

LAW OF THE SEA  
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Publication in the Bulletin of information concerning developments relating to the law of the sea emanating from actions and decisions taken by States does not imply recognition by the United Nations of the validity of the actions and decisions in question.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED

CONTENTS

Page

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A. Table of signatures and ratifications as of 31 December 1988...	1
--	---

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B. List of ratifications in chronological order and by regional

groups.....	7
C. Declaration made upon ratification of the Convention: Brazil..	8
D. Objections to declarations.....	9
1. Australia.....	9
2. Philippines.....	10

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION.....	37

A. Meetings of a group of experts and the General Committee

investors (New York, 23 November-5 December and 7-18 December 1987).....	37
---	----

1. Registration of the applications of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as pioneer investors under resolution II.....	37
--	----

2. Certificates of registration of France, India, Japan and <del>the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics issued by the</del>	
---	--

Secretary-General.....	39
------------------------	----

~~B. Report on the sixth session of the Preparatory Commission~~

I. STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Table of Contents - 1. Introduction 6. 21. D. 1. 1988

STATES	FINAL ACT SIGNATURE	CONVENTION SIGNATURE <u>a/</u>	CONVENTION RATIFICATION
Afghanistan		18/3/83	
Albania			
Algeria * <u>b/</u>	x	x	
Angola *	x	x	
Antigua and Barbuda		7/2/83	
-----			
Argentina *		5/10/84	
Australia	x	x	
Austria	x	x	
Bahamas	x	x	29/7/83
Bahrain	x	x	30/5/85
-----			
Bangladesh	x	x	
Barbados	x	x	
Belgium *	x	5/12/84	
Belize	x	x	13/8/83
Benin	x	30/8/83	
-----			
Bhutan	x	x	
Bolivia *		27/11/84	
Botswana	x	5/12/84	
Brazil * **	x	x	22/12/88
Brunei Darussalam		5/12/84	
-----			
Bulgaria	x	x	
Burkina Faso	x	x	
Burma	x	x	
Burundi	x	x	
Byelorussian SSR *	x	x	
-----			
Cameroon	x	x	19/11/85
Canada	x	x	
Cape Verde * ** <u>c/</u>	x	x	10/8/87
Central African Republic		4/12/84	

STATES	FINAL ACT SIGNATURE	CONVENTION SIGNATURE	CONVENTION RATIFICATION
Costa Rica *	x	x	
Côte d'Ivoire	x	x	26/3/84
Cuba * **	x	x	15/8/84
Cyprus	x	x	12/12/88
Czechoslovakia	x	x	

Democratic Kampuchea		1/7/83	
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	x	x	21/7/97

Denmark	x	x	
Djibouti	x	x	

Dominica		28/3/83	
Dominican Republic	x	x	
Ecuador	x		
Egypt **	x	x	26/8/83
El Salvador		5/12/84	

Equatorial Guinea	x	30/1/84	
Ethiopia	x	x	
Fiji	x	x	10/12/82

France *	x	x	
Gabon	x	x	22/5/84

German Democratic Republic *	x	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of	x		
Ghana	x	x	7/6/83

Greece *	x	x	
Grenada	x	x	
Guatemala		8/7/83	



STATES	FINAL ACT SIGNATURE	CONVENTION SIGNATURE	CONVENTION RATIFICATION
Iceland **	x	x	21/6/85
India	x	x	
Indonesia	x	x	3/2/86
Iran (Islamic Republic of) *	x	x	
Iraq *	x	x	30/7/85
-----			
Ireland	x	x	
Israel	x		
Italy *	x	7/12/84	
-----			
Jamaica	x	x	21/3/83
Japan	x	7/2/83	
-----			
Jordan	x		
Kenya	x	x	
Kiribati			
Kuwait **	x	x	2/5/86
Lao People's Democratic Republic	x	x	
-----			
Lebanon		7/12/84	
Lesotho	x	x	
Liberia	x	x	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	x	3/12/84	
Liechtenstein		30/11/84	
-----			
Luxembourg *	x	5/12/84	
Madagascar		25/2/83	
Malawi		7/12/84	
Malaysia	x	x	
Maldives	x	x	
-----			
Mali *		10/10/82	10/10/82
-----			
Malta	x	x	
Mauritania	x	x	
Mauritius	x	x	
Mexico	x	x	18/3/83
-----			
Monaco	x	x	
Mongolia	x	x	
Morocco	x	x	
Mozambique	x	x	
Nauru	x	x	

STATES	FINAL ACT SIGNATURE	CONVENTION SIGNATURE	CONVENTION RATIFICATION
--------	------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

New Zealand	x	x	
Nicaragua *		9/12/84	
Niger	x	x	

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Nigeria	x	x	14/8/86
Norway	x	x	
Oman *	x	1/7/83	
Pakistan	x	x	
Panama	x	x	

---

Papua New Guinea	x	x	
Paraguay	x	x	26/9/86
Peru	x		
Philippines * **	x	x	8/5/84
Poland	x	x	

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Portugal	x	x	
Qatar *		27/11/84	
Republic of Korea	x	14/3/83	
Romania *	x	x	
Rwanda	x	x	

---

Saint Kitts and Nevis		7/12/84	
Saint Lucia	x	x	27/3/85
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	
Samoa	x	28/9/84	
San Marino			

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Sao Tome and Principe *		13/7/83	3/11/87
Saudi Arabia		7/12/84	

