

The items on the current work programme of the Committee comprises the following: Preparation of notes and comments on agenda items before the Sixth Committee and items having legal implications for the Annual Session of the General Assembly; United Nations Decade of International Law; Status and Treatment of Refugees; International Rivers; Law of the Sea; Mutual Co-operation on Judicial Assistance; Jurisdictional Immunities of States; Legal Framework of the Zone of Peace; UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED); Elements of a Legal Instrument on Friendly and Good Neighbourly Relations of States of Asia, Africa and the Pacific; Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; Environmental Protection; Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and its Disposal; Deportation of Palestinians as a violation of international law, particularly the 1949 Geneva Convention; Responsibility and Accountability of former colonial powers legal aspects of privatization; Debt burden of developing countries; Regional co-operation in Industries; World Conference on Human Rights; Follow-up of the work of ILC. UNCITRAL, UNIDO and UNCTAD; Hague Conference and UNIDROIT on legal issues and preparation of notes and comments as may be necessary; Periodic meetings of Legal Advisers of members governments; Training Programme; Rendering of assistance by the Committee's Secretariat to a Member Government on any topic of particular interest to that government upon request.

International Seminar on the Palestinian Question, New Delhi 1992

Towards the implementation of the recently concluded Cooperation Agreement between the AALCC and the League of Arab States, a Seminar on Legal aspects of the Palestinian question was organised jointly by the AALCC and the League of Arab States Mission in New Delhi on 27th and 28th November, 1992. It provided an occasion to celebrate the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The AALCC Secretariat contributed a paper entitled "Legal Aspects of the Palestine Question." A Resolution of Solidarity was adopted at the conclusion of the Seminar.

Election of the Secretary-General

The term of the present Secretary-General, Mr. Frank X. Njenga will be expiring on the 9th May 1994. The matter 'Election of the Secretary-General' was discussed at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations at the Tokyo session Mr. Tang Chengyuan, Deputy Director-General Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China was unanimously elected as the next Secretary-General of the AALCC. His three-year term begins on the 10th May 1994.

(ii) Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, accorded permanent observer status to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee and invited the Committee to participate in its sessions and work in the capacity of an observer. In February 1981, AALCC established a permanent observer mission to the United Nations. On the occasion of the Commemoration of the Committee's twenty-fifth anniversary, the Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of AALCC to further strengthen and widen the scope of the co-operation between the two organisations. A co-operative framework was subsequently established and was noted with deep satisfaction by the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. At its thirty-eighth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-operation between the United Nations and AALCC in the field of progressive development and codification of international law and other areas of common interest. At its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly commended AALCC for orienting its programme to strengthen its supportive role to the work of the United Nations in wider area. At its fortieth session, the Assembly took note of the study on the strengthening of the United Nations prepared by AALCC (A/40/726 and Corr. 1, annex), as well as the study on the role of the International Court of Justice (A/40/682, annex) and other efforts of AALCC in the continuation of its programme of support to the work of the United Nations. At its forty-first session the Assembly noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by it. The General Assembly appreciated the commendable progress achieved during the past five years towards enhancing co-operation between the two organisations in wider areas.

In May 1987, following a series of consultations and meetings between the officials of the United Nations and the then Secretary-General of the AALCC, a programme of Co-operation was drawn up which identified the following specific areas: Co-operative framework; Representation at Meetings and Conferences; Sixth Committee Matters; Law of the Sea Matters; Question of Refugees; Efforts towards strengthening the Role of the United Nations through Rationalization of functional modalities; Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs; International Economic Co-operation for Development, Zone of Peace and International Co-operation.

Cooperative framework

Consultations are routinely conducted on matters of common interest between the secretariat of AALCC and the competent offices and organs of the United Nations, in particular, regarding representation at meetings and sessions, exchange of documentation and information, and the identification of areas where the supportive role of AALCC might be most productive. In light of these consultations, AALCC has tried to orient its work programmes to accord priority to matters that are of current interest to the United Nations and to initiate actions with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations. The areas of cooperation now cover matters in the economic and humanitarian fields in addition to progressive development and codification of international law.

Representation at meetings and conferences

The AALCC was represented at various meetings and conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations and its organs and agencies, including the regular session of the General Assembly, the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Meeting of Senior Environmental Law Experts on the Progress made on the 1981 Montevideo programme and preparation for the second Meeting on Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law held at Geneva in July 1991, the International Working Group on the Creation of an Effective International Crime and Justice programme held at Vienna in August 1991, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the World Conference on Human Rights 1993.

