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For members only

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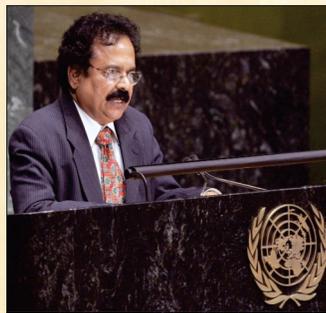
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Editorial



The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had marked a historic and effective method of global mobilization to achieve a set of important social priorities worldwide. Similarly, the sustainable development goals (SDGs) are an important idea to move the world to a sustainable trajectory. For these reasons, the UN General Assembly decided to have a new round of global goals to follow the 15 year MDG period. The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on 25th September 2015 titled “*Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*” which contains seventeen sustainable development (17) goals and 169 targets which demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal agenda. Included goals are: **Poverty** - End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **Food** - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and

promote sustainable agriculture; **Health** - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; **Education** - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; **Women** - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; **Water** - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; **Energy** - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all; **Economy** - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; **Infrastructure** - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; **Inequality** - Reduce inequality within and among countries; **Habitation** - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; **Consumption** - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; **Climate** - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; **Marine-ecosystems** - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; **Ecosystems** - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; **Institutions** - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; **Sustainability** - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

A core feature of the SDGs is their strong focus on means of implementation—the mobilization of financial resources—capacity-building and technology, as well as data and institutions. Emphasis is relied on to integrate and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

While SDG is non-legally binding, legal regimes are particularly important in this process, as they are bound to interact with the 2030 Agenda. Sustainable development law is found at the intersection of three principal fields of international law: international economic law, international environmental law and international human rights law. Environmentalist will claim that International environmental law constitutes the normative backbone of many of the SDGs. On the other hand supporters of development agenda, for instance South Centre, understands that the primary objective of developing countries is economic development. South Centre consistently arguing for systemic reforms under the three components of sustainable development as economic, social or environmental goals. Poverty secures highest vote in Post 2015 Copenhagen Consensus among all stakeholders and has been set as first priority in the SDG.

Some international law scholars view that although self-proclaimed as integrated and indivisible, the SDGs and its targets reflect the fragmented structure of international law, and therefore would have limited utility for desired result. However, it can be submitted that still we can expect that international law will, despite its fragmented nature, provide legal tools/mechanisms that could address trade-offs between competing targets in a principled manner. Above mentioned General Assembly Resolution is a new beginning for sustainable development beyond 2030 and which will allow the formulations of guiding framework for nations where the interacting SDGs and targets will ultimately converge.

Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan

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Visit to ISIL by Prof. Martin Hunter, Professor Emeritus, Nottingham Trent University

Prof. Martin Hunter, Professor Emeritus, Nottingham Trent University visited the ISIL on 3 November 2015. Prof. Martin Hunter interacted with Prof. S. K. Verma, Acting Secretary General & Executive President, ISIL and other ISIL staff on possible collaboration.

A Condolence Meeting to Mourn the Sad Demise of Shri B. Sen, Former Secretary General, AALCO

ISIL conducted a condolence meeting to mourn the sad demise of Shri Barry Sen, Former Secretary General, AALCO, New Delhi on 16 November 2015 at ISIL. ISIL also passed a condolence resolution and offered profound sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family, relatives and friends of Shri B. Sen. Born on 15 January 1926 in a middle-class family of undivided Bengal, Sen began his career at the Privy Council Bar in London. He was called to the Bar in January 1946 and soon found his feet as a barrister. Sen joined the chamber of India's first Attorney-General, the legendary Motilal C. Setalvad. Sen was an expert in international law. He served as Legal Adviser to the Ministry of External Affairs, then headed by Pandit Nehru, for a period of ten years. Later, he took over as the Secretary General of the Asian African Legal Consultative Organisation (AALCO), an inter-governmental organisation associated with the United Nations on a full time basis. Till recently, Sen was a Member of the Governing Board of the



UNIDROIT in Rome and also a Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Sen was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star by the emperor of Japan for his contribution to the development of international law within the United Nations.

