

**ADDRESS OF AMB. DR. WAFIK ZAHER KAMIL, SECRETARY-GENERAL,
AALCO AT THE FACULTY OF LAW, TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY, BEIJING,
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 2 SEPTEMBER 2004**

Dear Colleagues and friends,

It is my honour to address this distinguished gathering on behalf of AALCO. I would like at the outset to put on record the fact that the Government of the People's Republic of China has contributed immensely to the growth and development of AALCO. Since 1983, when China joined it. The Twenty-Ninth Annual Session, at Beijing in 1990, hosted by your government is recognized in AALCO's annals as a highly successful session. My distinguished predecessor Amb. Mr. Tang Chengyuan has with his efforts enhanced the profile of the Organization and his efforts are well recognized and highly appreciated. Equally valuable is the practice of your esteemed Government of sending its senior officials to serve in the Secretariat either as Deputy or Assistant Secretary-General. I profoundly thank the people and Government of the People's Republic of China for their contribution to AALCO and look forward for continuing support and encouragement.

AALCO, in about two years from now, in November 2006, will be celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, its Golden Jubilee. Fifty years might be a long period for any International Organization, but is a very short time in the march of history. Existence of an Organization for such a long duration, first and foremost establishes the fact that the Organization had been useful to its Member States. They recognize the uniqueness and importance of this forum of cooperation in international law matters of common concern to Asian-African Region in general and our Member States in particular and therefore desire its continuance.

With these general opening remarks, I would now briefly touch upon the Origin and Development of the AALCO; Activities of AALCO; Rationalization of the Work Programme; its cooperation with other international organizations, particularly the

International Law Commission; AALCO's involvement in the codification and dissemination of international law; the future prospects for AALCO and strengthening cooperation with the Chinese Society of International Law.

I. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AALCO

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), originally known as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee, had a small beginning, as it was originally composed of seven participating States.ⁱ It was founded on 15 November 1956. Its name was changed to Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) on 19 April 1958 to include the participation of States from the African continent. On 24 June 2001, its name was changed to Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization. The Organization is considered to be a tangible outcome of the historic Bandung Conference of Asian-African States, held in Indonesia in 1955.

The AALCO's original Statutes and Statutory Rules adopted in 1956 and 1957 respectively, conceived it as an advisory Organization with primary functions to assist its Member Governments on international law matters and promote cooperation among them on those matters. Its Work Programme has also been suitably oriented to meet the needs of an expanding membership, which now includes forty-seven States embracing the two Continents of Asia and Africa.ⁱⁱ

It is interesting to note that initially, AALCO was established as a non-permanent Committee for a term of five years. The five-years term was further extended on four occasions until 1981, when at its Colombo Session, it was decided to place the Organization on a permanent footing. That historic decision necessitated revision of its original Statutes and Statutory Rules, the revised versions of which were adopted in 1987 and 1989 respectively. Alive to the need of keeping the constituent instruments of the Organization in tune with the changing times and newer hopes and aspirations of its Members, the Member States, at the recently concluded Forty-Third Session of the Organization at Bali, Republic of Indonesia, accorded their unanimous approval to a new and revised Text of the Statutes. The new text of the

Statute is in consonance with the constituent instruments of other Inter-governmental Organizations and brings it at par with them. The main features of the New Statutes *inter alia* are: firstly, it reinvigorates the functions and purposes of the Organization; and secondly, provides for the Chief Executive of the Organization a term of four years. The Bali Session also mandated the Secretary-General to prepare the revised draft of Statutory Rules and place it for the consideration of its Forty-Fourth Session.

