>Republic of Kenya</p> <p>1. Reservations to treaties</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Diplomatic Protection 3. Unilateral acts of States 4. Shared Natural Resources 5. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties <p>Republic of Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic Protection 2. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties 3. Expulsion of aliens <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsibility of international organizations 2. Shared Natural Resources 3. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties <p>Arab Republic of Egypt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Diplomatic Protection 3. Unilateral acts of States 4. Responsibility of international organizations <p>Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties <p>Greece (Observer Delegation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties 3. Reservations to treaties
6.	Fifty-Seventh Session, 2 May to 3 June and 11 July to 5 August 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Responsibility of international organizations 3. Shared natural resources 4. Unilateral acts of States 5. Reservations to treaties 6. Expulsion of aliens 7. Effects of armed conflicts on treaties 8. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law 	Forty-Fourth Session, 27 June – 1 July 2005 , Nairobi, Kenya	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Sixth Session</p> <p>Amb. Dr. Ali Reza Deihim, Deputy Secretary General of AALCO Professor Djamchid Momtaz, President of the International Law Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared Natural Resources 2. Responsibility of International Organizations 3. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties <p>India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of

				<p>loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 3.Responsibility of International Organizations 4.Shared Natural Resources 5.Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law</p> <p>People's Republic of China: 1.Diplomatic Protection 2.Responsibility of International Organizations 3.Shared Natural Resources 4.Unilateral Acts of States 5.Reservations to Treaties 6.Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law</p> <p>Republic of Kenya: 1.Diplomatic Protection 2.Unilateral Acts of States 3.Responsibility of International Organizations 4.Shared Natural Resources</p> <p>Arab Republic of Egypt: Republic of Indonesia: 1.Reservations to Treaties 2.Diplomatic Protection 3.Unilateral acts of States 4.International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities)</p> <p>Islamic Republic of Iran; 1.Reservations to Treaties</p> <p>Republic of South Africa: 1.Diplomatic Protection</p>
7.	Fifty-Sixth Session, 3 May to 4 June and 5 July to 6 August 2004	1. Responsibility of international organizations 2. Diplomatic protection 3. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law	Forty-Third Session, 21-25 June 2004, Bali Indonesia	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Fifth Session</p> <p>Amb. Dr. Ali Reza Deihim, Deputy Secretary-General, AALCO Professor Djamchid Momtaz, Representative, International Law Commission:</p>

		<p>(International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Unilateral acts of States 5. Reservations to treaties 6. Shared natural resources 7. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Shared Natural Resources 3. Responsibility of international organizations 4. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law <p>People's Republic of China:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Responsibility of international organizations 3. Shared Natural Resources 4. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law <p>Professor Chee, Member, International Law Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unilateral acts of States 2. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law <p>Republic of Indonesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Shared Natural Resources 3. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law <p>Republic of Korea:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsibility of international organizations 2. Diplomatic protection 3. Unilateral acts of States <p>Malaysia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Unilateral acts of States 3. Shared Natural Resources <p>Islamic Republic of Iran:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Reservations to treaties 3. Shared natural resources <p>Sudan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law <p>Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Member, International Law</p>
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				<p>Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Shared natural resources <p>Republic of South Africa:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection
8.	<p>Fifty-Fifth Session, 5 May to 6 June and 7 July to 8 August 2003</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Reservations to treaties 3. Unilateral acts of States 4. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 5. Responsibility of international organizations 6. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law 7. Shared natural resources 	<p>Forty Second Session, 16-20 June 2003, Seoul, Republic of Korea</p>	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Fourth Session</p> <p>Amb. Dr. Ali Reza Deihim, Deputy Secretary General, AALCO Choung II, Chief Representative of the International Law Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsibility of international organizations 2. Diplomatic protection 3. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 4. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law 5. Unilateral acts of States <p>Arab Republic of Egypt:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Diplomatic protection 3. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 4. Unilateral acts of States 5. Responsibility of international organizations <p>India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Reservations to treaties 3. Unilateral acts of States 4. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 5. Responsibility of international organizations 6. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the

				<p>diversification and expansion of international law</p> <p>Islamic Republic of Iran:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Reservations to treaties <p>Japan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared natural resources <p>Republic of Korea:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. Reservations to treaties 3. Unilateral acts of States 4. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 5. Responsibility of international organizations 6. Shared natural resources 7. Fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law <p>People's Republic of China:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomatic protection 2. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities) 3. Responsibility of international organizations <p>Republic of Indonesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Diplomatic protection 3. Unilateral acts of States <p>Professor Chee, Member, International Law Commission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Diplomatic protection
9.	<p>Fifty-Fourth Session, 29 April to 7 June and 22 July to 16 August 2002</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reservations to treaties 2. Diplomatic protection 3. Unilateral acts of States 	<p>Forty-First Session, 15-19 July 2002, Abuja, Nigeria</p>	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-Third Session</p> <p>Amb. Ali Reza Deihim, Deputy Secretary General, AALCO Amb. Chusei Yamada, Representative of the International Law Commission:</p>

				<p>1. Diplomatic protection 2. Reservations to treaties 3. Unilateral acts of States</p> <p>India: 1. State responsibility 2. Prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities</p> <p>Islamic Republic of Iran: 1. State responsibility</p> <p>Republic of Korea: 1. State responsibility 2. Internationally Liability for Injurious consequences arising out of Acts not Prohibited by International Law 3. Reservation to Treaties 4. Diplomatic protection 5. Unilateral Acts of States</p> <p>People's Republic of China: 1. State responsibility 2. Diplomatic Protection 3. Unilateral Acts of States 4. Prevention of Transboundary Harm from Hazardous Activities 5. Reservations to Treaties</p> <p>Arab Republic of Egypt: 1. State responsibility 2. Reservations to Treaties 3. Diplomatic Protection 4. Unilateral Acts of States</p> <p>Ambassador Chusei Yamada, Representative of ILC: 1. Diplomatic Protection 2. Reservations to Treaties 3. International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities)</p>
10.	Fifty-Third Session, 23 April to 1 June and 2	<p>1. State responsibility 2. Diplomatic protection 3. Unilateral acts of States 4. Reservations to treaties</p>	Fortieth Session, 20-24 June 2001, New Delhi (Headquarters),	<p>Work of the International Law Commission at its fifty-second session</p> <p>Mr. Mohamed Reza Dabiri, Deputy Secretary General of AALCO</p>

