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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PEACEFUL  
USES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN  
FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL  
JURISDICTION

Legal Working Group

DRAFT REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION  
(17 June - July 1968) TO THE  
AD HOC COMMITTEE

1. By resolution 2340 (XXII) the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to study the scope and various aspects of the item entitled "Examination of the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind." The resolution requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, a study which would include a survey of existing international agreements concerning the areas subject of the study, an account of the legal aspects of the item, and an indication regarding practical means of promoting international co-operation in the exploration, conservation and use of such areas and of their resources.
2. At its second meeting held on 19 March 1968 the Ad Hoc Committee decided to establish a Legal Working Group to deal with the legal aspects of the item. The composition of the Legal Working Group was the same as that of the Ad Hoc Committee.
3. Also at its second meeting the Ad Hoc Committee decided to elect the following officers for the Legal Working Group:

Chairman	Ambassador Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)
Vice-Chairman	Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria)
Rapporteur	Mr. Shaffie Abdel-Hamid (United Arab Republic)

4. The agenda for the session (A/AC.135/WG.1/R.1) as adopted at the first meeting of the Working Group included the following item:

"3. Consideration of the legal aspects of the study which the Ad Hoc Committee has been requested to prepare for the General Assembly according to resolution 2340 (XXII)."

5. On the basis of a note (A/AC.135/WG.1/R.2) and a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.135/WG.1/R.3) the Working Group adopted the following programme of work:

"1. Examination of legal principles relating to the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, including:

(a) Existing regulations in this field;

(b) Consideration of legal principles which should govern international co-operation with a view to the preparation of an agreement on the use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, exclusively for peaceful purposes;

(c) Consideration of legal principles which should govern international co-operation in the use, in the interests of mankind, of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction.

2. Conclusions of a legal nature emerging from the reports on the subject submitted by the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other inter-governmental bodies in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of resolution 2340 (XXII).

3. Consideration of practical legal means, which the Working Group might think fit to recommend to the Ad Hoc Committee in accordance with operative paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (c) of resolution 2340 (XXII), for ensuring:

(a) The use exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction; and

(b) The use of the resources of this area in the interests of mankind.

4. Other legal aspects of the subject."

6. In deciding upon the adoption of its programme of work, the Legal Working Group took into account operative paragraphs 1 and 2 (a), (b) and (c) of General Assembly resolution 2340 (XXII) and also the statements of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of 21 and 27 March, and 18 June 1968 (A/AC.135/5, A/AC.135/6 and A/AC.135/18).

7. The Legal Working Group met between 17 June and \_\_ July 1968 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. It had \_\_\_\_ meetings.

8. The Working Group agreed to have informal meetings during which no record was to be maintained. Two such informal meetings were held, the fourth and the fifth, for which no summary records were maintained.

9. A list of representatives of States members attending the session, observers from specialized agencies and of the secretariat of the Working Group is appended as annex I.

10. The observer from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) made a statement to the Working Group.

11. The documentation which the Working Group had before it is appended as annex II.

12. The Working Group adopted the report on its first session at the meeting on \_\_ July 1968.

13. Although they were documents of the Ad Hoc Committee and not of the Legal Working Group, several draft resolutions were referred to in the debates. These draft resolutions were as follows:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution on the prohibition of the use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of territorial waters for military purposes - (A/AC.135/20);

India: draft declaration of legal principles governing the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the uses of their resources in the interest of mankind - (A/AC.135/21);

United States of America: draft resolution on preventing the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and ocean floor - (A/AC.135/24);

United States of America: draft resolution containing statement of principles concerning the deep sea floor - (A/AC.135/25);

United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - (A/AC.135/20) - A/AC.135/26;

United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America - (A/AC.135/24) - A/AC.135/27.

Legal problems discussed by the  
Working Group

14. In pursuance of its programme of work the Working Group tried to identify and list some of the legal problems which arose from the subjects under study. An account of the views expressed in the course of the debate is given below as they may be indicative of the legal problems which require further study.

