

REVIEW OF LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Memorandum by the Commonwealth Secretariat

Introductory

The very great importance to the Commonwealth Secretariat of Meetings of Commonwealth Law Ministers is demonstrated in full measure by the expansion in the range of our activities which has taken place since Law Ministers last met at Winnipeg in August 1977, in the light of decisions taken there. The broadening of activity has only been possible (given our determination to remain small in size and the fact that it has been achieved without any increase in staff) by the successful implementation of a catalytic approach to the Secretariat's role. It has been brought about by a friendly, if determined, exploitation of existing Commonwealth institutions in the legal field, and the undoubted goodwill of numerous lawyers, both inside and outside Government, throughout the Commonwealth. It would, however, be misleading to think that our ability to enter these additional fields is an indicator of some previously spare capacity: our resources have always been tightly stretched, and continue to do so.

2. Since Winnipeg, the Secretariat has concluded "observer status" with both The Hague Conference on Private International Law and UNIDROIT, in Rome. In this context we have organised three well-attended regional meetings on aspects of intra-Commonwealth legal arrangements, a summary of which appears as LMM(80)17. These were held in St. Kitts (April 1978), Western Samoa (April 1979) and Kenya (January 1980), and were adjudged by participants from no fewer than 38 Commonwealth jurisdictions as making a worthwhile contribution to the development of Commonwealth co-operation in a number of key areas of concern. They have advanced the work of Professors Keith Patchett and David McClean to the point where certain policy decisions now fall to be made by Ministers. Elsewhere we have drawn attention to the magnificent way in which these two Professors have continued to serve the Commonwealth, and we would note here that they gave up considerable time and expended considerable energy in preparing the documentation essential to the success of the regional meetings, and also attended the workshops where their scholarship and their ability to express sophisticated concepts in simple terms won the admiration of all those privileged to participate. The meetings were only made possible by the ability of the CFTC to contribute towards the cost of attendance by representatives of developing Commonwealth countries.

3. The Secretariat has also established links with INTERPOL, in Paris, and ways to enhance co-operation with this active and useful organisation are discussed in LMM(80)2. Also arising out of Winnipeg, and from prior discussions when Ministers met at Lagos in 1975, is the proposed scheme for the transfer of convicted offenders, cir-

culated as LMM(80)8. The recognition at Winnipeg of the importance of compensation for victims of crime, too, has led to the preparation of LMM(80)9.

4. A major venture over the period under review has been the commissioning of a study of possible responses to the phenomenon of "white collar" crime. In 1977, Ministers noted the need for new and more sophisticated approaches to the problem of its detection and successful prosecution, and invited the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of enlarging mutual assistance and co-operation between Commonwealth countries in view of the significant international element often found in large-scale corporate crime. This report is before the meeting as LMM(80)2, and suggests that the Legal Division might have a role in fostering mutual assistance and co-operation in this important area.

5. Not yet ready for distribution, but expected at an early date, is a major study of innovations made in Commonwealth jurisdictions to combat the vexed question of delay in criminal proceedings.

6. Also discussed at Winnipeg was the independence of the judiciary, and the important role for the courts themselves in promoting the despatch of legal business. In this regard, informal initiatives made at the time of the Winnipeg meeting have, thanks to the efforts of Sir Garfield Barwick and the generosity of the Australian Government, resulted in a meeting of Commonwealth Chief Justices which is to take place in Canberra on 27 and 28 May 1980.

7. In promoting co-operation between bodies charged with law reform throughout the Commonwealth, we have recently produced a pilot issue for publication which will readily show the action taken to implement law reform proposals. This brings together this information for the first time, and we have found most gratifying the response with which the pilot issue has met.

