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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE SEA-BED
AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF
NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Dual Distribution

Report of Sub-Committee II

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Sub-Committee II was one of the three Sub-Committees of the Whole set up following an agreement reached on the organization of work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction during its March 1971 session.^{1/} The agreement allocated subjects and functions to the three Sub-Committees in accordance with the mandate of the Committee as defined in General Assembly resolution 2750 C (XXV) of 17 December 1970. Under the terms of the agreement read out by the Chairman of the Committee at its forty-fifth meeting on 12 March, the following subjects and functions were allocated to Sub-Committee II:

"To prepare a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea, including those concerning the régime of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea (including the question of its breadth and the question of international straits) and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas (including the question of the preferential rights of coastal States) and to prepare draft treaty articles thereon. It is understood that the Sub-Committee may decide to draft articles before completing the comprehensive list of subjects and issues related to the law of the sea."

2. Subjects and functions were allocated to the three Sub-Committees on the following understanding:

"Treatment and allocation of all outstanding subjects, including, inter alia, (1) the precise definition of the area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and (2) peaceful uses of that area shall be left for determination by the Committee. It is understood that the Sub-Committees, in connexion with the matters allocated to them, may consider the precise definition of the area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the sub-soil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. It is clearly understood that the matter of recommendations concerning the precise

^{1/} See summary record A/AC.138/SR.45

definition of the area is to be regarded as a controversial issue on which the Committee would pronounce. The Committee shall also decide on the question of priority of particular subjects, including the international régime, the international machinery and the economic implications of exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, proceeding from resolution 2750 (XXV) and the relevant explanations made on behalf of its co-sponsors."

3. Sub-Committee II held two sessions in Geneva, in March and in July/August 1971. It held three meetings during the March session and twenty meetings during the July/August session.
4. Being a sub-committee of the whole (see paragraph 1 above), Sub-Committee II was composed of the States members of the Committee. Also present were observers of the Member States of the United Nations which accepted the invitation to participate as such in the Committee's proceedings. The FAO, IAEA, IMCO, UNESCO and its IOC, WMO, and UNCTAD, were also represented at the meetings as observers.
5. The Bureau of Sub-Committee II was composed of the following officers:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Reynaldo GALINDO POHL (El Salvador)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. M. Burleigh HOLDER (Liberia)
	Mr. Mohammed Ali MASSOUD-ANSARI (Iran)
	Mr. Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria)
	Mr. Necmettin TUNCEL (Turkey)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Shaffie ABDEL-HAMID (United Arab Republic)
6. At the third meeting, on 19 March 1971, the Sub-Committee adopted the following agenda (A/AC.138/SC.II/L.1) for the 1971 sessions:
 1. Opening of the session
 2. Election of Officers
 3. Adoption of the Agenda
 4. Consideration of questions referred to the Sub-Committee by the Committee under the terms of the "Agreement Reached on Organization of Work" as read by the Chairman at the forty-fifth meeting of the Committee held on 12 March 1971.
 5. Adoption of the report.
7. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee had also before it a note submitted by its Chairman (A/AC.138/SC.II/L.2). After referring to the agreement reached on organization of work of 12 March 1971 and quoting the paragraph of that agreement related to the subjects and functions allocated by the Committee to Sub-Committee II (see paragraph 1 above), the note added the following indications regarding the organization of work of the Sub-Committee:

".....

"2. To accomplish its mandate the Sub-Committee may adopt various procedures. All procedures that are customary in the United Nations practice are open to its choice.

"3. The Sub-Committee may wish to commence its work with an exchange of views concerning the subjects and matters allocated to it, including the question of the preparation of a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea and the preparation of draft treaty articles thereon. In due time, when appropriate, the Sub-Committee may establish working groups to consider in detail specific aspects of the Sub-Committee's work programme.

"4. The agenda and work programme represent a general outline which will cover the period of the current session and the summer session in Geneva.

"5. A large amount of documentation was produced in connexion with earlier United Nations Law of the Sea Conferences. Some of the documentation previously prepared for the Sea-Bed Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee may also be relevant for our work. The full Bureau of the Main Committee and Sub-Committees has requested the Secretariat to prepare a list of the most significant United Nations documents.

"6. In view of the limited time for substantive work during this session it may be more appropriate to prepare the report of the Sub-Committee to the Main Committee at the conclusion of the summer session. A progress report, in the form of a letter to the Chairman of the Main Committee, prepared by the Bureau of the Sub-Committee, will be made stating the Sub-Committee's progress during this session.

"7. I state that this Note of the Chairman has the full approval and endorsement of the Bureau of the Sub-Committee."

8. As provided for in point 6 of the note, mentioned in the previous paragraph at the end of the March session, the Chairman of Sub-Committee II sent to the Chairman of the Committee a letter (A/AC.138/SC.II/L.3) informing him of the Sub-Committee's progress during that session. The letter read as follows:

"The Sub-Committee held three meetings, on 12, 17 and 19 March. At its first two meetings, it elected its officers and at the third it approved its programme of work, mentioned in document A/AC.138/SC.II/L.1.

The Note by the Chairman reproduced in document A/AC.138/SC.II/L.2, contains explanations on the Sub-Committee's programme of work, which is to guide its activities during the current session and the session of July and August 1971.

The Sub-Committee agreed to begin its work by an exchange of views on the subjects and functions assigned to it, and this exchange was actually initiated, with the participation of various speakers, at its third meeting.

Preliminary consideration was also given to the documentation which will be needed for the proper discharge of the Sub-Committee's duties. The Secretariat took note of the suggestions made in that regard by certain delegations and is considering how their wishes can best be satisfied.

I have pleasure in reporting the efficient and enthusiastic co-operation the Secretariat has been giving the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee decided to present its report at the end of the July/August session. It also decided that its Chairman should send a letter to the Chairman of the Committee recording the progress of its work at the present session".