(1) Legal status of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction

15. Many members expressed the view that the area beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction was not susceptible of appropriation and States could not exercise national sovereignty over such an area. Other members noted that there was a distinction between non-appropriation of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and the exploitation of these areas. Such exploitation would not serve as a basis for claims to sovereignty.

16. Reference was made to the concepts of res nullius and res communis. Some members considered that the concept of res communis might be applicable. Other members expressed the view that neither concept would be helpful in the present context. The view was emphasized that the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction should be regarded as having special legal status as the common heritage of mankind. With respect to non-appropriation, it was noted that a number of examples of occupation put forward by various writers must be regarded as very special and exceptional cases.

17. A number of members expressed the view that States and nationals should conduct their activities on the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction in accordance with the principles of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations.

18. The view was frequently expressed that existing international law was fragmentary and inadequate and a new law should be developed.

19. It was also suggested that an international legal régime should be established under the auspices of the United Nations.

(2) Reservation of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction exclusively for peaceful purposes

20. The view was emphasized that the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction should be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes in the interests of international peace and security, the promotion of international co-operation and understanding and in order to ensure the orderly development of a régime for this area. It was suggested that all States use the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of the territorial waters of coastal States exclusively for peaceful purposes.

21. It was suggested that the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond present national jurisdiction should not be used by any State or States for any military purposes whatsoever. The suggestion was made that consideration should be given to the question of prohibiting the use for military purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of the territorial waters of coastal States.

22. The suggestion was made to take up the question of arms limitation and the sea-bed and ocean floor with a view to defining those factors vital to a workable, verifiable and effective international agreement which would prevent the use of this new environment for the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction.

23. Wide support was expressed for the view that denuclearization of this area was a question of immediate concern. There was also strong support for the view that weapons of mass destruction should not be placed on the sea-bed or ocean floor or the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction.

24. With respect to procedure, the suggestion was made that the General Assembly should declare the exploration and use of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, shall be

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carried on for the benefit and in the interests of mankind, and the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, are the common heritage of mankind. As such, they are not subject to national appropriation and shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing countries. A suggestion was also made that the General Assembly should call on all States to use the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of the territorial waters of coastal States exclusively for peaceful purposes.

25. It was suggested that the General Assembly should request the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to consider, as an urgent matter, the question of prohibiting the use for military purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of the territorial waters of coastal States.

26. Some members suggested reference of the question to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, under a precise mandate and at the same time the question should be retained on the agenda of the Ad Hoc Committee.

27. There was also a suggestion that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee should take up the question of arms limitation on the sea-bed and ocean floor with a view to defining those factors vital to a workable, verifiable and effective international agreement which would prevent the use of this new environment for the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction.

28. Another suggestion would request the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to consider, as a matter of urgency, the question of banning the use of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction by nuclear submarines and banning of military fortifications and missile bases on the sea-bed and ocean floor.

29. It was suggested that reference of these questions to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament would be premature.

30. The view was expressed that the principles laid down in the Outer Space and Antarctica Treaty might provide guidance for the Committee. There was also suggested an approach similar to the Outer Space Treaty which would involve prohibiting certain specific types of weapons and military installations, for example, nuclear weapons and other arms of mass destruction, as well as construction of military bases and fortifications.

(3) Use of the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction in the interests of mankind

31. Members were in agreement that the use of the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction should be in the interests of mankind.

32. In addition, the view was expressed that there could be no peaceful or rational exploitation of the natural resources unless there was exploitation in the interests of all mankind. It was also suggested that the only possibility which appeared to have no serious drawbacks was an international solution to the problem. Such a solution must be equitable, feasible and acceptable and promote orderly, peaceful and efficient exploitation. The view was expressed that there should be a declaration to the effect that such areas should be exploited for the common benefit and be administered and controlled by a competent world body.

33. Others suggested that a statement of principles could appropriately state that there should be established as soon as practicable internationally agreed arrangements governing the exploitation of those resources.