8. These activities have been taking place in addition to the day-to-day calls which are made on our resources.

Commonwealth Law Bulletin

9. *The Commonwealth Law Bulletin* continues to be our prime vehicle for disseminating information concerning legal developments throughout the Commonwealth. It is now a well-established landmark on the legal scene, and is widely used both within and without the Commonwealth. Again, such a venture could never have come to fruition without the continuing help and support both of Law Ministers and of their senior staff. For this we are most sincerely grateful, but nowhere is it more vividly illustrated than in the *Bulletin*. Material sent from our correspondents is edited and collated by the Legal Divi-

sion and the *Bulletin* appears to a rigid timetable four times a year. Proofs for the April issue will be passed and returned to the printers even as the Barbados Meeting begins, and copies will be awaiting Ministers on their return home. The *Bulletin* has continued to increase in scope and content. Since Winnipeg, special sections on International Legal Developments, on the Legal Profession and on Ombudsmen have evolved, and we are now confident that the material is presented in its most appropriate manner. We are, however, conscious of the fact that as the *Bulletin* expands it risks becoming less readable and less easy to use. We are therefore scrutinising material very closely before including it, but at the same time recognise that Commonwealth jurisdictions cover a very broad spectrum of stages of development, and that this of necessity must be reflected.

10. Increasing interest is being shown in the *Bulletin*, and the number of subscribers continues to grow. The print-run for each issue now stands at 1650, and this year we were able to send out a 42 page index for 1979 together with the January 1980 issue. A number of highly complimentary reviews of the *Bulletin* have appeared, for instance in the *Australian Law Journal* and the *New Law Journal* (UK). The material we publish is frequently used by other Commonwealth publications.

11. Increasingly, too, the judicial decisions noted in the *Bulletin* are being referred to in court judgments, the most recent we have seen being a criminal case in Canada reported only a few days ago. We mention this to illustrate the fact that interest in the judicial decisions is by no means confined to smaller jurisdictions with modest libraries.

12. The *Bulletin* also now serves most usefully as an exchange publication, enabling us to receive at no cost a large cross section of Commonwealth material, not to mention a number of legal textbooks for review.

Legislative Drafting

13. An acute shortage of experienced law draftsman continues to be experienced in almost every jurisdiction. The shortage is felt with particular severity in developing Commonwealth jurisdictions, as increasingly the law has been looked to as a vehicle through which to promote economic advancement and real change. We have therefore continued our efforts to augment training facilities for law draftsmen which exist in such Commonwealth countries as Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. We would at once acknowledge the very real contribution made by these three jurisdictions through the Australian Legislative Drafting Institute, the Canadian Legislative Drafting Course and the Overseas Government Legal Officers' Course in alleviating this perennial problem. All three courses provide for lawyers from developing Commonwealth countries, and a large number of jurisdictions have benefited from the generosity of these governments. A recent development has been the institution of a post-graduate course in legislative drafting at the University of the

West Indies at its Barbados campus. The first intake of post-graduate students was made in September 1979, and again it is planned to make places available to developing Commonwealth countries from outside the Caribbean when regional commitments permit.

14. Through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation we have been able to hold a number of ad hoc legal drafting courses, details of which appear in Annex I. These show that in 1978 and 1979 a total of 74 trainees attended from 17 different countries. For 1980, a further course is to be held in Nairobi and such has been the demand for places that we have only been able to offer one place on the course to each of 12 jurisdictions. The attendance at the 1980 course will bring to 184 the number of trainees who have attended the legal drafting courses since they began in 1974/1975, from some 33 different jurisdictions. It is hoped to hold two further courses during the next two years.

15. It is clear from the response we received for the places on the latest course that the demand for training in legislative drafting will continue for the foreseeable future, and this despite the number who have benefited from places at one or other of the Commonwealth countries. Law Ministers will be aware of the variety of reasons why many lawyers do not remain throughout their careers in the field of legislative drafting, the attraction of private practice and of advancement within government service being but two.

16. It has been with considerable regret that the CFTC has had to reduce the number of training courses it has been able to finance. The average cost of the course for twelve trainees for five to six months is now £30,000, including travel, subsistence and the emoluments for the Director. This decision has been inescapable, linked as it is to a significant reduction in money terms to the income of the Fund in respect of some key donor countries. Until the finances of the Fund improve, the support it is able to give to legislative drafting courses, so as to other areas of need, must inevitably be reduced.