9. At the eighth meeting of the Sub-Committee, held during the second session on 3 August 1971, the Chairman made the statement quoted below concerning the accepted guidelines for the organization of work of the Sub-Committee:

"I understand that in accordance with the procedural decision, taken yesterday, delegations may submit concrete proposals, including draft articles and may make a statement explaining these proposals. In that connexion I should like to remind you of the text of my note of 18 March 1971 (A/AC.138/SC.II/L.2), which was adopted as a guidance for the work of the Sub-Committee during the present session, an extract from which reads as follows: 'The Sub-Committee may wish to commence its work with an exchange of views concerning the subjects and matters allocated to it, including the question of the preparation of a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea and the preparation of draft treaty articles thereon'.

The Sub-Committee naturally intends to pay particular attention to the preparation of the list of subjects and issues related to its terms of reference. Consequently, for the sake of proper methods of work and organization of meetings, I hope that delegations will limit their remarks to explanations of proposals; these proposals will be discussed in detail later, at a suitable moment, in accordance with the procedure which the Sub-Committee considers appropriate, possibly through the establishment of working groups."

10. Background documentation submitted to the Committee was at the disposal of the Sub-Committee. A list of documents (A/AC.138/42) prepared for the July/August session of the Committee and a list of documents (A/AC.138/40) of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency relevant to the work of the Committee were circulated.

11. In addition, the FAO submitted information and charts, with particular reference to fisheries, contained in documents A/AC.138/32, A/AC.138/47 and A/AC.138/50. The Sub-Committee commended the contribution made by the FAO and requested further information, including country profiles indicating the status of national fishing industries, a report on international fishery regulatory bodies and additional maps indicating the distribution of fishery resources. The representative of the FAO accepted the request made by the Sub-Committee.

II. CONSIDERATION OF QUESTIONS REFERRED TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE BY THE COMMITTEE UNDER THE TERMS OF THE "AGREEMENT REACHED ON ORGANIZATION OF WORK" AS READ BY THE CHAIRMAN AT THE FORTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON 12 MARCH 1971

12. The Sub-Committee considered the questions referred to it by the Committee at its third and fifth to twentieth meetings held on 19 March and 27 July to 23 August 1971. During the discussion which took place at those meetings several representatives made statements of a general character and on particular aspects of the questions referred to the Sub-Committee.^{2/} The importance of the Sub-Committee's work in the context of the preparation of the future conference on the law of the sea was generally recognized. The Sub-Committee concluded the first stage of its work, namely the general debate on the questions referred to it, and started the preparation of a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea.

13. It was generally agreed that the preparation, at the present stage, of a comprehensive list of subjects and issues on the law of the sea should be undertaken with a certain flexibility in order to be able to adjust the list in the light of the progress of work, it being understood that the inclusion or exclusion of a particular subject or issue in the list would not prejudice the position of any delegation regarding the intrinsic value or substance of the subject or issue concerned or regarding the eventual inclusion or exclusion of such subject or issue in the agenda of the future conference on the law of the sea. It was also understood that the list would not prejudice the order of priority for consideration of the subjects and issues. During the session the possibility that the Sub-Committee might decide to establish working groups to deal with subjects and functions relating to the Sub-Committee's mandate was not excluded.

^{2/} An index of the summary records of the Sub-Committee has been annexed to this report to facilitate consultation of the statements made by delegations (see Annex XI)

14. During the discussion, emphasis was placed on the need for taking into account the interests of all States, such as small, medium and big Powers, coastal States, land-locked States, "shelf-locked States", "shelf-less States", island States, archipelago States, etc, the special interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal, and all relevant aspects of the problems to be studied (legal, political, strategic, economic, social, technical, scientific, etc.) as well as geographical considerations together with general international interests.

15. Proposals were submitted concerning the preparation of a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea. These proposals were the following:

- Letter dated 23 April 1971 from the representative of Belgium addressed to the Secretary-General (A/AC.138/35) (see text in Annex I).
- Working Paper submitted by the Delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Republic of Poland concerning the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea (A/AC.138/45 and Add.1) (see text in Annex II).
- Proposal by Turkey to include a question in the list of subjects (A/AC.138/48) (see text in Annex III).
- Working Paper submitted by the Delegation of Iceland concerning the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea (A/AC.138/51) (see text in Annex IV).
- Working Paper submitted by Canada and Norway on the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea referred to in operative paragraph 6 of resolution 2750 C (XXV) (A/AC.138/52 and Add.1) (see text in Annex V).
- Working Paper submitted by the Delegation of Greece concerning the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea (A/AC.138/54) (see text in Annex VI).
- Working Paper on the comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chilé, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela (A/AC.138/56) (see text in Annex VII).
- Suggested explanatory statement to accompany the adoption of the comprehensive list of subjects and issues submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/AC.138/57) (see text in Annex VIII).
- Working Paper on the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Ceylon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, and Yugoslavia (A/AC.138/58) (see text in Annex IX).

In addition, oral suggestions were made concerning subjects or issues which should be included in the list. These suggestions are mentioned in the relevant summary records of the Sub-Committee, (A/AC.138/SC.II/SR.3 and 5 to 20).

16. In order to facilitate agreement on a comprehensive list of subjects and issues, the Sub-Committee, at its twentieth meeting, on 23 August 1971, decided to establish a Working Group, composed as follows:

Bulgaria
Canada
Ethiopia
Indonesia
Iran
Kenya
Norway
Peru
Poland
Trinidad and Tobago
Yugoslavia

The Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee was invited to participate in the Working Group.

17. On some aspects of the subjects and issues allocated to the Sub-Committee draft treaty articles were submitted, namely,

- Draft Articles on the Breadth of the Territorial Sea, Straits, and Fisheries submitted by the United States of America (A/AC.138/SC.II/L.4 and Corr.1 (French only)) (see text in Annex X).
- Working Paper submitted to the Committee by the Government of Malta containing a Draft Ocean Space Treaty (A/AC.138/53) some parts of which dealt with subjects allocated to Sub-Committee II.^{3/}

Some comments on these proposals were made in the course of the general debate. Detailed examination will take place subject to the guidelines contained in paragraph 9 and the decision to be taken on the drafting of articles referred to in paragraph 1.