STATES	FINAL ACT SIGNATURE	CONVENTION SIGNATURE	CONVENTION RATIFICATION
Sudan *	x	x	23/1/85
Suriname	x	x	
Swaziland		18/1/84	
Sweden *	x	x	
-----			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Thailand	x	x	
Togo	x	x	16/4/85
Tonga			
-----			
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	25/4/86
Tunisia **	x	x	24/4/85
Turkey			
Tuvalu	x	x	
Uganda	x	x	
-----			
Ukrainian SSR *	x	x	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics *	x	x	
United Arab Emirates	x	x	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x		
United Republic of Tanzania **	x	x	30/9/85
-----			
United States of America	x		
Uruguay *	x	x	
Vanuatu	x	x	
Venezuela	x		
Viet Nam	x	x	
-----			
Yugoslavia **	x	x	5/5/86
Zaire	x	22/8/83	
Zambia	x	x	7/3/83
Zimbabwe	x	x	
-----			
TOTAL STATES	140	155	36

OTHERS (Art. 305(1)(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f))	FINAL ACT SIGNATURE	CONVENTION SIGNATURE	CONVENTION RATIFICATION
--	------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

Cook Islands	x	x	
European Economic Community *	x	7/12/84	

Namibia)	x	x	18/4/83
Niue		5/12/84	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	x		
West Indies Associated States			

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OTHER ENTITIES WHICH SIGNED THE FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE

B. List of ratifications in chronological order and by regional groups

<u>Date</u>	<u>State/Entity</u>	<u>Regional group</u>
1. 19 December 1982	<del>Philippines</del>	<del>Asian</del>
3. 18 March 1983	Mexico	Latin American
4. 21 March 1983	Jamaica	Latin American
5. 18 April 1983	Namibia (United Nations Council for Namibia)	African
7. 29 July 1983	Bahamas	Latin American
8. 12 August 1983	Belize	Latin American

C. Declaration made upon ratification of the Convention

BRAZIL

[Original: English]

"In accordance with article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil makes the following statement:

integrity of any State, or in other manner inconsistent with the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations" apply in particular to the maritime areas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the

D. Objections to declarations

1. AUSTRALIA\*

RECORDED UPON SIGNATURE BY THE PHILIPPINES  
AND CONFIRMED UPON RATIFICATION

Australia the following objection concerning the understanding recorded by the

2. PHILIPPINES\*

DECLARATION BY THE PHILIPPINES CONCERNING AN OBJECTION BY AUSTRALIA  
TO THE UNDERSTANDING RECORDED UPON SIGNATURE BY THE PHILIPPINES AND  
CONFIRMED UPON RATIFICATION

On 26 October 1988, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the Philippines the following declaration concerning the said objection made by Australia:

[Original: English]

"The Philippine declaration was made in conformity with article 310 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The declaration consists of interpretative statements concerning certain provisions of the Convention.

"The Philippine Government intends to harmonize its domestic legislation with the provisions of the Convention.

"The necessary steps are being undertaken to enact legislation  
dealing with archipelagic sea lanes passage and the exercise of

Philippine sovereign rights over archipelagic waters, in accordance with  
the Convention.

"The Philippine Government, therefore, wishes to assure the Australian Government and the States Parties to the Convention that the Philippines will abide by the provisions of said Convention."



II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION  
ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. Recent national legislation received from Governments

1. BRAZIL

Extract from the Brazilian Constitution on the

(Adopted on 5 October 1988)

CHAPTER II  
ON THE UNION

Article 20

The public domain of the Union shall consist of:

- i. Such property as belongs to the Union at present or may in future be attributed to it;
- ii. Unoccupied lands essential for the defence of the frontiers, military fortifications and works, and federal communication links, and for the preservation of the environment, as provided for by law;
- iii. Lakes, rivers and any waterways which are situated within its domain or which, with one or more than one State, constitute the

frontier with other States, or flow into or originate in foreign territory, as well as riversides and river beaches;

- iv. Islands in rivers and lakes in areas bordering on other

1. Under the conditions prescribed by law, the States, the Federal District, the Municipalities and the Union's organs of direct administration

other mineral resources in the respective territories, continental shelf, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, or financial compensation for such exploitation.

2. A 150-km-wide zone along the land frontiers, called the frontier zone, is considered essential for the defence of the national territory and

2. FRANCE

Act of 31 December 1987 concerning the campaign against drug trafficking

(Official Gazette, 5 January 1988, p. 159)

Art. 9. After article 44 of the Customs Code, insert article 44 bis, to read as follows:

... being between 12 and 24 nautical

"The results of the examination reported by the physician, the comments of the person concerned and an account of the proceedings must be included in a report submitted to the judge.

"Any person who refuses to undergo a medical examination ordered by the judge shall be given a sentence of imprisonment for between one month and one year and a fine of from 500 to 15,000 francs." 2/

Art. 11 Article 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

3. IRELAND

MARITIME JURISDICTION (AMENDMENT) ACT 1988\*

MARITIME JURISDICTION ACT 1959 [4th May 1988]

IT IS ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS AS FOLLOWS:

"Principal Act".

1. - In this Act "the Principal Act" means the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1959.

PART III

(1) References in any enactment to sea areas and waters within three miles, three nautical miles or one league of the coast or shore and cognate expressions shall be construed as referring to the areas and waters lying within the outer limit of the territorial seas.

3 - (1) This section shall apply to the territorial seas.

citation and

(2) The Maritime Territory shall be deemed to be a part of the territorial seas.

EXPLANATORY AND FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill extends the breadth of the territorial seas of Ireland to

4. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TERRITORIAL SEA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

---

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

27 December 1988

International law recognizes that coastal nations may exercise  
jurisdiction over their territorial seas.



