

ASIAN-AFRICAN
LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (AALCO)



INFORMATION BROCHURE

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO)

Member States

Arab Rep. of Egypt
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Brunei Darussalam
Cameroon
China
Cyprus
D.P.R. Korea
Gambia
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
State of Libya
Malaysia
Mauritius
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Philippines
Qatar
Korea (Republic of)
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Sudan
Syria
United Republic of Tanzania
Thailand
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
VietNam
Yemen

Permanent Observers

Australia
New Zealand

Milestones

18-24 April, 1955: The Asian-African Conference, held in Bandung, Indonesia

15 November, 1956: Constitution of the Asian Legal Consultative Committee.

18-27 April, 1957: First session of the Committee, is inaugurated by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India. It is decided to situate the Secretariat of the Committee in New Delhi, India.

19 April, 1958: The Statues of the Committee is amended so as to include participation of the countries in the African continent and name of the Committee consequently changed to Asian African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC).

13 October, 1980: AALCC is accorded Permanent Observer status by the United Nations General Assembly.

25-30 May, 1981: The 22nd Annual Session of AALCC is held in Colombo, making the Committee a permanent body.

26 April, 2000: Headquarters Agreement signed between the AALCC and the Govt. of India

24 June, 2001: In view of the growing stature and status of AALCC, its name is changed to Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO).

2006: Golden Jubilee Year of AALCO and inauguration of its permanent headquarters in New Delhi.

August, 2009: Putrajaya Declaration made at the 48th Annual Session of AALCO held in Malaysia.

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Prof. Dr. Kennedy Gastorn
Secretary-General

Message

AALCO, in many ways stands out as an intergovernmental organization. A product of a legendary idea that has endured through generations, AALCO is the tangible outcome of the Bandung Conference held in 1955. Afro-Asian solidarity represents a high moral pedestal in political philosophy, bringing together continents united by a common history and a vision of an egalitarian and just future. AALCO exists to realise this vision through the progressive development and codification of international law for its Member States, keeping in mind their common dreams and aspirations.

Blessed with a glorious legacy, we confidently and resolutely move ahead realising the mandate vested on us by being a consultative forum on matters of common concern to our Member States. Each year, we strive to add value, be more innovative in our functioning and bring our Member States closer by re-applying ourselves to the 'Bandung Spirit', which glows brighter with the march of time.

On this note, I am extremely happy to present before you, our Information Brochure, which captures the activities and history of AALCO over the years, our organizational structure, and other essential details in a nutshell.

(Kennedy Gastorn)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical Background

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) started its journey as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee (ALCC), which was formed on the 15 November, 1956, as a tangible outcome of the historic Bandung Conference, held in Indonesia, in April 1955. The ALCC was constituted by the Governments of Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and United Arab Republic (now Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria). It was a body of legal experts, advisory in nature, established to deal with problems pertaining to international law that were referred to it by its Member



Bandung Conference in action

States, and further to help in exchange of views and information on matters of international law, which were of common concern to the participating countries. Later, in 1958, the statutes of the ALCC were amended so as to include the participation of African nations, and consequently its name changed to Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC).

The AALCC was originally established as a non-permanent committee for a term of five years. This term was, however, further extended on four occasions until 1981, when at its Colombo Session; it was decided to place the Committee on a permanent footing. That decision necessitated revision of the original Statues and Statutory Rules - the revised versions of which were adopted in 1987 and 1989 respectively. Owing to the growing stature and status of the Committee - at its 40th Session, held at its Headquarters in New Delhi, in 2001 - the name of the Committee was changed to Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO).



Silver Jubilee Celebrations of 1955 Bandung Conference and the 21st Session of AALCO (Jakarta, 1980)

In order to keep the constituent instruments of the Organization in tune with the changing times and to meet the new hopes and aspirations of its Members, the Member States of AALCO, at the 43rd Sessions of the Organization at Bali, Indonesia in 2004, accorded their unanimous approval to a new and revised Text of Statutes. The new Text of Statues is in consonance with the constituent instruments of other inter-governmental Organizations and brings it at par with them. The Statutory Rules of the Organization are also in the process of being revised.

