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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE  
Legal Sub-Committee

REPORT OF THE LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF ITS SECOND SESSION  
(16 April - 3 May 1963) TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF  
OUTER SPACE

1. The Legal Sub-Committee opened its second session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 16 April under the Chairmanship of Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland) and concluded its work on 3 May 1963. A total of thirteen meetings were held, the summary records of which were issued as documents A/AC.105/C.2/SR.16-28.
2. A list of the representatives of States members of the Sub-Committee attending the session and of the secretariat of the Sub-Committee is appended to the present report as annex II.
3. In his opening statement the Chairman reminded the Sub-Committee of an agreement reached in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on 19 March 1962, concerning the conduct of work in the following terms: "It has been agreed among the members of the Committee that it will be the aim of all members of the Committee and its Sub-Committees to conduct the Committee's work in such a way that the Committee will be able to reach agreement in its work without need for voting." He urged members of the Sub-Committee to reach agreement on vital legal issues in accordance with this procedure.

I. Terms of reference

4. By resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue urgently its work on the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and on liability for space

vehicle accidents and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on other legal problems. In the same resolution, the Assembly referred to the Committee as a basis of its work all proposals which had been made and all documents presented to the Assembly during its debates on the international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space together with the records of those debates. These proposals include the draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; the draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and space ships making emergency landings, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; the draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel, submitted by the United States of America; the draft proposal on liability for space vehicle accidents, submitted by the United States of America; the draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, submitted by the United Arab Republic; the draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space, submitted by the United States of America.

5. At its seventeenth meeting on 25 February 1962, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space decided to instruct its Legal Sub-Committee to continue its consideration of legal questions connected with the peaceful uses of outer space, in the light of General Assembly resolution 1802 (XVII).

## II. Proposals considered by the Sub-Committee

6. The proposals referred to in General Assembly resolution 1802 (XVII) were the following:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space (A/5181, annex III, A);<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Reproducing A/AC.105/L.2.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and space ships making emergency landings (A/5181, annex III, B);<sup>2/</sup>

United States of America: draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel (A/5181, annex III, C);<sup>3/</sup>

United States of America: draft proposal on liability for space vehicle accidents (A/5181, annex III, D);<sup>4/</sup>

United Arab Republic: draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (A/5181, annex III, E);<sup>5/</sup>

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space (A/C.1/879);

United States of America: draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space (A/C.1/881).

7. At the opening meeting of the Sub-Committee on 16 April 1963, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a revised version of its draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space (A/AC.105/C.2/L.6).

8. At the twenty-fifth meeting of the Sub-Committee on 30 April 1963 the delegation of Belgium submitted a working paper on the unification of certain rules of liability for damages caused by space devices (A/AC.105/C.2/L.7).

9. All of the proposals before the Sub-Committee are reproduced in annex I to this report.

### III. Summary of results

10. At the conclusion of the work of the Sub-Committee, at its twenty-eighth meeting on 3 May, the Chairman made the following statement summarizing the results of the Sub-Committee's work.

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<sup>2/</sup> Reproducing A/AC.105/L.3.

<sup>3/</sup> Reproducing A/AC.105/L.4.

<sup>4/</sup> Reproducing A/AC.105/L.5.

<sup>5/</sup> Reproducing A/AC.105/L.6.

11. At the second session of the Sub-Committee a very useful and constructive exchange of views has taken place. The results can be summarized as follows:

I. 1. On the question of general principles governing the activities of States relating to the exploration and use of outer space, agreement was reached that they should take the shape of a declaration. However, no agreement has been reached as to the character of the document in which these principles are to be embodied, some delegations favouring a treaty-type document, others a General Assembly resolution.

2. As to the particular principles proposed for inclusion in the suggested declaration and the manner of their formulation, they may be divided into three groups:

- (a) those as to which there were no differences of views;
- (b) those as to which there has been a certain rapprochement of points of view;
- (c) those as to which differences of view remain.

II. As to two specific issues, namely:

- (a) rescue of astronauts and space vehicles making emergency landings, and
- (b) liability for space vehicles accidents

a certain rapprochement and clarification of ideas was recorded and agreement was reached that the relevant instruments should take the shape of international agreements.