The Permanent Headquarters of AALCO, pursuant to a decision taken on 14 September 1997, at a Special Session of AALCO, is located in New Delhi, India. Following that decision, the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of India and the AALCO was signed on 26 April 2000 by Mr. Tang Chengyuan and Dr. P. S. Rao, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Under that Agreement, the Government of India has donated a plot of land and a grant of US\$ 1.5 million to meet the costs of construction of the Headquarters building and the residence of the Secretary General. I hope that either by the end of this year or maximum by the beginning of next year, the Secretariat would start the process of moving to its Permanent Headquarters Building, changing substantially the image and impact of AALCO in international legal affairs.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

The basic functions and purposes of the AALCO, as envisaged in Article 1 of the recently adopted Statutes give effect to the way in which subject/topics were considered by the Organization and formed over the years the Work Programme of AALCO. Thus, there are three ways in which a matter is placed on the Work Programme of AALCO: (a) reference by a Member State; (b) *Suo-moto* initiative of the Secretary-General; (c) Follow-up of the work of the International Law Commission. In order to carry out these basic functions and purposes of the Organization, the Secretariat prepares a study on the topic which forms the background material for deliberations at the Annual Sessions. It would not be

possible herein to reflect upon the work carried out by the Organization over a period spanning nearly fifty years. However, to illustrate upon the work of the AALCO, I would highlight one or two topics taken up by following the above mentioned procedure on the AALCO's work programme.

A. Reference by a Member Government

As is evident from above, Article 1 (a) constitutes the crux of the functions of the AALCO. Under that provision, any Member Government is entitled to refer any item for consideration of the AALCO.ⁱⁱⁱ Upon receipt of such a reference, the Secretariat prepares a background document outlining the scope and related developments in regard to that item. That item, after its approval at a meeting of the Delegations of AALCO Member States at the annual session, is placed on the agenda of AALCO. During the last 48 years, numerous items have been referred to by several Member Governments.^{iv} After substantive debate at the annual sessions and inter-sessional meetings, a report or set of recommendations is adopted by the Organization and depending upon the nature and relevance of the item, it marks the culmination or continued consideration of the item by the Organization. The wide range of issues which have been on the agenda of the AALCO, following references made by the Member Governments, indicate the utility of AALCO and the confidence it has gained from its Member Governments since its existence.

It may be recalled that this Advisory role of the Organization was particularly important at the time of the constitution in view of the fact that the newly independent States in the region were confronted with a series of problems such as matters concerning their borders, succession to treaty rights, treatment of foreigners and their property, contracts and concessions in respect of their mineral wealth- a legacy of the colonial era.

I would in this regard mention two such topics, the consideration of which during the course of AALCO Sessions is well-recognized by the international community, namely the "Law of the Sea" and the "Status and Treatment of Refugees".

i. The Law of the Sea

As you would recall that in December 1970, the United Nations General Assembly

decided to convoke the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and soon thereafter the Government of Indonesia proposed that the Organization should take up the subject with a view to assisting its Member Governments and other Asian-African States to prepare themselves. From then onwards the Law of the Sea with its vital importance to the countries of the region has continued to remain a priority item. As a matter of fact, some of the major concepts in relation to the new Law of the Sea have their origin in the deliberations in the Organization and in this connection mention may be made in particular to the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Archipelagic States. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that AALCO could contribute to the successful conclusion of the UN Convention on Law of the Sea, adopted in 1982. One of the substantial benefits that accrued was the increase in its membership in 1970s due to the recognition attributed to its work on the Law of the Sea. As many as 26 States^v joined AALCO during the period 1972-80. The Law of the Sea remains an important item of consideration at the Annual Sessions and the focus of the work is now upon reflecting upon the developments in the institutions established under the Law of the Sea Convention, i.e. the International Seabed Authority, International Tribunal of the Sea and the Commission on the delimitation of the Continental Shelf.

ii. Status and Treatment of Refugees

This topic was placed on the agenda of AALCO way back in 1963 upon a reference made by the Government of Arab Republic of Egypt. Since then it has been under consideration at several Annual Sessions and Inter-sessional Meetings. From the very beginning, AALCO has been closely working with UNHCR. One of the fruitful outcomes of such collaborative arrangement was the adoption of AALCO's "Principles on the Status and Treatment of Refugees" at its Bangkok Session in 1966. These Principles were revised in 2001 and adopted as the "Revised Text of the Bangkok Principles on Status and Treatment of Refugees". Although these Principles have no binding force yet they reflect the practice followed by the Asian and African States in dealing with matters concerning refugees. An outstanding feature has been the burden-sharing principle, which if applied in its earnest shall

help immensely in dealing with the ever-increasing population of refugees in the developing world, as the doors of the developed world are becoming highly impenetrable.