17. We know, too, that Law Ministers will wish us to place on record our most sincere appreciation of the services so splendidly rendered of the three Course Directors, Mr. Justice V. C. R. A. C. Crabbe (Ghana), Mr. O. M. de Alwis (Sri Lanka), Mr. V. N. Bhatia (India). That the courses have proved successful has been due in no small measure to their enthusiasm and their ability to impart to trainees the benefits of their very great experience of drafting. Thanks in full measure are due, too, to the host governments—Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria and Sri Lanka—for their assistance and support.

Other Technical Assistance

18. We have been able to arrange, through the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, for legal technical assistance to be given to a large number of developing Commonwealth countries, as set out in Annex II. It will be seen from the tabulation of the projects that they cover virtually every aspect of legal activity, but that

there is a preponderance of legislative draftsmen. Also referred to are surveys of the legal needs and resources carried out in three regions of the Commonwealth.

19. The shortage of legal draftsmen has been highlighted in the two surveys so far received from the consultants, which are at present being prepared for printing and circulation. The third is expected soon. The question has also been raised by our colleagues in the CFTC who are concerned that the legislative draftsmen they have been able to provide had not, in many cases, appeared to have been able to train counterparts with the result that at the end of the term of each appointment there is either a request for an extension or for a replacement. In times of increasingly scarce resources, too, our colleagues query whether maximum benefit is being derived from these resources, particularly where a law draftsman is provided full time to a small jurisdiction.

20. The surveys also illustrate that small jurisdictions must tackle the same full range of legal activity, both domestic and international, that confront larger jurisdictions, but must do so with very many fewer legal personnel and in particular, in the absence of specialists in particular fields. The Government legal resources in these countries appear to be significantly overstretched, with the result that there is little or no time to be devoted to overhauling and keeping up-to-date the general fabric of the law.

21. The suggestion has been made that consideration be given to exploring the possibility of regionalising legal technical assistance to the smaller jurisdictions, so that resources can be underpinned on a regional basis by a compact legal unit with a drafting capacity to enable it to assist local draftsman with legislation of particular difficulty or complexity. Perhaps in such a way the skills of local lawyers could be developed, and attention could also be given by the unit to reform of the law in non-controversial areas and to consolidations for which those jurisdictions do not have the resources. Some guidance from Ministers will be appreciated as to whether this tentative concept should be taken up with other international aid organisations, who we know share both our concern and our desire to enhance the level of appropriate assistance, with a view to ascertaining whether such units might be appropriate, and if so might be jointly funded.

Technical Assistance Group (CFTC)

22. The Secretariat has been able to meet the needs of many Commonwealth governments for specialised consultancy services through the Technical Assistance Group (TAG), a multidisciplinary team maintained by the CFTC on its headquarters staff. The Group's particular expertise is in natural resource development. It assists Governments on request to devise legal and fiscal arrangements that satisfactorily protect national interests and is ready if required to support Governments in negotiations with foreign investors. The Group has developed particular expertise in the legal as well as the economic and fiscal aspects of oil and hard-rock mineral ex-

ploitation and is building up expertise in the area of fisheries agreements and related issues in the context of the declaration of 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones off the shores of island and coastal states. The Group has also provided other legal and constitutional advice.

23. The advisory teams have since 1977 responded to requests to help draft mineral legislation from the Governments of Swaziland, Tanzania, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Cyprus and the British Virgin Islands as a framework for them to use in conducting negotiations with multinational mining companies. In some of these countries the preparation of this legislative framework has been associated with advice during negotiations on specific mineral projects. TAG has assisted the Government of Papua New Guinea in reviewing its mining legislation by providing a detailed brief on the legal and policy issues involved, backed up by comparative legal material drawn from other Commonwealth countries.