18. The debate covered topics referred to in General Assembly resolution 2750 (XXV), namely, "the régimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea (including the question of its breadth and the question of international straits) and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas (including the question of the preferential rights of coastal States)", and other related matters. References were also made to the régime of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, the preservation of the marine environment (including, inter alia, the prevention of pollution) and scientific research. Some of these references were made in the general debate, others in connexion with the preparation of a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea.

^{3/} Formally submitted but not yet circulated.

19. With regard to the regime of the high seas and the relationship between that regime and those of other areas of the sea, reference was made to the concept of the "high seas", to the freedom of the high seas, its components as well as conditions of exercise of this freedom, especially the freedom of navigation through and over-flight of the high seas and related questions, to fishing and regulation, management and conservation of living resources of the high seas (for specific points regarding these matters see paragraph 22 below), to free access to the sea of land-locked States and related issues, to the legal status and jurisdiction over artificial islands or installations on the high seas and to the laying of sub-marine cables and pipelines on the bed of the high seas.

20. As to the continental shelf, points were made in connexion with its limits, the criteria which should be taken into consideration to define such limits, the relevant sovereign rights of the coastal State, the especial problems related to the continental shelf of certain islands, the definition of the natural resources of the continental shelf, and the regime of waters superjacent to the continental shelf and of the installations used for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf.

21. The points referred to concerning the territorial sea and contiguous zone were the concept of "territorial sea", its regime, including the question of uniformity or plurality of regimes, the protection of interests and security of coastal States, the right of innocent passage, the question of the maximum breadth of the territorial sea and the criteria to define such breadth, the definition of base-lines, including those for archipelagos, the concept and regime of zones of special jurisdiction, in particular exclusive economic zones, preferential zones, historic waters, the question of straits used for international navigation, innocent passage through these straits, the interests of coastal States concerned (security requirements, prevention against risks, and measures to combat pollution, etc.), the interests of international navigation and free transit through and over the above mentioned straits. Reference was also made to the differences between straits, their relative importance for international navigation and the present treaty regimes on straits. Existing civil aviation regulations were also referred to in connexion with overflight in straits.

22. So far as fisheries and conservation of the living resources of the sea are concerned, reference was made to their importance to ensure man's nutrition, to the different types of fisheries and fishery exploitation, to the exclusive and preferential rights of coastal States beyond the territorial sea, to exclusive fishery zone, economic zone, fishery management zone, preferential zone and in that connexion to the question of such zones in relation to certain islands, to the criteria for

establishing the limits of those zones, to the situation of States dependent upon their coastal fisheries for their livelihood or economic development, to the interests of other States, including land-locked and shelf-locked States, to the freedom of fishing in the high seas, to problems deriving sometimes from over-exploitation or under-utilization of resources, to the establishment of systems for organizing internationally or on a broad regional basis the regulation of fisheries, management, utilization and equitable allocation of living resources of the high seas, to the regulation and management of fisheries adjacent to the territorial sea by the coastal State, to traditional or historic fisheries in coastal waters, to measures for conservation and development of the living resources of the sea and its protection against pollution and other hazards having harmful effects, to the contribution of the international fishery commissions, to the co-operation in fishing research and development of fisheries, and to general, regional or bilateral organizations and agreements on fishing.

23. Reference was made, when appropriate, to the international regime for the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, to its nature and characteristics, international machinery for the area, the question of economic implications and equitable sharing of benefits, bearing in mind the special interests and needs of developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked, and the definition and limits of the area. Reference was also made to the sea-bed within national jurisdiction, its nature and characteristics, its delineation and delimitation, and the national jurisdiction over its natural resources.

24. Finally, reference was made inter alia to universal arrangements and the possibility of different types of regional arrangements, to enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, to the preservation of marine environment, particularly against pollution, to scientific research, to the need for training and sharing of knowledge and transfer of all types of ocean oriented technology, to the peaceful uses of the sea, to transmission from the high seas, to archaeological and historic treasures of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, to the relationship between the 1958 Geneva Conventions and future instruments on the law of the sea and universal participation in those Conventions and instruments, and to the peaceful settlement of disputes. As regards training and sharing of knowledge and transfer of technology it was proposed that the Sub-Committee through the parent Committee should recommend to the General Assembly to request the relevant United Nations Specialized Agencies and the industrial and developed States to expand or accelerate training of personnel from the developing States in all aspects of marine science and technology.

25. The work accomplished by the Sub-Committee in 1971 constitutes an indispensable step forward to the completion, at a later stage, of the tasks entrusted to it. Delegations were mindful of the complexity and inter-relation of the subjects and functions allocated to the Sub-Committee. They were also mindful that consultations and negotiations among delegations were important to achieve positive results and to find workable, viable and equitable solutions which would promote the general international interests, friendly relations among States, the economic and social progress of all States, in particular of the developing countries, and enhance international peace and security. More detailed discussion and negotiation of specific subjects and issues at future sessions of the Sub-Committee are necessary to ensure adequate preparation of the future conference on the law of the sea envisaged under General Assembly resolution 2750 C (XXV). The views exchanged together with the proposals made and the suggestions advanced have contributed to further clarifying the position of the delegations on the questions referred to the Sub-Committee and will therefore facilitate progress in the future.

III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

26. At its twenty-third meeting, on 26 August 1971, the Sub-Committee adopted the present report and decided to transmit it to the Committee.

ANNEX I

LETTER DATED 23 APRIL 1971 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF BELGIUM ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
(Document A/AC.138/35)

"At the last meeting of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, on 26 March 1971 at Geneva, it was suggested that the work of Sub-Committee II might be furthered if members were to send the Secretariat a list of subjects that might be appropriate for discussion and inclusion in the comprehensive list which the Sub-Committee is to prepare.