III. With a view to the desirability of reaching full agreement on the issues on the agenda of the Sub-Committee, the delegations taking part in its work recommend that contacts and exchanges of views should continue, on which further action by the Committee and Sub-Committee will depend. It would be desirable that these consultations should take place prior to the next session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

12. The summary records of meetings of the Sub-Committee are transmitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as a part of this report.

ANNEX I

A

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: DRAFT DECLARATION OF  
THE BASIC PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN  
THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE\*

The Governments of the States whose representatives have signed this Declaration,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of penetration into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be for the betterment of mankind and for the benefit of States irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Desiring to promote broad international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between nations and peoples,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 1721 (XVI) and 1802 (XVII), approved unanimously by all the States Members of the United Nations,

Noting the interrelationship of the technical and legal aspects of the activities of States in outer space,

Solemnly declare that in the exploration and use of outer space they will be guided by the following principles:

1. The exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of the whole of mankind.
2. Outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States; sovereignty over outer space or celestial bodies cannot be acquired by use or occupation or in any other way.

\* This document replaces document A/5181, Annex III, A (A/AC.105/L.2).

3. All States have equal rights to explore and use outer space.

4. The activities of States pertaining to the conquest of outer space shall be carried out in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with other generally recognized principles of international law in the interests of developing friendly relations among nations and of maintaining international peace and security.

5. The use of outer space for propagating war, national or racial hatred or enmity between nations is inadmissible.

6. Co-operation and mutual assistance in the conquest of outer space shall be a duty incumbent upon all States; any measures that might in any way hinder the exploration or use of outer space for peaceful purposes by other countries may be implemented only after prior discussion of and agreement upon such measures between the countries concerned.

7. All activities of any kind pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space shall be carried out solely by States. If States undertake activities in outer space collectively, either through international organizations or otherwise, each State participating in such activities has a responsibility to comply with the principles set forth in this Declaration.

8. States shall retain their sovereign rights over objects they launch into outer space. Rights of ownership in respect of objects launched into outer space and their components remain unaffected while they are in outer space and upon their return to the earth.

9. The use of artificial satellites for the collection of intelligence information in the territory of a foreign State is incompatible with the objectives of mankind in its conquest of outer space.

10. States shall regard cosmonauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render all possible assistance to spaceships and their crews which may make an emergency landing on the territory of a foreign State or on the high seas; spaceships, satellites or capsules found beyond the limits of the launching State shall be returned to that State.

11. A State undertaking activities in outer space bears international responsibility for damage done to a foreign State or to its physical or juridical persons as a result of such activities.

The Governments of the States signatories to this Declaration call upon all the States of the world to accede to it.

B

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: DRAFT INTERNATIONAL  
AGREEMENT ON THE RESCUE OF ASTRONAUTS AND SPACESHIPS  
MAKING EMERGENCY LANDINGS

The Governments of ...,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in furthering the peaceful uses of outer space,

Wishing to do their utmost to assist the crews of spaceships which may meet with an accident,

Have decided to conclude this Agreement and for this purpose have appointed their representatives who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1

Each Contracting State shall render assistance to the crews of spaceships which have met with an accident and shall take steps to rescue astronauts making an emergency landing; to this end it shall employ every means at its disposal, including electronic and optical equipment, means of communication, and rescue facilities of different kinds.

Article 2

A Contracting State which discovers that the crew of a spaceship of another Contracting State has met with an accident shall do its utmost to notify the launching State without delay.

Article 3

In the event of astronauts of a Contracting State making an emergency landing on the territory of another Contracting State, the latter shall immediately inform the launching State of the occurrence and shall take all possible steps to rescue the astronauts making the emergency landing and to render them the necessary assistance.

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Article 4

If the astronauts are presumed to have made an emergency descent on the high seas, a joint search for them shall be made, if necessary, by those Contracting States to which the launching State may make application.

Article 5

The assistance to be furnished when necessary by one Contracting State to another Contracting State shall in no way differ from the assistance which could be furnished to its own astronauts.

Article 6

Each Contracting State shall do its utmost to facilitate the early return to their own country of any astronauts of another Contracting State who may make an emergency landing on its territory or who may be rescued on the high seas.