	<p>July to 10 August 2001</p>	<p>5. International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities)</p>	<p>India</p>	<p>Mr. Peter Kabatsi, Chairman, International Law Commission 1.State Responsibility 2.International Liability for Injurious Consequences Arising Out of Acts Not Prohibited by International Law (Prevention of Transboundary Damages from Hazardous Activities.) Arab Republic of Egypt: 1.State Responsibility 2.Reservation to Treaties 3.International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities) Islamic Republic of Iran: 1.State Responsibility Republic of Korea: 1.State Responsibility 2.Diplomatic Protection 3.Unilateral acts of States 4.Reservation to Treaties People’s Republic of China: 1.State Responsibility 2.Unilateral Acts of State 3.Reservations to Treaties Thailand: 1.Diplomatic Protection 2.State Responsibility India: 1.State Responsibility 2.International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities) Dr. P. S. Rao, Member, International Law Commission: 1. International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities) Republic of Indonesia: 1. International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts</p>
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				not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities) Sudan: 1. Reservation to Treaties Japan: 1. State Responsibility 2. International Liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities)
11.	Fifty-Second 1 May to 9 June and 10 July to 18 August 2000	1. State responsibility; 2. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law; 3. Reservation to Treaties; 4. Diplomatic protection; 5. Unilateral Acts of States.	Thirty-Ninth Session , Cairo 19 to 23 February, 2000	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Fifty-first Session</i> On State Responsibility: India, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Sudan On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Arab Republic of Egypt, Syrian Arab Jamahiriya, Republic of Korea On Reservation to treaties: Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Korea On Unilateral Acts of States: Republic of Korea,
12.	Fifty-First 3 May to 23 July 1999	1. State responsibility; 2. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law; 3. Reservation to Treaties; 4. Nationality in relation to the Succession of States; 5. Diplomatic protection; 6. Unilateral Acts of States. 7. Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their property.	Thirty-Eighth Session, Accra 19 to 23 April 1999	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Fiftieth Session</i> On State Responsibility: Arab Republic of Egypt, India On Reservation to Treaties: Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, On Diplomatic protection: Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, India On Nationality in relation to the Succession of States: Arab Republic of Egypt On Unilateral Act of States: Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, India
13.	Fiftieth 27 April to 12	1. State responsibility; 2. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not	Thirty-Seventh Session, New Delhi	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-ninth Session</i> On Nationality in relation to the Succession of States: Arab Republic

	June and 27 July to 14 August 1998	Prohibited by International Law; 3. The Law and Practice relating to Reservation to Treaties; 4. Nationality in relation to the Succession of States; 5. Diplomatic protection; 6. Unilateral Acts of States.	13 to 18 January, 1998	of Egypt, India On Diplomatic Protection: India, Sudan On Unilateral Acts of States: India, Sudan On State Responsibility: Myanmar, Japan
14.	Forty-Ninth 12 May to 18 July 1997	1. State responsibility; 2. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law; 3. The Law and Practice relating to Reservation to Treaties; 4. Nationality in relation to the Succession of States; 5. Diplomatic protection; 6. Unilateral Acts of States.	Thirty-Sixth Session, Tehran 3 to 7 May, 1997	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-eighth Session</i> On Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind: Japan, India, People's Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Iran On State Responsibility: Japan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Japan On Diplomatic protection: People's Republic of China On Unilateral Acts of States: People's Republic of China
15.	Forty-Eighth 6 May to 26 July 1996	1. State responsibility; 2. Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind; 3. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law; 4. The Law and Practice relating to Reservation to Treaties; 5. State Succession and Its Impact on the Nationality of Natural and legal Persons.	Thirty-Fifth Session, Manila 4 to 8 March, 1996	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-seventh Session</i> On Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind: Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Cyprus, Sudan On the Law and Practice relating to Reservation to Treaties: Islamic Republic of Iran, India On ICC: Sudan On Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: India, State of Qatar, Sudan On State Succession and Its Impact on the Nationality of Natural and legal Persons: India On State Responsibility: Ghana, Sudan
16.	Forty-Seventh 2 May to 21 July 1995	1. State responsibility; 2. Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind; 3. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not	Thirty-Fourth Session, Doha 17 to 22 April 1995	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-sixth Session</i> On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Arab Republic of Egypt

		Prohibited by International Law; 4. The Law and Practice relating to Reservation to Treaties; 5. State Succession and Its Impact on the Nationality of Natural and legal Persons.		On the Ad-Hoc Meeting on ICC: Japan, Sri Lanka, PR China, Ghana, Pakistan, Sudan, Republic of Korea On Non-Navigational uses of International Watercourses: Syrian Arab Republic On Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind: India
17.	Forty-Sixth 2 May to 22 July 1994	1. State responsibility; 2. Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind; 3. The Law of the non-navigational uses of International Watercourses; 4. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law.	Thirty-Third Session, Tokyo 17 to 21 January, 1994	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-fifth Session</i> On the draft Statute of the International Criminal Court being prepared by ILC: Japan, PR China, India, Turkey, Sri Lanka On State Responsibility: Japan, PR China, India, Turkey, Sri Lanka On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Japan, PR China, Turkey On Non-Navigational uses of International Watercourses: Syrian Arab Republic, Japan, PR China, Turkey
18.	Forty-Fifth 3 May to 23 July 1993	1. State responsibility; 2. Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind; 3. The Law of the non-navigational uses of International Watercourses; 4. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law ; 5. Relations Between States and International Organizations (second part of the topic).	Thirty Second Session, Kampala 1 to 6 February, 1993.	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-fourth Session</i> On the Proposed International Criminal Court: PR China, Japan, Kenya, DPR Korea, Tanzania, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya On State Responsibility: Japan, India. On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Japan, India. On Code of Crimes Against Peace and Security of Mankind: DPR Korea. On Non-Navigational uses of International Watercourses: Syrian Arab Republic
19.	Forty-Fourth 4 May to 24 July 1992	1. State responsibility; 2. Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind; 3. The Law of the non-navigational uses of International Watercourses; 4. International Liability for Injurious	Thirty-First Session, Islamabad 25 January to 1 February 1992	<i>Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-third Session</i> On State Responsibility: Turkey, On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Kuwait, Turkey On Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind:

		Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law ; 5. Relations Between States and International Organizations (second part of the topic).		Kuwait, Japan, India, Turkey, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Sri Lanka and UAE On The Law of the non-navigational uses of International Watercourses: Turkey, Syrian Arab Republic, India, Jordan, Sierra Leone and Pakistan On Relations Between States and International Organizations: Turkey
20.	Forty-Third 29 April to 19 July 1991	1. State responsibility; 2. Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property; 3. Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind; 4. The Law of the non-navigational uses of International Watercourses; 5. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law ; 6. Relations Between States and International Organizations (second part of the topic).	Thirtieth Session, Cairo 22 to 27 April 1991	Report on the work of the ILC at its Forty-second Session On Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind: Cyprus, Kuwait On State Responsibility: Cyprus On Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property: Japan, Arab Republic of Egypt, Turkey, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya On The Law of the non-navigational uses of International Watercourses: Arab Republic of Egypt, Turkey On International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law: Turkey
21.	Forty-Second Session 1 May-20 July 1990	1. State responsibility 2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property 3. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind 4. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses 5. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law 6. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)	Twenty-Ninth Session, 12-17 March 1990, Beijing, (People's Republic of China)	1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States and their Property The report of the Legal Advisers meeting held in October 1989 was considered, but no in-depth deliberations occurred due to paucity of time.
22.	Forty-First Session 2 May-21 July	1. State responsibility 2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property	Twenty-Eighth Session, 13-18 February 1989,	1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States and their Property Since the ILC had commenced the second reading of the draft articles, the Secretariat was asked to monitor the progress, in order to be in a