B. *Suo-moto* reference by the Secretary-General

Article 1(b)^{vi} of the newly adopted Statutes is an interesting provision envisaging *suo moto* initiative by the Secretary General. Keeping in view, the stipulated guideline “to exchange views and information on matters of common concern having legal implications”, the Secretary General draws attention of the Member Governments to important legal issues of common concern and current relevance which need their consideration. In practice, such a provision has been very useful and has been implemented in many and different ways. Sometimes, an expert group meeting or a Seminar is organized to appraise the Member Governments on the importance of the issue. On some occasions, a special study or report is prepared by the Secretariat for consideration of the Member Governments. In fact, it helps the Secretary General to keep the AALCO agenda in line with the current developments on international law matters and seldom has there been any occasion where such an initiative by the Secretary General has not been appreciated or endorsed by the Member Governments. I would venture to highlight the consideration of two such topics of contemporary relevance, taken up at the initiative of the Secretary-General in recent times.

i. The International Criminal Court

The inauguration of the International Criminal Court on 11 March 2003 event is widely regarded as a landmark in the history of international law, for it led to the creation of the first-ever permanent international criminal court to put an end to the prevalent culture of impunity and replace it with a culture of accountability for the crimes of most serious concern to the international community as a whole. Many consider the adoption of the Rome Statute of International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998 and the subsequent establishment of the ICC, as an event, second only to the creation of the United Nations, in the history of international organizations, as the Court is the cornerstone in the efforts to enhance respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law.

At the initiative of the Secretary-General, AALCO started considering the developments pertaining to the International Criminal Court since 1995. It followed the work of the Preparatory Committee and I had the honour to represent the Organization at the Rome Conference for the adoption of Statute of the International Criminal Court. A workshop of AALCO Member States convened during the sidelines of this Conference to forge common Asian-African position was much appreciated by the Member Governments. After the adoption of Statute the focus of our work was on the Preparatory Commission and now since the coming into being of the Court, it is on the developments within the Assembly of States Parties and the ICC.

ii. **An Effective International Legal Instrument Against Corruption**

Corruption is a global problem, which poses serious threat to the development of a country. States, especially developing countries, are victims of this problem. Corruption, apart from effecting the public at large, also causes reduced investment, social polarization, lack of respect for the rule of law and human rights, undemocratic practices and diversion of funds intended for development and essential services, effects governments ability to provide basic services to its citizens and to encourage sustainable economic social and political development. As The Asian and African countries are the most affected victims by this menace, and taking into consideration the resolution of the General Assembly to formulate a comprehensive international convention against corruption. I was invited to attend the Global Forums II (The Hague, 2001) III (Seoul, 2003), after attending Global Forum II, I suggested in 2001 the introduction of this topic on AALCO's agenda, a suggestion which was highly appreciated by the Member States. Since then, AALCO has been an active participant in the elaboration process of this Convention till its adoption in 2003. The consensus achieved in the UN General Assembly while adopting the Convention was reflective of its true global acceptance and application. After being opened for signature and ratification in Mexico in 2003, 111 states have signed the Convention and 4 states have so far ratified it, two of which are AALCO Member States (Kenya, Sri Lanka).

The United Nations Convention against Corruption is the first legally binding instrument with global scope of application. From a substantive viewpoint the Convention breaks new ground with its provisions on prevention and asset recovery. This convention is innovative because it is a very balanced instrument. It provides for law enforcement as well as for preventive measures. It offers technical assistance to help countries implement the preventive tools. Being a United Nations Convention it has a potentially universal scope of application, differently from other existing instruments.