34. The view was expressed that there was no rule in existing international law prohibiting anyone from exploiting the ocean floor, subject only to the principles and rules governing the high seas. With respect to freedom of exploitation and non-discrimination, the view was expressed that a fair application of these principles would require taking into account the special needs of the developing countries. It was also suggested that the interests of landlocked States should be protected.

(4) Freedom of scientific research and exploration of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction

35. Members emphasized the view that there should be freedom of scientific research and exploration of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction. The view was expressed that results of scientific activities should be made available to all countries without discrimination and international scientific co-operation should be promoted. It was suggested that it might be desirable to have one central body,

UNESCO, co-ordinate all scientific and research activities and pool the results in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. It was also stated that it was necessary to distinguish between purely scientific research and that connected with the exploitation of resources. Such scientific exploration would not serve as a basis for the assertion of sovereignty or claims to appropriation. Reference was also made to the utility of the proposal that 1970-80 should be an International Decade for Ocean Exploration.

(5) The question of reasonable regard to the interests of other States in their exercise of the freedoms of the high seas

36. Several members expressed the view that exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction should be carried out with reasonable regard to the interests of other States in their exercise of the freedom of the high seas, as recognized by the provisions and practice of the law of the sea. An express reference was made to article 2 of the Convention on the High Seas. The view was expressed that exploitation should not obstruct navigation or fishing or the laying of submarine cables and should not result in damage to the marine flora and fauna. With respect to submarine cables and pipelines, reference was made to the 1884 Convention on the Protection of Submarine Cables, article 26 of the Convention on the High Seas and article 4 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf.

37. Concern was also expressed about the question of conservation of the resources of the high seas. The view was advanced that it might be reasonable, in exceptional cases, to grant coastal States some special rights for the conservation and regulation of the fisheries of the coastal areas, thus safeguarding the means of livelihood of such nations from the effects of mineral exploitation.

(6) The question of pollution and other hazards

38. A number of members stated that exploitation and use of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction should be carried out in accordance with rules and

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regulations concerning the prevention of pollution, radioactive contamination and conservation of the living resources of the sea. Concern was expressed about the possibility of an accident causing pollution which might affect the fisheries of nearby regions and countries. The view was expressed that, in a future international legal régime, provision would have to be made concerning responsibility and damages. The suggestion was made that there should be adopted appropriate safeguards so as to minimize pollution of the seas and disturbance of the existing biological, chemical and physical processes and balances.

#### Other questions

39. A number of representatives emphasized the fact of the existence of an area of the sea-bed and ocean floor which is not subject to national jurisdiction. This fact which seemed obvious needed emphasizing in their opinion because of the broad interpretation of which article 1 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf was susceptible. It was pointed out that none of the members in the Working Group had suggested that either international law or article 1 of the Continental Shelf Convention authorizes the extension of limits for an indefinite distance into the deep ocean floor and this was considered possibly a valuable finding. On the other hand, several of the participants in the debate referred to the need for a more precise definition of the sea-bed and the ocean floor underlying the high seas beyond national jurisdiction, in order for the areas under discussion to have internationally agreed boundaries. There was agreement in general that the question of these boundaries raised difficult problems and some members stated that for this reason they were not yet ripe for immediate consideration. Some States were of the view that the question of the outer limits of the continental shelf, although indirectly related to the task of the Working Group, was not within its mandate. Others opposed any discussion of this subject on the grounds that the Continental Shelf was fully under national jurisdiction.

40. Several representatives suggested a moratorium or freezing of national claims over the sea-bed beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction.