"The representative of Belgium has the honour to present to you herewith certain items which he feels should be included in the list:

- "(1) the question of the breadth of the territorial sea;
- "(2) the question of the limits of the continental shelf;
- "(3) navigation through international straits which would come within the territorial sea of one or more States if the said territorial sea is extended;
- "(4) jurisdiction over artificial islands, or artificial installations on the high seas.

"Items 1, 2 and 3 do not require any lengthy justification: they are important questions which were not clearly settled by the 1958 conventions.

"Item 4 requires some comment. The Belgium Government received a proposal from a private source for the off-shore construction, more than twenty-seven kilometres from the Belgian coast, of an artificial port for the unloading of heavy tankers. The proposed site is on the Belgian continental shelf. However, the Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958, confers on the coastal State sovereign rights only "for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources" (article 2).

"Article 5 (2) gives the coastal State the right "to construct and maintain or operate on the continental shelf installations and other devices necessary for its exploration and the exploitation of its natural resources...". It is specified in article 5 (4) that "such installations and devices, though under the jurisdiction of the coastal State, do not possess the status of islands".

"It follows clearly from these provisions that an installation which is not used for the exploration or exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf does not come under the jurisdiction of the coastal State. This would apply

to an artificial structure the only purpose of which is to serve as a port. Furthermore, such installations on the high seas would not have a flag since they are not vessels.

"In the event that structures of this kind were to be built, they could not be included within any jurisdiction under the existing international law. Thus there appears to be something of a judicial and juridical vacuum, at variance with international public order. The problem is not only theoretical, since the proposal submitted to the Belgian Government concerns a structure covering an area of 170 hectares which would of necessity be permanently occupied.

"Technical advances give every reason to assume that structures of this kind will proliferate in the future. It seems appropriate to submit to Sub-Committee II for consideration a question which has not been resolved by the existing international law of the sea."

ANNEX II

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND CONCERNING THE LIST OF SUBJECTS AND ISSUES
RELATING TO THE LAW OF THE SEA (Document A/AC.138/45 and Add.1)

"In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2750 C (XXV), paragraphs 2 and 6, and under the terms of the "Agreement on Organization of Work" adopted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the limits of National Jurisdiction on 12 March 1971 (A/AC.138/SR.45), Sub-Committee II was requested to prepare a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea and to elaborate draft articles on such subjects and issues.

"Following the suggestions contained in its statement of 18 March 1971 (A/AC.138/SR.51) the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has the honour to propose for discussion and inclusion in the list of subjects and issues the following:

- "1. The question of the maximum breadth of the territorial sea;
- "2. The question of fishing and conservation of living resources in areas adjacent to the territorial sea;
- "3. The question of freedom of passage through, and flight over international straits which are within the territorial sea of a coastal State (or States);
- "4. The question of determining the outer limits of the continental shelf;
- "5. The question of the measures to be taken in order to provide for the accession to the Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea of 1958 by any State, irrespective of its membership of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency.

"The list is designed to enable the Sub-Committee to proceed with its work without undue delay. The subjects listed are, therefore, formulated in broad and flexible terms, so as to provide a basis for productive consideration by the Sub-Committee and the drafting of articles, without prejudice to the substance of the issues involved. The list is comprehensive, in the sense of covering all the main issues, but not necessarily exhaustive as regards the detailed aspects or issues into which those issues might be divided. The order of the subjects contained in the list reflects the logical and legal connexion between them and does not necessarily constitute any kind of priority."

ANNEX III

PROPOSAL BY TURKEY TO INCLUDE A QUESTION IN THE LIST OF SUBJECTS
(Document A/AC.138/48)

"The delegation of Turkey proposes the inclusion of the following item in the list of questions which are to be considered by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction and concerning which draft articles and conventions are to be prepared with a view to recommendation to the next conference on the law of the sea:

Relationship of the draft articles and conventions prepared in pursuance of resolution 2750 C (XXV) to, and their effects on, the 1958 Conventions on the Law of the Sea.

Commentary: By resolution 2750 C (XXV), the United Nations General Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to examine a series of questions relating not only to the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the sub-soil thereof, but also to the law of the sea. Most of those questions have been the object of previous work and decisions on the part of the United Nations, including the adoption of the four 1958 Conventions on the Law of the Sea. At the Committee's first session of 1971 many delegations stressed the place occupied by those Conventions in positive public international law. Proposals already presented by delegations on the subjects considered by the Committee are, however, directly related to the above-mentioned Conventions both as to form and as to substance. The Committee should therefore consider at a suitable stage both the effects of the new international instruments to be prepared on the 1958 Conventions and the advisability of incorporating them, where appropriate, in those Conventions."

ANNEX IV

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF ICELAND
CONCERNING THE LIST OF SUBJECTS AND ISSUES RELATING
TO THE LAW OF THE SEA (DOCUMENT A/AC.138/51)

*In conformity with the Icelandic Delegation's statement in Sub-Committee II on 6 August 1971 (A/AC.138/SC.II/SR.9), the delegation has the honour to propose for discussion and inclusion in the list of topics the following:

Zones of special jurisdiction

Fisheries and other marine resources; exclusive limits and preferential rights, conservation and management of resources."

ANNEX V

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY CANADA AND NORWAY ON THE LIST OF SUBJECTS
AND ISSUES RELATING TO THE LAW OF THE SEA REFERRED TO IN OPERATIVE
PARAGRAPH 6 OF RESOLUTION 2750 C (XXV) (Document A/AC.138/52 and Add.1)

"1. Territorial Sea

- Nature and characteristics.
- Delimitation;
baseline, breadth.
- Innocent passage.

"2. Straits

"3. Zones of special jurisdiction

- Customs, fiscal control, sanitation, immigration regulations.
- Fisheries and other marine resources;
exclusive and preferential rights, conservation and management of resources.
- The prevention of pollution and the protection of the marine environment.

