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OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA

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BERNARDO ZULETA
(1929 - 1983)

Bernardo Zuleta Torres served as Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea from 1974 up to his untimely demise on 2 December 1983.

Nothing can better describe his high intellectual and human qualities than the address given by the Secretary-General at the mass given in his memory, which is reproduced below.

The General Assembly in an unprecedented recognition of his outstanding contribution and accomplishments, adopted resolution 38/59/B on 14 December 1983 as a tribute to his memory. The text of this resolution as well as excerpts of his last two statements which show his thorough perception of the new legal régime of the seas and oceans are also reproduced in this Bulletin.

"THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA"

Part B

The General Assembly

Pays tribute to His Excellency Mr. Bernardo Zuleta, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea, recently deceased, whose services to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of

I remember now his unassuming informal description of his role in that vitally important Conference. He used to say of himself that he was the "stage manager" of that great debate: merely the one responsible for seeing that all the actors were there on time, that they knew their lines perfectly, that the scenery was appropriate ... in other words, it was his task simply to make sure that, when the time came, everything would fall into place as impeccably as he had planned.

Of course, in this way Bernardo was modestly belittling his immense share in the effort. Bernardo was a creator in this task and therefore a protagonist. His role could be summed up in a single word: he was an architect, combining art and engineering. All this reveals the spiritual dimension of the man whom we remember today and to whom we bid farewell. A character sketch of him should include intelligence, the capacity for dialogue, seriousness, dedication and, why not say it, elegance both of substance and of style.

I am well qualified to sum up in these words the personality of Bernardo Zuleta: we were colleagues in representing our respective friendly countries

and lastly, as Secretary-General, I witnessed his daily, outstanding and self-sacrificing effort to advance the great cause I referred to a moment ago.

There is really nothing to wonder at in this combination of qualities, for he was at the same time the son of an eminent jurist and diplomat, and the son of a country, Colombia, whose tradition of culture does honour to the American continent.

STATEMENT MADE BY BERNARDO ZULETA AT THE AUSTRALIAN MINING INDUSTRY COUNCIL,
MINERALS OUTLOOK SEMINAR, "THE LAW OF THE SEA - A MODEL FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE"
Canberra, 12 May 1983

Excerpt

On the "North-South" dialogue:

... Both the exclusive economic zone and the new institutions under the Convention have to be seen as good examples of North-South and East-West co-operation. The developing countries are now given legal instruments which can be applied over the long run to increase world food production and energy

resources. The producers of certain minerals are given the necessary

less employment in Hannover or Chicago; that there is no way an industrialized country can live under a crystal dome, in isolation from the rest of the world and that no country, large or small, can any longer afford to look after its own national interests to the exclusion of global concerns.

The Law of the Sea Convention proved, if anything, that global

countries that represent 75% of the world population, 76% of the land portion of the earth and 80% of the total coastlines of the globe, and this includes all the political systems, all the regions of the world, highly industrialized countries and small island states, coastal states as well as landlocked

countries. It is true that some countries have yet to realize that there is no viable alternative to global co-operation. This will require time and a great deal of education of public opinion in global forums. ...

It would be equally difficult to argue that a Convention supported by the vast majority of nations can co-exist with another regime based on a nimble application by analogy of traditional freedoms that were recognized to satisfy needs totally unrelated to deep sea-bed mining. International law cannot be so illogical as to produce the effect of accepting that something can be and not be at the same time.

Only a treaty of universal acceptance can give all nations a legal regime that can lead to consistency in state practice and can create the legal and political environment that is needed for deep sea-bed mining.

States the information, the assistance and the advice that they may require in

state practice continues to develop in a coherent manner, in keeping with the purposes and objectives of the Convention. In this endeavour, the United

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

(a) TABLE OF SIGNATORIES AND RATIFICATIONS
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

STATES	SIGNATURE <u>1/</u>	RATIFICATION
Afghanistan	3/18/83	

Anco	La	x
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Argentina		
Australia	x	
Austria	x	
Bahamas	x	7/29/83
Bahrain	x	

Bangladesh	x	
Barbados	x	
Belgium		
Belize	x	8/13/83
Benin	8/30/83	

Bhutan	x	
Bolivia		
Botswana		

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Czechoslovakia	x	
Democratic Kampuchea	7/1/83	
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	x	
Democratic Yemen	x	
Denmark	x	