B. Treaties

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF SOLOMON ISLANDS AND  
THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA ESTABLISHING  
CERTAIN SEA AND SEA-BED BOUNDARIES\*

The Government of Solomon Islands and the Government of Australia;

DESIRING to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries;

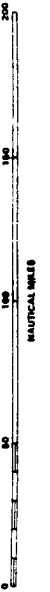
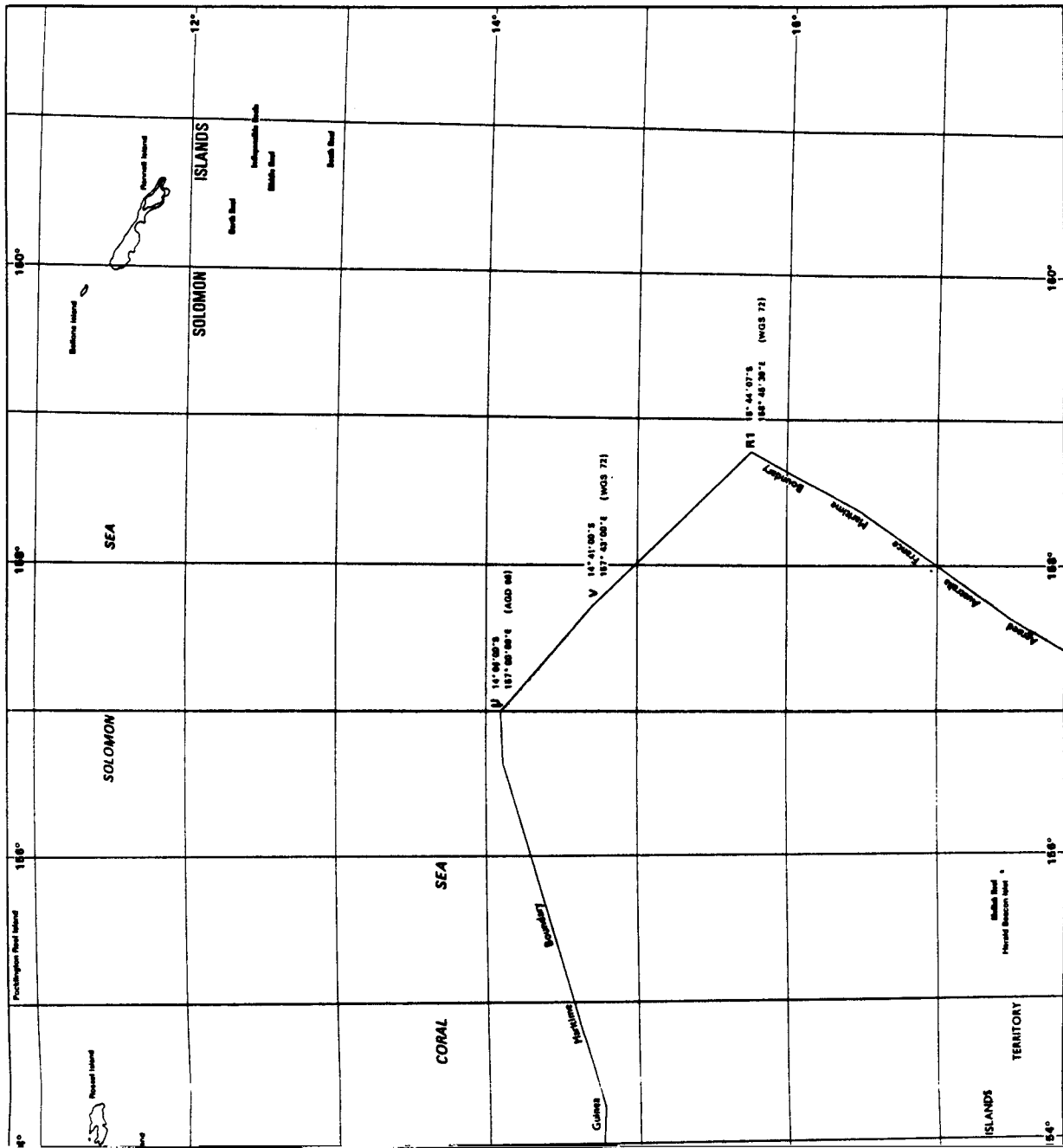
RECOGNIZING the need to effect a precise and equitable delimitation of  
the respective maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign  
rights;

Having determined that it is in their common interest to conclude an agreement in accordance with the principles of international law...

ARTICLE 2

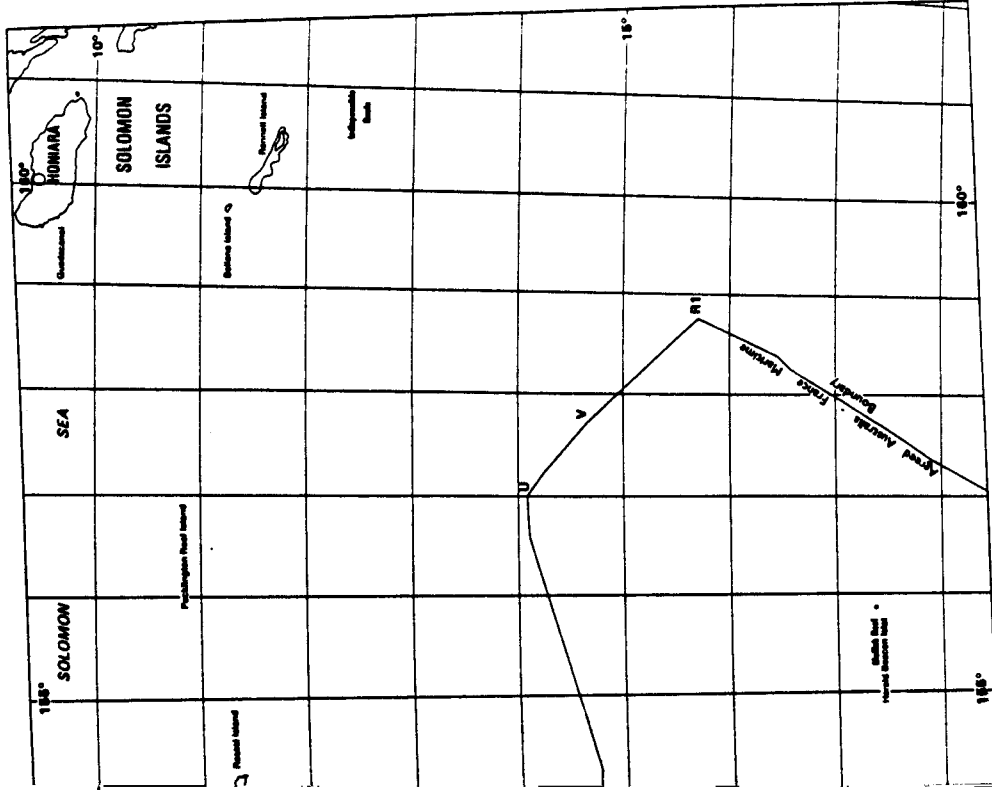
If any accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any

