

ASIAN-AFRICAN
LEGAL CONSULTATIVE
ORGANIZATION
(AALCO)



INFORMATION
BROCHURE

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO)

Member States

Arab Rep. of Egypt	Myanmar
Bahrain	Nepal
Bangladesh	Nigeria
Brunei Darussalam	Oman
Burkina Faso	Pakistan
Cameroon	Philippines
People's Republic of China	Qatar
Cyprus	Republic of Korea
D.P.R. Korea	Saudi Arabia
Gambia	Senegal
Ghana	Sierra Leone
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Somalia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	South Africa
Iraq	Sri Lanka
Japan	State of Palestine
Jordan	Sudan
Kenya	Syria
Kuwait	United Republic of Tanzania
Lebanon	Thailand
State of Libya	Türkiye
Malaysia	Uganda
Mauritius	VietNam
Mongolia	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; decided to situate the Secretariat of the Committee in New Delhi, India.

19 April, 1958: The Statutes of the Committee were amended 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 accorded Permanent Observer status by the United Nations General Assembly.

25-30 May, 1981: The Twenty Second Annual Session of AALCC held in Colombo made the Committee a permanent body.

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

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

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

August, 2009: Putrajaya Declaration made at the Forty Eighth Annual Session held in Malaysia.

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Dr. Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol
Secretary-General

Message

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) was constituted on 15 November 1956 as a tangible institutional outcome of the historic Asian-African Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955. The establishment of AALCO began with 7 Asian States, who founded the Asian Legal Consultative Committee (ALCC). In April, 1958, it changed its name to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) to include the African countries. Since 2001, it has been known by its current name, the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO). Today, the AALCO's membership has grown to 48 Member States: 32 countries from Asia and 16 from Africa.

The progressive development of international law and its codification is the *raison d'être* of AALCO. The Organization has, in over sixty-eight years of service to the Asian-African states, has played a critical role towards the emergence and concretization of a number of alternative ideas and practices in the field of international law reflecting the concerns of the countries of the Global South. Since its inception, AALCO plays a crucial role in upholding the rule of law in international law making through the process of codification and development of international law across the Afro-Asian region. AALCO has been evolving as an innovative institution with a duality of functions: as a platform for legal consultations and a framework to collaborate with the United Nations International Law Commission and legal advisers of Member States mainly working with the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations, on issues of international law of common concern to Member States. AALCO has also been extremely productive in generating the rule of law on new international norms. In particular, it has made a great contribution to the development of new regimes of international law, such as the law of the sea, human rights law and treatment of refugees.

This Information Brochure is a ready reckoner of key information about the Organization in a nutshell. It provides a succinct idea of AALCO's institutional framework in an easy to read format and I hope it will facilitate a wider reach for the Organization. Before I conclude I would like to emphasize that it remains of utmost importance that Asian and African States continue to engage on matters of international law particularly in its codification and progressive development, so that we may usher in an era of a truly representative international legal regime for all of humanity. It is this idea, I believe, that has been the guiding principle behind the creation of AALCO and since then it has been a constant endeavor that continues to be wholeheartedly embraced by the States of these two great continents.

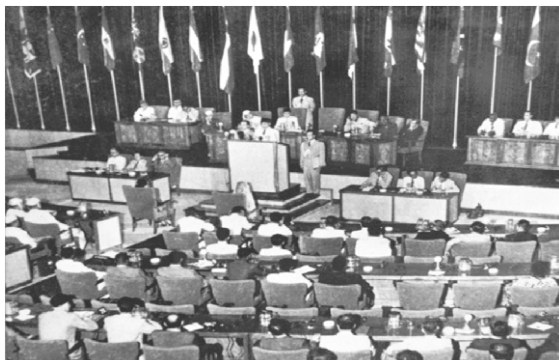
Thank you!


(Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical Background

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) started its journey as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee (ALCC), which was constituted on 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 international law issues referred to it by its Member States, and to facilitate the 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).



Bandung Conference in action



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

The AALCC was originally established as a non-permanent committee for a term of five years. However, this term was 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 a revision of the original Statutes and Statutory Rules - the revised versions adopted in 1987 and 1989 respectively. Owing to the growing stature and status of the Committee - at its Fortieth Session, held at its Headquarters in New Delhi in 2001, the name of the Committee was changed to Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO).