The current work programme of AALCO focuses on compilation of national legislation in combating corruption in order to establish a network between law enforcement agencies, and assist Member States in implementation of the Convention.

iii. Expressions of Folklore and its International Protection

“Folklore” or “expressions of folklore” is an important element of the cultural heritage of every nation. It is a means of self-expression and social identity. In most of the countries, folklore is truly a living and still developing tradition, rather than just a memory of past. The Asian and African countries are very rich in their cultural heritage including folk literature, folk arts and crafts, music, visual heritage, ceremonies, folk beliefs, folk architecture associated with particular sites, as well as forms of traditional knowledge related to folk-medicines and folk medical practices, agriculture and conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. However, there is widespread unfair and improper exploitation of folklore of these countries for commercial and business interests. With the development of technology, abuse of folklore has multiplied. Folklore is commercialized without due respect for the cultural and economic interests of the communities in which it originates and is often distorted or mutilated for commercial interests. The importance of folklore will be lost in the absence of a proper legal protection mechanism at national and international levels. World Intellectual Property Organization has given a push for effective legal protection of folklore by constituting an Inter-governmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic

Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore. In order to discuss this important topic I requested the AALCO Member States to consider its inclusion in the work-programme of AALCO and it was deliberated at the recently concluded Bali Session.

C. Follow-up of the work of the International Law Commission

Since the AALCO was conceived on the pattern of the International Law Commission (ILC), the authors of the AALCO's Statutes contemplated establishing close relationship with that Organization from the beginning. Accordingly, Article 1 (d) of the AALCO's present Statutes obligates it “to examine questions that are under consideration by the ILC and to arrange for the view of the Organization to be placed before the Commission”. Pursuant to that mandate, an item on the work of the ILC is regularly placed on the agenda of the annual Sessions of AALCO and the Chairman or a Member of the ILC is invited to deliver a report on the current work of the ILC. On a reciprocal basis, the Secretary General of AALCO is invited to address the Session of the ILC and present the views of AALCO Member States on specific issues on the agenda of the ILC. This long established practice has ushered in a very fruitful co-operation between the two organizations. The participation of ILC Members at the AALCO Sessions enriches the level of deliberations. I can say with a degree of pride that ILC values highly its relationship with the AALCO.

III. AALCO'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE CODIFICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

From the above it is evident that the AALCO had contributed immensely in the “progressive development and codification of international law”. The AALCO Reports of its Annual Session provide a valuable source of Asian-African perspective of various legal issues affecting the international community. The deliberations at AALCO Annual Sessions are also widely known and recognized for their balanced nature and apolitical approach. The Report of the Annual Sessions is being published since 2003, as Yearbook of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization. Earlier it was brought under the title Report and Selected Documents

of the Session. It forms valuable record of the proceedings of the session and is widely acclaimed in international law circles. Besides, AALCO facilitates its Member States by conducting Special Studies on topics, which are in the process of codification. In addition, follow-up of the codification work being done by International Law Commission is one of its Statutory requirements.

IV. RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE AALCO

The present work-programme of the AALCO contains following sixteen items:

- 1. Report on Matters Relating to the Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-fifth Session**
- 2. Law of the Sea**
- 3. The Status and Treatment of Refugees**
- 4. Deportation of Palestinians and Other Israeli Practices among them the Massive Immigration and Settlement of Jews in All Occupied Territories in Violation of International Law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949**
- 5. Legal Protection of Migrant Workers**
- 6. Extra-territorial Application of National Legislation: Sanctions Imposed Against Third Parties**
- 7. Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property**
- 8. International Terrorism**
- 9. Establishing Cooperation Against Trafficking in Women and Children**
- 10. The International Criminal Court: Recent Developments**
- 11. Environment and Sustainable Development**
- 12. An Effective International Legal Instrument Against Corruption**
- 13. Report on the Work of UNCITRAL and Other International Organizations in the Field of International Trade Law**
- 14. WTO as a Framework Agreement and Code of Conduct for World Trade**
- 15. Human Rights in Islam**

16. Expressions of Folklore and its International Protection

From the above list one can discern the diversity of topics considered by AALCO, as also the importance given to contemporary concerns of international law of particular concern to Asian-African States. Furthermore, international trade law and environmental law matters had over the years an important place in the deliberations at AALCO's Annual Sessions.

It may be noted that the annual session of AALCO is normally attended by 10 to 12 Ministers of Law and Justice and senior officials of Member States, in addition to the observers from non-member States and international organizations. It has been realized that the benefit of such participation and exchange of views at a high level is not achieved to its optimum due to the large number of items on the agenda of the annual sessions. A crucial suggestion has been made for the rationalization of the work programme of the AALCO.