	1989	<p>3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier</p> <p>4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind</p> <p>5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses</p> <p>6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)</p>	Nairobi, Kenya	position to adopt its recommendations and to communicate its viewpoint to the ILC. Further to convene a meeting of legal advisers on this matter was also suggested. Following which a meeting was convened in October 1989.
23.	Fortieth Session 9 May-29 July 1988	<p>1. State responsibility</p> <p>2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property</p> <p>3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier</p> <p>4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind</p> <p>5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses</p> <p>6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)</p>	Twenty-Seventh Session, 14-18 March 1988, Singapore,	<p>1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States and their Property</p> <p>After conducting such meeting at the Legal Advisers meeting, the report of the same was placed for consideration at this session. The Secretariat directed to monitor the progress of work in the ILC.</p>
24.	Thirty-Ninth Session 4 May-17 July 1987	<p>1. State responsibility</p> <p>2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property</p> <p>3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier</p> <p>4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind</p>	Twenty-Sixth Session, 12-17 January 1987, Bangkok, Thailand	<p>1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States and their Property</p> <p>Matter though generally discussed in-depth consideration was possible due to paucity of time. However, a decision to convene a meeting of the Legal Advisers of the Member States for an exchange of views on this issue was taken.</p>

		<p>5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses</p> <p>6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)</p>		
25.	<p>Thirty-Eighth Session 5 May-11 July 1986</p>	<p>1. State responsibility</p> <p>2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property</p> <p>3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier</p> <p>4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind</p> <p>5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses</p> <p>6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)</p>	<p>Twenty-Fifth Session, 3-8 February 1986, Arusha, Tanzania</p>	<p>1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States The Secretariat Study prepared and was considered at this session. Matter though generally discussed in-depth consideration was possible due to paucity of time.</p> <p>2. Law of International Rivers, One delegation proposed that the Committee could undertake preparation of studies in the following areas:</p> <p>(i) Some guidelines for a regional and sub-regional agreement concerning the establishment of international commission and the organizations for non-navigational uses of international rivers in Asian-African region;</p> <p>(ii) Some characterization, and if possible, revision of the provision of the texts of ILC Part II of Draft Articles on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses provisionally adopted by ILC in its work programme;</p> <p>(iii) Some comparative exposition of law on international commission and organizations concerning non-navigational uses of international rivers.</p> <p>It was decided that the AALCC defer its consideration until the ILC had made some progress in its work on this subject.</p>
26.	<p>Thirty-Seventh Session 6 May-26 July 1985</p>	<p>1. State responsibility</p> <p>2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property</p> <p>3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by</p>	<p>Twenty-Fourth Session, 7-14 February 1985, Kathmandu, Nepal</p>	<p>1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States The Secretariat was directed to prepare a comprehensive study setting forth the law and practice in respect to immunity of States in various regions of the world.</p>

		<p>diplomatic courier</p> <p>4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind</p> <p>5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses</p> <p>6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)</p>		<p>2. Law of International Rivers</p> <p>Work to be undertaken by the Committee: (i) an examination of the draft article after they are adopted by the ILC and to furnish comments thereon for consideration of the Sixth Committee and possibly for a Diplomatic Conference,</p> <p>(ii) development of norms and guidelines for the legal appraisal of the validity or otherwise of any objection that may be raised by one watercourse State in relation/regard to projects sought to be undertaken by another watercourse State;</p> <p>(iii) Study of the matter relating to navigational uses of, and timber floating in, international watercourse;</p> <p>(iv) Study of other uses of international rivers such as agricultural uses, economic and commercial uses and domestic and social uses, and</p> <p>(v) Study of such State practice in the region of user agreements and examining the modalities employed in the sharing of waters of such watercourses as the Gambia, Indus, Mekong, Niger and Senegal.</p> <p>One delegate opined that rules relating to navigational uses of international watercourses were already well established and recognized and proposed that the Secretariat of the Committee should render its assistance to the ILC for completing the study.</p>
27.	<p>Thirty-Sixth Session 7 May- 27 July 1984</p>	<p>1. State responsibility</p> <p>2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property</p> <p>3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier</p> <p>4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind</p> <p>5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses</p> <p>6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of</p>	No Session Held	

		the topic)		
28.	Thirty-Fifth Session 3 May-22 July 1983	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State responsibility 2. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property 3. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier 4. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind 5. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses 6. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law 7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic) 	Twenty-Third Session, 16-20 May 1983, Tokyo, Japan	<p>1. Jurisdictional Immunity of States: Concerns were expressed over the interpretation and application of the US Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act by the courts in the US (exercise of 'long arm jurisdiction) – matter referred to the Legal Advisers meeting in November 1983.</p> <p>2. Law of International Rivers, At the request of Government of Bangladesh, this topic was taken up again. One of the suggestions made was that while resuming the work in this matter, the Committee shall avoid duplication of work. The Committee was directed to undertake a preliminary study. The preliminary study shall: (i) identify the areas which are not likely to be covered by a work of the ILC and where it was deemed desirable that the Committee should undertake a study; (ii) to examine the provision of the Articles provisionally adopted by the ILC; and (iii) to submit a tentative programme of work for consideration of the Committee.</p>
29.	Thirty-Fourth Session 3 May-22 July 1982	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations 2. State responsibility 3. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law 4. The Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses 5. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property 6. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier 7. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly 	No Session Held	

		resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981) 8. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)		
30.	Thirty-Third Session 3 May-23 July 1981	1. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties 2. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations 3. State responsibility 4. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law 5. Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses 6. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property 7. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier 8. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)	Twenty-Second Session, 25-30 May 1981, Colombo, Sri Lanka	No topics considered.
31.	Thirty-Second Session 5 May-25 July 1980	1. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties 2. State responsibility 3. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations 4. Law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses 5. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property 6. Status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by	Twenty-First Session, 24 April-1 May 1980, Jakarta, Indonesia	No topics considered.

		<p>diplomatic courier</p> <p>7. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law</p> <p>8. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic)</p>		
32.	<p>Thirty-First/14 May-3 August 1979</p>	<p>1. State Responsibility; 2. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; 3. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; 4. The law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; 5. Status of the diplomatic courier and of the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier; 6. Relations between States and international organizations; 7. International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law; 8. Jurisdictional immunities of States and their Property</p>	<p>Twentieth Session, 19-26 February 1979, Seoul, Republic of Korea</p>	<p>No topics considered</p>
33.	<p>Thirtieth/8 May – 28 July 1978</p>	<p>1. The most-favoured-nation clause; 2. State responsibility.</p> <p>3. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; 4. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; 5. The law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; 6. Status of the diplomatic courier and of the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier; 7. Relations between States and international organizations (second part of the topic); 8. Review of the multilateral</p>	<p>Nineteenth/ Doha (Qatar)/17-23 January 1978</p>	<p>Succession of States in respect of Treaties</p>

		treaty-making process (para. 2 of General Assembly resolution 32/48)		
34.	Twenty-Ninth/3 May-29 July 1977	1. State responsibility; 2. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; 3. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; 4. Proposals on the elaboration of a protocol concerning the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier (para. 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/76); 5. Most-favoured-nation clause; 6. The law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses.	Eighteenth/ Baghdad (Iraq) 19-26 February 1977	Succession of States in respect of Treaties
35.	Twenty-Eighth/ 3 May to 23 July 1976	1. State Responsibility; 2. Succession of States in respect of matters of other than treaties; 3. Most-Favoured-Nation Clause; 4. Question of Treaties concluded between States and International Organizations or between two or more International Organizations; 5. The Law of the non-navigational Use of International Watercourses.	Seventeenth/ 28 June To 5 July 1976, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	At this Session, no ILC related matter was taken up.
36.	Twenty-Seventh/ 5 May to 25 July 1975	1. State Responsibility; 2. Succession of States in respect of matters of other than treaties; 3. Most-Favoured-Nation Clause; 4. Question of Treaties concluded between States and International Organizations or between two or more International Organizations; 5. The Law of the non-navigational Use of International Watercourses.	Sixteenth/ 26 January to 2 February 1975, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran	At this Session, no ILC related matter was taken up.