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-motu* 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 also appear 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 current work-programme of the Organization includes the following topics:

- Work of the International Law Commission
- The Law of the Sea
- Environment and Sustainable Development
- Expressions of Folklore and its International Protection
- The Status and Treatment of Refugee
- 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
- Asset Recovery Expert Forum
- Legal Issues in Outer Space

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 desirous of participating 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. When such a communication is received, it is circulated among the Member States with a request for submission of their comments for the same within six weeks. Unless at least one-third of the Member States object to such membership, the State concerned is declared admitted as a Member State.

Advantages of AALCO Membership

- **As a forum of Afro-Asian Legal Consultation**

It is one of the basic functions of the AALCO to coordinate the viewpoints of the Asian and African States on important issues of international law. As the membership of the Organization is open to all countries from Asia and Africa continents, it is, in effect, a specialized regional organization in the field of law of the Asian and African regions. Deliberation in the Organization and the resolutions adopted by it greatly assist the Governments of the Member States to put forward an agreed view in the light of Asian-African States on international legal questions.

- **Member States can refer any legal problem of interest to them**

Member States can ask the Organization to consider any legal problem of interest to them by means of a reference under Article I (a) of the Statutes of the Organization. When such a reference is made, the Organization is obliged to consider the subject and give its views thereon.

- **Member States can refer any legal matter of common interest**

A Member State can also request the Organization to take up legal matters of common interest for exchange of views and information by making reference under Article I (b) of the AALCO's Statutes. By means of such a reference, a Member State can raise any legal issue, which may have a bearing on the common interest of the Asian-African region, before the Organization and thereby focus attention to the issue so raised

- **Assistance to Member States in considering the Reports of the United Nations International Law Commission**

The Organization assists the Member States in considering the reports of the International Law Commission and formulating their views on the topics of interest which come up before the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other agencies and organs of the United Nations, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

- **Advisory Service by the AALCO Secretariat**

The AALCO Secretariat also provides advisory services which aims to assist the Member States on any legal problems on which they may desire assistance, by compiling and furnishing to them the relevant data and information.

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 the Arabic Fund.

All members are committed to contribute towards the annual budget. Based on Article 7 of the Statute of AALCO, the annual budget of AALCO is portioned to its 48 Member States in accordance with a calculated formula which was decided at the Annual Session in 2009. Each Member State is apportioned with units. The number of units apportioned to the State is decided based on its current United Nations scale of assessed contribution. The new Member State will be apportioned with the number of units of the existing Member State which is closest on the United Nations scale. The Member States from Arabic-speaking countries also contribute to the Arabic budget, which is dedicated to the translation of official documents to Arabic and interpretation purposes during the Annual Session.

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 recommendations adopted on substantive matters steer its work programme. The Annual Session also decides and elects the Secretary-General of the Organization.



61st Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO)
16th - 20th, October 2023, Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center, Bali (Indonesia)

The Annual Sessions are usually hosted by one of the Member States based on geographical rotation. The Governments of Member States appoint high-level representatives 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 the International Law Commission (ILC) 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. These meetings provide regular avenues for the Member States to contribute to the substantive and organizational work of AALCO.



Secretariat

The Secretariat of the AALCO is responsible for the Organization's day-to-day functioning. 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 elected by the Member States. The Secretary-General 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. Besides, the Secretariat staff consists of legal officers and other administrative and supporting personnel.

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

Secretary-General

The Member States elects the Secretary-General of the Organization on a rotational basis from the two regions of Asia and Africa for a renewable term of four years. 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 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 to promote cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other inter-governmental Organizations.



Dr. Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol

The current Secretary-General is Dr. Kamalinne Pinitpuvadol from the Kingdom of Thailand who took office on 1 January 2022.

His predecessors, namely, Late Mr. B. Sen, Late Mr. Frank X. Njenga, Mr. Tang Chengyuan , Amb. Dr. Wafik Zaher Kamil, Prof. Dr. Rahmat Mohamad and Prof. Dr. Kennedy Gastorn have made 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.)