24. In Tanzania, TAG has provided assistance in the drafting of legislation for oil as well as hard-rock minerals, in negotiations with a German firm interested in exploring uranium anomalies and similarly in negotiations with a Dutch firm interested in prospecting for oil. In this, the work of TAG's senior legal adviser has been supplemented by economists and geologists. TAG has provided legal and other support to the Government of Tanzania in the development of an off-shore oil-drilling appraisal programme for which finance has been requested from the World Bank and other international agencies. TAG has advised the Government of Solomon Islands on off-shore petroleum development and has helped draft the necessary legislation. The Governments of Grenada and the New Hebrides have also received TAG advice on the legal aspects of petroleum development.

25. In support of its project activities, TAG continues to undertake research on the legislative and fiscal regimes and agreements affecting mining in Commonwealth countries. Following the publication of the results of such research on the mining industry in African Commonwealth countries in October 1978, TAG, in association with the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations, conducted a workshop in Botswana on mining legislation and mineral resource agreements, at which senior officials from eight Commonwealth and four non-Commonwealth countries in Africa exchanged experience and discussed common problems encountered in negotiating with major mining companies. TAG is in the process of preparing for Commonwealth Governments further data covering the mining industry in selected Pacific, Caribbean and Mediterranean countries.

26. TAG has commissioned a comparative study of law and policy relating to petroleum development. The study which has been circulated to Commonwealth governments outlines the relevant developments in the relations between governments and transnational oil companies and analyses the various legal and policy issues involved in petroleum exploration and development.

27. TAG advisers followed up earlier assistance given to the Government of St. Kitts in 1976 in reaching an agreement with the private shareholders of the Island's single sugar factory with an involvement in negotiations with landowners over compensation for acquiring their sugar estates. In Kiribati, TAG is providing assistance to the Government in negotiations for the acquisition of the freehold of two coconut producing islands at present in private hands.

28. TAG has also provided advice to the Government of Tuvalu and Kiribati in their independence talks with Britain.

Publications

29. Since August 1977, the Legal Division has produced the following publications—

- a) Commonwealth Law Bulletin (published quarterly, in January, April, July and October).
- b) Law Reform in the Commonwealth: Law Reform Proposals and their Implementation (Pilot Issue: October 1979);
- c) The Hague Conventions on the Service of Process, the Taking of Evidence and Legalisation—Explanatory documentation for Commonwealth Jurisdictions (prepared by Professor J. D. McClean);
- d) Recognition and Enforcement of Judgements and Orders and the Service of Process within the Commonwealth—A Report of a Working Meeting held at Basseterre, St. Kitts, April 1978;
- e) The Recognition and Enforcement of Judgements and Orders and the Service of Process within the Commonwealth—A Report of a Working Meeting held at Apia, Western Samoa, April 1979;
- f) Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments and Orders and the Service of Process within the Commonwealth—A Report of a Working Meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya, January 1980;
- g) The Use of Paramedicals in Primary Health in the Commonwealth: A Survey of Medical-Legal Issues and Alternatives (prepared by Mr. John Paxman, Dr. F. M. Shattock and Professor N. R. E. Fendall);
- h) Report of a Combined Medical-Legal Workshop, held in Barbados, June 1979
- i) Media Reaction to the Report of the Royal Commission on Legal Services
- j) Law Reform in the Commonwealth—A Report of the 1977 Meeting of Commonwealth Law Reform Agencies;
- k) Selected Memoranda prepared for the 1977 Meeting of Commonwealth Law Ministers at Winnipeg;
- l) The quarterly Newsletter of the Commonwealth Legal Education Association;
- m) Legislative Drafting: Manual and Bibliography (Manual prepared by Mr. R. M. M. King) (Revised edition, January 1978).

30. In addition, TAG has arranged for the preparation and publication of—

Petroleum Development: Law and Policy, a comparative study (prepared by Kamal Hossain and published by arrangement by Frances Pinter Ltd.).