ANNEX 1 to the Fisheries Arrangements between the Government of Solomon Islands and the Government of Australia establishing certain sea and seabed boundaries



Agreed Seabed and Fisheries Jurisdiction Line

ANNEX 2 to the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Solomon Islands concerning certain sea and seabed boundaries



Agreed Seabed and Fisheries Jurisdiction Line

1:50,000  
Scale

Printed in Australia  
by the Australian Government  
Printer

C. Resolution of interest

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 43/18

Law of the Sea

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of

Recognizing also the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 2/

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations

pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 42/20,

1. Recalls the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of

12. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and ~~of~~ ~~the~~ legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national,



D. National legislation in relation to the Area

1. GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to inform the United Nations of the co-ordinates of the licence issued by the Federal

to E 36 : S 09° 30' / W 89° 20'  
to N 37 : S 08° 20' / W 89° 20'

to N 39 : S 08° 00' / W 89° 50'  
to W 40 : S 08° 00' / W 90° 10'

to N 43 : S 07° 30' / W 90° 40'  
to W 44 : S 07° 30' / W 90° 50' return to  
starting point 1 : S 06° 30' / W 90° 50'

These co-ordinates have been published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Journal) of 5 August 1988.

I would be grateful if this information could be published by the Journal of the Law of the Sea Bulletin.

2. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA\*

By note dated 13 January 1986, the Government of the United States conveyed to the United Nations notices published in the Federal Register of the United States which provided public notice of the Agreement in 1984 by the

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), United States  
Department of Commerce

Deep Sea-Bed Mining: Approval of Revisions to Mine Site Areas and Publication

of Revised Coordinates

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce

ACTION: Notice of approval of amendments to Deep Sea-Bed Mining Exploration

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Deep Sea-Bed Hard Mineral Resources Act and 15 CFR Part 970, and at the request of the affected U.S. licensees, the National

2) The operating area within the original licence area is reduced by adding new paragraphs (b) and (c) to TCR(5) of the licence terms, conditions

and restrictions. TCR(5) now provides as follows:

(5) ~~Freedom of the High Seas Requirements~~

which will not unreasonably interfere with the interests of other nations in their exercise of the freedoms of the high seas, as recognized under general

That licence area is now amended, resulting in a change in operating area from approximately 156,060 square kilometres to approximately 150,310 square kilometres; a reduction of approximately 5,750 square kilometres. This amendment is accomplished by reducing the operating area within the original

B. Proposal for interim preservational reference area:

approximately 6.520 square kilometres within the area of licence IISA-3 as an

interim preservational reference area. The coordinates delineating the

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Deep Sea-bed Mining: Approval of Revision to Mine Site Area and Publication of Revised Co-ordinates

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce

ACTION: Notice of approval of amendment to Deep Sea-bed Mining Exploration Licence area and publication of revised co-ordinates.

~~SUMMARY: Document to the Deep Sea Bed Hard Mineral Resources Act and 15 CFR~~

Part 970, and at the request of the licensee, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), on 5 April 1988, approved Revision No. 2 to exploration licence USA-1, issued to Ocean Minerals Company (OMCO). On 7 and 16 October 1987, at 52 FR 37490 and 52 FR 38504, NOAA published notice of proposed licence area changes to USA-1, USA-2 and USA-3, issued to OMCO, Ocean Management, Inc., and Ocean Mining Associates, respectively, and a brief explanation of how these area revisions would be accomplished. No comments



c)	1	11° 30.0'	131° 30.0'
	2	11° 00.0'	131° 30.0'
	3	11° 00.0'	132° 30.0'
	4	10° 30.0'	132° 30.0'
	5	10° 30.0'	133° 30.0'
	6	11° 00.0'	133° 30.0'
	7	11° 00.0'	133° 40.0'
	8	11° 40.0'	133° 40.0'
	9	11° 40.0'	132° 20.0'
	10	11° 30.0'	132° 00.0'

(2) The operating area within the original licence area is reduced by adding new paragraphs (b) and (c) to TCR (5) of the licence terms, conditions and restrictions. TCR (5) now provides as follows:

(5) Freedom of the High Seas Requirements

(a) The licensee shall conduct its exploration activities in a manner

their exercise of the freedoms of the high seas, as recognized under general

(c) In the event of actions which may constitute a breach of the above agreement of 14 August 1987, including the understandings related thereto, the State Department, on its own initiative or at the request of NOAA or any

affected licensee, will determine 60 days after such initiative or request, and in consultation with NOAA and any affected licensee, if such a breach has occurred. If this is determined to be the case, the Department of State and NOAA, in consultation with any affected licensee, will take appropriate action to seek to remedy the breach. If such breach cannot be remedied within

90 days after it is determined a breach has occurred, NOAA shall, in accordance with NOAA regulations, remove or modify restrictions set forth in TCR (5) (b), or take promptly such other action as is appropriate and effective.