Article 7

Foreign spaceships, satellites and capsules found by a Contracting State on its territory or salvaged on the high seas shall be returned without delay to the launching State if they have identification marks showing their national origin and if the launching State has officially announced the launching of the devices found.

Space vehicles aboard which devices have been discovered for the collection of intelligence information in the territory of another State shall not be returned.

Article 8

The expenses incurred by a State in fulfilling the obligations provided for in articles 6 and 7 of this Agreement shall be reimbursed by the launching State.

Article 9

This Agreement shall be open for accession to all the States of the world.

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C

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT PROPOSAL ON ASSISTANCE  
TO AND RETURN OF SPACE VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the personnel of space vehicles may from time to time be the subject of accident or experience conditions of distress,

Recognizing that there may occur landings of space vehicles, and their personnel in the case of manned vehicles, by reason of accident, distress or mistake, or otherwise than as planned,

Believing that in such circumstances the action of States should be governed by humanitarian concern and with a due regard for scientific needs,

Commends to States for their guidance the following principles:

1. All possible assistance shall be rendered to the personnel of space vehicles who may be the subject of accident or experience conditions of distress or who may land by reason of accident, distress or mistake, or otherwise than as planned;
2. Space vehicles, and their personnel in the case of manned vehicles, that land by reason of accident, distress or mistake, or otherwise than as planned, shall be safely and promptly returned to the State or States or international organization responsible for launching;
3. Any expense incurred in providing assistance to or return of space vehicles and their personnel shall be borne by the State or States or international organization responsible for launching.

D

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT PROPOSAL ON LIABILITY  
FOR SPACE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Recognizing that there may occur personal injury, loss of life or property damage as a result of space vehicle accidents,

Recognizing that States and international organizations responsible for the launching of space vehicles should be liable internationally for such injury, loss or damage,

Believing that there should be agreed rules and procedures applicable to such cases,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to constitute a small advisory panel of legal experts drawn from various geographic areas;
2. Requests the advisory panel thus constituted to prepare a draft of an international agreement dealing with the liability of States and international organizations for injury, loss or damage caused by space vehicles;
3. Commends to the advisory panel for its guidance the following principles:
  - (a) States or international organizations responsible for the launching of space vehicles should be liable internationally for personal injury, loss of life or property damage caused thereby, whether such injury, loss or damage occurs on land, on the sea or in the air;
  - (b) A claim based on personal injury, loss of life or property damaged caused by a space vehicle should not require proof of fault on the part of the State or States or international organization responsible for launching the space vehicle in question, although the degree of care which ought reasonably to have been exercised by the person or entity on whose behalf claim is made might properly be taken into account;
  - (c) A claim may be presented internationally to the State or States or international organization responsible for the launching of a space vehicle causing injury, loss or damage without regard to the prior exhaustion of any local remedies that may be available;
  - (d) The presentation of a claim should be made within a reasonable time after the occurrence of injury, loss or damage;
  - (e) The International Court of Justice should have jurisdiction to adjudicate any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the international agreement on liability in the absence of agreement between the States concerned upon another means of settlement;
4. Requests the advisory panel to transmit the draft international agreement to the Legal Sub-Committee at an early date.

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E

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC: DRAFT CODE FOR INTERNATIONAL  
CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Having in mind that the Members of the United Nations, according to the Charter, are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recognizing that it is imperative in the interest of mankind that activities in outer space should be exclusively devoted to the peaceful uses of outer space,

Recognizing further that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1721 (XVI), has urged that the United Nations should be a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space,

Noting the interrelationship of the technical and legal aspects of any activity in outer space,

Conscious of the impact of consolidating the efforts of Member States in promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

Believing that, to reach this end, it is necessary to have as guidance a framework which defines the future of its activities,

I

Decides that the Committee should be guided in its work by the following principles:

1. The activities of Member States in outer space should be confined solely to the peaceful uses;
2. In their policies toward outer space Member States should promote international and peaceful co-operation;
3. Member States bear special responsibility emanating from their obligations to secure the safety of space for astronauts in outer space;
4. Member States agree to provide every possible assistance to personnel of space vehicles who may be the subject of accident or experience conditions of distress or who may land by reason of accident, distress or mistake;
5. Member States shall undertake to return to the State or international organization responsible for launching space vehicles these space vehicles and their personnel;