This proposal has two-fold objectives. First, to give more focused attention to the selected items on the agenda referred to by the Member Governments. The current agenda of AALCO includes as many as 10 such items which have been under consideration for the last few years or have been placed on the agenda recently. On some of these, deliberations have been exhaustive and it is felt that unless there are some new developments, those items could be deferred consideration. That would save precious time at the AALCO's annual session which can be utilized for in-depth consideration of other items on the agenda. Secondly, in order to keep pace with recent developments in international law it is desirable to bring in new items on the agenda which need to be considered by the AALCO Member States.

Since items under consideration of the ILC have been an integral part of the work programme of AALCO, it has been suggested that at the AALCO's annual Sessions the discussion on ILC matters should be focused on a specific item. The ILC also appreciated this approach and has suggested that the AALCO might consider organizing a meeting jointly in association with ILC on any topic of mutual interest.

Therefore, in order to ensure focused and in-depth deliberations on the topics under consideration, an innovative approach has been adopted since the Forty-Second (Seoul, 2003) Session of the Organization, by categorizing the items under deliberated and non-deliberated^{vii}. The list of the two categories is revised and updated for each Session. The non-deliberated items are deferred for consideration but its developments are reflected in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization and any Member State, which desires to comment on these items can do so by providing its oral or written comments, which are later included in the Report of the Session. This approach has been welcomed and appreciated by Member States in the last two Annual Sessions.

V. COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The AALCO enjoys Observer status with the UN General Assembly since 1980. Every biennium, a matter pertaining to “Cooperation between the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization and the United Nations” is considered by the Assembly. As Secretary-General of AALCO, I make an address before the General Assembly. Further, it is now an established tradition that on the sidelines of the Session, a meeting of Legal Advisers of AALCO Member States is organized. This meeting was further enriched last year as the meeting of ILC Members also took place in conjunction with it.

As regards the participation of AALCO Member States in the work of the General Assembly, the Secretariat, in order to assist Member States in deliberations in the General Assembly Session, prepares for every Session, Notes and Comments for selected items on the GA agenda, particularly that of the Sixth Committee.

On matters concerning Status and Treatment of Refugees, AALCO and UNHCR have close relations. With its involvement in International Trade Law matters, AALCO initiated its co-operative arrangements with UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNIDO and other Inter-governmental Organizations, such as the UNIDROIT and the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

However, a great impetus was given to such co-operative arrangements with the according of Permanent Observer Status to AALCO by the United Nations in 1980. As a follow-up, Agreements were concluded with the United Nations, IMO, IAEA, UNIDO, UNEP, and UNITAR. AALCO also concluded similar co-operation agreements with International Organizations, which include, Council of Europe, Commonwealth Secretariat, League of Arab States and the African Union (formerly Organization of African Unity).

After assuming my duties as the Secretary-General, I intensified my endeavors to promote such co-operative arrangements. In August 2000, a Co-operation Agreement was signed between AALCO and WIPO. In 2001, Memorandum of Understandings (MOU's) were signed with International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations University (UNU). In 2002, similar MOU's were concluded with the UNHCR and ICRC. The Cooperation Agreement with the ICRC entered into force in July 2003. Good progress has been made in the negotiations with UNCTAD and UNICEF to conclude such agreements. I intend to initiate such a process with Organization for Islamic Conference, NAM and the ASEAN as well.

Periodic activities in form of Inter-Sessional activities provide life and breath to these Agreements. It has been my continuous endeavour to organize more and more seminars and workshops with our sister International Organizations. For instance, at Seoul Session, the Special Meeting was organized in association with ICRC. At Bali, this year we had a follow-up meeting on the implementation of Seoul

Resolution on International Humanitarian Law. Last year in association with the UNHCR we organized a two-day seminar on “Strengthening Refugee Protection in Migratory Movements” on 17-18 September 2003. Similarly, at Bali the Special Meeting on “Establishing Cooperation Against Trafficking in Women and Children” drew participation from several of these Agencies.