Functions and Purposes

The Functions and Purposes of the Organization are as follows:

- To serve as an advisory body to its Member States in the field of international law and as a forum for Asian-African cooperation in legal matters of common concern;
- To consider and deliberate on issues related to international law that may be referred to the Organization by the Member States and to make such recommendations to the governments as may be deemed necessary;
- To exchange views, experiences and information on matters of common concern having legal implications and to make recommendations thereto if deemed necessary;
- To communicate with the consent of the governments of the Member States, the views of the Organization on the matters of international law referred to it; to the United Nations and other institutions and international organizations;
- To examine subjects which are under consideration of the International Law Commission and to forward the views of the Organization to the Commission; and to consider the reports of the Commission and to make recommendations regarding them, wherever necessary, to the Member States; and
- To undertake, with the consent of/ or at the request of Member States, such activities as may be deemed appropriate for the fulfillment of the functions and purposes of the Organization.

There are three ways in which a matter is placed on the Work Programme of AALCO:

- Reference by a Member State
- *Suo-moto* initiative of the Secretary -General
- Through follow-up of the work of the International Law Commission

In order to fulfill the objectives and carry out the functions of the Organization as set out above – the Secretariat prepares studies on topics which are of relevance to the Member States and are referred to the Secretariat by them, and which may appear also on the agenda for the Annual Sessions. These studies assist Member States in dealing with matters concerning international law, and some of them form the background material for deliberations at the Annual Sessions. The Member States after the deliberations at the Annual Sessions adopt resolutions, which set out the directions for the Secretariat to implement the work programme agreed upon by the Member States.

Current Work Programme

The AALCO since its inception has worked on a wide range of international law topics, including: law of diplomatic relations, extradition law, treatment of foreign nationals, State Immunity and commercial transactions, the law of the sea, Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, dual citizenship, ionosphere sovereignty, divorce laws, free legal aid, ILC's continuing agenda items, legality of nuclear tests, conflict of laws in international sales, double tax avoidance, law of treaties, Afro-Asian view of the UN Charter, Vienna Conventions of diplomatic and consular relations, Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, law of outer space, principles of peaceful coexistence, law of international rivers, South West Africa cases, uniform transport law, legal advisory services in foreign offices, environmental law, territorial asylum, succession of States in respect of treaties, reciprocal assistance in respect of economic offences, issues of international trade law, regional cooperation and New International Economic Order, legal framework for joint ventures in industrial sector, mutual assistance in criminal matters and debt relief.

The current work-programme of the Organization includes the following topics:

- Work of the International Law Commission
- The Law of the Sea
- The Environment and Sustainable Development
- Expressions of Folklore and its International Protection
- The Status and Treatment of Refugees
- Violations of International Law in Palestine and Other Occupied Territories by Israel and Other International Legal Issues related to the Question of Palestine
- Legal Protection of Migrant Workers
- Extraterritorial Application of National Legislation: Sanctions Imposed Against Third Parties
- Violent Extremism and Terrorism (Legal Aspects)
- Establishing Cooperation Against Trafficking in Women and Children
- The International Criminal Court: Recent Developments
- An Effective International Legal Instrument Against Corruption
- International Law in Cyberspace
- The Work of UNCITRAL and Other International Organizations in the Field of International Trade Law
- The WTO as a Framework Agreement and Code of Conduct for World Trade
- Managing Global Financial Crises: Sharing of Experience
- Human Rights in Islam
- Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

Membership

Forty-eight countries from Asia and Africa are presently the Members of the Organization. Membership of the Organization is open to all Asian and African States that desire to participate in the Organization in accordance with its Statutes and Statutory Rules. Any such State desirous of membership has to address a written communication to the Secretary-General of the AALCO intimating its desire to participate in the Organization and stating its acceptance of the Statutes and Statutory Rules. The communication when received is circulated among the Member Governments with a request for submission of their comments for the same within a period of six weeks. Unless at least one-third of the Member States object to such membership, the State concerned is declared admitted as a member.