6. One of the main objectives in international peaceful co-operation in outer space is to develop special programmes in which the developing countries can participate with a view to promoting world-wide interest in outer space;

7. Member States agree to make full use of the facilities and experience of all international organizations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which have activities in outer space;

8. Member States will exert every possible effort to provide the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, with all information necessary for the promoting of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space;

9. Member States shall undertake to give all possible assistance to the United Nations and its affiliated organizations to undertake joint programmes of training and research to promote science and technology in outer space;

## II

Decides to establish a sub-committee to examine the best practical procedure in order to put into practice the aforementioned principles.

## F

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:  
DRAFT DECLARATION OF BASIC PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE  
ACTIVITIES OF STATES PERTAINING TO THE EXPLORATION  
AND USE OF OUTER SPACE

1. Outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States in conformity with international law. This freedom shall include free navigation by means of space vehicles, the establishment of space stations and other like devices, the conduct of scientific research, and the landing on and exploration of celestial bodies, and shall be exercised by all States with due regard to the interests of other States in the exploration and use of outer space, and to the need for consultation and co-operation between States in relation to such exploration and use.

2. Outer space and celestial bodies are not capable of appropriation or exclusive use by any State. Accordingly, no State may claim sovereignty over outer

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space or over any celestial body, nor can such sovereignty be acquired by means of use or occupation or in any other way.

3. In the exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies States are bound by international law and by the provisions of the United Nations Charter and other international agreements which may be applicable.

4. All States shall, for themselves and for their nationals, have equal rights in the exploration and use of outer space. These rights shall be exercised in accordance with international law and with the principles affirmed in this declaration.

G

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT DECLARATION OF  
PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE EXPLORATION AND USE  
OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in furthering the peaceful exploration and use of outer space,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be for the betterment of mankind and to the benefit of States irrespective of the stage of their economic or scientific development,

Considering the great importance of international co-operation in this field of human activity,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations among nations and peoples,

Commends to States for their guidance in the exploration and use of outer space the following declaration of principles:

1. Outer space and celestial bodies are free for exploration and use by all States, on the basis of equal rights, in conformity with international law;

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2. In the exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies, States are bound by the relevant rules of international law and the relevant provisions of international treaties and agreements including the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Outer space and celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation;

4. States shall render all possible assistance to the personnel of space vehicles who may be the subject of accident or experience conditions of distress, or who may land by reason of accident, distress or mistake. Space vehicle personnel who make such a landing shall be safely and promptly returned to the launching authority;

5. States shall return to the launching authority any space vehicle or part that has landed by reason of accident, distress or mistake. Upon request, the launching authority shall furnish identifying data prior to return;

6. A State or international organization from whose territory or with whose assistance or permission a space vehicle is launched bears international responsibility for the launching, and is internationally liable for personal injury, loss of life or property damage caused by such vehicle on the earth or in air space;

7. Jurisdiction over a space vehicle while it is in outer space shall be retained by the State or international organization which had jurisdiction at the time of launching. Ownership and property rights in a space vehicle and its components remain unaffected in outer space or upon return to the earth.

H

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE BELGIAN DELEGATION ON THE  
UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES GOVERNING LIABILITY FOR  
DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE VEHICLES

Field of application

Art. 1 (a) The following provisions shall apply to compensation for damage caused to persons or property by one or more space devices except where such damage is caused on the territory of the State where the launching of the device

or devices takes place, the State whose flag the device or devices fly or the State or States claiming ownership or co-ownership of the device or devices.

(b) By "damage" shall be understood any loss for which compensation may be claimed under the national law of the injured person, including judicial and legal costs and interest.

By "person" shall be understood any natural or legal person in public or private law.

By "property" shall be understood any movable or immovable property.

By "territory of a State" shall be understood its land areas, its territorial and adjacent waters, ships flying its flag and aircraft registered by it.

By "space device" shall be understood any device which is intended to move in space, remaining there by means other than the reaction of the air.

#### States which are liable

Art. 2. The following shall be held liable for damage within the meaning of article 1 at the choice of the plaintiff, there being no joint liability or solidarity:

the State on whose territory the space device was launched, or

the State whose flag the space device flies, or

the State or States claiming ownership or co-ownership of the space device.