37.	Twenty-Sixth/ 6 May to 26 July 1974	1. State Responsibility; 2. Succession of States in respect of treaties; 3. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties; 4. Most-Favoured-Nation Clause; 5. Question of Treaties concluded between States and International Organizations or between two or more International Organizations.	Fifteenth/ 7 to 14 January 1974, Tokyo, Japan	At this Session, no ILC related matter was taken up.
38.	Twenty-Fifth/ 7 May to 13 July 1973	1. State Responsibility; 2. Succession of States in matters other than treaties; 3. Question of Treaties concluded between States and International Organizations or between two or more International Organizations; 4. (a) Review of the Commission's long-term programme of work: "Survey of International Law" prepared by the Secretary General; (b) Priority to be given to the topic of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; 5. Most-Favoured-Nation Clause	Fourteenth/ 10 to 18 January 1973, New Delhi, India	Question and Protection and Inviolability of Diplomatic Agents and other persons entitled to Special Protection under International Law
39.	Twenty-Fourth/ 2 May to 7 July 1972	1. Succession of States: (a) Succession in respect of treaties; (b) Succession in respect of matters other than treaties. 2. State responsibility; 3. Most-favoured-nation clause; 4. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; 5. Question of protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents and other persons entitled to special protection under international law ; 6. (a) Review of the Commission's long-	Thirteenth/ 18 to 25 January 1972, Lagos, Nigeria	At this Session, no ILC related matter was taken up.

		term programme of work: "Survey of International Law" prepared by the Secretary General (A/CN.4/245); (b) Priority to be given to the topic of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses		
40.	Twenty-Third/ 26 April to 30 May 1971	1. Relations between States and international organizations; 2. Succession of States: (a) Succession in respect of treaties; (b) Succession in respect of matters other than treaties. 3. State responsibility; 4. Most-favoured-nation clause; 5. Question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations; 6. General Assembly resolution 1669 (XXV) on progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses	Twelfth/ 18 to 27 January 1971, Colombo, Sri Lanka	At this Session, no ILC related matter was taken up.
41.	Twenty-Second/ 4 May to 10 July 1970	1. Relations between States and international organizations; 2. Succession of States: (a) Succession in respect of treaties; (b) Succession in respect of matters other than treaties. 3. State responsibility; 4. Most-favoured-nation clause	Eleventh/ 19 to 29 January 1970, Accra, Ghana	State Succession (For Preliminary Discussion Only)
42.	Twenty-One/ 2 June to 8 August 1969	1. Relations between States and international organizations; 2. Succession of States and Governments: (a) Succession in respect of treaties;	Tenth/ 21 to 31 January 1969, Karachi, Pakistan	Law of Treaties (Review of the work of the committee of the whole at the First Session on the UN Conference on the Law of Treaties held in Vienna, March-May, 1968, in preparation for the Second Session of the Conference)

		(b) Succession in respect of rights and duties resulting from sources other than treaties. 3. State responsibility; 4. Most-favoured-nation clause;		
43.	Twentieth/ 27 May to 2 August 1968	1. Succession of States and Governments: (a) Succession in respect of treaties; (b) Succession in respect of rights and duties resulting from sources other than treaties. 2. Relations between States and inter-governmental organizations; 3. Most-favoured-nation clause	NO SESSION	
44.	Nineteenth/ 8 May to 14 July 1967	1. Special missions 2. Relations between States and inter-governmental organizations 3. State responsibility 4. Succession of States and Governments	Ninth/ 18 to 29 December 1967, New Delhi, India	Law of Treaties
45.	Eighteenth/ 4 May to 19 July 1966	1. Law of treaties 2. Special missions	Eighth/ 8 to 17 August 1966, Bangkok, Thailand	1. Consideration of the Report on the Work done by the ILC at its Seventeenth Session 2. Law of Treaties
46.	Seventeenth 3 May – 9 July 1965	1. Law of treaties; 2. Special missions; 3. Relations between States and inter-governmental organizations	Seventh/23 March – 1 April 1965, Baghdad, Iraq	Information not available
47.	Sixteenth 11 May – 24 July 1964	1. Law of treaties; 2. Special missions; 3. Relations between States and inter-governmental organizations	Sixth 24 February to 6 March 1964 United Arab Republic	Considered the Report on the work done by the ILC at its Fifteenth Session. – Secretariat asked to prepare a study on the Law of Treaties including the question of accession to general multilateral conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. Participating countries requested to communicate their views on the Draft Articles on the Law of Treaties prepared by the ILC to Secretariat so that it may be incorporated in the study. Attach priority to the topic and place it on the agenda of the next Session.
48.	Fifteenth	1. Law of treaties; 2. Question of extended		NO AALCO SESSION

	6 May -12 July 1963	participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations (General Assembly resolution 1766 (XVII)); 3. State responsibility: report of the Sub-Committee; 4. Succession of States and governments: report of the Sub-Committee; 5. Special Missions		
49.	Fourteenth 24 April – 29 June 1962	1. Law of treaties; 2. Future work in the field of codification and progressive development of international law (General Assembly resolution 1687 (XVI))	Fifth 17 to 30 January 1962 Rangoon,	Considered the Report of Thirteenth Session of ILC; General Discussion on the subject of Consular Intercourse and Immunities – requested the Governments of Participating Countries to provide their comments on the Draft Articles prepared by the ILC to the Committee-Secretariat asked to prepare a report on the basis of these comments which should be considered as a priority item at the next Session of the Committee. Committee also took note of the decision of the United Nations to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on this subject and decided to be represented at this Conference by an Observer.
50.	Thirteenth 1 May – 7 July 1961	1. Consular intercourse and immunities; 2. State responsibility; 2. Law of treaties.	Fourth 15 to 28 February, Tokyo, Japan	Considered the Report of the Twelfth Session of the ILC- and discussed upon the topics of Consular intercourse and immunities; State responsibility and law of treaties.
	Twelfth 25 April – 1 July 1960	1. Consular intercourse and immunities; 2. State responsibility; 3. Law of treaties; 4. <i>Ad hoc</i> diplomacy; 4. General Assembly resolution 1400 (XIV) on the codification of the principles and rules of international law relating to the right of asylum; 5. General Assembly resolution 1453 (XIV) on the study of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays	Third a 20 January to 4 February 1960 Colombo, Sri Lank	The ILC had during its Eleventh Session considered the subjects of the Law of Treaties, Consular Immunities and Privileges, and State Responsibility. The Report of the Commission was placed before the Committee in accordance with Article 3 (a) of its Statutes. The Committee decided that since the Commission had not finalized its report on any of the three subjects which it had considered, it was premature for the Committee to go into these subjects. It, however, directed the Secretariat to collect basic materials on these subjects and to prepare background papers and to place the same before the Committee together with the report of the Commission when it is finalized.
51.	Eleventh 20 April to 26 June 1959	1. Consular Intercourse and Immunities; 2. Law of Treaties; 3. State Responsibility; 4. Relations between States and Intergovernmental organizations	1959	AALCO Session Not Held
52.	Tenth	1. Arbitral Procedure; 2. Law of Treaties;	Second	The ILC had during their 9 th and 10 th Sessions considered the subjects