WafikZ. Kamil
(2000-08, Egypt)



Rahmat B. Mohamad
(2008-16, Malaysia)



Kennedy Gastorn
(2016-21, Tanzania)

Centre for Research and Training

The Centre has been engaged in activities to strengthen its research programme and disseminate information on AALCO. The CRT special focuses on:

Legal Research: Conducting in-depth studies on various aspects of international law, including issues pertinent to its Member States.

Capacity Building: The CRT is responsible for organizing various seminars and workshops, in collaboration with other international organizations, universities or other relevant partners.

Preparing Reports and Publications: The CRT is also tasked with preparing Reports, Verbatim Records and other pertinent proceedings on matters of contemporary relevance in International Law and publish them for dissemination to the Member States.

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 Centres under the auspices of AALCO, with the objectives to promote and conduct international commercial arbitration in the Asian-African regions.

Six such Centers have been established so far. They are located in Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Lagos (Federal Republic of Nigeria), Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Nairobi (Republic of Kenya) and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (People's Republic of China). The respective Host Governments recognize the Centres' independent status and have accorded them privileges and immunities. These Centres is headed by a Director, appointed by the Host Government in consultation with the Secretary-General of AALCO. The Directors of the Centre's present their reports on the functioning of the Centers at the Annual Sessions.



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ACTIVITIES

Annual Sessions

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. The Annual Session is attended at the highest level such as the Ministers/Deputy Ministers, Attorney Generals and Solicitor Generals from the Member States. To date, Sixty-Two Annual Sessions have been held.

ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Years	Sessions	Countries	Years	Sessions	Countries
1957	First	New Delhi (India)	1994	Thirty-Third	Tokyo (Japan)
1958	Second	Cairo (Egypt)	1995	Thirty-Fourth	Doha (Qatar)
1960	Third	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	1996	Thirty-Fifth	Manila (Philippines)
1961	Fourth	Tokyo (Japan)	1997	Thirty-Sixth	Tehran (Iran)
1962	Fifth	Rangoon (Burma)	1998	Thirty-Seventh	New Delhi (India)
1964	Sixth	Cairo (Egypt)	1999	Thirty-Eighth	Accra (Ghana)
1965	Seventh	Baghdad (Iraq)	2000	Thirty-Ninth	Cairo (Egypt)
1966	Eighth	Bangkok (Thailand)	2001	Fortieth	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1967	Ninth	New Delhi (India)	2002	Forty-First	Abuja (Nigeria)
1969	Tenth	Karachi (Pakistan)	2003	Forty-Second	Seoul (Republic of Korea)
1970	Eleventh	Accra (Ghana)	2004	Forty-Third	Bali (Indonesia)
1971	Twelfth	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	2005	Forty-Fourth	Nairobi (Kenya)
1972	Thirteenth	Lagos (Nigeria)	2006	Forty-Fifth	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1973	Fourteenth	New Delhi (India)	2007	Forty-Sixth	Cape Town (South Africa)
1974	Fifteenth	Tokyo (Japan)	2008	Forty-Seventh	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1975	Sixteenth	Tehran (Iran)	2008	Extraordinary	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1976	Seventeenth	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	2009	Forty-Eighth	Putrajaya (Malaysia)
1977	Eighteenth	Baghdad (Iraq)	2010	Forty-Ninth	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)
1978	Nineteenth	Doha (Qatar)	2011	Fiftieth	Colombo (Sri Lanka)
1979	Twentieth	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	2012	Fifty-First	Abuja (Nigeria)
1980	Twenty-First	Jakarta (Indonesia)	2013	Fifty-Second	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1981	Twenty-Second	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	2014	Fifty-Third	Tehran (Iran)
1983	Twenty-Third	Tokyo (Japan)	2015	Fifty-Fourth	Beijing (China)
1985	Twenty-Fourth	Kathmandu (Nepal)	2016	Fifty-Fifth	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1986	Twenty-Fifth	Arusha (Tanzania)	2017	Fifty-Sixth	Nairobi (Kenya)
1987	Twenty-Sixth	Bangkok (Thailand)	2018	Fifty-Seventh	Tokyo (Japan)
1988	Twenty-Seventh	Singapore	2019	Fifty-Eighth	Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)
1989	Twenty-Eighth	Nairobi (Kenya)	2021	Fifty-Ninth	Hong Kong SAR (China)
1990	Twenty-Ninth	Beijing (P R of China)	2022	Sixtieth	New Delhi (HQ, India)
1991	Thirtieth	Cairo (Egypt)	2023	Sixty-First	Bali (Indonesia)
1992	Thirty-First	Islamabad (Pakistan)	2024	Sixty-Second	Bangkok (Thailand)
1993	Thirty-Second	Kampala (Uganda)			

