

# **Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea**

1973-1982

Concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982

Document:-

**A/CONF.62/L.2/Add.2-3**

## **List of interested Non-Governmental Organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council**

*Extract from the Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Volume IV (Summary Records, Plenary, General Committee, First, Second and Third Committees, as well as Documents of the Conference, Third Session)*

## DOCUMENTS A/CONF.62/L.2/ADD.2 AND 3

## List of interested Non-Governmental Organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

[Original: English, French and Spanish]  
[17 March and 17 April 1975]

1. Under paragraph 8 of resolution 3067 (XXVIII), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference non-governmental organizations in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 3029 A (XXVII), which reads as follows:

“Requests the Secretary-General, subject to approval by the Conference, to invite interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to send observers to the Conference.”

2. Further to lists issued in document A/CONF.62/L.2 and Add.1,<sup>30</sup> the following non-governmental organiza-

<sup>30</sup> See *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. III (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.5).

tions having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council have expressed the desire to be included in the list presented to the Conference for approval:

*Category I*

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

*Category II*

Bahá'i International Community

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

International Commission of Jurists

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/L.10

Letter dated 18 April 1975 addressed to the President of the Conference from the observer of Surinam

[Original: English]  
[22 April 1975]

As representative of my country which has the position of an observer State, invited in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3334 (XXIX), it is a pleasure to recall what you, Mr. President, said in your address at the 1st meeting of the Conference on Monday, 3 December 1973.<sup>31</sup> You said that the Conference was destined to be one of the most important in history and, in terms of the number of participating States, perhaps the largest ever held. Many other distinguished delegates thereafter emphasized the historic significance of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in the evolution of the United Nations.

These facts underline why my country, Surinam, is so grateful to be able to attend the Conference this time in its own right, now as an observer and at the end of this year—*Deo Volente*—as an independent State. My delegation, on behalf of the Surinam People and the Surinam Government, wishes to thank the United Nations Assembly in general and you, Mr. President, for the granting of observer status to Surinam and other territories in a similar position.

My country, now in transition to independence, is fully aware of the great responsibility and difficult task this Conference has taken upon itself, especially in view of the fact that the forthcoming legal order of the sea will also foster better relations between the highly developed countries on the one hand, and the developing countries on the

other. Surinam belongs to the latter group of States and shares their day-by-day struggle for economic and social well-being. Surinam, as part of Latin America and also of the Caribbean, is now at last to become an independent State, to be exact at the end of November 1975.

It took a second world war before the 77, most of them former colonies, could gain full independence. The number of States which have gained independence since the Second World War is larger but the group of States well-known by this number (77), means much to the people of Surinam.

Surinam is a coastal State on the north coast of South America, a green and very fertile land with a small population and a territory of 160,000 square kilometres. My Government, on behalf of the people of our country, fully subscribes to the views laid down in the often mentioned Declaration of Santo Domingo,<sup>32</sup> especially in its purport to establish two zones in ocean space: one under the jurisdiction of coastal States, extending not more than 200 nautical miles seawards, and another subject to the authority of the international community. The first zone embodies the concept of the patrimonial sea, accepted by the majority of States. This vision will suit the world and make true the adage ‘*suum cuique tribuere*’.

Surinam also will profit, taking into account that the patrimonial sea will equal approximately 45 per cent of Surinam's land. Surinam will also profit in regard to living

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.3).

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 21 and corrigendum*, annex I, sect. 2.