Role of the United Nations and the United Nations Decade of International Law

For the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the AALCC Secretariat prepared a study on "Strengthening the role of the United Nations through rationalization of functional modalities with special reference to the General Assembly" (A/40/726 and Corr. 1, annex). The study provided an overall assessment of the functioning of the United Nations focussing on certain specific matters and issues. Subsequently, the AALCC prepared a set of recommendations on the improvement of the functioning of the General Assembly (A/41/437, Annex). The AALCC continues to follow-up the implementation of the relevant resolutions relating to this subject as well as the progress on various other related proposals.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law, the Secretariat of AALCC prepared a paper identifying a number of issues involved and of activities that may be taken during the Decade. A report on the role that AALCC could play in the realization of the objectives of the Decade was submitted to the Secretary-General under that topic (A/45/430, annex).

Promoting wider use of the International Court of Justice

At the fortieth session of the General Assembly, an AALCC Study on the question of possible wider use of the International Court of Justice by a *compromis* when the parties so agree, was submitted and circulated to member States (see A/40/682, annex). The study focussed attention on the advantages to be obtained by using the Court or its Special Chamber in preference to using ad hoc arbitral tribunals. A colloquium on the role of the Court in disputes referred to it by Member States by means of special agreement was subsequently held at the United Nations Headquarters to provide opportunities for in-depth explanation of the available procedures under the Rules of the Court for resolving disputes in matters referred under special agreements, with special reference to hearing of cases by a chamber of the Court at the request of the parties.

A meeting of the Legal Advisers of the member States of AALCC, convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York in November 1991, *inter alia* considered the issue of peaceful settlement of disputes. Recently, the Secretariat of the AALCC has undertaken preparation of a study on the enhanced utilization of the International Court of Justice in matters relating to the protection and preservation of the environment. A memorandum outlining the basic approach of the study was submitted to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice. In this context, it should be noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/23 entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law", recognizes that one of the main objectives of the Decade is to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice.

Measures designed to further the work of the Sixth Committee

Pursuant to its programme of rendering assistance to its member States for active participation in the work of the General Assembly, AALCC has, since 1982, prepared notes and comments on items before the Sixth Committee, including the report of the International Law Commission. In addition, consultations have been arranged from time to time during the General Assembly

between the representatives of member States of AALCC and other interested governments to provide opportunities for an exchange of views on those matters.

AALCC continues to maintain its links with the International Law Commission and has included in its current work programme the question of non-navigational uses of international watercourses a subject under consideration by the Commission. At its thirty-first session, the Committee, *inter alia*, requested the International Law Commission to take up as a priority item the subject "Legal aspects of the protection of the environment of areas not subject to national jurisdiction (global commons)". Collaboration has also continued between AALCC and UNCITRAL. The secretariat of AALCC was represented at the UNCITRAL Congress on Uniform Commercial Law in the Twenty-first Century, held in New York in May 1992, in conjunction with the twenty-fifth session of UNCITRAL.

Measures for the promotion of ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

The AALCC has considered the question of encouraging and facilitating the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and has urged its member States signatories to the Convention to ratify it in order to allow its early implementation. AALCC has also made an appeal to all other States to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date. At its Cairo (thirtieth) session in 1991, AALCC considered a note prepared by its secretariat on the significance and cost of ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention. Subsequently, AALCC also discussed matters relating to the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. At its thirty-first session, AALCC urged the International Law Commission to consider including in its work programme an item entitled "Reservation for peaceful purposes of the international sea-bed area and the high seas for marine scientific research."

International economic cooperation for development

Since the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, held in 1980, AALCC has concentrated on the question of international economic cooperation for development and, to this end, it has participated in the sessions and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, UNCTAD and UNCITRAL. Various suggestions have been put forward for consideration by its members. AALCC has also prepared model bilateral agreements for promotion and protection of investments, so as to generate a wider flow of capital and technology to the developing countries in the Asian-African region. Steps are now being taken to promote wider appreciation of the models among the Governments of the Asian-African region.

The AALCC has been able to prepare a legal framework for industrial joint ventures. It has compiled the relevant information and successfully prepared a legal guide on joint ventures similar to the one prepared by UNCITRAL on drawing up of international contracts for industrial works.

Under an AALCC scheme for settlement of disputes in economic and commercial transactions, three regional arbitration centres have been established at Kuala Lumpur, Cairo and Lagos. One of the objectives of these centres is to help in the promotion and implementation of the UNCITRAL arbitration rules. Negotiations concerning the establishment of another similar regional arbitration centre at Tehran, intended primarily for oil arbitration, are going on.