Other Activities

31. The day to day affairs of the Commonwealth Secretariat and of the CFTC, continue to generate a significant legal workload which is all attended to within the Legal Division.

32. We have become increasingly conscious of ways in which the Legal Division can combine with other functional divisions, within the Secretariat on matters of common concern. Medical-legal issues arose at a meeting of Commonwealth Health Ministers held in Wellington, New Zealand in November 1977. These gave rise to two Medical-Legal Workshops, held in Barbados in June 1979 and Malawi in October 1979. Again, participation by the developing Commonwealth jurisdictions was made possible by the support of the CFTC. The issues discussed included such matters as the use of paramedical staff, the control of advertising inimical to health, medical termination of pregnancy and legislation on medical drugs. Some seventeen jurisdictions attended, and all those participating adjudged the interdisciplinary approach to common problems as highly beneficial, and decisions were taken to continue medical-legal dialogues on a regional basis. The reports of the two meetings have attracted a wide readership, and a study on abortion laws in Commonwealth countries, circulated at Winnipeg Meeting and which formed the basis for discussion sessions at the workshops, has since been republished in both French and English in the *International Digest of Health Legislation*, and subsequently as a publication in its own right by the World Health Organisation. We have seen our role in these workshops as being supportive to our colleagues active in the field of health, and are looking forward to the outcome of the next Meeting of Commonwealth Health Ministers to be held in Geneva this coming May.

33. We have also embarked on joint interdisciplinary projects with the Science Adviser within the Commonwealth Secretariat, principally in the field of environmental law. The possibility of joint training programmes for local government officials has been the subject of discussions with our Applied Studies in Government Division, but has encountered budgetary constraints. Our International Affairs Division has a specialist international lawyer on its staff who has been taking a close interest in developments in the Law of the Sea Conference. The Legal Division was able to support the International Affairs Division by providing the Secretary to the Commonwealth Observer Group which observed the recent elections in Zimbabwe.

34. The International Affairs Division has been handling the question of the proposed Government Human Rights Commission, suggested by the Government of The Gambia and presently being

studied by a Working Party established by the Commonwealth Secretary-General at the request of Commonwealth Heads of Government when they met in Lusaka in 1979. The report of this Group is expected later in the year.

35. The Legal Division continues to receive a steadily increasing flow of inquiries from jurisdictions around the Commonwealth for information on a wide variety of legal topics. These requests are dealt with as a matter of the highest priority. It will be appreciated that the Secretariat has only a very modest holding of legal material, and our ability to respond to requests lies almost wholly in the high degree of co-operation we receive from officials in Government law offices around the Commonwealth. The prompt and efficient way in which they respond to our requests and come so readily to the assistance of their Commonwealth colleagues is testimony, if testimony were needed, of the strength of the Commonwealth legal brotherhood. Again, we would like to pay tribute to the unstinting efforts of these officials, who are too numerous to mention by name but whose assistance has been, and will always be, as invaluable as it is indispensable.

36. In addition to official international and national bodies active in legal fields we continue to liaise closely with such non-governmental organisations as The Institute of Criminology (Toronto), the Australian Institute of Criminology (Canberra), the International Ombudsman Institute (Alberta), the International Ombudsman Committee of the International Bar Association (U.S.A.), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (London), the Commonwealth Magistrates' Association (London) and the Commonwealth Legal Bureau (Auckland). Our quarterly meetings with the Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law also continued.

Staff of the Legal Division

37. The size of the Legal Division has remained unchanged for the last five years. It comprises a professional staff of four (Cyprus, India, New Zealand and Nigeria) and secretarial support (Malaysia, Sri Lanka (2), and Tanzania).