An initiative, which is likely to come to fruition in near future, is a Seminar or workshop with the IOM on “Rights and Duties of Migrants”.

I wish to add that these co-operation agreements provide very useful basis for organizing joint meetings and seminars on topics of mutual interest with these Organizations. They provide funds for the participation of resource persons and experts, which enrich the deliberations in the AALCO meetings.

VI. FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR AALCO

My endeavour ever since I joined AALCO has been to contribute to its growth and enhance its prestige in the international community and also to ensure it serves the needs and aspirations of Member States in a better manner. In this direction, I have taken certain steps. One of such initiative being the task of the preparation of a roster of legal experts in various domains of international law in the AALCO Member States. This, I believe will be a useful source of information on available expertise in this region and their participation in the meetings and seminars organized under the AALCO auspices will enrich the deliberations in those meetings.

I hope that with the Secretariat moving to its own building, the activities of the AALCO’s Centre for Research and Training would get a boost. This Centre, for which former Deputy Secretary-General Dr. Li Zhenhua (from China) has contributed a great deal is meant to promote research in international law and provide training to junior and middle level officials from Member States engaged in international law and related matters. Such a training would help the officials to appreciate the latest developments in these fields. In this connection, consultations

have been held with the IAEA, WIPO, UNCTAD, UNIT AR and more recently with the United Nations University to organize training courses in co-operation with AALCO.

I am full of hope that the AALCO is poised to play a greater role keeping in view the new dimensions and magnitude of problem which international law is facing today and will have to do so tomorrow. The newly adopted text of the Statute and the process underway for the revision of Statutory Rules demonstrates that the Organization is willing to adapt to the changing times, and shape itself in a manner in which it could better serve the hopes and aspirations of its Member States. I also hope that more countries from the region would be attracted towards taking Membership of the Organization. With a larger Membership the Organization can emerge as an effective voice of Asian-African States in various United Nations fora on legal matters of common concern.

I thank you for a very patient hearing.

ⁱ These seven states were: Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, and the United Arab Republic (now Arab Republic of Egypt and Syrian Islamic Republic).

ⁱⁱ The 47 AALCO Member States are: Arab Republic of Egypt, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, People's Republic of China, Cyprus, The Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somali Democratic Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Republic of Yemen and Botswana (Associate Member).

ⁱⁱⁱ The last such item referred for consideration by a Member Government was “Human Rights in Islam” by the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2001. It had thereafter been considered at the Forty-Second (Seoul, 2003) and Forty-Third (Bali, 2004) Sessions of the Organization.

^{iv} A list of these items is available on the website of the Organization: www.aalco.org. Some of the topics considered include: Functions, Privileges and Immunities of Diplomatic Envoys or agents including questions regarding enactment of legislation to provide for diplomatic immunities (referred by India and Japan in 1957); Principles for extradition of offenders taking refuge in the territory of another including questions relating to Desirability of conclusion of extradition treaties and simplification in the procedure of extradition (referred by Burma and India in 1957); United Nations Charter from the View of Asian-African countries (referred by the Govt. of United Arab Republic); Deportation of Palestinians and Other Israeli Practices Among Them the Massive Immigration and Settlement of Jews in All Occupied Territories in Violation of International Law, Particularly the Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949 (referred by Islamic Republic of Iran in 1989).

^v These are Bangladesh, Cyprus, Gambia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Somali Democratic

Republic, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, Botswana, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia.

^{vi} Article 4 (d) of the 1987 Statutes.

^{vii} The following were the deliberated items at the Bali Session: Report on Matters Relating to the Work of the International Law Commission at its Fifty-fifth Session; Deportation of Palestinians and Other Israeli Practices among them the Massive Immigration and Settlement of Jews in All Occupied Territories in Violation of International Law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; Law of the Sea; Extra-territorial Application of National Legislation: Sanctions Imposed Against Third Parties; Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property; The International Criminal Court: Recent Developments; An Effective International Legal Instrument Against Corruption; WTO as a Framework Agreement and Code of Conduct for World Trade; Human Rights in Islam and Expressions of Folklore and its International Protection