"4. Continental shelf

- Delimitation;
outer limit, delimitation between States.
- Natural resources. Exploration and exploitation thereof.
- Superjacent waters.

"5. International area of the sea-bed

- Definition.
- Régime including an international machinery.

"6. High seas

- Nature and characteristics. Rights and duties of States.
- Navigation and overflight.
- Fishing and conservation of living resources.

"7. Protection against pollution and preservation of the marine environment

- Measures to combat pollution and other hazards to the marine environment
- Measures to preserve the ecological balance of the marine environment
- Control and monitoring systems.

"8. Land-locked States

- Right of access to the high seas
- Participation in the activities in the international sea-bed area.

"9. Archipelagos

"10. Enclosed and semi-closed seas

"11. Artificial islands and installations

"12. Scientific research

"13. Peaceful uses

"14. Responsibility for damage

"15. Settlement of disputes"

ANNEX VI

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF GREECE
CONCERNING THE LIST OF SUBJECTS AND ISSUES RELATING
TO THE LAW OF THE SEA (Document A/AC.138/54)

"In conformity with the Greek Delegation's statement at the 16th meeting of Sub-Committee I on 6 August 1971, the delegation has the honour to propose for discussion and inclusion in the list of topics the following:

Archaeological and Historical Treasures of the Sea-Bed and the
Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction"

ANNEX VII

WORKING PAPER ON THE COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF SUBJECTS AND
ISSUES RELATING TO THE LAW OF THE SEA SUBMITTED BY
ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CHILE, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR,
GUATEMALA, GUYANA, JAMAICA, PANAMA, PERU, SPAIN, TRINIDAD
AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY, AND VENEZUELA (Document A/AC.138/56)

"In accordance with resolution 2750 C (XXV), of the United Nations General Assembly, the Enlarged Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction must, among other things, prepare for the Conference on the Law of the Sea, tentatively scheduled for 1973, a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the Law of the Sea.

According to the same resolution, the Enlarged Committee, in addition to the list, must prepare draft articles on the issues mentioned above.

The inclusion in the list of one or of several questions, or the presentation of the list as a whole, does not signify acceptance that draft articles to be submitted to the Conference must be prepared on each and every article on the list. Therefore, sponsorship or acceptance of this list does not commit the position of any State with respect to the items on it nor to the order or classification according to which they are presented. This does not preclude the Conference from considering in due time any of the items on the list, whether or not articles have been drafted on them, if it is so proposed. The decision as to which items shall be the object of drafting of articles shall be taken not only after the preparation of the list but also after the debate, study and negotiation of matters included in the list. Accordingly, the list shall serve as a framework for discussion. After delegations have stated which items are of interest to them, formulation, allocation or grouping of the items shall be discussed and negotiated.

It was understood that the inclusion in the list of items already dealt with in the Geneva Conventions of 1958 does not prejudice the question of the eventual modification or reaffirmation of those items.

In the light of the aforementioned observations, the following list is submitted for consideration by delegations members of the Committee.

Comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the Law of the Sea

- A. Zones within national jurisdiction
 1. Territorial sea
 - 1.1. Nature and characteristics. Question of the plurality of regimes in the territorial sea.
 - 1.2. Delimitation of the territorial sea: baseline criteria; criteria applicable to archipelago states.
 - 1.3. Breadth of the territorial sea. Regional criteria. Open seas and oceans, semi-enclosed seas and closed seas.
 - 1.4. Archipelagoes.
 - 1.5. Guarantees for international communications.
 - (a) Freedom of navigation. Innocent passage. Current problems: ships and submarines propelled by nuclear energy, huge oil tankers, scientific research vessels, pirate radio stations, etc. Rights of coastal States: criteria for prior notification and the question of responsibility for damage.
 - (b) Overflight in the airspace above the territorial sea, in open seas and oceans.
 - (c) Other forms of communication.
 2. Zones of special jurisdiction
 - 2.1. Review of the regime of the contiguous zone.
 - 2.2. Rights of coastal States with regard to national security, customs and fiscal control, sanitation and immigration regulations.
 - 2.3. Rights of coastal States with regard to the conservation, preservation, reservation and exclusive or preferential exploitation of the resources, economic and/or fisheries closing lines, resources administration, protection of the marine environment and scientific research. Applicable criteria, including economic and social development needs. Regional criteria.
 - 2.4. Rights of coastal States with respect to the prevention of pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects arising from the uses of the seas.
 - 2.5. Enclosed and semi-enclosed seas and archipelagos. Regional criteria.
 - 2.6. Historical waters.
 3. Continental shelf
 - 3.1. Nature and scope of the sovereign rights of coastal States over the continental shelf.

- 3.2. Outer limit of the continental shelf: applicable criteria, including exploitability, distance, depth, adjacency and geomorphology.
- 3.3. Question of the delimitation between States.
- 3.4. Natural resources of the continental shelf. Question of the inclusion of all benthonic species.
- 3.5. Regime for waters superjacent to the continental shelf.
- 3.6. Scientific research: its regulation.

4. Straits

Navigation through international straits. Innocent passage.

B. Zones beyond national jurisdiction

5. International area of the sea-bed

International regime, including an Authority, for the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

6. High seas or zones beyond national jurisdiction

- 6.1. Nature and characteristics. Rights and duties of States.
- 6.2. Regulation of the freedom of navigation: question of the protection of the merchant navies of developing countries.
- 6.3. Fishing and conservation of living resources

- (a) Regulation of the freedom of fishing.
- (b) Preferential rights of coastal States.
- (c) Conservation and protection of living resources in view of increasing use of the sea-bed and exploitation of its resources.
- (d) Supervision and control of fishing methods and procedures.

6.4. Preservation of the marine environment

Different forms of pollution, including that caused by the exploitation and transportation of petroleum, the disposal of waste by ships and from land and pollution and other hazardous effects caused by military and related activities.