Future Activities

38. It is not anticipated that Law Ministers will wish substantially to alter the pattern of our legal activities

which has now been clearly established and has received the endorsement and support of successive meetings of Commonwealth Law Ministers. Within the limits of our human and physical resources, we will endeavour to tackle whatever additional responsibilities Law Ministers may suggest. In addition to the suggested role which the Secretariat might play in co-ordinating Commonwealth activity to combat international white collar crime and with INTERPOL made in LMM (80)2, it may soon be decided by Governments that the Legal Division should become associated with Commonwealth initiatives to combat international terrorism and trafficking in drugs, initiatives which were taken at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in Sydney in 1978 and which are at present the subjects of working parties within the Asia/Pacific region.

39. The question also arises from a paper prepared by the Government of Canada, LMM (80)15, as to whether the Legal Division ought to explore the possibility of making use of modern technology for the retrieval of law reform material and other relevant legal data in order to enhance the use that can be made of comparative material throughout the Commonwealth. This would appear to be a logical extension of our present responsibilities, and the informal inquiries which we have made suggest that as the cost of computer time has been falling rapidly in recent years, cost may not be as intimidating as might be first thought.

40. A highly-successful inaugural meeting of Commonwealth Law Reform Agencies was held in 1977, shortly before Law Ministers met at Winnipeg. At our suggestion a second meeting is to take place in Lagos this August, so as to coincide with the presence there for the Commonwealth Law Conference of a large number of persons active in the field of law reform.

Appreciation

41. So many individuals and organisations have been of considerable assistance and support to us in the period under review that these cannot all be listed here. However our most sincere thanks must go to Commonwealth Law Ministers themselves, for the help, support, encouragement and guidance they have given us, and with whom we look forward to working in the years ahead.

DETAILS OF THE SECRETARIAT'S LEGAL DRAFTING COURSE

1978**Asia Region****4th Asian Legislative Drafting Course (Colombo, Sri Lanka), 3rd May, 1978—15 December, 1978**

Bahamas	1
India	2
Malaysia	1
Nigeria	3
Sri Lanka	4
Uganda	1

Africa Region**2nd East African Legislative Drafting Course (Nairobi, Kenya), 4 May, 1978—15 December, 1978**

Botswana	1
Grenada	1
Kenya	2
Malawi	1
Sudan	2
(not sponsored by CFTC)	
Tanzania	3
Uganda	1

Africa Region**5th West African Legislative Drafting Course (Accra, Ghana) 10 April, 1978—22 December, 1978**

Ghana	1
Nigeria	8

14 Countries	32 trainees
--------------	-------------

GRAND TOTAL	12
--------------------	-----------

1979**Asia Region****5th Asian Legislative Drafting Course (New Delhi, India) 30 April, 1979—15 December, 1979**

Bangladesh	3
India	6
Sri Lanka	6

Africa Region**3rd East African Legislative Drafting Course (Nairobi, Kenya), 8 May, 1979—15 August, 1979**

Belize	1
Cyprus	1
Ghana	1
Kenya	4
Malawi	1
Nigeria	3
ZAPU, (Zimbabwe)	1

Africa Region**6th West African Legislative Drafting Course (Lagos, Nigeria), 1 August, 1979—21 December, 1979**

Nigeria	15
---------	----

12 countries	42 trainees
--------------	-------------

17 different countries	74 trainees
------------------------	-------------

**LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ASSIGNMENTS
PERFORMED FOR COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH FUND
FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION**

- Notes: (1) A number of the projects listed below have been completed but many are still in operation, or under consideration or awaiting recruitment to enable them to proceed. The list does not include the legislative drafting training courses described in Annex II, but does include other assistance provided under the Education and Training Programme of the CFTC.*
- (2) The reference to TAG in the second column means that the project was undertaken by the Technical Assistance Group of the CFTC (in association with other countries, where indicated).*