A Round Table on Statelessness, The State of Being: An Account on South Asia

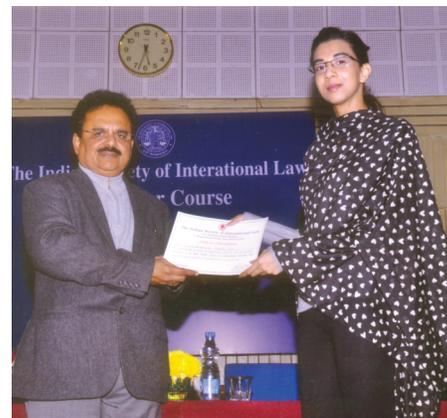
A Round Table on Statelessness, The State of Being: An Account on South Asia was jointly organized by the ISIL and MCRG, Kolkatta on 1 December 2015. The Round Table was presided by Dr. E. M. S. Natchiappan, President, ISIL, New Delhi and also addressed by Prof. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, ILI, New Delhi. The other panelists were Prof. Mahendra P. Lama (Former Vice Chancellor of Sikkim University), Bharat Bhushan (Editor, www.catchnews.com and Former Editor, Hindustan Times) and Vrinda Grover (Jurist, Lawyer and Human Rights activist). The Round Table witnessed lively interactions and discussion by the participants.

27th South Asia Teaching Session on International Humanitarian Law

The ISIL and ICRC, New Delhi jointly organized 27th South Asia Teaching Session on International Humanitarian Law held on 6-11 December 2015 at the Hotel Red Fox, New Delhi. 44 participants from South Asian countries participated in the Conference. Hon'ble Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India inaugurated the teaching session.

Winter Course on International Taxation Law

The ISIL organized its Winter Course on International Taxation Law from 28 Dec 2015 to 01 Jan 2016. The Winter



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Course was intended to provide indepth understanding on tax laws in different jurisdictions and highlighted contemporary issues to the participants. The Course witnessed lively interactions and discussion among the participants. The Course received a good response with 130 participants from all parts of the country.

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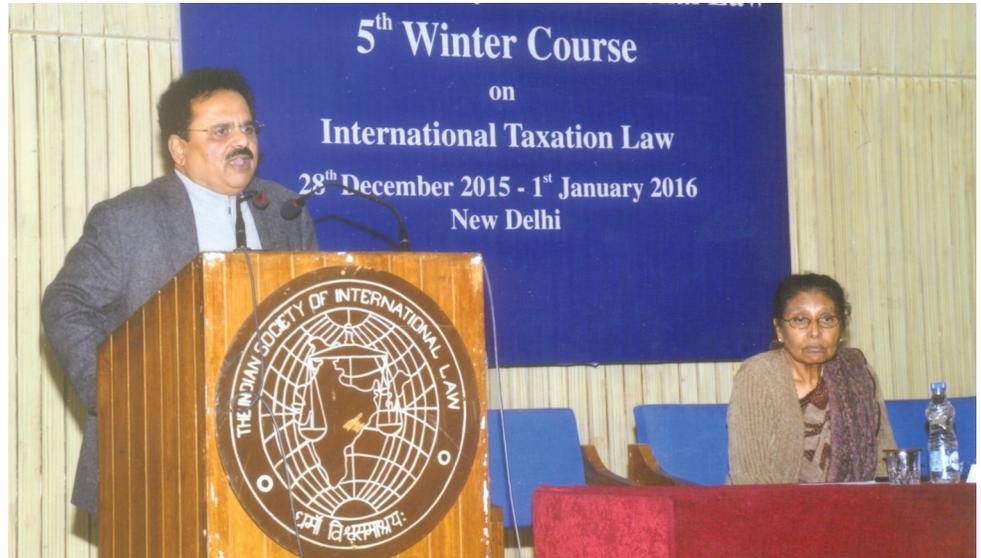
Somalia's Ratification of Child Rights Treaty

Somalia deposited its instrument of ratification at UN Headquarters in New York on 1 October 2015 during the annual treaty event held in conjunction with the General Assembly's high-level debate, formalizing the process of ratification started earlier this year. In doing so, the Horn of Africa nation became the 196th State party to the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history. The United States is now the only country that has not ratified it.

Somalia was among 24 Member States that undertook 31 treaty actions during this year's event at UN Headquarters, on legal instruments covering issues such as human rights, international trade and development, penal matters, disarmament, and environment, among others.