	28 April to 4 July 1958	3. Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities; 4. Consular Intercourse and Immunities; 5. State Responsibility	1 to 13 October 1958 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt	of Diplomatic Immunities and Arbitral Procedure. These reports were placed before the Committee in accordance with Article 3 (a) of the Statutes. Since the question of Diplomatic Immunities had been considered by the Committee during its Second Session and it had taken note of the report of the ILC on this subject, the Committee did not deem it necessary to make any comments on the reports of the 9 th and 10 th Sessions of the ILC on Diplomatic Immunities. As regards the subject of Arbitral Procedure, the Committee directed its Secretariat to do the preparatory work for discussion at the next Session.
53.	Ninth 23 April to 28 June 1957	1. Arbitral Procedure; 2. Law of Treaties; 3. Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities; 4. Consular Intercourse and Immunities; 5. State Responsibility	First 18 to 27 April 1957 New Delhi, India	The questions under consideration of ILC were not examined at the First Session of AALCO.

Table-II

Comments/ Observations if regarding the Methodology of examination by AALCO of questions under consideration of ILC (1957-2009)

S. No.	AALCO Annual Session	Comments/ Observations
1.	Forty-Eighth Session, 17-20 August 2009, Putrajaya, Malaysia	<p>Mr. Narinder Singh, Representative of the International Law Commission: On the topic, “Effects of Armed conflicts on Treaties”, he stated that last year the ILC had completed the first reading on this topic and expressed the hope that AALCO would be able to coordinate the views and comments of its Member States and transmit them to the Commission.</p> <p>Islamic Republic of Iran: The Delegate pointed out that if the Member States of AALCO decide to establish an Expert Group, it would be appropriate if that Group examine and comment on the subjects that were under consideration by the International Law Commission in its last Session. Additionally, it could recommend the Member States on the points that need attention and observation that might be raised during the meetings of the next Sixth Committee of the General Assembly. Certainly, by doing so, the Group would contribute to the revitalization of the Organization.</p>
2.	Forty-Seventh Session, 30 June-4 July 2008, Headquarters, New Delhi	<p>People’s Republic of China: In view of great contributions made by ILC to the progressive development and codification of international law, it was highly recommended that AALCO organize a symposium to commemorate the Sixtieth anniversary of the legal institution, as some other regional legal organizations had already done. The occasion may focus on one of the topics that was currently under the deliberations of ILC and were most interesting to AALCO members.</p> <p>Japan: Emphasized that it was important for the AALCO to make a timely input of their views regarding the work of the ILC. The Delegate wondered how they could make the contribution depended on the timing of an annual session of the AALCO. With all due respect and appreciation to the Secretariat which produced the wonderful document about the work of the Fifth-Ninth Session of the ILC, the Delegate felt that AALCO Members now should put forward their views on the Sixtieth Session. The Europeans have a similar organization to the AALCO, which was called the CAHDI. The CAHDI members have discussions among themselves about the ILC both before and after the ILC session was held, and then let the ILC know their views in a timely manner. This was a good working method</p> <p>Indonesia: Indonesia was of the opinion that it was important that AALCO Member countries could agree on principles on the discussed topics to consolidate the position of AALCO’s common concern. The Delegate said that Indonesia was of the opinion that it was timely that AALCO and the ILC were to enhance their cooperation. In that regard, AALCO could play a more active role in searching for new emerging issues. Inputs provided by AALCO would be valuable to the ILC in</p>

		<p>identifying particular issues outside the main topics already considered by the ILC. The delegate said that AALCO Member States could unite their common position on the issues. In turn, AALCO could make recommendation and forward its legal position on the issues to the ILC.</p> <p>AALCO and the ILC must follow the development of states interaction in order to identify contemporary issues of common concern on international law that need to be further studied. AALCO and the ILC must proactively cooperate to address the issues. Furthermore, AALCO could enhance cooperation with the ILC in the sense of strengthening the work of ILC by working more closely by holding a joint meeting/seminar in order to provide a forum of both bodies as well as other bodies to identify and solve the most pressing legal problems encountered by them in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Malaysia: In relation to the topic “Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties”, particularly, in relation to draft article 1 & 8, Malaysia noted Malaysia proposed that the AALCO Secretariat should facilitate the participation of AALCO Member States in the development of these draft articles through further collaboration with the ILC to enable the views of Member States to be forwarded thereto.</p> <p>India: The Delegate of India said that the two-third of the membership of the ILC consisted of AALCO Member States. Thus AALCO could play a very important role in identifying positions of the Member States. Such assistance would enable the Members to participate more effectively in the codification. The delegate also recommended that the AALCO Secretariat should send its officials to the ILC seminars. The Delegate added that the topic considered by the ILC were very important for the AALCO Member States and suggested the need for organizing a meeting/seminar on issues or topics currently considered or that could be considered in future.</p>
3.	Forty-Sixth Session, 2-6 July 2007, Cape Town, South Africa	<p>Mr. Narinder Singh, Member of the International Law Commission: He underlined that AALCO could play an important role in considering ways in which it would encourage its members to participate more actively at various stages of the consideration of topics on its programme of work.</p> <p>Kenya: The Delegate urged the AALCO Secretariat to intensify collaboration with relevant international bodies to organize regional seminars and discussions on the topical issues under consideration of the ILC.</p> <p>Arab Republic of Egypt: The delegate opined that AALCO should further strengthen the existing cooperation with the ILC. He suggested that AALCO could organize workshops on topics that were referred to the UN General Assembly by the ILC.</p>
4.	Forty-Fifth Session, 3-8 April 2006, Headquarters, New Delhi, India	None
5.	Forty-Fourth Session,	People’s Republic of China:

	27 June – 1 July 2005 , Nairobi, Kenya	<p>On the work of the ILC, the Delegation wanted to bring the issue of legal literature that is being relied upon by the ILC to the attention of the Member States of AALCO. Since not all of Member countries possess the literature in English or French on national practices which could be provided to the ILC, he expressed the view that one way to influence or to contribute to the deliberations of relevant topics by the ILC is to offer comments as far as possible. He observed that AALCO could make its unique contribution in this regard.</p> <p>Republic of Kenya: The Delegate also supported the consideration of matters relating to the work of the International Law Commission in AALCO and also the presence of a representative of the ILC during the AALCO Annual Sessions because this offers a unique opportunity for AALCO Member States to engage in a discourse with the ILC and have their concerns taken on board during the progressive development and codification of international law.</p>
6.	Forty-Third Session, 21-25 June 2004, Bali Indonesia	None
7.	Forty Second Session, 16-20 June 2003, Seoul, Republic of Korea	<p>Chung II, Chief Representative of the International Law Commission: He made two suggestions on an individual capacity as Representative of the ILC. He urged AALCO to make more active role by interacting with the ILC. To achieve the above objective, he suggested a visit to New York and Geneva by the appropriate representative of AALCO, financial consideration permitting it.</p> <p>People's Republic of China: AALCO is a very important legal consultative Organization. Comments and views expressed from this forum to a large extent reflect the positions of Asia-Africa region, and should be duly conveyed to the Commission for its consideration. With the common efforts of the Member States and those of the Secretariat of AALCO, we are sure that AALCO will make greater contribution to the progressive development and codification of international law.</p>
8.	Forty-First Session, 15- 19 July 2002, Abuja, Nigeria	None
9.	Fortieth Session, 20-24 June 2001, New Delhi (Headquarters), India	<p>Sudan: The Delegation emphasized the necessity of AALCO playing a greater role in providing the member countries of the United Nations with studies, legal advice, and consultations, vis-à-vis the items discussed by the ILC. The AALCO does have a greater role to play in assisting its member countries in facing the responsibilities related to ILC.</p>
	Fortieth Session, New Delhi, India 20 to 24 June, 2001	The Delegate of Sudan suggested that AALCO could help its Member States in answering the queries/ questions put to them by the ILC on various issues found on its agenda. He also opined that AALCO could play a greater role by participating in the work of the Sixth Committees of the UN General Assembly.