Dated: 13 April 1988

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, established by resolution I of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 1973, is the body responsible for the preparation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

"(a) Based on the results of investigation and analysis of the data available at the present level of prospecting and exploration for polymetallic nodules, both areas offer similar potentials in terms of finding competitive mine-sites in the respective areas. Accordingly, the estimated commercial value of the area proposed to be reserved for the

Authority may thus be considered equal to the estimated commercial value of the area proposed to be allocated to the applicant;

"(b) The estimated commercial value of the combination of the contributed areas may be considered to be equal to the average of the estimated commercial value of the areas identified by each of the three applicants" (LOS/PCN/L.55).

2. CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION OF FRANCE, INDIA, JAPAN  
AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ISSUED  
BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL



*Certificate of Registration*

*This is to certify that*

*Pursuant to*

*Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer*

*acting on behalf of*

*Association française d'études et de recherche des nodules,*

*Having undertaken to comply with its obligations under the said resolution II*

*and the aforementioned statements, and*

*Having made payment to the Preparatory Commission of the fee for registration as a  
pioneer investor,*

*is registered as a Pioneer Investor*

*and has been allocated the pioneer area,*

*defined in the Schedule hereto,*

*in accordance with the said resolution II*

*and with the aforementioned statements; and*

*By virtue of the aforementioned decision and registration*

*Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer.*

*acting on behalf of*

*Association française d'études et de recherche des nodules*



# *Certificate of Registration*

*This is to certify that*

*Pursuant to*

*The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.*

*preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules,*

*Having, as a certifying State, undertaken to ensure that the pioneer activities are conducted in a manner compatible with the United Nations*





## *Certificate of Registration*

*This is to certify that*

*Pursuant to*

*The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,*

*Resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea governing  
preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules,*

*The statement on the implementation of resolution II of 5 September 1986 and*

*The statement of understanding on the implementation of resolution II of*

*12 July 1987 of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf*

*Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and*

*Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd.*

*and the aforementioned statements, and*



## *Certificate of Registration*

*This is to certify that*

*Pursuant to*

*The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,  
Resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea governing  
preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules,  
The statement on the implementation of resolution II of 5 September 1986 and  
The statement of understanding on the implementation of resolution II of  
10 April 1987 of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed*

*Yuzhmorgeologiya*

*Preparatory Commission,*

*Yuzhmorgeologiya,*

*Having undertaken to comply with its obligations under the said resolution II*

B. Report on the sixth session of the Preparatory Commission  
for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the  
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

Vienna, 14 March - 2 April 1988

New York, 15 August-2 September 1988

Plenary

The implementation of the obligations of the pioneer investors and  
certifying States under resolution II

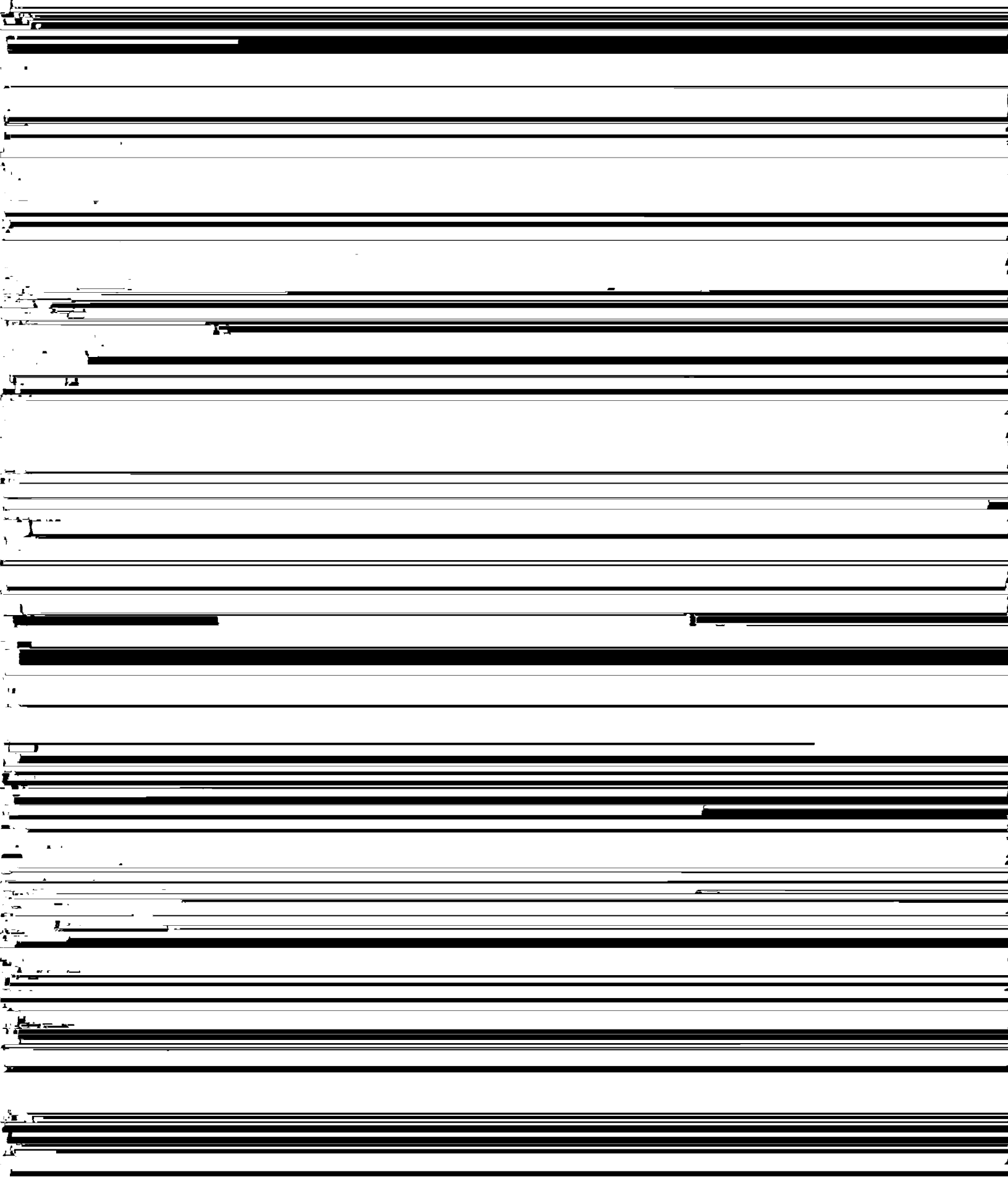
The Preparatory Commission focused its attention on the obligations, flowing from the registration of the pioneer investors and the certifying States. The issues related, inter alia, to the training of personnel designated by the Preparatory Commission (para. 12 (a) (ii) of resolution II); the implementation of paragraph 12 (a) of resolution II and paragraph 14 of LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex, in respect of exploration of a mine-site for the