By "plaintiff" shall be understood the State which has been injured or whose nationals or residents have been injured.

#### Nature of the liability

Art. 3. The occurrence of the event causing the damage shall entail an obligation to give compensation once proof has been given that there is a relationship of cause and effect between the damage, on the one hand, and the launching, motion or descent of all or part of the space device, on the other hand.

The presence or absence of a relationship of cause and effect shall be determined in accordance with the national law of the person injured.

Extent of liability

Art. 4. The extent of the obligation to give compensation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the ordinary law of the country of the person injured.

Procedure for bringing action for liability

Art. 5. (a) Within twelve months of the occurrence of the damage, the plaintiff State shall submit, through the diplomatic channel, to the State considered liable under article 1 all claims for compensation relating to the State itself or to its nationals or residents.

If the State which is liable does not take a decision considered satisfactory by the plaintiff State within six months, the latter shall be entitled to take the claims for compensation before the International Court of Justice. The plaintiff State must act within six months of being notified of the decision in question.

The States ratifying or acceding to these articles undertake to comply with the judgement given by the International Court of Justice within three months of being notified thereof.

(b) There may be no interruption or suspension of the periods specified in paragraph (a) above.

(c) There shall be joinder of actions when there is more than one plaintiff in respect of damage due to one and the same event or when more than one State is liable if more than one space device was responsible for the damage.

Art. 6. These articles shall enter into force between the Contracting States on the date of the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession at United Nations Headquarters, irrespective of the number of States which have ratified them or acceded to them.



ANNEX II

List of delegations

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Delegation</u>	
Albania	H.E. Mr. Halim Eudo Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
Argentina	Dr. Florencio Mendez Counsellor of Embassy Permanent Mission	Representative
Australia	Sir Kenneth Baily, C.B.E. Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia	Representative
	Mr. M.J. Cook First Secretary Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
Austria	Dr. Robert Marschik Secretary of Embassy Permanent Mission	Representative
Belgium	Professor Maximilien Litvine	Representative
	Dr. Erik Bal Secretary of Embassy Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
Brazil	Mr. Geraldo de Carvalho Silos Minister Plenipotentiary Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Chairman of the delegation
	Mr. Antonio Houaiss Counsellor Permanent Mission	Delegate

Member State

Delegation

Brazil (continued)

Mr. Sergio Paulo Rouanet  
Second Secretary of Embassy  
Permanent Mission

Delegate

Mr. Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja  
Second Secretary of Embassy  
Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Joao Augusto de Medicis  
Second Secretary of Embassy  
Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Evaldo José Cabral de Mello  
Third Secretary of Embassy  
Ministry of External Relations

Adviser

Bulgaria

Mr. Malin Molerov  
First Secretary  
Permanent Mission

Mr. Christo Kolev  
First Secretary  
Permanent Mission

Canada

H.E. Mr. Paul Tremblay  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations

Representative

Mr. William H. Barton  
Counsellor  
Permanent Mission

Alternate  
Representative

Mr. J.O. Parry  
First Secretary  
Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Peter C. Dobell  
First Secretary  
Permanent Mission

Adviser

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<u>Member State</u>	<u>Delegation</u>	
Chad	Mr. Justin N'Garabaye First Secretary Permanent Mission	Representative
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Professor Jiri Hajek Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Vladimir Prusa First Secretary	Alternate Representative
	Mr. Antonin Nenko Third Secretary	Adviser
France	Mr. Robert Lemaître Legal Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Representative
	Mr. Jean-Louis Plihon Counsellor of Embassy Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Károly Csatorday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Arpad Prandler Counsellor Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Alternate Representative
	Mr. István Varga Third Secretary Permanent Mission	Adviser
India	H.E. Mr. B.N. Chakravarty Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative

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<u>Member State</u>	<u>Delegation</u>	
India ( <u>continued</u> )	Mr. A.B. Bhadkamkar Counsellor Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
	Mr. Narendra Singh First Secretary Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
Iran	H.E. Dr. Mehdi Vakil Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Houshang Amirmokri Second Secretary Permanent Mission	
Italy	Professor Antonio Ambrosini	Representative
	Mr. Bartolomeo Attolico First Secretary Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
	Mr. Michelangelo Pisani Massamormile Second Secretary Permanent Mission	Adviser
Japan	H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Toshijiro Nakajima Second Secretary Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Georges Hakim Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative

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<u>Member State</u>	<u>Delegation</u>	
Mexico	Dr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Alternate Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Dr. José Calvillo-Treviño First Secretary Permanent Mission	
Mongolia	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren Counsellor Alternate Representative to the United Nations	Representative
Morocco	H.E. Mr. Dey Ould Sidi Baba Ambassador Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Mohamed Tabiti First Secretary Permanent Mission	
Poland	H.E. Professor Dr. Manfred Lachs Ambassador Adviser of the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Special Legal Affairs	Representative
	Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner First Secretary Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
	Mr. Kazimierz Piechowiak Permanent Mission	Adviser
Romania	H.E. Professor Mihail Haseganu Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Georghe Jucu First Secretary Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative

Member State

Delegation

Sierra Leone

H.E. Mr. Gershon B.O. Collier  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations

Representative

Mr. Donald E. George  
First Secretary  
Permanent Mission

Alternative  
Representative

Mr. Victor E. Sumner  
Third Secretary  
Permanent Mission

Adviser

Mr. Frank Karefa-Smart  
Assistant Information Officer  
Permanent Mission

Adviser

Sweden

H.E. Mrs. Agda Rössel  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative to the  
United Nations

Representative

Mr. Sven Fredrik Hedin  
First Secretary of Embassy  
Permanent Mission

Alternate  
Representative

Union of Soviet  
Socialist  
Republics

H.E. Mr. Platon Dmitrievich Morozov  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
to the United Nations

Head of delegation

Mr. G.P. Zhukov

Member of delegation

Mr. R.M. Timerbaev  
Permanent Mission to the  
United Nations

Member of delegation

Mr. I.I. Tcheprov

Member of delegation

Mr. V.A. Zaitsev  
Permanent Mission to the  
United Nations

Adviser

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<u>Member State</u>	<u>Delegation</u>	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (continued)	Mr. Y.A. Ostrovski Permanent Mission to the United Nations	Adviser
	Mr. V.V. Aldoshin Permanent Mission to the United Nations	Adviser
	Mr. I.I. Yakovlev Permanent Mission to the United Nations	Adviser
United Arab Republic	H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Riad Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative to the United Nations	Representative
	Mr. Ismail Fahmy Counsellor Permanent Mission	Alternate Representative
	Mr. El Sayed Abdel Raouf El Reedy Second Secretary Permanent Mission	Adviser
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Miss J.A.C. Gutteridge, C.B.E. Counsellor Legal Adviser Permanent Mission	Representative
United States of America	Mr. Leonard C. Meeker Deputy Legal Adviser Department of State	Representative
	Mr. C. Edward Dillery Office of International Scientific Affairs Department of State	Adviser
	Colonel S. Ned Hand United States Air Force Office of Space Systems Office of the Secretary of the Air Force Department of Defense	"

Member State

Delegation

United States of  
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General Counsel  
National Aeronautics  
and Space Administration

Adviser

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Office of the Assistant Legal  
Adviser for United Nations  
Affairs  
Department of State

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Mr. Peter S. Thacher  
United States Mission to the  
United Nations

"

Mr. Philip Valdes  
Bureau of European Affairs  
Department of State

"

The Honorable Francis T.P. Plimpton  
Ambassador, United States Mission  
to the United Nations

Ex Officio  
Adviser

The Honorable Howard Cannon  
United States Senate

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The Honorable James G. Fulton  
House of Representatives

"

The Honorable George P. Miller  
House of Representatives

"

The Honorable Margaret Chase Smith  
United States Senate

"

Mr. Richard N. Gardner, D.Phil.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State  
for International Organization  
Affairs

"

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Secretariat

Mr. O. Schachter

Director of the General  
Legal Division  
Office of Legal Affairs  
Secretary of the Legal Sub-Committee

Miss K. Chen

Legal Officer  
Assistant Secretary of the Legal  
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Mr. G. Kalinkin

Legal Officer  
Assistant Secretary of the Legal  
Sub-Committee

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