	<p>Thirty-Ninth Session, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>19 to 23 February, 2000</p>	<p>Commenting on the difficulties faced by the Asian-African States in evolving a common legal viewpoint, the Delegate of India opined that AALCO could form smaller special groups to study the topics on the ILC agenda in detail.</p> <p>The Delegate of People's Republic of China suggested that AALCO, instead of deliberating on all the agenda items found in the ILC's agenda, could focus on any one particular item so that more in-depth and meaningful consideration of the item takes place.</p>
	<p>Thirty-Eighth Session, Accra, Ghana</p> <p>19 to 23 April, 1999</p>	None
	<p>Thirty-Seventh Session, New Delhi, India</p> <p>13 to 18 April, 1998</p>	None
	<p>Thirty-Sixth Session, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>3 to 7 May, 1997</p>	<p>The Delegate of Japan suggested that the Secretary-General of AALCO may consider seeking comments or circulating questionnaires among Member States of AALCO on matters found in the agenda of ILC, so that the views of the Member States could be well-ascertained and effectively informed at the ILC.</p> <p>Commenting on the lukewarm attitude of the Asian-African States in articulating their common concerns at the international legal fora, the delegate from India suggested that, Expert Group Meetings, involving academicians, lawyers and diplomats, could be convened under the aegis of AALCO to study any given issue found in the agenda of the ILC in a comprehensive and holistic manner.</p>
	<p>Thirty-Fifth Session, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>4 to 8 March, 1996</p>	None
	<p>Thirty-Fourth Session, Doha, Qatar</p> <p>17 to 22 April, 1995</p>	None
	<p>Thirty-Third Session, Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>17 to 21 January 1994</p>	None
	<p>Thirty-Second Session, Kampala, Uganda</p>	None

	1 to 6 February 1993	
	Thirty-First Session, Islamabad, Pakistan 25 January to 1 February, 1992	None
	Thirtieth Session, Cairo, Egypt 22 to 27 April, 1991	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property: The Session directed the Secretariat to prepare detailed analysis of the draft articles on this agenda item.
	Twenty-Ninth Session, 12-17 March 1990, Beijing, (People's Republic of China)	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property: Report of the Meeting was considered at this Session. Owing to lack of time the matter could not be debated in detail.
	Twenty-Eighth Session, 13-18 February 1989, Nairobi, Kenya	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property: The views expressed on the subject was that taking into account that the ILC was commenced the second reading of the draft articles at its Fortieth Session held in 1988 it was timely to consider the subject again.
	Twenty-Seventh Session, 14-18 March 1988, Singapore,	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property: The Report of the Meeting of the Legal Advisers on this subject was considered.
	Twenty-Sixth Session, 12-17 January 1987, Bangkok, Thailand	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property - This topic was taken up at the Meeting of the Legal Advisers of member countries held at the UN Headquarters in New York in Nov. 1987. The Meeting was of the view that the AALCC would be in a better position to examine and comment upon that legislation as also to advise on possible reciprocal legislation in Member States after the ILC had made some further progress on its work on jurisdictional immunities.
	Twenty-Fifth Session, 3-8 February 1986, Arusha, Tanzania	The Secretariat prepared a comprehensive study setting forth the law and practice in respect to immunity of States in various regions of the world. The Study was generally discussed at this Session.
	Twenty-Fourth Session, 7-14 February 1985, Kathmandu, Nepal	ILC Special Rapporteur Mr. Sucharitkul Sompong participated at this Session.
	No Session	
	Twenty-Third Session,	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property - Some delegations expressed concern over the interpretation

	16-20 May 1983, Tokyo, Japan	and application of the US Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 1976 by the Courts in the US. Therefore, it was decided to refer the Meeting of the Legal Advisers of the AALCC.
	No Session Held	
	Twenty-Second Session, 25-30 May 1981, Colombo, Sri Lanka	None
	Twenty-First Session, 24 April-1 May 1980, Jakarta, Indonesia	None
	Twentieth Session, 19- 26 February 1979, Seoul, Republic of Korea	None
	Nineteenth/ Doha (Qatar)/17-23 January 1978	Succession of States in respect of Treaties- Discussed at length
	Eighteenth/ Baghdad (Iraq) 19-26 February 1977	Succession of States in respect of Treaties- Discussed at length
	Seventeenth/ 28 June to 5 July 1976	Succession of States in respect of Treaties – The Secretariat of the Committee reviewed the work of the Commission on the subject of State Succession in respect of treaties until its culmination in the draft articles on the subject.
	Sixteenth/ 26 January to 2 February 1975	Dr. Endre Ustor, Chairman, ILC attended as an Observer
	Fifteenth/ 7 to 14 January 1974	Mr. Jorge Castaneda, Chairman of the ILC attended as an Observer
	Fourteenth/ 10 to 18 January 1973	Dr. Abdul Kakim Tabibi, Member, ILC attended as an Observer.
	Thirteenth/ 18 to 25 January 1972	Mr. S. Tsuruoka, Chairman, ILC attended as an Observer.
	Twelfth/ 18 to 27 January 1971	Dr. T.O. Elias, Chairman, ILC attended as an Observer.
	Eleventh/ 19 to 29 January 1970	Prof. Nikolai Ushakov, Chairman of the ILC attended as an Observer at this Session. At this Session, consideration of the Reports of the Committee's Observers to the UN Conference on the Law of Treaties and the Twenty-first Session of the ILC