- (a) Measures to combat pollution and other hazards to the marine environment.
- (b) Measures to preserve the ecological balance of the marine environment.
- (c) Responsibility for damage to the marine environment.

6.5. Scientific research

- (a) Nature, characteristics and purposes of scientific research of the oceans. Definition of fundamental oceanographic research.
- (b) Regulation of scientific research, particularly the deployment of Oceanographic Data Acquisition Systems (ODAS).
- (c) Rights of coastal States with regard to oceanographic research beyond their national jurisdiction.
- (d) International co-operation in and promotion of oceanographic research; publication and dissemination of results: role of international sea-bed regime.

6.6. Land-locked States

- (a) Free access for land-locked States to the high seas.
- (b) Equal access for land-locked States to the areas of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction.
- (c) Participation of land-locked States in the international regime.

6.7. Question of the responsibility for damage resulting from the use of the marine environment.

6.8. Question of radio and television transmission from the high seas.

6.9. Artificial islands.

C. Questions of general interest

7. Peaceful uses

7.1. Principles and purposes of the peaceful uses of ocean space.

7.2. Demuclearization of ocean space.

7.3. Possibilities of demilitarization of ocean space beyond national jurisdiction.

7.4. Inspection and verification through international agencies.

B. Regional arrangements

8.1. Management of ocean space, including living and non-living resources.

8.2. Scientific research.

8.3. Preservation of marine environment.

8.4. Zones of peace and security.

9. Settlement of disputes."

ANNEX VIII

SUGGESTED EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY THE
ADOPTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF SUBJECTS
AND ISSUES SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (Document A/AC.138/57)

"Operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly Resolution 2750 C (XXV) instructed the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to prepare inter alia a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea, referred to in operative paragraph 2 of the Resolution, in preparation for the conference on the law of the sea and also to prepare draft treaty articles on such subjects and issues.

2. Under the terms of the "Agreement Reached on Organization of Work" adopted by the Committee on 12 March 1971 the task of preparing the comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea and of preparing draft treaty articles thereon was remitted to Sub-Committee II, it being understood that the Sub-Committee might decide to draft articles before completing the comprehensive list of subjects and issues.

3. Under operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly Resolution 2750 C (XXV) it will be for the General Assembly to review the reports of the Committee on the progress of its preparatory work with a view to determining inter alia the precise agenda of the conference on the law of the sea.

4. The list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea prepared by Sub-Committee II in pursuance of the above mandate will be provisional in the sense that until such time as the General Assembly definitively adopts the precise agenda of the conference it remains open to any member of the Committee or, in the General Assembly, to any member State of the United Nations to propose additional items for inclusion in the list or, as the case may be, in the eventual agenda of the conference and also in the sense that the adoption of the list will not necessarily entail that any particular subject or issue in it will in fact form part of the agenda of the conference. It will also not imply that treaty articles will be drafted covering each and every item in the list, nor will it in any way prejudice the position of any delegation with regard to any item.

5. The adoption of the list will be without prejudice to the respective mandates of each of the three Sub-Committees as entrusted to it by the Committee and it is understood that Sub-Committee II will adopt a flexible attitude towards the organization of its discussion of the subjects and issues, forming part of the list, that fall within its competence, and towards the drafting of articles."

ANNEX IX

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, CAMEROON, CEYLON, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IVORY COAST, KENYA, KUWAIT, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SUDAN, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, YEMEN, AND YUGOSLAVIA (Document A/AC.138/58)

"LIST OF SUBJECTS AND ISSUES RELATING TO THE LAW OF THE SEA

1. International Regime for the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor beyond National jurisdiction
 - 1.1 Nature and characteristics
 - 1.2 International Machinery: Structure, Functions, Powers
 - 1.3 Economic Implications
 - 1.4 Equitable sharing of benefits bearing in mind the special interests and needs of the developing countries
 - 1.5 Definition and limits of the Area
2. Territorial Sea and contiguous zone
 - 2.1 Nature and characteristics
 - 2.2 Limits
 - 2.3 Innocent Passage in the Territorial Sea
 - 2.4 Rights of Coastal States with regard to Customs, Fiscal, Immigration and Sanitary control in the Contiguous Zone
 - 2.5 Historic Waters
3. Straits
 - 3.1 Straits used for International Navigation
 - 3.2 Innocent passage
4. Continental Shelf
5. Exclusive Economic zone beyond the Territorial Sea
 - 5.1 Nature and Characteristics
 - 5.2 Superjacent Waters
 - 5.3 Regional Arrangements
 - 5.4 Limits

5.1.0 Fisheries

5.1.1 Exclusive fishery zone

5.1.2 Preferential rights of coastal states

5.1.3 Management and conservation

5.1.4 Protection of coastal states fisheries in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas

5.1.5 Regime of isolated islands in relation to zones of exclusive fishing jurisdiction

5.2.0 Sea-bed within National Jurisdiction

5.2.1 Nature and Characteristics

5.2.2 Delineation between adjacent and opposite states including the regime of isolated islands

5.2.3 National jurisdiction over Natural Resources

5.2.4 Limits

5.3.0 Prevention and Control of Pollution

6. High Seas

6.1 Major characteristics of the High Seas

6.2 Freedom of Navigation and overflight

6.3 Rights and Duties of States

6.4 Management and Conservation of Living Resources

7. Rights and interests of land-locked countries

7.1 Free access to the high seas

7.2 Free access to the International Sea-Bed area, beyond National Jurisdiction in accordance with the regime to be established

7.3 Developing land-locked countries' interests in regard to fisheries

7.4 Particular interests and needs of developing land-locked countries in the International Regime

8. Interests and Needs of Developing Shelf-Locked States

In relation to:

8.1 International regime

8.2 Fisheries

9. Preservation of the Marine Environment
 - 9.1 Sources of Pollution and other hazards and measures to combat them
 - 9.2 Measures to preserve the Ecological Balance of the Marine Environment
 - 9.3 Responsibility and Liability for damage to the marine environment and to the Coastal State
 - 9.4 Rights of Coastal States
10. Scientific Research
 - 10.1 Nature, Characteristics and Objectives of Scientific Research of the Oceans
 - 10.2 Regulation of Scientific Research
 - 10.3 International Co-operation in Oceanographic Research
11. Training, sharing of knowledge and transfer of Technology
12. Regional Arrangements
13. Archipelagos
14. Enclosed and semi-enclosed seas
15. Artificial and isolated islands and installations
16. Responsibility and liability for damage
17. Settlement of Disputes
18. Peaceful uses of the Ocean space
19. Archeological and Historical treasures on the Sea-bed and Ocean Floor beyond the limit of National Jurisdiction
20. Transmission from the High Seas.