\$US 1 million (para. 7 (b) of resolution II) (LOS/PCN/L.67/Rev.1). An informal consultative group was established to deal with the implementation of these obligations. The Group held five meetings; the issues were also discussed in informal consultations under the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission, amongst the various interest groups.

The plenary also reviewed those draft rules of the Legal and Technical Commission which dealt with special procedures relating to the

resources of the area. Other delegations, however, argued that subsidization would distort the metal market and result in premature exploitation of sea-bed resources, loss of competitiveness for the Enterprise and loss of revenues for the Authority. They maintained that it was the intention of the Convention

A first preliminary discussion was held at the summer session of the





Special Commission 4\*

The Special Commission is mandated to prepare the recommendations

the Law of the Sea.

The Special Commission has completed its article-by-article examination

of the draft Headquarters Agreement between the International Tribunal for the

Law of the Sea and the Federal Republic of Germany, the host country under the

C. Table of members, observers and participants  
of the Preparatory Commission <sup>a/</sup>

Sixth session (Kingston and New York)

STATES	Kingston <sup>b/</sup>		New York <sup>c/</sup>	
	Member/		Member/	
Algeria	M	x	M	x
Angola	M	x	M	x
Antigua and Barbuda	M		M	
-----				
Argentina	M	x	M	x
Australia	M	x	M	x
Austria	M	x	M	x
-----				
Bangladesh	M	x	M	y

Kingston

New York

STATES	Observer	Participant	Observer	Participant
Chile	M	x	M	x
China	M	x	M	x
Colombia	M	x	M	x
Comoros	M		M	
Congo	M		M	
-----				
Costa Rica	M	x	M	x
Côte d'Ivoire	M	x	M	x
Cuba	M	x	M	x
Cyprus	M		M	
Czechoslovakia	M	x	M	x
-----				
Democratic Kampuchea	M		M	
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	M		M	
-----				
Denmark	M	x	M	x
Djibouti	M		M	
-----				
Dominica	M		M	
Dominican Republic	M		M	
Ecuador	O	x	O	x
Egypt	M	x	M	x
El Salvador	M		M	x
-----				
Equatorial Guinea	M		M	
Ethiopia	M		M	
Fiji	M		M	
Finland	M	x	M	x
France	M	x	M	x
-----				
Gabon	M	x	M	x
Gambia	M		M	
German Democratic Republic	M	x	M	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	O		O	

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Iceland	M		M	
India	M	x	M	x
Indonesia	M	x	M	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	M	x	M	x
Iraq	M	x	M	x
-----				
Ireland	M	x	M	x
Israel	O	x	O	
Italy	M	x	M	x
-----				
Japan	M	x	M	x
-----				
Jordan	O		O	
Kenya	M	x	M	x
Kiribati*				
-----				
Lao People's Democratic Rep	M		M	
-----				
Lebanon	M		M	
Lesotho	M		M	
Liberia	M	x	M	x
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	M	x	M	x
Liechtenstein	M		M	
-----				
Madagascar	M	x	M	x
Malawi	M		M	
Malaysia	M	x	M	x
Maldives	M		M	
-----				
Malta	M	x	M	x
Mauritania	M		M	x
Mauritius	M		M	
Mexico	M		M	

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Papua New Guinea	M	x	M	x
Paraguay	M		M	
Peru	O	x	O	x
Philippines	M	x	M	x

Portugal	M	x	M	x
Qatar	M		M	x
Republic of Korea	M	x	M	x
Romania	x			

St. Kitts and Nevis

M

Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia

M

M

x

M

M

x

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
United States of America	O		O	
Uruguay	M		M	x
Vanuatu	M	x	M	x
Venezuela	O	x	O	x
Viet Nam	M		M	x
Yemen	M		M	
Yugoslavia	M	x	M	x
Zaire	M	x	M	x
Zambia	M	x	M	x
Zimbabwe	M	x	M	x

Observer under rule 3 of the Rules of procedure of the Preparatory Commission:

Albania

(under art. 305 (1)(b),(c),  
(d),(e) and (f))