UNCTAD Report on Maritime Transport and Sustainability

The 2015 Review of Maritime Transport, published on 14 October 2015 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), underscored the role of maritime transport in helping implement a workable international sustainable development agenda. The Review is



the main United Nations publication on seaborne trade, the world's fleet, freight costs, port traffic, maritime connectivity and the relevant legal and regulatory framework. It is of particular relevance to developing countries, whose trade volume is estimated to be 90 per cent seaborne. According to the Review, due to the slow recovery of world economy led by uneven growth in developed economies and a slowdown in developing countries and economies in transition has led to the sluggish pace of growth rate in the shipping industry. The report also revealed that developing countries, especially in Africa and Oceania, pay 40 to 70 per cent more on average for the international transport of their imports than developed countries. This is mainly due to regional trade imbalances, pending port and trade facilitation reforms, as well as lower trade volumes and shipping connectivity.

The report also announced that the Polar Code, adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) will come into effect on 1 January 2017. According to the Code, mandatory provisions must be established to ensure ship safety and prevent environmental pollution in both Arctic and Antarctic waters. The report

further stated that several regulatory measures were adopted at IMO, including strengthening legal framework relating to ship-source pollution and reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) from international shipping. Lastly, guidelines for the development of the Inventory of Hazardous Materials required under the 2010 International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea were also adopted.

General Assembly Elects Filippo Grandi as Next UN High Commissioner for Refugees

On 18 November 2015, Filippo Grandi of Italy elected by the United Nations General Assembly as the next United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for a period of five years beginning on 1 January 2016. A statement from the Office of the President of the UN General Assembly noted that he was elected "by acclamation." He took over from Antonio Guterres of Portugal. Mr. Grandi was Commissioner-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for

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Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) from 2010 to 2014, and its Deputy Commissioner-General from 2005 until 2010. He served as the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative with the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and has a long-standing career with UNHCR, notably as Chief of Mission in Afghanistan and Chief of Staff in the High Commissioner's Executive Office. His vast UNHCR field experience includes various positions in Sudan, Syria, Turkey and Iraq, having also led emergency operations in Kenya, Benin, Ghana, Liberia, the Great Lakes region of Central Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo and Yemen.

ILO Protocol on Ending Modern Slavery

On 19 November 2015, with the ratification of ILO Protocol on forced labour by Norway and following a similar action by Niger, a significant step has been taken towards ending the scourge, as the agency's binding instruments generally provide that an adopted protocol only comes into force 12 months after being ratified by two members. ILO recently launched a new global campaign in partnership with the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), to promote ratification of the Protocol in an effort to end modern slavery. The campaign 50 for Freedom aims to mobilize public support and influence at least 50 countries to ratify the Forced Labour Protocol by 2018.

Palau Becomes First Pacific Nation to Joining the International Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and

Unregulated Fishing (2010)

The island nation of Palau on 30 November 2015 became the latest in a growing number of countries- and the first Pacific island state- to make accession to an International Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (2010). The following States and regional economic integration organization are Parties to the Agreement: Australia, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, European Union – Member Organization, Gabon, Guyana, Iceland, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palau, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United States of America, Uruguay.

ICJ'S Ruling on the Case of “Certain Activities Carried out by Nicaragua in the Border Area (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)”

By an Application filed in the Registry of the Court on 18 November 2010, the Republic of Costa Rica alleges in particular that Nicaragua invaded and occupied Costa Rican territory, and that it dug a channel thereon; it further reproaches Nicaragua with conducting works (notably dredging of the San Juan River) in violation of its international obligations.

Starting in the 1980s, some disagreements arose between Costa Rica and Nicaragua concerning the precise scope of Costa Rica's rights of navigation under the 1858 Treaty. This dispute led Costa Rica to file an Application with the Court instituting proceedings against Nicaragua on 29 September 2005. The Court rendered its Judgment on 13 July 2009, which, inter alia, clarified Costa Rica's navigational rights and the extent

of Nicaragua's power to regulate navigation on the San Juan River (Dispute regarding Navigational and Related Rights (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua), Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2009, p.213).

On 18 October 2010, Nicaragua started dredging the San Juan River in order to improve its navigability. It also carried out works in the northern part of Isla Portillos. In this regard, Costa Rica contends that Nicaragua artificially created a channel (both Parties refer to such channels as “caños”) on Costa Rican territory, in Isla Portillos between the San Juan River and Laguna Los Portillos/Harbor Head Lagoon, whereas Nicaragua argues that it was only clearing an existing caño on Nicaraguan territory. Nicaragua also sent some military units and other personnel to that area. On 18 November 2010, Costa Rica filed its Application instituting proceedings in the Costa Rica v. Nicaragua case. Costa Rica also submitted a request for the indication of provisional measures under Article 41 of the Statute.