The above list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea has been prepared in accordance with resolution 2750 (C) (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly.

The list is not necessarily complete nor does it establish the order of priority for consideration of the various subjects and issues.

ANNEX X

DRAFT ARTICLES ON THE BREADTH OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, STRAITS,
AND FISHERIES SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(Document A/AC.138/SC.II/L.4)

"ARTICLE I

1. Each State shall have the right, subject to the provisions of Article II, to establish the breadth of its territorial sea within limits of no more than 12 nautical miles, measured in accordance with the provisions of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.

2. In instances where the breadth of the territorial sea of a State is less than 12 nautical miles, such State may establish a fisheries zone contiguous to its territorial sea provided, however, that the total breadth of the territorial sea and fisheries zone shall not exceed 12 nautical miles. Such State may exercise within such a zone the same rights in respect of fisheries as it has in its territorial sea.

ARTICLE II

1. In straits used for international navigation between one part of the high seas and another part of the high seas or the territorial sea of a foreign State, all ships and aircraft in transit shall enjoy the same freedom of navigation and overflight, for the purpose of transit through and over such straits, as they have on the high seas. Coastal States may designate corridors suitable for transit by all ships and aircraft through and over such straits. In the case of straits where particular channels of navigation are customarily employed by ships in transit, the corridors, so far as ships are concerned, shall include such channels.

2. The provisions of this Article shall not affect conventions or other international agreements already in force specifically relating to particular straits.

ARTICLE III

1. The fisheries and other living resources of the high seas shall be regulated by appropriate international (including regional) fisheries organizations established or to be established for this purpose in which the coastal State and any other State whose nationals or vessels exploit or desire to exploit a regulated species have an equal right to participate without discrimination. No State Party whose nationals or vessels exploit a regulated species may refuse to cooperate with such organizations. Regulations of such organizations pursuant to the principles set forth in paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply to all vessels fishing the regulated species regardless of their nationality.

2. In order to assure the conservation and equitable allocation of the fisheries and other living resources of the high seas, the following principles shall be applied by the organizations referred to in paragraph 1:

- A. Conservation measures shall be adopted that do not discriminate in form or in fact against any fishermen. For this purpose, the allowable catch shall be determined, on the basis of the best evidence available, at a level which is designed to maintain the maximum sustainable yield or restore it as soon as practicable, taking into account relevant environmental and economic factors.
- B. Scientific information, catch and effort statistics, and other relevant data shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis.
- C. The percentage of the allowable catch of a stock in any area of the high seas adjacent to a coastal State that can be harvested by that State shall be allocated annually to it. The provisions of this sub-paragraph shall not apply to a highly migratory oceanic stock identified in Appendix A.^{1/}
- D. The percentage of the allowable catch of an anadromous stock that can be harvested by the State in whose fresh waters it spawns shall be allocated annually to that State.
- E. With respect to sub-paragraphs C and D above:
 - (1) [The percentage of the allowable catch of a stock traditionally taken by the fishermen of other States shall not be allocated to the coastal State. This provision does not apply to any new fishing or expansion of existing fishing by other States that occurs after this Convention enters into force for the coastal State]^{2/}
 - (2) The allocation to the coastal State shall not be implemented in a manner that discriminates in form or in fact between the fishermen of other States.
 - (3) When more than one coastal State qualifies for an allocation of a percentage of a stock, the total amount which may be allocated shall be equitably divided in accordance with principles of this Article.
- F. All States including the coastal State may fish on the high seas for that percentage of the allowable catch not allocated in accordance with this Article.

^{1/} Appendix A is not attached.

^{2/} It is the view of the United States Government that an appropriate text with respect to traditional fishing should be negotiated between coastal and distant water fishing states.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply in the event that States directly concerned, including the coastal State, are unable or deem it unnecessary to establish an international or regional organization in accordance with that paragraph for the time being. In that event:

- A. In the case of a highly migratory oceanic stock identified in Appendix A,^{3/} such stock shall be regulated pursuant to agreement or consultation among the States concerned with the conservation and harvesting of the stock.
- B. In the case of any other stock, a coastal State may implement the principles of paragraph 2 provided:
 - (1) The coastal State has submitted to all affected States its proposal for the establishment pursuant to paragraph 1 of an international or regional fisheries organization applying the principles of paragraph 2;
 - (2) Negotiations with other States affected have failed to produce, within four months, agreement on measures to be taken either with respect to the establishment of an organization or with respect to the fisheries problems involved;
 - (3) The coastal State has submitted to all affected States the available data supporting its measures and the reasons for its actions.

The implementing regulations of the coastal State may apply in any area of the high seas adjacent to its coast or, with respect to an anadromous stock that spawns in its fresh waters, throughout its migratory range.

4. Enforcement of the fisheries regulations adopted pursuant to this Article shall be effected as follows:

- A. Each State Party shall make it an offence for its nationals and vessels to violate the fishery regulations adopted pursuant to this Article.
- B. Officials of the appropriate fisheries organization, or of any State so authorized by the organization, may enforce the fishery regulations adopted pursuant to this Article with respect to any vessel fishing a regulated stock. In the event an organization has not been established in accordance with this Article, properly authorized officials of the coastal State may so enforce these regulations. Actions under this sub-paragraph shall be limited to inspection and arrest of vessels and shall be taken in such a way as to minimize interference with fishing activities and other activities in the marine environment.