Cook Islands	M		M	
European Economic Community	M	x	M	x
Namibia (United Nations Council for Namibia)	M	x	M	x
Netherlands Antilles	O		O	
Niue	M		M	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	O		O	
West Indies Associated States*				

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

African National Congress of South Africa	O		O	x
Palestine Liberation Organization	O		O	

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	O	x	O	x
South West Africa People's Organization	O	x	O	

D. Seminar on the current status of developments in deep sea-bed mining technology (New York, 18 and 19 August 1988)

Commercial sea-bed mining whose introduction in the 1970s

in the 1970s is now not expected to begin before the turn of the century

not before a number of technological obstacles have been overcome and economic factors clarified. This was the conclusion of experts attending a seminar on the current status of developments in deep sea-bed mining technology

Overview of sea-bed mining technology

Jean-Pierre Lenoble, Assistant to the Director-General of Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), after reviewing the history of the discovery of polymetallic nodules, spoke of the difficulties encountered in attempting to mine the resources of the deep sea-bed. Among those difficulties was the sea-bed terrain, which is muddy and uneven, making it an ideal trap for dredging devices that would be used in scooping the nodules before bringing them to the surface.

Problems encountered in properly exploring the sea-bed, combined with the slow nature of that process, had made it difficult to calculate precisely the density of nodule deposits in various parts of the oceans - an important factor in determining the area to be commercially mined. Available technology allowed for exploring only one square kilometre per hour, so that thousands of hours at sea would be necessary to explore the thousands of kilometres left unexplored. More speed was clearly needed, Mr. Lenoble said.

T. R. P. Singh, a member of an engineering consultancy working for India's Department of Ocean Development, said that a further problem was the

known polymetallic nodule reserves (several billion tons containing almost a billion tons of nickel, another billion tons of copper and 100 million tons of cobalt), the "mineable reserves" - those that could be brought to the surface, processed into metals - had yet to be precisely calculated. Some figures existed, Mr. Singh said, but they had no real meaning and amounted only to

According to Mr. Singh, "conventional methods (for determining reserves) are unreliable. Global estimates are no problem but of little relevance



Prospecting and exploration technology

S. G. Shlykov, an engineer and economist with the Ministry of Geology of the Soviet Union, speaking of the availability on the open market of sea-bed

mining technology and technology currently under development, described the system now in use by the USSR for the exploration of sea-bed resources. The

data collection system, consisting of a 6,000-ton ship carrying five winches

an A-frame to launch tow and recovery vehicles, generators that supply up to 250 kilowatts of power to supply electricity and eight laboratories as well as an on-board computer centre, works in an automated mode around the clock.

Mr. Shlykov said that prospecting and exploration technology

...depth of up to 6,000 metres or six kilometres under

water, was developed by Rauma-Repola in co-operation with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. The vehicle, shown to the Seminar in scale form, is 7.8 metres long and weighs about 18.7 tons. It is equipped with sampling and measuring devices, navigation and obstacle monitoring systems, underwater telephone and cameras, computer for the processing of the information and a collector that brings up to 300 kilograms of samples to the

surface. It can carry up to two scientists and a pilot.

The research vehicle, constructed of ultra-high strength steel, has a life support system that can sustain the crew for 246 hours or roughly 10 days

In all, in the Federal Republic the budget for development of technology for manganese nodule recovery was about 300 million marks, with about one third of that amount coming from private sources and the remainder from the Federal Government, he said.

Naturally, Mr. Bath said, Preussag was ready to offer its know-how on the open market on commercial terms. A good example of that readiness was the project undertaken by the firm on behalf of a joint Saudi-Sudanese State mining enterprise to explore the Red Sea for minerals and metals. A

sediments at a depth of more than 2,000 metres to determine the nature of metal or mineral deposits.

In response to questions from participants at the seminar, Mr. Bath said that in principle his firm would be willing to act as a "service contractor , "

mining the sea-bed on behalf of an international organization or a developing

The two basic methods for processing land-based ores - heat and chemical separation of the metals from other deposits - would apply in the case of nodules. However, because of their high water content, it would probably

The economics of sea-bed mining would depend on more factors than merely the price of metals.

"Generally speaking, it will take at least eight to 10 years from the time a country or company has finished preliminary testing of mining, transport and processing technology until a total concept has been developed ~~ready to be applied on a commercial scale~~" he said. Given the announced

plans of Japan and India, as well as indications that the Western consortia would seriously consider resuming development programmes if the current high price for nickel was sustained for the next three years, he said he expected

E. List of documents of the General Committee and of  
the sixth session of the Preparatory Commission

General Committee

LOS/PCN/1987/CRP.19

Draft decision of the General Committee on  
the application submitted by the Government

resolution II of the Third United Nations  
Conference on the Law of the Sea  
[16 December 1987]

LOS/PCN/1987/CRP.20

Draft decision of the General Committee on  
the application submitted by the Government

resolution II of the Third United Nations  
Conference on the Law of the Sea  
[16 December 1987]

LOS/PCN/BUR/INF/R.1

Decision dated on 17 December 1987 by the

Authority and for the International Tribunal  
for the Law of the Sea on the application of  
the Government of the Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics as a pioneer investor  
under resolution II of the Third United  
Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea  
[6 January 1988]

LOS/PCN/BUR/INF/R.1

Formal part of the application of India  
released for the information of the General  
Committee with the consent of the applicant

a pioneer investor submitted by the

Resources Development Co., Ltd.  
[11 December 1987]

LOS/PCN/BUR/INF/R.8

Chart illustrating the disposition of areas following the decision by the General Committee of the Preparatory Commission to register France, Japan and the Soviet Union as pioneer investors  
[16 December 1987]

LOS/PCN/BUR/R.1

Report of the Group of Technical Experts to the General Committee of the Preparatory