Activities with the United Nations

AALCO was granted a Permanent Observer Status at the United Nations in the year 1980. The United Nations and the AALCO Organization maintained cooperation and partnership in the field of international law largely through the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA). The International Law Commission and AALCO participate in each other's sessions regularly. The Permanent Observer of AALCO to the United Nations in New York also organizes events on the side lines of the Sixth Committee every year during the international law week.

Conferences

The AALCO Secretariat in its endeavour to update its Member States about the matters of contemporary relevance in the field of International Law regularly organizes conferences, seminars and webinars. These are usually convened jointly with a Member State, International Organizations or reputed Academic Institutions.

Capacity Building Initiatives

The AALCO Secretariat in cooperation with some Member States have been organizing Capacity Building Initiatives such as the China-AALCO Exchange and Research Program on International Law (CAERP), Tokyo International Law Seminar, AALCO Regional Conference on Preventing and Countering Terrorism: Asian-African Perspectives with the Islamic Republic of Iran. These initiatives aim to provide a platform to promote exchange and dialogue, share good practices, experience and knowledge among the AALCO Member States.



L-R: Secretary General delivering his remarks to the Commission; Secretary General with the ILC Members and Secretary General with Prof. (Dr.) Bimal Patel (ILC Member from India), Amb. Marcelo Vázquez-Bermúdez (ILC Member from Ecuador and Special Rapporteur for General Principles of Law) and Ms. Patrícia Galvão Teles (ILC Member from Portugal)

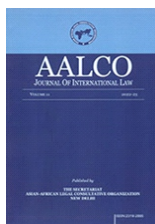
PUBLICATIONS

Being 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.

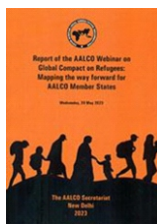
The Secretariat prepares the Reports and Verbatim Records of the Annual Sessions. The Secretariat also regularly brings out Special Studies and Reports on Webinars based on the topics of contemporary relevance in international law.

Special Studies by AALCO include:

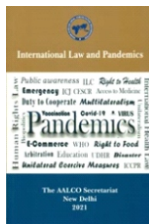
- Legality of Nuclear Tests (1964)
- South West Africa Cases (1967)
- Relief against Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion (1967)
- Legal Guidelines for Privatization Programme (1994)
- Essays in International Law (1976, 1981, 1986, 1996, 2001 and 2007)
- A Study on Special and Differential Treatment under 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)
- The Legality of Israel's Prolonged Occupation of Palestinian Territories and its Colonial Practices Therein (2017)
- The Status of Jerusalem in International Law: A legal Enquiry into the recent attempts to disrupt the status quo (2019)
- Extraterritorial Application of National Legislation: Unilateral Sanctions against Third Parties (2021)
- International Law and Pandemics (2021)



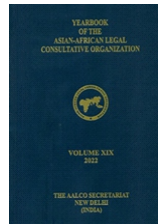
AALCO Journal of International Law



Report on AALCO Webinar



International Law and Pandemics



AALCO Yearbook

The Organization maintains a website at <http://www.aalco.int> for dissemination of information about the AALCO and its various activities.

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 States and an increasingly globalizing world. This has been especially so in 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.

The Organization has also established close relations with the United Nations specialized agencies and several intergovernmental organizations and reputed academic institutions and has concluded formal cooperation agreements / Memorandum of Understanding with 34 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 cooperation with many organizations. These include:

- 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
- Allameh Tabataba'i University
- 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 Conference 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
- International Development Law Organization
- Doshisha University
- Rashtriya Raksha University
- International Institute for the Unification of Private Law



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