Permanent Headquarters

Pursuant to the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of India and AALCO, signed on 26 April 2000 - New Delhi is the seat of the Permanent Headquarters of AALCO. The Government of India has gifted a building complex in the diplomatic enclave in Chanakyapuri for AALCO's Headquarter and the residence of the Secretary-General. The Secretariat started functioning in this building from April, 2008.



Signing ceremony of Headquarters Agreement, New Delhi 2000. Mr. Tang Chengyuan, the then Secretary-General of AALCO and Dr. P. S. Rao, the then Legal Adviser and Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India

Finances

The Organization's finances are met from three sources, namely:

- (i) The annual budget, contributions for which come from all Member States;
- (ii) Voluntary contributions, which may be made by any Member State/s including contribution in the form of deputation of officers or office equipments; and
- (iii) Special budget for specific purposes such as for the Arabic Fund.

All members are committed to contribute towards the annual budget. The share of each Member's contribution is decided on the basis of an agreed scale as per the economic situation of each Member State. The Member States from Arabic speaking countries also make an additional contribution towards

the Arabic budget, which is dedicated to translation of official documents into Arabic and interpretation purposes during the Annual Session. All other contributions are on a voluntary basis.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Annual Sessions

The Annual Session of AALCO is its plenary organ, and also the highest decision making body. The resolutions adopted during the Annual Sessions by the Member States on the organizational and substantive matters steer its work programme. The Annual Session also decides and elects the Secretary-General of the Organization.



57th Annual Session held in Tokyo (Japan)

The Annual Sessions are usually hosted by one of the AALCO Member States, on the basis as far as possible by geographical rotation. High-level representatives are appointed by the Governments of Member States to attend these Annual Sessions. In addition, many observer delegations representing non-Member States and international organizations also participate in the deliberations.

Over the years, it has become a regular practice that members of International Law Commission (ILC) actively participate in the Annual Sessions.

Meetings of the Liaison Officers

Member States nominate officers who are usually diplomats at their diplomatic missions in New Delhi, preferably with legal experience, to act as Liaison Officers with AALCO. Liaison Officers represent their governments during the intervals between Annual Sessions - in the meetings that are usually held once every two months at the AALCO Headquarters in New Delhi.

Secretariat

The Secretariat of the AALCO is responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the Organization. This includes preparation of technical studies and documentation, providing advisory services to the Governments of the Member States, organization of training programs and seminars and maintaining the necessary cooperation with regional and international organizations.

The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General appointed by the Member states. He is assisted by Deputy Secretaries-General seconded by the Member Governments. Presently, the Governments of the People's Republic of China, Islamic Republic of Iran and Japan have deputed their Senior Officials to serve the Secretariat. The rest of the Secretariat staff consists of legal officers and other administrative and supporting personnel.



The Organization also maintains permanent observer mission to United Nations both at New York and Vienna.

Secretary- General

The Secretary-General of the Organization is elected by the Member States on a rotational basis, from the two regions of Asia and Africa, for a renewable term of four years. Anyone who is a national of a



Member State and is a legal expert or has adequate legal and administrative experience may be appointed as the Secretary-General. The Secretary- General is the Chief Executive of the Organization and pilots the Organization in all correspondence, decisions, and programmes adopted by the Annual Sessions. The Secretary -General presents a review of the organization's work on a biennial basis to the United Nations General Assembly, and forwards the views and opinions of its Member States to the International Law Commission, on matters under its consideration. An important part of his work is also to promote cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other inter-governmental Organizations.