In response to a request, the secretariat of AALCC prepared a feasibility study on establishing a centre for research and development of legal regimes applicable to the economic activities in developing countries. The secretariat of AALCC prepared a further study on how to strengthen its capabilities to collect and disseminate information and data from various United Nations agencies and other bodies. A Data Collection Unit has been established recently at its headquarters at New Delhi to acquire expertise in collecting and analysing the necessary data and to develop the requisite expertise.

The AALCC secretariat included the topic 'Legal Aspects of Privatization on its agenda in 1991 and has since then been able to prepare 'Legal Guidelines for Privatization Programmes'. During the Tokyo session a special meeting on Privatization was convened with the assistance of the World Bank.

An item on the debt burden of developing countries has been on the agenda of the Committee since its Kathmandu (twenty-fourth) session in 1985. The subject was also considered by an Expert Group Meeting held at New Delhi in November 1986. The secretariat prepared several studies on the subject which were considered by successive sessions. A paper entitled "Legal aspects of international loan agreements" was circulated at its Singapore (twenty-seventh) session in 1988. The current phase of work on the subject includes *inter alia* a study of the legal aspects of loan rescheduling. At its twenty-ninth session, the secretariat of AALCC was requested to continue monitoring developments in this field and to formulate a set of legal principles and guidelines on that subject.

Question of refugees

In cooperation with UNHCR, AALCC has, since 1964, been actively engaged in the study of refugee law and refugee problems. Its work on these subjects led to the adoption of its Bangkok principles in 1966 and an addendum thereto in 1970. This pattern of cooperation was reactivated following the

adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 36/38 and the AALCC decision at its Tokyo (twenty-second) session in 1983. At its Kathmandu (Twenty-fourth) and Arusha (twenty-fifth) sessions in 1985 and 1986, respectively AALCC gave detailed consideration to the "principle of burden-sharing", and a consensus was reached at the twenty-fifth session that the concept of burden-sharing had become through the practice of States, "a principle of humanitarian refugee law".

At its Bangkok (twenty-sixth) session in 1987, AALCC adopted another addendum to its Bangkok Principles of 1966, which elaborated the concept of burden-sharing. AALCC also examined the question of State responsibility in regard to refugees. At its twenty-fifth session, the Secretariat of AALCC was asked to examine the concept of a safety zone for the displaced persons in the country of origin. During its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, AALCC held discussions centering on the legal status of such a safety zone and the circumstances under which a safety zone could be established in the country of origin of refugees or displaced persons. Currently, the secretariat of AALCC is re-examining the definition of the term "refugees" and is preparing a compendium of legal principles and case law on various issues relating to refugees. At the twenty-ninth session, the secretariat was mandated to prepare a study on the rights and duties of refugees as well as on the obligation of states towards refugees.

In 1991, AALCC organized jointly with UNHCR a two-day workshop at New Delhi on "International Refugee and Humanitarian Law in the Asian-African region". The objective of the workshop was to enhance the awareness of government authorities of member and non-member States of the region of the comprehensive character of the international instruments concerning refugees and, in particular, to promote the ratification of or accession to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees among AALCC member States. The workshop, *inter alia*, recommended that the secretariat of AALCC should consider the possibility of preparing a draft model legislation relating to refugees. Accordingly a draft model legislation has been prepared by the Secretariat of AALCC to help its Member States in formulating their national legislation on the subject and in implementing the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol and other relevant regional instruments on refugees. The concept of establishing safety zones for the displaced persons in their country of origin has also been taken up.

Zones of peace and international cooperation

At its twenty-fourth session, AALCC considered the concept and legal framework of a zone of peace in the context of a reference made by a member

State and a preliminary study on the concept prepared by the Secretariat. The matter was further discussed at the twenty-fifth session and it was decided that an expert group would consider the contents and implications of various proposals on the establishment of peace zones made within and outside the United Nations. Thereafter, a study on the Indian ocean as a zone of peace was considered at the twenty-ninth session. The secretariat of AALCC was requested to establish close cooperation in this regard with the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean.

AALCC had included in its work programme a topic entitled "Elements of a legal instruments on friendly and good-neighbourly relations of States in Asia and the Pacific". At the twenty-sixth session, it was decided to widen the scope of the topic to include the African region as well and to appoint the delegate of Mongolia as the Rapporteur. At the twenty-seventh session, the discussion centered on the Rapporteur's report. The Rapporteur prepared a further report for the twenty-ninth session, examining the relevance of certain principles such as the principle of sovereign equality of States; the non-use of force or threat of force; peaceful settlement of disputes; respect for territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, the principle of promotion of collective security and disarmament; and State responsibility.

Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs

Pursuant to a decision taken at the twenty-fourth session, the secretariat of AALCC prepared a study entitled "International control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; efforts within the United Nations". This study was submitted to the General Assembly on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Other issues currently before AALCC

At its twenty-seventh session, AALCC included an item on its agenda entitled "Criteria for the distinction between terrorism and the people's struggle for liberation". The subject was discussed at the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee. The secretariat was asked to work in close coordination with the Sixth Committee of the United Nations where a similar item had been under consideration.

At its twenty-seventh session, AALCC included an item in its agenda entitled "Deportation of Palestinians as a violation of international law, particularly the 1949 Geneva Conventions". At its twenty-eighth session, AALCC considered the customary and codified law relating to occupied territories, and briefly discussed the duties of occupying power. The Committee then directed its secretariat to

undertake a comprehensive study on the subject, including the question of payment of compensation to Palestinians. The study prepared by the secretariat was considered by AALCC at its twenty-ninth Session, which directed the secretariat to prepare a further study taking into account all legal aspects of the matter, including the issues of resettlement in violation of international law by Israel of a large number of Jews from the former Soviet Union into Palestine. Thereafter the matter was also considered at its thirty-first and thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, held in Islamabad and Kampala and Tokyo respectively.

At its twenty-ninth session, the Committee directed the secretariat to undertake a study on cooperation between the Asian-African Countries to ban the dumping of toxic and other wastes into their countries and to cooperate in the formulation of regional or sub-regional conventions banning the dumping of toxic and other wastes.

At its thirty-first session (1992) the AALCC secretariat was mandated to monitor the preparatory process of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in Vienna in June 1993. A document entitled 'Preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights' was prepared by the secretariat for consideration at the Kampala session with a view to exchanging views and developing possibly a common position on the basic principles of human rights. At the Tokyo session a study highlighting the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights and its follow-up had been discussed.

(iii) AALCC's Legal Advisers Meeting, New York 1993.

For several years now it has become the practice to convene meetings of the AALCC Legal Advisers in New York during the Sessions of the General Assembly. Such meetings have assumed great importance. Apart from the legal advisers of Member States, a large number of Legal Advisers from Non-member States and the representatives of United Nations, International Law Commission and other United Nations Agencies participate at these meetings. The recent meeting was held on 27th October 1993 at the United Nations Headquarters and was quite successful. The then President of the Committee Mr. A.K. Mayanja, the Third Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Republic of Uganda presided over the Meeting.

The following Member States attended the Meeting: Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania and Yemen. The Non-member States

who were represented included Algeria, Australia, Canada, Cameroon, Holy See, Mozambique, New Zealand, Romania, South Africa, Sweden and Tunisia.

The Meeting was also attended and addressed by the Under-Secretary General for Legal Affairs; the Legal Counsel of the United Nations Dr. C.A. Fleischhauer, the Executive Director of UNEP, Madam Dowsdell, the Chairman of the International Law Commission, Mr. Julio Barboza, the Chairperson of the Sixth Committee, Madam Maria del Luijan Flores, the Chairman of the Fourth Committee and the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. Mr. Stanley Kalpage and the Chairman of the Working Group on United Nations Decade of International Law Mr. Sanil Mohammad, Mr. Andrey Vasilyav, representing Mr. Nitin Desai, the Under-Secretary General for Sustainable Development and Co-ordination and the representative of Ambassador El-Araby, the Chairman of the Working Group on the Agenda for peace. The representatives of the International Red Cross Mrs. Huang T. Huynh and the European Community's Ms. A.Kung also attended the Meeting.

The Agenda of the Meeting set out three items namely: (i) A review of the World Conference on Human Rights; (ii) the outcome of the Second Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, held in Geneva from 13 to 24 September 1993 and (iii) An Agenda for Peace : Preventive Diplomacy and Peace-Keeping.

The Chairman, Mr. A.K. Mayanja stressed the importance of the items placed on the Agenda of the Legal Advisers Meeting.

The AALCC Member States who made statements on various items were : Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Myanmar, Nigeria and Sri Lanka. The observer delegate from Sweden Mr. Hans Corell also addressed the Meetings. A summary of the observations is as follows :

The delegate of *China* noted the important role of the AALCC in the gradual development of the international law and the coordination of the practices of various countries. In his view the study "Agenda for Peace" would have positive impact on the UN capabilities of maintaining world peace and promoting development in all countries in the new world situation. Noting the emergence of unprecedented opportunities for the UN Peace-Keeping Operations, he expressed the hope that such operations would reflect the spirit of the UN Charter and be in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. In his view, such operations should facilitate political settlement of disputes and conflicts rather than overemphasizing the means of U.N. Military intervention and the indiscriminate use of enforcement methods. The U.N. Peace-Keeping operations

and other actions should be taken within the financial and material resources of the organization and accord full recognition of the role of the parties concerned and the relevant regional organizations.