The ICJ finds by fourteen votes to two, that Costa Rica has sovereignty over the “disputed territory”, as defined by the Court in paragraphs 69-70 of the present Judgment. The ICJ unanimously, finds that, by excavating three caños and establishing a military presence on Costa Rican territory, Nicaragua has violated the territorial sovereignty of Costa Rica. Further the ICJ also finds that, by excavating two caños in 2013 and establishing a military presence in the disputed territory, Nicaragua has breached the obligations incumbent upon it under the Order indicating provisional measures issued by the Court on 8 March 2011. It also held that, for the reasons given in paragraphs 135-136

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of the present Judgment, Nicaragua has breached Costa Rica's rights of navigation on the San Juan River pursuant to the 1858 Treaty of Limits. The ICJ decides that Nicaragua has the obligation to compensate Costa Rica for material damages caused by Nicaragua's unlawful activities on Costa Rican territory. It also held that, failing agreement between the Parties on this matter within 12 months from the date of this Judgment, the question of compensation due to Costa Rica will, at the request of one of the Parties, be settled by the Court, and reserves for this purpose the subsequent procedure in the case concerning Certain Activities carried out by Nicaragua in the Border Area (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua). The ICJ by twelve votes to four rejects Costa Rica's request that Nicaragua be ordered to pay costs incurred in the proceedings. The ICJ unanimously, finds that Costa Rica has violated its obligation under general international law by failing to carry out an environmental impact assessment concerning the construction of Route 1856. By thirteen votes to three, the ICJ also rejects all other submissions made by the Parties.

In brief, ICJ on 15 December 2015 ruled that Nicaragua violated Costa Rica's territorial sovereignty and navigational rights but did not breach procedural or substantive environmental obligations through its dredging of the San Juan River. It also ruled that Costa Rica violated its obligation to carry out an environmental impact assessment concerning the construction of Route 1856, but did not breach substantive environmental obligations.

OTP Formally Requests First

Non-African Investigation

Fatou Bensouda has just formally asked the Pre-Trial Chamber to authorise an investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by South Ossetian and Georgian forces between 1 July 2008 and 10 October 2008. The Situation in Georgia has been under preliminary examination by the Office of the Prosecutor since August 2008, when armed clashes between the breakaway region of South Ossetia and Georgia degenerated into an armed conflict, which also involved the Russian Federation. The Prosecutor finds a reasonable basis to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity were committed during in the context of the armed conflict. This includes alleged crimes committed in the context of a campaign to expel ethnic Georgians from South Ossetia as well as attacks on peacekeepers by Georgian forces, on the one hand, and South Ossetian forces, on the other.

South China Sea Dispute: Arbitration Proceedings

By Notification and Statement of Claim dated 22 January 2013, the Philippines initiated arbitration proceedings against China pursuant to Articles 286 and 287 of the Convention and in accordance with Article 1 of Annex VII of the Convention. The Philippines stated that it seeks an Award that: (1) declares that the Parties' respective rights and obligations in regard to the waters, seabed and maritime features of the South China Sea are governed by UNCLOS, and that China's claims based on its "nine dash line" are inconsistent with the Convention and therefore invalid; (2) determines whether, under Article 121 of UNCLOS, certain maritime features claimed by both China and the Philippines are

islands, low tide elevations or submerged banks, and whether they are capable of generating entitlement to maritime zones greater than 12 M; and (3) enables the Philippines to exercise and enjoy the rights within and beyond its economic zone and continental shelf that are established in the Convention. The Philippines also stressed that it: does not seek in this arbitration a determination of which Party enjoys sovereignty over the islands claimed by both of them. Nor does it request a delimitation of any maritime boundaries. The Philippines is conscious of China's Declaration of 25 August 2006 under Article 298 of UNCLOS, and has avoided raising subjects or making claims that China has, by virtue of that Declaration, excluded from arbitral jurisdiction.