The current Secretary-General is Professor Dr. Kennedy Gastorn from the United Republic of Tanzania. He took office on 15 August 2016.

His predecessors, namely, Late Mr. B. Sen, Late Mr. Frank X. Njenga, Mr. Tang Chengyuan , Amb. Dr. Wafik Zaher Kamil and Prof. Dr. Rahmat Mohamad had made their valuable contributions towards the Organization.



Late B. Sen (1956-87, India) Late Frank X. Njenga (1988-94, Kenya) Tang Chengyuan (1994-2000, China P.R.) Wafik Z. Kamil (2000-08, Egypt) Rahmat B. Mohamad (2008-16, Malaysia)

Centre for Research and Training

The Centre for Research and Training (CRT), earlier known as the Data Collection Unit, was established by AALCO in 1989 to collect and collate information on international economic and trade instruments, as well as the relevant legislations of the Member States. Over time its activities have been expanded to cover the entire gamut of the substantive activities of AALCO, including research and dissemination of information on topics of contemporary relevance.

In addition, the Centre is presently engaged in:

- a) Organizing training programmes for person interested in legal research from Member States dealing with international law
- b) Capacity-building by carrying out research projects on international law
- c) Convening workshops and seminars, and arranging discussions and lectures by international law experts from within and outside the AALCO region

The Centre maintains and regularly updates the website of AALCO (both in English and Arabic). The website of AALCO is a window to its activities, and helps build a stronger link between itself, its Member States, the United Nations and other international organizations.

Regional Arbitration Centers

One of the major achievements of AALCO in its programme pertaining to the economic field was the launching of its Integrated Scheme for Settlement of Disputes in the Economic and Commercial Transactions in 1978. Pursuant to that Scheme, it was decided to establish Regional Arbitration Centers under the auspices of AALCO, with the objectives to promote and conduct international commercial arbitration in the Asian-African regions.

Five such Centers have been established so far, which are located at Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Lagos (Nigeria), Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Nairobi (Kenya). The respective Host Governments recognize the Centers' independent status and have accorded to them privileges and immunities. Each Centre is headed by a Director, appointed by the Host Government in consultation with the Secretary-General of AALCO. The Directors of the Centers present their reports on the functioning of the Centers at the Annual Sessions.

AALCO provides its expertise and assistance to the Member States in the appointment of the arbitrators, and in other matters related to the conduct of arbitration. These Centers also provide training to arbitrators.



Email: enquiry@aiac.world

www.aiac.world



Email: info@crcica.org.eg
www.crcica.org.eg



Email: info@rcical.org
www.rcical.org



Email: secretariat@trac.ir
www.trac.ir



Email: registrar@ncia.or.ke
www.ncia.or.ke

ACTIVITIES

Annual Sessions

AALCO's Annual Sessions are known for the balanced nature of the items on their agendas, as well as the constructive deliberations that take place therein. To date, fifty-seven Annual Sessions have been held in different Member States.

ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION					
Years	Sessions	Countries	Years	Sessions	Countries
2018	Fifty-Seventh	Tokyo (Japan)	1985	Twenty-Fourth	Kathmandu (Nepal)
2017	Fifty-Sixth	Nairobi (Kenya)	1983	Twenty-Third	Tokyo (Japan)
2016	Fifty-Fifth	New Delhi (HQ, India)	1981	Twenty-Second	Colombo (Sri Lanka)
2015	Fifty-Fourth	Beijing (China)	1980	Twenty-First	Jakarta (Indonesia)
2014	Fifty-Third	Tehran (Iran)	1979	Twentieth	Seoul (Republic of Korea)
2013	Fifty-Second	New Delhi (HQ, India)	1978	Nineteenth	Doha (Qatar)
2012	Fifty-First	Abuja (Nigeria)	1977	Eighteenth	Baghdad (Iraq)
2011	Fiftieth	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	1976	Seventeenth	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
2010	Forty-Ninth	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)	1975	Sixteenth	Tehran (Iran)
2009	Forty-Eighth	Putrajaya (Malaysia)	1974	Fifteenth	Tokyo (Japan)
2008	Extraordinary	New Delhi (HQ, India)	1973	Fourteenth	New Delhi (India)
	Forty-Seventh	New Delhi (HQ, India)	1972	Thirteenth	Lagos (Nigeria)
2007	Forty-Sixth	Cape Town (South Africa)	1971	Twelfth	Colombo (Sri Lanka)
2006	Forty-Fifth	New Delhi (HQ, India)	1970	Eleventh	Accra (Ghana)
2005	Forty-Fourth	Nairobi (Kenya)	1969	Tenth	Karachi (Pakistan)
2004	Forty-Third	Bali (Indonesia)	1967	Ninth	New Delhi (India)
2003	Forty-Second	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	1966	Eighth	Bangkok (Thailand)
2002	Forty-First	Abuja (Nigeria)	1965	Seventh	Baghdad (Iraq)
2001	Fortieth	New Delhi (HQ, India)	1964	Sixth	Cairo (Egypt)
2000	Thirty-Ninth	Cairo (Egypt)	1962	Fifth	Rangoon (Burma)
1999	Thirty-Eighth	Accra (Ghana)	1961	Fourth	Tokyo (Japan)
1998	Thirty-Seventh	New Delhi (India)	1960	Third	Colombo (Sri Lanka)
1997	Thirty-Sixth	Tehran (Iran)	1958	Second	Cairo (Egypt)
1996	Thirty-Fifth	Manila (Philippines)	1957	First	New Delhi (India)
1995	Thirty-Fourth	Doha (Qatar)			
1994	Thirty-Third	Tokyo (Japan)			
1993	Thirty-Second	Kampala (Uganda)			
1992	Thirty-First	Islamabad (Pakistan)			
1991	Thirtieth	Cairo (Egypt)			
1990	Twenty-Ninth	Beijing (P.R. of China)			
1989	Twenty-Eighth	Nairobi (Kenya)			
1988	Twenty-Seventh	Singapore			
1987	Twenty-Sixth	Bangkok (Thailand)			
1986	Twenty-Fifth	Arusha (Tanzania)			

Inter-sessional Meetings

In addition to the Annual Sessions, inter-sessional Meetings constitute an important part of AALCO's activities. In accordance with the approved work-programme of the Organization, the Secretary-General convenes inter-sessional meetings, meetings of expert groups and may also arrange for informal consultations - during the intervening period between two Annual Sessions, to consider any subject or issue, pending approval, over which consultations among the Member Governments may be deemed necessary.

Meetings of AALCO Legal Advisers

Every year a meeting of the Legal Advisers of the Member States of AALCO, regarding matters pertaining to AALCO, is convened in New York, during the time of the General Assembly Session. Legal Advisers of non-Member States and representatives of United Nations and its Agencies also attend this Meeting. The meeting provides a forum for exchange of views on current issues of common concern to the Member States. Subsequently, the Secretary-General receives informal guidance from the Legal Advisers regarding the various assignments to be carried out by the Secretariat. Since 2003, an AALCO-ILC Joint Meeting takes place along with the Legal Advisers Meeting.

Seminars

Under the auspices of the CRT seminars on the topics of contemporary relevance in international law are regularly convened. AALCO has jointly organized numerous seminars and workshops. To name a few of



them:

- Seminar on Autonomous Weapon Systems, Artificial Intelligence and Armed Conflict
- Seminar on Operational Functioning of the International Criminal Court and International Judicial Education: Emerging Paradigms
- Lecture on the work programme and functionality of the UNCITRAL

AALCO-ICRC Seminar on Autonomous Weapon Systems, Artificial Intelligence And Armed Conflict on 8 January 2019

The Centre later publishes the report of such Seminars, which certainly are a valuable addition to the existing literature on the subject.