Country assisted and description and duration (if relevant) of Project	Nationality of Consultant
African Region Study of harmonisation and modernisation of industrial property law (3 weeks)	TAG and Kenya
Seminar on harmonisation of industrial property laws, Kenya	
Legal consultant for survey on legal needs of East, Central and Southern African Commonwealth Countries, Mauritius and the Seychelles (5 months)	New Zealand
Regional meeting on the reciprocal enforcement of judgements etc., Kenya	
Asia, & South Pacific Region Planning meeting on para-legal training programme, Fiji	
Regional workshop and seminar on constitutional and legal aspects of decentralisation, Papua New Guinea	
Regional Meeting on the reciprocal enforcement of judgements, Western Samoa	
Basic training course on legal and industrial metrology, India	
Barbados Adviser, international law and treaties (2 years)	India
Adviser, administrative law (6 months)	Britain
Adviser, training of para-legal personnel (3 months)	Canada
Belize International law consultant	Britain
Law Revision expert (2 years)	Britain
Botswana Legal consultant, Shashe project (5½ months)	Britain
Legal expert, Jwaneng diamond project	Britain
Legal Draftsman (2 years)	Ghana
British Virgin Islands Legal Draftsman (3 days)	Britain
Caribbean Region Regional meeting on the reciprocal enforcement of judgments, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla)	
Medical-Legal Workshop on health legislation and practice, Barbados	

Country assisted and description and duration (if relevant) of Project	Nationality of Consultant
Caribbean Region (contd.) Caribbean Community Secretariat Legal Draftsman (1 year) Legal draftsman (4 weeks) Legal consultant on harmonisation of laws (2 years) Legal draftsman (12 days)	Jamaica Britain Guyana Britain
East Caribbean Common Market Secretariat Adviser, tax law (1 year) Adviser on tax laws (1 year)	Australia Australia
Fiji Principal Legal draftsman (6 months)	Britain
The Gambia Legal training (1 year) (Nigeria) Legal draftsman (2 years) (Ghana) Legal training course (1 year) (Nigeria) Training attachment for clerk of Court (6 months) (Sierra Leone) LL.B. degree course (4 years) (Nigeria)	
Hong Kong Adviser in weights and measures legislation (11 weeks) Study visit in apprenticeship legislation (2 months)	Britain Australia
Kenya Legal draftsman (4½ months) Study visit to law libraries in Nigeria, Zambia (3 weeks)	Britain
Lesotho Registrar-General, Department of Law (2 years) Senior Crown Counsel/Solicitor (Litigation) (2 years)	Sri Lanka Britain
Malawi Legal adviser Parliamentary draftsman (2 years)	New Zealand Britain
Papua New Guinea Research lawyer (1 year) Supreme Court judge (1 year) Review of Organic Law of Provincial Government (18 weeks) Legal draftsman (1 year)	Britain Britain Kenya New Zealand
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Legal draftsman (1 month) Legislative draftsman (2 years)	Britain Britain
St. Vincent Legal draftsman (2 years)	Britain
Seychelles Constitutional adviser and draftsman (8 weeks)	Canada and Barbados

Country assisted and description and duration (if relevant) of Project	Nationality of Consultant
Sierra Leone Legal draftsman (3 months)	Britain
Singapore Training attachment in trade mark law and practice (6 months) (India)	
Solomon Islands Legal draftsman (3 weeks)	Britain
Adviser to special committee on provincial government (4 weeks)	Kenya
Treaties and conventions adviser (6 months)	Britain
Constitutional adviser	Kenya
Swaziland Study tour of Ministries of Justice and Prisons (2 weeks) (Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania)	
Tanzania Legal consultant (1 year)	Australia
Advice on mining legislation (1 week)	Australia and Britain
Trinidad and Tobago Consultant in legal metrology (10 months)	Britain
Tuvalu Assistance with economic and legal aspects of pre-independence negotiations (2 weeks)	TAG
Uganda High Court judge (2 years)	Britain
Western Samoa Insurance legislation adviser (2 weeks)	Sri Lanka
Senior legal officer (Land registration) Attorney-General's office (1 year)	New Zealand
Zambia Parliamentary draftsman (2 years)	Ghana
Master's degree course in law specialising in the legal aspects of the trade and investments (2 years)	Tanzania