41. The participants in the debate referred to the legal study prepared by the Secretariat under General Assembly resolution 2340 (XXII) (A/AC.135/10, 11, 19 and Add.1 and 2). Although the study was highly praised there were also observations

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relating to points of drafting or materials excluded from or included in the study. The Representative of the Secretary-General stated that such observations would be taken into account by the Secretariat. He added that information concerning international agreements or national legislation which may subsequently be received from Governments would be incorporated in the relevant documents. It appeared appropriate to the Working Group in the light of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2340 (XXII) to suggest to the Ad Hoc Committee that the Secretariat study be forwarded to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

42. It was widely felt that following precedents set by the United Nations in its treatment of other questions, such as that of outer space, a statement of principles in the form of a declaration could be adopted by the General Assembly concerning the peaceful use of the sea-bed, ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction. The contents of such declaration of principle and the precise timing for its adoption were, however, regarded as matters for more detailed discussion and consultations. Various principles were widely supported for inclusion in the draft declaration, inter alia: that the ocean floor, the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind; that activities in the exploration and use of the sea-bed and ocean floor be carried out in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations; the principle of conservation of the marine resources, including safeguards against pollution; international co-operation for scientific research and exploration and exploitation of marine resources; safety standards for installations and equipment; recognition of the special needs and rights of developing countries; and liability for damages.

43. Owing to the limited time at its disposal and the complexity of the problem before it, the Legal Working Group was not in a position at this session to complete its programme of work. It considered, however, that a valuable exchange of views had taken place and that its preliminary exploration of problems might provide the basis for further consideration of the issues involved. The Working Group assumed that any temporary or permanent arrangements made by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session for continuing the study of the outstanding problems would presuppose the establishment of machinery for their legal consideration.

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## ANNEX I

### Documents before the Working Group

Survey of Existing International Agreements concerning the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, Underlying the High Seas beyond the Limits of Present National Jurisdiction. (A/AC.135/10)

Survey of National Legislation concerning the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, Underlying the High Seas beyond the Limits of Present National Jurisdiction. (A/AC.135/11)

Summary of Views of Member States. (A/AC.135/12)

Legal Aspects of the Question of the Reservation Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes of the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, Underlying the High Seas beyond the Limits of Present National Jurisdiction, and the Use of Their Resources in the Interests of Mankind. (A/AC.135/19), (A/AC.135/19/Add.1), and (A/AC.135/19/Add.2)

Letter dated 30 May 1968 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization addressed to the Secretary-General. (A/AC.135/22)

Regulatory Aspects of Explorations and Exploitation Including Rules Respecting Ocean Data Stations, Drilling Rigs, Production Platforms and Other Devices. Note by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization. (A/AC.135/23)

Resources of the Sea. Introduction and Summary. (E/4449);  
Part One: Mineral Resources of the Sea beyond the Continental Shelf. (E/4449/Add.1);  
Part Two: Food Resources of the Sea beyond the Continental Shelf Excluding Fish. (E/4449/Add.2)

A limited number of copies of the following documents were distributed under their original symbol:

UNESCO - Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission (Information Paper on the Legal Problems Associated with Manned and Unmanned Ocean Data Stations. (IOC/INF.108), Paris, March 1967.

UNESCO - Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission - Fifth Session (UNESCO, Paris, 19-27 October 1967) SC/CS/150. Paris, 25 March 1968, particularly item 6 - Legal aspects of scientific research and its applications on the high seas.

ANNEX II

LIST OF DELEGATIONS, OBSERVERS AND SECRETARIAT

DELEGATIONS

ARGENTINA

Dr. Hugo Juan GOBBI  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Dr. Rafael Maximo GOWLAND  
First Secretary

AUSTRALIA

Mr. C.W. HARDERS  
Attorney-General's Department  
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AUSTRIA

Mr. Ernst ILLSINGER  
Counsellor  
Representative in the Legal Working Group

BELGIUM

Mr. M. Roger DENORME  
Counsellor of Embassy

Mr. Erik BAL  
First Secretary of Embassy

BRAZIL

H.E. Mr. Geraldo de CARVALHO SILOS  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Celso Antônio de SOUZA E SILVA  
Minister Plenipotentiary

Mr. Evaldo José CABRAL DE MELLO  
Second Secretary of Embassy  
Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Mr. José Maurício de FIGUEIREDO BUSTANI  
Second Secretary of Embassy  
Ministry of External Relations