In response, China presented a Note Verbale to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines on 19 February 2013, rejecting the arbitration and returning the Notification and Statement of Claim to the Philippines. In its Note Verbale, China stated that its position on the South China Sea issues "has been consistent and clear" and that "at the core of the disputes between China and the Philippines in the South China Sea are the territorial disputes over some islands and reefs of the Nansha Islands." China noted that "the two countries also have overlapping jurisdictional claims over parts of the maritime area in the South China Sea" and that both sides had agreed to settle the dispute through bilateral negotiations and friendly consultations. China, however, has consistently rejected the Philippines' recourse to arbitration and adhered to the position of neither accepting nor participating in these proceedings. It

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has articulated this position in public statements and in many diplomatic Notes Verbales both to the Philippines and to the Permanent Court of Arbitration (the "PCA"), which serves as the Registry in this arbitration. China's position of non-acceptance of and non-participation in the arbitration was also reaffirmed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its 7 December 2014 "Position Paper of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Matter of Jurisdiction in the South China Sea Arbitration Initiated by the Republic of the Philippines" ("China's Position Paper") and later in two letters sent to the members of the Tribunal from the Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands. The Chinese Government has consistently stated that the aforementioned communications shall by no means be interpreted as China's participation in the arbitral proceeding in any form.

Pursuant to Procedural Order No. 4, the Hearing on Jurisdiction took place in two rounds on 7, 8, and 13 July 2015 at the Peace Palace in The Hague, the Netherlands. The following were present at the Hearing: Judge Thomas A. Mensah (Presiding); Judge Jean-Pierre Cot; Judge Stanislaw Pawlak; Professor Alfred H.A. Soons; Judge Rüdiger Wolfrum;

The Tribunal unanimously held that the Tribunal was properly constituted in accordance with Annex VII to the Convention. The Tribunal decided that China's non-appearance in these proceedings does not deprive the Tribunal of its jurisdiction. The Tribunal said that the Philippines' act of initiating this arbitration did not constitute an abuse of process. Further the Tribunal concludes that there is no indispensable third party whose

absence deprives the Tribunal of jurisdiction.

Important Agreements Signed by the Government of India

Protocol amending the Convention and the Protocol between the Republic of India and the State of Israel for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and for the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital was signed during the visit of President to Israel, on 16 October 2016. On behalf of India and Israel, Mr. Anil Wadhwa Secretary (East) from India and Mr. Daniel Carmon Ambassador of Israel in Delhi respectively has signed the Protocol. The agreement is in connection with the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital.

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Maritime Transport was signed on 11 October 2015. On behalf of India and Jordan, H.E. Mr. Anil Wadhwa, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Ali Abu-Afifeh, Director General, Jordan Maritime Commission respectively signed the agreement. Agreement dealt on conscious of the existing friendly relations, desirous of establishing effective co-operation on the basis of shared commitment, and convinced on strengthening and development of relations in merchant shipping and maritime transport.

Important Questions Related with International Law Raised in Lok Sabha

India-GCC FTA

Unstarred questions no. 4005 was asked Kunwar Bhartendra in the Lok Sabha,

that will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state: (a) the details of the progress made on the proposed finalization of the India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA); (b) the salient features of the said FTA; and (c) the details of benefits to India and Indian labour, in particular, after the implementation of the FTA?

On 23 December 2015, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Gen. (Dr) V. K. Singh (Retd) answered as follows: (a) The GCC (Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf comprising of Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain & Qatar) is India's largest trading partner group with a trade of US\$ 171 billion in the year 2013-14. About 50% of India's oil and gas needs are sourced from the GCC countries, which also host 7 million Indian nationals. The GCC's contribution to our energy security is a vital ingredient to sustain our planned GDP growth. As per the decision taken by the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) in its meeting held in 2005, India and GCC are negotiating a Free Trade Agreement. To date, two rounds of negotiations have been held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 21-22 March 2006 and on 9-10 September 2008 respectively. The third round of negotiations was to be held in 2009 in India. However, the meeting has not taken place since the GCC has deferred its negotiations with all countries and economic groups. Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs Smt. Sushma Swaraj at the 9th India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Political Dialogue held on the sidelines of the 70th UNGA in New York in September 2015 again called for the early finalisation of the India-GCC FTA and operationalization of the India-

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GCC Framework Agreement. Efforts are being made at various bilateral/multilateral forums for early resumption of the negotiations. Finalization of India-GCC FTA is expected to boost business and economic cooperation between the two sides. (b) & (c) Since the negotiation on the India-GCC FTA is yet to be completed, it is not possible to give the requisite information.