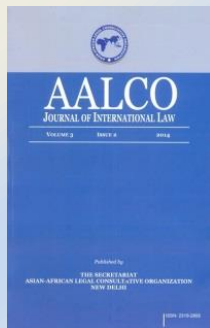
Training Programs

Training programs on various international law topics are conducted by the CRT in cooperation with inter-governmental organizations and academic institutions, for the officials of Member Governments, at regular intervals. From 2008 onwards, the CRT has initiated a Training Course on "General International Law" for diplomats and officials of the Member States. Further in 2010, a training on the Humanitarian Law, a basic course on World Trade Organization, and a regional training on the Treaty Law and Practice were conducted. Since 2015, the Government of China has been hosting every year a fully funded training programme called the China-AALCO Exchange and Research Program on International Law (CAERP) for AALCO's Member States. It aims to promote exchange and dialogue, share good practices, experience and knowledge, and enhance capacity-building in the field of international law among AALCO's Member States.

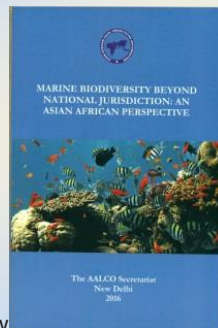
PUBLICATIONS

Being also a legal research Organization, AALCO attaches great importance to its publications. It has constantly endeavored to enhance the content and quality of its publications. The Secretariat brings out important publications regularly, namely the Yearbook of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization and the AALCO Journal of international Law.

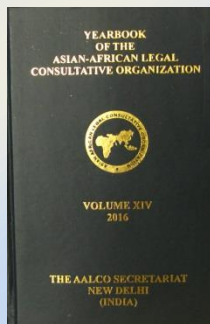
The Secretariat also prepares the Reports and Verbatim Records of the Annual Sessions, Legal Advisers' and Liaison Officers' Meetings, seminars and other meetings convened under its auspices from time to time. The Secretariat also regularly brings out Special Studies on topics of contemporary relevance in international law under the auspices of CRT.



Journal of International Law



Study on Marine Biodiversity beyond National Jurisdiction: An Asian African Perspective



AALCO Yearbook



AALCO Newsletter

Special Studies by AALCO include :

- Legality of Nuclear Tests (1964)
- South West Africa Cases (1967)
- Relief against Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion (1967)
- Legal Guidelines for Privatization Programme (1994)
- Essays in International Law (1976, 1981, 1986, 1996, 2001 and 2007)
- A Study on Special and Differential Treatment under WTO Agreements (2003)
- Combating Corruption: A Legal Analysis (2005)
- Rights and Obligations under the UN Convention against Corruption (2006)
- A Preliminary Study on the Concept of International Terrorism (2006)
- Essays on Contemporary Issues in International Law (2009)
- Blockade of Gaza (2010)
- A Study on the Statehood of Palestine under International Law (2013)
- Unilateral Secondary Sanctions: an International Law Perspective (2013)
- Marine Biodiversity beyond National Jurisdictions: An Asian African Perspective (2016)

Cooperation with other International Organizations

The scope of AALCO's activities has been broadened from time to time to keep pace with the needs and requirements of its Member Governments and an increasingly globalizing world. This has been especially so in the fields of international trade and economic law matters, international humanitarian law, international refugee law, international environmental law etc. The AALCO, as the only organization of its kind at an intergovernmental level, embracing the two continents of Asia and Africa, has also oriented its activities to complement the work of the United Nations in several areas. In the light of the Organization's growing status and functions, the General Assembly by a Resolution adopted at its thirty-fifth Session in 1980 decided to accord AALCO Permanent Observer Status at the United Nations. Following that, an item on "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization" is placed biennially on the agenda of the General Assembly.