BULGARIA

Dr. Alexander YANKOV  
Counsellor

Mr. Milan MILANOV  
Attaché

CANADA

H.E. Mr. Paul A. BEAULIEU  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Paul A. LAPOINTE  
Department of External Affairs

CEYLON

Mr. Bernard P. TILAKARATNA  
Counsellor  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

CHILE

Mr. Fernando ZEGERS  
Minister Counsellor  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Gonzalo SALGADO  
Second Secretary

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Jan MUŽÍK  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Dr. Jirí MLADEK  
First Secretary of Embassy

Mr. Miroslav SYKORA  
Third Secretary

ECUADOR

H.E. Dr. Leopoldo BENITES  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

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EL SALVADOR

H.E. Dr. Don Reynaldo GALINDO POHL  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Dr. Don Felipe VEGA-GOMEZ  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
Alternate Representative to the United Nations  
Adviser, Political Affairs

FRANCE

Mr. Claude CHAYET  
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Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Alain DEJAMMET  
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Miss Georgette MARIANI

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Permanent Representative to the United Nations

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Counsellor  
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Dr. Gunnar G. SCHRAM  
Chief of Division  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

INDIA

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First Secretary

Mr. D.A. KAMAT

Mr. B. SWARAJ  
Attaché

ITALY

Mr. Alberto SCIOLLA IAGRANGE  
Adviser

JAPAN

Dr. Shigeru ODA  
Professor  
Tohoku University

KENYA

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Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. P.M. ECHARIA  
Counsellor

Mr. Emmanuel Godfrey AWIMBO  
First Secretary

LIBERIA

H.E. Mr. Nathan BARNES  
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Burleigh HOLDER  
Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

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Mr. M.R. KIKHIA  
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Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

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NORWAY

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Mr. Inam-ul HAQUE  
Third Secretary

PERU

Mr. Jaime CACERES  
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Mr. Alvaro de SOTO  
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Mr. Tadeusz KOZLUK  
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Dr. Mihai BACESCU  
Oceanographer, Corresponding Member of the Academy of  
the Socialist Republic of Romania

Mr. Nicolae MICU  
Second Secretary

SENEGAL



SOMALIA

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Mr. Hassan Kaid ABDULLEH  
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Mr. Wichian WATANAKUN  
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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

H.E. Mr. Yakov A. MALIK  
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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
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USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. P.D. BARABOLYA  
Chief Legal Expert  
Hydrographical Office

Mr. G.F. KALINKIN  
Department of International Organizations  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Mr. G.S. STACHEVSKY  
First Secretary  
Permanent Mission to the United Nations

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr. Shaffie ABDEL-HAMID  
Counsellor

Mr. Hamdy Mohamed Ibrahim NADA  
Third Secretary

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Henry G. DARWIN  
Counsellor

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mr. Waldo E. WALDRON-RAMSEY  
Counsellor

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Leonard C. MEEKER  
Legal Adviser  
Department of State

Mr. Stanley N. FUTTERMAN  
Office of Legal Adviser  
Department of State

Mr. Peter S. THACHER  
Counsellor for Disarmament and Outer Space Affairs

YUGOSLAVIA

Professor Juraj ANDRASSY  
Member of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts

Dr. Vladimir PAVICEVIC  
Second Secretary

OBSERVERS

PHILIPPINES

Mr. Ernesto Z. ESTRELLADO  
Adviser

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SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

IMCO

Mr. V. NADEINSKI  
Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee

Mr. T.S. BUSH  
Head of Section of Legal Affairs and External Relations

UNESCO

Mr. G. GIERMANN

WMO

Mr. Morton J. RUBIN

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. F. Blaine Sloan  
Director, General Legal Division  
Office of Legal Affairs

Representative of the  
Secretary-General

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Special Assistant to the  
Legal Counsel

Secretary of the Legal  
Working Group

Mr. C. Cuenca  
Legal Officer

Assistant Secretary of  
the Legal Working Group

Mr. J. McMahon  
Legal Officer

Mr. F. Labastida  
Legal Officer

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