Tenth/ 21 to 31 January 1969 Karachi, Pakistan	The First Session of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Law of Treaties was held in Vienna from 26 th of March to 26 th of May, 1968. Mr. R.J. Hayfron-Benjamin, Solicitor-General of Ghana, in the capacity of an Observer participated. Later part of the Session was attended by Mr. B. Sen, the then Secretary of the Committee. The Committee devoted two plenary meetings in reviewing the work of the First Session of the Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties. All the Participants recalled the manner in which the entire Asian-African Group at that Conference had been kept united under the leadership of H.E. Dr. T.O. Elias, Attorney-General of Nigeria. They expressed the view that it was absolutely essential to maintain the same unity during the Second Session of the Conference also. The Secretariat of the Committee prepared two volumes of briefs for the assistance of the Delegations of Asian-African States to the Second Session of the Vienna Conference.
NO SESSION	
Ninth/ 18 to 29 December 1967	This Session was attended by H.E. Dr. Mustafa Kamel Yasseen on behalf of the ILC. The Committee had before it for consideration a report on the subject prepared by Dr. Sompong Sucharitkul (Thailand), the Committee's Special Rapporteur, and a set of 35 questions prepared by the Secretariat of the Committee in relation to the Draft Articles formulated by ILC.
Eighth/ 8 to 17 August 1966, Bangkok, Thailand	At this Session, the AALCC had the advantage of the presence of H.E. Dr. Mustafa Kamel Yasseen, the then President of the ILC, who stressed the need and the urgency on the part of this Committee to examine the Draft Articles prepared by the ILC and to make its recommendations thereon so as to assist the Governments of Asian and African countries prior to the holding of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.
Seventh/23 March – 1 April 1965, Baghdad, Iraq	The Committee appointed a Special Rapporteur Dr. Hassan Zakariya (Iraq) to prepare a Report on the Law of Treaties for consideration of the Committee. He was requested to prepare a report on the specific points arising out of the ILC's Draft on the subject which required consideration from the Asian-African view point.
Sixth 24 February to 6 March 1964 Cairo, United Arab Republic	None
Fifth 17 to 30 January 1962 Rangoon, Myanmar	None
Fourth February 15 to 28 1963, Tokyo, Japan	Observer Delegate from ILC made statement. Special Rapporteur of ILC on State Responsibility- Mr. F. V. Garcia Amador made presentation. The Committee decided that in order to facilitate the work of the Secretariat and to ensure greater co-ordination between this Committee and the Governments of Participating Countries in the matter of examination of the work done by the ILC, the Governments of the Participating Countries should be requested to furnish copies to the Secretariat of the comments they send to ILC on the Draft Articles prepared by the Commission.
Third	None

	20 January to 4 February 1960 Colombo, Sri Lanka	
	Second 1 to 13 October 1958 Cairo, Egypt	None
	First 18 to 27 April 1957 New Delhi, India	None

Table III**Present and former Members of the International Law Commission from the Asian-African States (1949-2008)***

(* members elected in 2006 for the term 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011)

S. No.	Name	Nationality (As designated during the term of office)	Period of service
1.	Emmanuel Akwei Addo	Ghana	1997-2006
2.	Bola Adesumbo Ajibola	Nigeria	1987-1991
3.	Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide	Nigeria	1982-1986
4.	Husain M. Al-Baharna	Bahrain	1987-2006
5.	Awn S. Al-Khasawneh	Jordan	1987-1999
6.	* Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri	Qatar	2002-
7.	Riyadh Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaysi	Iraq	1982-1991
8.	Mikuin Leliel Balanda	Zaire ¹	1982-1986
9.	Mohamed Bedjaoui ²	Algeria	1965-1981
10.	Mohamed Bennouna	Morocco	1987-1998
11.	Alia Suat Bilge	Turkey	1972-1976
12.	Boutros Boutros-Ghali ³	Egypt	1979-1991
13.	Choung II Chee	Republic of Korea	2002-2006
14.	* Pedro Comissario Afonso	Mozambique	2002-
15.	Emmanuel Kodjoe Dadzie	Ghana	1977-1981
16.	Riad Daoudi	Syrian Arab Republic	2002-2006
17.	John de Saram	Sri Lanka	1992-1996
18.	* C. John R. Dugard	South Africa	1997-
19.	Abdullah El-Erian	Egypt, United Arab Republic and Arab Republic of Egypt ⁴	1957-1958, 1962-1978
20.	Nabil Elaraby ⁵	Egypt	1994-2001
21.	Taslim Olawale Elias	Nigeria	1962-1975
22.	Faris El-Khoury	Syria, United Arab Republic and Syrian Arab Republic ⁶	1949-1961
23.	Khalafalla El Rasheed Mohamed-Ahmed	Sudan	1982-1986
24.	Nihat Erim ⁷	Turkey	1959-1961
25.	* Salifou Fomba	Mali	1992-1996, 2002-
26.	Raul I. Goco	Philippines	1997-2001
27.	Mehmet Güney	Turkey	1992-1996
28.	* Hussein A. Hassouna	Egypt	2007-
29.	Qizhi He ⁸	China	1994-2001
30.	* Mahmoud D. Hmoud	Jordan	2007-
31.	Shushi Hsu	China	1949-1961
32.	Jiahua Huang ⁹	China	1985-1986
	Huang Huikang ¹⁰	China	2010-
33.	Kamil E. Idris	Sudan	1992-1996; 2000-2001
34.	Adegoke Ajibola Ige ¹¹	Nigeria	--
	Luis Ignacio-Pinto	Dahomey ¹²	1967-69
35.	Andreas J. Jacovides	Cyprus	1982-1996
36.	S. P. Jagota	India	1977-1986
37.	Peter C.R. Kabatsi	Uganda	1992-2001, 2002-2006
38.	* Maurice Kamto ¹³	Cameroon	1999-
39.	Victor Kanga	Cameroon	1962-1964
40.	James Lutabanzibwa Kateka	United Republic of Tanzania	1997-2006

S. No.	Name	Nationality (As designated during the term of office)	Period of service
41.	* Fathi Kemicha	Tunisia	2002-
42.	Thanat Khoman	Thailand	1957-1959
43.	Abdul G. Koroma	Sierra Leone	1982-1993
44.	Mochter Kusuma-Atmadja	Indonesia	1992-2001
45.	Chieh Liu	China	1962-1966
46.	Ahmed Mahiou ¹⁴	Algeria	1982-1996
47.	Chafic Malek	Lebanon	1982-1986
48.	Ahmed Matine-Daftary	Iran ¹⁵	1957-1961
49.	Djamchid Momtaz ¹⁶	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2000-2006
50.	*Shinya Murase ¹⁷	Japan	2009-
51.	Zhengyu Ni	China	1982-1984
52.	Frank X.J.C. Njenga ¹⁸	Kenya	1976-1991
53.	Motoo Ogiso	Japan	1982-1991
54.	* Bayo Ojo	Nigeria	2007-
55.	Radhabinod Pal	India	1952-1966
56.	Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda	Gabon	1992-2006
57.	* A. Rohan Perera	Sri Lanka	2007-
58.	Obed Pessou	Dahomey	1962-1966
59.	Christopher Walter Pinto ¹⁹	Sri Lanka	1973-1981
60.	Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	Pakistan	1982-1986
61.	Alfred Ramangasoavina	Madagascar	1967-1976
62.	Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao	India	1987-2006
63.	Sir Benegal N. Rau	India	1949-1951
64.	Zenon Rossides	Cyprus	1972-1976
65.	Jiuyong Shi	China	1987-1993
66.	Nagendra Singh	India	1967-1972
67.	* Narinder Singh	India	2007-
68.	Sompong Sucharitkul	Thailand	1977-1986
69.	Abdul Hakim Tabibi ²⁰	Afghanistan	1962-1981
70.	Doudou Thiam ²¹	Senegal	1970-1999
71.	Senjin Tsuruoka ²²	Japan	1961-1981
72.	* Amos S. Wako	Kenya	2007-
73.	* Nugroho Wisnumurti	Indonesia	2007-
74.	* Xue, Hanqin ²³	China	2002-2010
75.	Chusei Yamada	Japan	1992-2008
76.	Mustafa Kamil Yasseen ²⁴	Iraq	1960-1976
77.	Kisaburo Yokota	Japan	1957-1960

* The above information has been compiled from the information regarding Membership of the Commission available on its website: <http://www.un.org/law/ilc/> (last accessed on 23 July 2010).