Funding to UN

Shri P. P. Chaudhary raised question (Question no. 3955) on Funding to UN that will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether India contributes to the funding of the United Nations and its agencies;(b) if so, the details thereof over the last three years, agency and committee-wise;(c) the percentage share of contribution by India as against the total funding in these UN

agencies;(d) the benefits gained by India in providing such funding to the United Nations and its agencies;(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce the said contribution; and (f) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

On 23 December 2015, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, [Gen. (Dr) V. K. Singh (Retd)], answered: (a) Yes, India contributes to the funding of the United Nations and its agencies. (b) The details are given at Annexure annexed below. (c) Each member state is obligated to contribute to the UN. The contribution is calculated on the basis of scale of assessments, which takes into account the country's share of the global Gross National Income with discounts given for low per-capita income and the country's external debt. The contribution in respect of UN peacekeeping operations is also based on this scale of assessments with adjustments made for

average per capita Gross National Income vis-a-vis global average Gross National Income. The scale of assessments is normally reviewed after every three years. Based on this scale, India's contribution to the UN regular budget was fixed at 0.534% from 2009-12 and 0.666% from 2013-2015. India's contribution to UN peacekeeping operations was fixed at 0.1068% for the period 2009-12 and at 0.1332% for the period 2013-15. (d) to (f) As a member state of the UN, it is mandatory for India to contribute to the UN budget. As such, there is no proposal to reduce India's contribution below the scale of assessment determined by the UN.

(See Annexure at page no. 8)

Forthcoming Events

January 14, 2016: A Special Lecture on "The New Brazilian Agreement on Cooperation and Facilitation of Investments: Towards a New Alternative Investment Model?" by Dr. Nitish Monebhurrin, Law Professor, University Centre of Brasilia, Brazil

19-20 March 2016: Two day National Seminar on "Science of Surrogacy and Prospect of Proposed Law in India" Jointly Organized by the ISIL and Faculty of Law, Meerut College, Meerut

25 April -6 May 2016: WIPO Summer School on IP Jointly Organized by the ISIL and WIPO Geneva

29 April 2016: A Public Lecture on "In the Matter of the Chagos Marine

Protected Area Arbitration (Mauritius v. UK)" by Amb. Milan Meetarbhan, Former Ambassador of Mauritius to the United Nations

8 January 2016: Monthly Discussion on "The Paris Agreement on Climate Change 2015" by Shri Shiju M. V., Associate Professor, TERI University, New Delhi

5 February 2016: Monthly Discussion on "The WTO Ministerial in Nairobi: An Assessment", by Dr. V. G. Hegde, Associate Professor, SAU, New Delhi

4 March 2016: Monthly Discussion on "Trafficking in Persons-Prevention, Protection and Prosecution through International Co-operation", by Prof K. Elumalai, Director, IGNOU,

8 April 2016: Monthly Discussion on "Jurisdictional Issues in the Marshall Island Cases before the ICJ" by Amb. Gudmunder Eriksson, Former Ambassador of Iceland to India

7-8 May 2016 : 45th Annual Conference of the ISIL

30 May - 10 June 2016 : 15th Summer Course on International Law

14 - 15 July 2016: Training Workshop on "Intellectual Property Rights and WTO Accountability-Scope of Patenting" sponsored by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change & conducted by the ISIL

22-25 September 2016: 16th Henry Dunant Memorial Moot Court Competition (India Round)

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ANNEXURE

Table showing India's contribution to UN and its agencies during the last three years

(In US\$)				
S.No.	Details/Name of the Organization	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Regular Budget of United Nations	16,971,558	17,194,059	18,072,340
2	Contribution to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	9,511,512	5,774,442	10,784,779
3	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
4	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	900,000	900,000	900,000
5	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	500,000	500,000	500,000
6	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	100,000	100,000	100,000
7	World Food Programme (WFP)	960,000	960,000	960,000
8	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
9	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	100,000	100,000	100,000
10	United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS) Programme (HABITAT)	100,000	100,000	100,000
11	UN Volunteers	15,000	15,000	15,000
12	UN Women	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
13	UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund	0	3,000	3,000
14	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	150,000	150,000	150,000
15	World Federation of UN Association (WFUNA)	3,000	3,000	3,000
16	UN International Law Seminar	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*
17	UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)	9,127	10,000	2,73,000**
18	World Health Organization- for Ebola	0	0	5,00,000
19	The UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Sponsorship Programme	0	0	10,000
20	UN Geneva General Fund – Ottawa Convention Meetings	910.19	0	0
21	UN Geneva General Fund – BWC	8491.16	5797.86	9294
22	UN Geneva General Fund – 12 th Mine Ban Convention	0	2893.77	0
23	UN Geneva General Fund – APCL Meetings	0	0	4475
24	UN Geneva General Fund – CCW Meetings	0	0	7958

* in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**in `