The Organization has also established close relations with the United Nations specialized agencies and some intergovernmental organizations as well as some reputed academic institutions, and has concluded formal cooperation agreements / Memoranda of Understanding with 26 of them. These agreements provide for mutual consultation, exchange of documentation, and the right to representation at each other's meetings. They facilitate joint organization of seminars and workshops on the areas of mutual interests. AALCO also works in close co-operation with many organizations. These include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• African Union• Commonwealth Secretariat• Council of Europe• China University of Political Science and Law• International Law Commission• International Atomic Energy Agency• International Committee of the Red Cross• International Criminal Court• International Maritime Organization• International Organization for Migration• Institute of International Law of Wuhan University• International Council of Environmental Law• International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea• League of Arab States• Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights• The Hague Conference on Private International Law | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations Environment Programme• United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees• United Nations Industrial Development Organization• United Nations Institute for Training and Research• United Nations University• United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime• United Nations Commission on Trade and Development• World Intellectual Property Organization• Xiamen Academy of International Law• African Institute of International Law• China Law Society• International Seabed Authority• Energy Charter Secretariat |
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STATUTES OF AALCO

(Revised and adopted at the Bali Session 2004)

Article 1

The functions and the purposes of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization are as follows:

- a) To consider and deliberate on issues related to international law that may be referred to the Organization by the Member States and to make such recommendations to governments as deemed necessary;
- b) To exchange views, experiences and information on matters of common concern having legal implications and to make recommendations thereto if deemed necessary;
- c) To communicate, with the consent of the governments of the Member States, the views of the Organization on matters of international law referred to it, to the United Nations, other institutions and international organizations;
- d) To examine subjects that are under consideration by the International Law Commission and to forward the views of the Organization to the Commission; to consider the reports of the Commission and to make recommendations thereon, wherever necessary, to the Member States; and
- e) To undertake, with the consent of/or at the request of Member States, such activities as may be deemed appropriate for the fulfillment of the functions and purposes of the Organization.

Article 2

(1) The Organization constituted originally by the States of Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and the United Arab Republic (now Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria) comprises a large number of Asian and African States, and has its Permanent Headquarters, New Delhi, INDIA.

(2) The Organization may admit any other Asian-African country as a Member State.

(3) The terms of admission of a new Member States shall be in accordance with the Statutory Rules of the Organization as prescribed under article 8 of these Statutes.

Article 3

The Secretariat shall be headed by a Secretary-General appointed by the Organization for a term of four years in accordance with the provisions of the Statutory Rules.

Article 4

(1) The Organization shall normally meet once a year and such meetings shall, to the extent possible, be held in one of the Member States by geographical rotation.

(2) Annual Sessions, other meetings and consultations shall be held in accordance with the rules framed by the Organization.

Article 5

The Legal Expert nominated by the government of a Member State shall serve the Organization as Member. Alternate Members and Advisors may also be nominated if considered necessary.

Article 6

The Organization may enter into arrangements for cooperation with the United Nations, its organs and agencies and such other international organizations or bodies as may be deemed appropriate.

Article 7

(1) The expenditure incurred for the purposes of the Organization, including the expenditure on the Secretariat shall be met by the Member States in such proportions as may be agreed upon and the contributions shall be paid annually in advance and deposited in the account or accounts to be maintained in the name of the Organization.

(2) The expenses locally incurred in connection with the meetings of the Organization, shall normally be met by the Member State in which the meeting is held, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Secretary-General and the host country.

(3) The expenditures and expenses shall be approved in accordance with the provisions of the Statutory Rules.

Article 8

The Organization may frame such rules as may be considered necessary for carrying into effect the functions and purposes of the Organization.

For more information contact:

The AALCO Secretariat

Address:

29-C, Rizal Marg,
Diplomatic Enclave,
Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi- 110021
India

Email: mail@aalco.int

Telephone: +91 11 24197000/26117641

Fax: +91 11 26117640

Website: www.aalco.int