^{3/} Appendix A is not attached.

C. An arrested vessel shall be delivered promptly to the duly authorized officials of the State of nationality. Only the State of nationality of the offending vessel shall have jurisdiction to try any case or impose any penalties regarding the violation of fishery regulations adopted pursuant to this Article. Such State has the responsibility of notifying the enforcing organization or State within a period of six months of the disposition of the case.

5. The international or regional fisheries organizations referred to in this Article shall, inter alia, promote:

A. Cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned with the marine environment;

B. Scientific research regarding fisheries and other living resources of the high seas;

C. Development of coastal and distant water fishing industries in developing countries.

6. Exploitation of the living resources of the high seas shall be conducted with reasonable regard for other activities in the marine environment.

7. Any dispute which may arise between States under this Article shall, at the request of any of the parties, be submitted to a special commission of five members, unless the parties agree to seek a solution by another method of peaceful settlement, as provided for in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations. The commission shall proceed in accordance with the following provisions:

A. The members of the commission, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, shall be named by agreement between the States in dispute within two months of the request for settlement in accordance with the provisions of this Article. Failing agreement they shall, upon the request of any State Party, be named by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within a further two month period, in consultation with the States in dispute and with the President of the International Court of Justice and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, from amongst well-qualified persons being nationals of States not involved in the dispute and specializing in legal, administrative or scientific questions relating to fisheries, depending upon the nature of the dispute to be settled. Any vacancy arising after the original appointment shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the initial selection.

B. Any State Party to proceedings under these Articles shall have the right to name one of its nationals to sit with the special commission, with the right to participate fully in the proceedings on the same footing as a member of the commission but without the right to vote or to take part in the writing of the commission's decision.

C. The commission shall determine its own procedure, assuring each party to the proceedings a full opportunity to be heard and to present its case. It shall also determine how the costs and expenses shall be divided between the parties to the dispute, failing agreement by the parties on this matter.

D. The special commission may decide that pending its award, the measures in dispute shall not be applied.

E. The special commission shall render its decision, which shall be binding upon the parties, within a period of five months from the time it is appointed unless it decides, in case of necessity, to extend the time limit for a period not exceeding two months.

F. The special commission shall, in reaching its decisions, adhere to this Article and to any agreements between the disputing parties implementing this Article.

G. Decisions of the commission shall be by majority vote.

8. The provisions of this Article shall not affect conventions or other international agreements already in force specifically relating to particular fisheries."

ANNEX XI

INDEX OF SUMMARY RECORDS OF SUB-COMMITTEE II

(A/AC.138/SC.II/SR. 1 -)

Meetings held from 12 to 26 March 1971

1st Meeting:

Election of Officers

2nd Meeting:

Election of Officers

3rd Meeting:

1. Adoption of the Agenda and organization of work

Statements by the Chairman, Chile, the United States of America, Peru, Sub-Committee's Secretary, Brazil, Somalia

2. Consideration of questions referred to the Sub-Committee by the Committee under the terms of the "Agreement Reached on Organization of Work" as read out by the Chairman at the 45th meeting of the Committee held on 12 March 1971.
Statements by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Peru, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Chile, Guyana, and the United States of America

Meetings held from 19 July to 27 August 1971

4th Meeting:

Organization of work

Statements by the Chairman, Bulgaria, Sub-Committee's Secretary, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

5th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)

Statements by Japan, the United States of America, Turkey

6th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)

Statements by Australia, Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Spain, Peru, the United States of America

7th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)

Statements by Nigeria, Bulgaria (introduced document A/AC.138/45), Denmark, Chile, Turkey, Canada, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Peru, Chairman, Under-Secretary General, Legal Counsel, Mexico, France, India, Brazil, Jamaica, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Arab Republic

8th Meeting:

1. "Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by the United States of America (introduced document A/AC.138/SC.II/L.4), Czechoslovakia, Kenya
2. Point of clarification relating to the organization of work
Statements by Spain, and the Chairman

9th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by Iceland (made proposal circulated later in document A/AC.138/51), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Belgium (introduced document A/AC.138/35), France, Romania, Madagascar, FAO, the Chairman, Sub-Committee's Secretary, and Chile

10th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements made by Turkey (introduced document A/AC.138/48)
Nepal, Argentina, Libya

11th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by Malaysia, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mexico, Afghanistan and Kenya

12th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by Ivory Coast, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Indonesia, Poland, Greece, Norway (introduced document A/AC.138/52), Spain, Chile, Peru, the United Arab Republic, Ecuador, Kenya, Argentina

13th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by the Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

14th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by Brazil, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Peru, Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

15th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by Bolivia, Australia, Italy, Venezuela,
the United States of America, Iran, Ecuador, Byelorussian
Soviet Socialist Republic

16th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued) [end of general debate]
Statements by Uruguay, Singapore, Gabon, India, Ceylon

17th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by the Chairman, Japan, Chile, Guyana, FAO,
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Italy, the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria

18th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by Tunisia, Ethiopia (introduced document
A/AC.138/58), the Philippines, Australia, Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics, Greece (introduced document A/AC.138/54),
Mexico, Japan, Canada, Bulgaria, Chile (introduced document
A/AC.138/56), Guyana, the United States of America

19th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (continued)
Statements by FAO, Malta, Malaysia, Spain, the United States
of America, Canada, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Bulgaria, the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
(introduced document A/AC.138/57), Liberia, Mexico, India,
Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

20th Meeting:

"Consideration of questions ..." (concluded)
Statements by France, the United Arab Republic, Jamaica, Malta,
Chile, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Peru, Poland,
Belgium, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Brazil, Iran, Canada, the United
States of America, Norway, Italy, Madagascar

- The Sub-Committee decided to establish a working group

21st to 23rd Meetings:

Adoption of the report