Sixth session

Kingston, Jamaica, 14 March-8 April 1988  
[31 March 1988]

LOS/PCN/INF/15

Delegations to the meeting of the  
Preparatory Commission, New York,  
15 August-2 September 1988  
[31 August 1988]

[18 February 1988]

LOS/PCN/101

Credentials of representatives to the  
sixth session of the Preparatory Commission  
for the International Sea-Bed Authority and  
for the International Tribunal for the Law

- [15 August 1988]
- LOS/PCN/1988/CRP.28      Provisional list of delegations  
New York, 15 August-2 September 1988  
[23 August 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.56      Current status of deep sea-bed exploration  
and mining technology.  
Paper prepared by the Secretariat  
[23 February 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.56/Corr.1      Corrigendum  
[23 March 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.56/Corr.2      Corrigendum  
[24 August 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.57      Report of the Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea to  
the Preparatory Commission for the  
International Sea-Bed Authority and for the

- Sea regarding the registration of pioneer  
investors under resolution II  
[16 March 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.58      Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman  
of Special Commission 1 on the progress of  
work in that Commission  
[7 April 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.59      Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman  
of Special Commission 3 on the progress of  
work in that Commission  
[7 April 1988]
- LOS/PCN/L.60      Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman  
of Special Commission 2 on the progress of  
work in the Commission  
[7 April 1988]

LOS/PCN/L.63 Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman of  
Special Commission 1 on the progress of work  
in that Commission  
[1 September 1988]

LOS/PCN/L.64 Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman of  
Special Commission 3 on the progress of work  
in that Commission  
[1 September 1988]

LOS/PCN/L.65 Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman of  
Special Commission 2 on the progress of work  
in that Commission

[1 September 1988]

LOS/PCN/L.66 Statement to the Plenary by the Chairman of  
Special Commission 4 on the progress of work  
in that Commission  
[31 August 1988]

LOS/PCN/L.67/Rev.1 Statement by the Chairman of the  
Preparatory Commission  
[28 September 1988]

LOS/PCN/WP.20/Rev.2 Draft Rules of procedure of the Assembly

LOS/PCN/WP.44

List of provisions relating to certain pending issues before the plenary on the

[8 February 1988]

LOS/PCN/WP.45

The Finance Committee.  
Working paper by the Secretariat  
[11 August 1988]

LOS/PCN/WP.46

Suggested amendments to the draft Rules of procedure of the Assembly of the International Sea-Bed Authority (LOS/PCN/WP.20/Rev.2).  
Proposal by the delegation of the European Economic Community  
[26 August 1988]

Special Commission 1

LOS/PCN/SCN.1/WP.12

Modifications of the

compensation fund and/or a system of  
compensation: financial considerations

Special Commission 3

LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.4

Draft Regulations on prospecting,  
exploration and exploitation of polymetallic  
nodules in the Area  
(Draft Regulations on the transfer of  
technology until ten years after  
commencement of commercial production by the  
Enterprise).  
Working paper by the Secretariat.  
[10 February 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.4/Corr.1

Corrigendum  
[22 March 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Rev.1

Draft Regulations on prospecting,  
exploration and exploitation of polymetallic  
nodules in the Area (Parts I-IV).  
Working paper by the Secretariat as revised  
by the Chairman  
[6 February 1988]

nodules in the Area (Parts I-IV).  
Working paper by the Secretariat as revised  
by the Chairman  
[6 February 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.11/Add.1

Suggested amendments to the draft  
Regulations on prospecting, exploration and  
exploitation of polymetallic nodules in the  
Area (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.2).  
Proposed by the Group of 77

Area (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.2).  
Proposed by the Group of 77

Special Commission 4

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.10

Chairman's summary of discussions. Revised draft Rules of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea [19 February 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.11

Chairman's summary of discussions. Draft Headquarters Agreement between the International Tribunal for the Law of the

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Sea and the Federal Republic of Germany [3 March 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.11/Add.1

Chairman's summary of discussions. Draft Headquarters Agreement between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the Federal Republic of Germany (LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.5 (Parts I and II)) [15 June 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.12

Report of the Chairman on the visit by the Bureau of Special Commission 4 and officials of the United Nations Secretariat to the Federal Republic of Germany (24-28 August 1987) [21 March 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.5 (Part II)

Draft Rules

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/1988/CDD.22/Rev.1 Informal suggested redraft of article 90

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.2/Rev.1 (Part I)).

Proposed by the Secretariat.

Subsection 2. Prompt release of vessels and

[7 July 1988]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/1988/CDD.24

Informal suggestions relating to the draft

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/1988/CRP.30

Suggested redraft of Article 91  
(LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.2/Rev.1 (Part I)).  
Submitted by the delegation of the United  
Republic of Tanzania on behalf of  
the Group of 77  
[30 August 1988]



IV. OTHER INFORMATION

- A. Communiqué of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of  
Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean

Community, held at Port-of-Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988\*

for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for  
the Law of the Sea, and noted with satisfaction that France, India, Japan and

The following information is made available to the press by the Registry of the International Court of Justice.

On 16 August 1988 the Government of Denmark filed in the Registry of the International Court of Justice an Application instituting proceedings against Norway.

In its Application, the Government of Denmark explains that, despite negotiations conducted since 1980, it has not been possible to find an agreed solution to a dispute with regard to the delimitation of Denmark's and Norway's fishing zones and continental shelf areas in the waters between the East Coast of Greenland and the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen, where there is an area of some 72,000 square kilometres to which both parties lay claim [see map on page 77]. It therefore requests the Court:

"to decide, in accordance with international law, where a single line of delimitation shall be drawn between the East Coast of Greenland and the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen".

and continental shelf areas in the waters between Greenland and Jan Mayen".

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