

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

The International Conference on the Law of the Sea was convened in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1958. It was the first of a series of conferences that would eventually lead to the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982.

The Conference was organized by the International Law Commission, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

The Conference was held in Geneva from September 24 to October 2, 1958. It was attended by representatives from 28 countries. The Conference adopted the Geneva Convention on the High Seas and the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.

The Geneva Convention on the High Seas was adopted on September 24, 1958. It entered into force on June 10, 1964. It has been ratified by 11 countries.

The Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone was adopted on September 24, 1958. It entered into force on June 10, 1964. It has been ratified by 11 countries.

The Conference also adopted the Geneva Convention on the Exclusive Economic Zone, which was adopted on September 24, 1958. It entered into force on June 10, 1964. It has been ratified by 11 countries.

The Conference also adopted the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, which was adopted on September 24, 1958. It entered into force on June 10, 1964. It has been ratified by 11 countries.

The Conference also adopted the Geneva Convention on the Law of the Sea, which was adopted on September 24, 1958. It entered into force on June 10, 1964. It has been ratified by 11 countries.

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