¹ The designation “Zaire” was changed to the Democratic Republic of Congo on 17 May 1997.

² Elected to fill the casual vacancy which had arisen in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Victor Kanga.

³ Elected to fill the casual vacancies caused by the resignations of Mr. Robert Ago, Mr. Abdullah El-Erian and Mr. Jose Sette Camara on their election to the International Court of Justice.

⁴ By a communication, dated 24 February 1958, the UN Secretary-General was informed of the establishment by Egypt and Syria of a single State, the United Arab Republic. By a communication, dated 2 September 1971, the designation “United Arab Republic” was changed to “Arab Republic of Egypt”.

⁵ Elected to fill the casual vacancy following the election on 10 November 1993 of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma and Mr. Jiuyong Shi as judges of the International Court of Justice.

⁶ The designation “Syria” was changed to “United Arab Republic” following the formation of a union between Egypt and Syria on 22 February 1958. By a communication dated, 13 September 1971, the UN Secretary-General was informed of the official name of the Syria as the “Syrian Arab Republic”.

⁷ Elected to fill the casual vacancy following the resignation of Mr. Abdullah El-Erian.

⁸ Elected to fill the casual vacancy following the election on 10 November 1993 of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma and Mr. Jiuyong Shi as judges of the International Court of Justice.

⁹ Elected to fill the casual vacancies caused by the election of Mr. Jens Evensen and Mr. Zhengyu Ni to the International Court of Justice and by the death of Mr. Robert Q Quentin-Baxter and Mr. Constantin Stavropoulos.

¹⁰ Elected on 14 July 2010, to fill the casual vacancy arising from the resignation of Ms. Xue Hanqin upon her resignation to the International Court of Justice.

¹¹ Mr. Ige died shortly after his election.

¹² The designation “Dahomey” was changed to “Benin” on 1 December 1975.

¹³ Elected to fill the casual vacancy following the election in April 1988 of Luigi Ferrari Bravo as Judge of the European Court of Human Rights, the election in October 1998 of Mohammed Bennouna as Judge on the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and the appointment in January 1999 of Vaclav Mikulka as Director of the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

¹⁴ Elected to fill the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui upon his election to the International Court of Justice.

¹⁵ By a communication received on 14 November 1982, the UN Secretary-General was notified that the designation “Iran (Islamic Republic of) should be henceforth used.

¹⁶ Elected to fill the casual vacancy arising from the death of Doudou Thiam on 1 July 1999 and the election of Mr. Awn Al-Khasawneh to the International Court of Justice on 3 November 1999.

¹⁷ Elected to fill the casual vacancy arising from the resignation of Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan) in 2009.

¹⁸ Elected to fill the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Taslim O. Elias upon his election to the International Court of Justice.

¹⁹ Elected to fill the casual vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Gonzalo Alcibar and by the resignations of Mr. Nagendra Singh, Mr. Jose Maria Ruda and Sir Humphrey Waldock on their election to the International Court of Justice.

²⁰ Elected to fill the casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edvard Hambro.

²¹ Elected to fill the casual vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Gilbert Amado and by the resignations of Mr. Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga and Mr. Luis Ignacio-Pinto on their election to the International Court of Justice.

²² Elected to fill the casual vacancies following the death of Mr. Georges Scelle, the resignation of Mr. Kisaburo Yokota and the election of Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice to the International Court of Justice.

²³ Ms. Xue Hanqin resigned on 29 June 2010 upon her election to the International Court of Justice).

²⁴ Elected to fill the casual vacancies following the resignations of Mr. Ricardo J. Alfaro (who had been appointed judge at the International Court of Justice), and Mr. Thanat Khoman.

Table IV**Special Rapporteurs of the International Law Commission from the Asian-African region [1949-2010]***

S.I. No	Rapporteur	Topic	Tenure
1.	Mohammed Bedjaoui [Algeria]	Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties	1968-74 and 1976-1981
2.	Mohammed Bennouna [Morocco]	Diplomatic Protection	1998
3.	John R. Dugard [South Africa]	Diplomatic Protection	2000- 2006
4.	Abdullah El-Erian [Egypt]	Representation of States in their relations with international organizations Status, Privileges and Immunities of international organizations, their officials, experts etc.	1963, 1967- 1971
5.	Maurice Kamto [Cameroon]	Expulsion of Aliens	2005-2009
6.	Motoo Ogiso [Japan]	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property	1988- 1990
7.	Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao [India]	International Liability for Injurious Consequenses arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (Prevention of Transboundary Damage from hazardous activity) International Liability for Injurious Consequenses arising out of acts not prohibited by international law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities)	2003- 2004, 2006
8.	Sompong Sucharitkul [Thailand]	Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property	1979-1986
9.	Doudou Thiam [Senegal]	Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of mankind (Part II)	1983-1995
10.	Chusei Yamada [Japan]	Shared Natural Resources	2003- 2005 and 2007- 2008

The following are the entire range of topics on which the International Law Commission has appointed Special Rapporteurs [1949 – 2010]

1. State Responsibility
2. Question of International Criminal Jurisdiction
3. International liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International law
4. Succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties
5. Diplomatic Protection
6. Law of Treaties
7. Reservations to Multilateral Conventions
8. Effects of Armed Conflicts on Treaties
9. Nationality including Statelessness
10. Status, Privileges and Immunities of International Organizations, their Officials, Experts, etc.
11. Representation of States in their relations with International Organizations
12. Law of the Non-Navigational uses of International Watercourses
13. Law of the Sea - régime of the high seas
14. Law of the Sea- regime of the territorial sea
15. The Obligation to Extradite or Prosecute [aut dedere aut judicare]
16. Responsibility of international Organizations
17. Ways and Means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available
18. Expulsion of Aliens
19. Immunity of State Officials from Foreign Criminal Jurisdiction
20. Succession of States with respect to nationality/Nationality in relation to the succession of States
21. Jurisdictional Immunities of States and their Property
22. Reservation to Treaties
23. International Liability for Injurious consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law
24. Treaties concluded between States and International Organizations or between two or more International Organizations
25. Unilateral Acts of States

26. Question of International Criminal Jurisdiction
27. Diplomatic intercourse and immunities
28. Arbitral Procedure
29. Formulation of the Nüremberg Principles
30. Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind
31. Question of Defining Aggression
32. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law (prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activity)
33. International Liability for Injurious Consequences arising out of acts not Prohibited by International Law (International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities)
34. Most-Favoured-Nation clause
35. Protection of Persons in the Event of Disasters
36. Extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations
37. Shared Natural Resources
38. Status of the Diplomatic Courier and the Diplomatic Bag not Accompanied by the diplomatic courier
39. Consular Intercourse and Immunities

* This list of Special Rapporteurs of the International Law Commission from the Asian-African region as well as the complete list of topics on which the ILC has appointed Special Rapporteurs is drawn from the web site of the International Law Commission: <http://untreaty.un.org/ilc/guide/annex3.htm>