With regard to the negotiations on the Convention on Prevention of Desertification, the delegate of China addressed the following crucial issues : (a) the scale of the desertification problem as a global issue and according at the same time priority attention to Africa; (b) utilization of regional agencies; (c) new and additional financial resources; (d) regional annexes or protocols to be part of the Convention and (e) support to the position taken by the Group of 77.

The Delegate of *Indonesia* echoing the views of the Non-Aligned countries on the topic "Agenda for Peace" stated that "..... resort to preventive diplomacy could be pursued through early identification of political conflicts, engagement in peace-keeping where conflict occurs, preservation of post-conflict peace through peace-keeping and assistance in the implementation of agreements achieved, post-conflict peace building as well as the adoption of measures to redress the political and social and economic causes of conflicts."

Referring to the World Conference on Human Rights he termed it as "a watershed event in the international effort to promote and protect the inalienable and fundamental rights of men, women and children". In his view unlike other areas of human rights, the right to development had yet to receive a United Nations mechanism for proper monitoring and for guiding its implementation. He noted with satisfaction certain positive outcomes of the World Conference on Human Rights such as the consideration of the establishment of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. He briefly outlined the work undertaken by NAM in this regard. In his view, rather than establishing such a new body, it would be more beneficial to work within the existing mechanisms in such a way as to provide technical support for developing countries. Further, human rights and their protection and promotion should be based on national legislations which reflected the cultural, historical and religious background of respective States.

He reaffirmed his country's readiness to participate in the negotiating process of Desertification Convention. He referred to the NAM's positive approach in this regard and noted that the lasting solution to global environmental problems should be considered from the angle of the concept of sustainable development. In conclusion, he called for the support of developing and NAM countries for the effective role played by AALCC in these fields for last 36 years.

The delegate of *India* referred mainly to the issues concerning "desertification" and 'agenda' for 'peace'. He expressed the view that the draft Convention concerning desertification prepared by the AALCC Secretariat was very important and contemporary. It is a topic of concern and interest to member states in Asian-

African region. He hoped that it would be studied with great interest by the experts in his country who were dealing with these topics and participating in the negotiations. While referring to the AALCC study on 'desertification' as an "excellent presentation of issues" he preferred to lay special emphasis on the question of careful working out of the commitments in the ensuing formal negotiations. As regards other ideas and principles he made a particular reference to "the sovereignty of the individual states to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environment and development policies and the conditioning of this principle by a complementary responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction were controlled and cause no damage to the environment on other states". According to him the topic concerning liability was yet to evolve taking into consideration all these aspects and he particularly pointed out to the work being done under the auspices of International Law Commission.

The ideas and principles enunciated in the "Agenda for Peace" the delegate noted, were discussed in one way or the other extensively, such as the involvement of the UN in conflict situations and the powers and the functions of the UN to promote International Peace and Security. These issues, the delegate of India pointed out, would clash with issues of sovereignty, issues of independence, territorial integrity, internal laws, constitutional laws and ultimately at what point of time the UN should set itself to get involved and at what point of time it would determine there was a breach in international peace and security. While returning to the Chapter VII of the UN Charter and its implications, he pointed out "..... Chapter VII will come into play only when there is a real threat to peace and act of aggression has taken place and prior to that differences are there, conflicts are there, a lot of exchange of ideas on a given issue can take place between states and states do disagree on various matters as neighbours, politically, economically and otherwise". So, in his view these were not necessarily the occasions for the UN to get involved. And at the level of material resources, he was of the view that the UN lacked the kind of men and material to be very effective. In his view, "Peace building" was beyond the scope of UN activities in which it was presently structured. He referred to Chapter VI which provided for conciliatory and adjudicatory proceeding to resolve a conflict. According to the scheme of the UN Charter, the delegate pointed out, "UN did not have a mandatory power to get involved legitimately unless there was a serious threat to international peace and security".

The delegate of *Japan* viewed the ideas expressed in the document "Agenda for Peace" prepared by the Secretariat as interesting and felt that it called for examination so as to make the peace-keeping function of the UN more effective. In his view, the concepts of peace enforcement unit and preventive diplomacy had financial implications. The concept of peace enforcement unit, the delegate