Djibouti	x	
Dominica	3/28/83	
Dominican Republic	x	
Ecuador		
Egypt ** 3/	x	8/26/83

El Salvador		
Equatorial Guinea	1/30/84	
Ethiopia	x	
Fiji	x	12/10/82
Finland *	x	

France *	x	
Gabon	x	
Gambia	x	
German Democratic Republic *	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of		

Ghana	x	6/7/83
Ghana *	x	

Grenada	x	
Guatemala	7/8/83	
Guinea		

Guinea-Bissau	x	
Guyana	x	
Haiti	x	
Holy See		
Honduras	x	

Hungary	x	
Iceland	x	

India	x	
Indonesia	x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of) *	x	

Iraq *	x	
Ireland	x	
Israel		
Italy		
Ivory Coast	x	3/26/84

Jamaica	x	3/21/83
Japan	2/7/83	
Jordan		
Kenya	x	
Kiribati		

3/ Those States which have made declarations at the time of ratification of the Convention are indicated with a "***".

STATES

Kuwait	x
Lao People's Democratic Republic	x
Lebanon	
Lesotho	x
Liberia	x

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Liechtenstein

Luxembourg	
Madagascar	2/25/83
Malawi	

Malaysia	x
Maldives	x
Mali *	10/19/83
Malta	x
Mauritania	x

Mauritius	x	
Mexico	x	3/18/83
Monaco	x	
Mongolia	x	
Morocco	x	

Mozambique	x
Nauru	x
Nepal	x
Netherlands	x
New Zealand	x

Nicaragua	
Niger	x
Nigeria	x
W----	

Oman *	7/1/83
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Pakistan	x
Panama	x
Papua New Guinea	x
Paraguay	x
Peru	

Philippines *	x
Poland	x
Portugal	x

May 8, 1984

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Samoa		
San Marino		
Sao Tome and Principe *	7/12/83	
Saudi Arabia		
Senegal	x	

Seychelles	x	
Sierra Leone	x	
Singapore	x	
Solomon Islands	x	
Somalia	x	

South Africa		
Spain		
Sri Lanka	x	
Sudan	x	

Suriname	x	

Swaziland	1/18/84	
Sweden *	x	
Switzerland		
Syrian Arab Republic		
Thailand	x	

Togo	x	
Tonga		
Trinidad and Tobago	x	
Tunisia	x	
Turkey		

Tuvalu	x	
Uganda	x	
Union of Soviet Socialist Reps. *	--	

Union of Soviet Socialist Reps. *	x	

United Kingdom		
United Republic of Tanzania	x	
United States of America		
Upper Volta	x	
Uruguay *	x	

Vanuatu	x	

I. (b) Declarations made upon signature or ratification of the Convention:

I. EGYPT

UPON RATIFICATION, the Government of EGYPT, under the provisions of article 310 of the Convention, made the following declarations:

A. Declaration concerning the territorial sea

1. The Arab Republic of Egypt establishes the breadth of its territorial sea at 12 nautical miles, pursuant to article 5 of the Ordinance of 18 January 1951 as amended by the Decree of 17 February 1958, in line with the provisions of article 3 of the Convention;

opportunity, charts showing the baselines from which the breadth of its territorial sea in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Red Sea is measured, as well as the lines marking the outer limit of the territorial sea, in accordance with usual practice.

B. Declaration concerning the contiguous zone

The Arab Republic of Egypt has decided that its contiguous zone (as

Declaration concerning passage through the Strait of Tiran and the

Gulf of Aqaba

The provisions of the 1979 Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel concerning passage through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba come within the framework of the general régime of waters forming straits referred to in Part III of the Convention, wherein it is stipulated that the general régime shall not affect the legal status of waters forming straits and shall include certain obligations with regard to security and the maintenance of order in the State bordering the strait.

F. Declaration concerning the exercise by Egypt of its rights in the exclusive economic zone

The Arab Republic of Egypt will exercise as from this day the rights attributed to it by the provisions of parts V and VI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the exclusive economic zone situated beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Red Sea.

this zone for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to all other activities

The Arab Republic of Egypt further declares that it excludes from the scope of application of this procedure those disputes contemplated in article 297 of the Convention.

H. Statement concerning the Arabic version of the text of the Convention

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt is gratified that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea adopted the new Convention in six languages, including Arabic, with all the texts being equally authentic, thus establishing absolute equality between all the versions and preventing

any one from prevailing over another.

However, when the official Arabic version of the Convention is compared with the other official versions, it becomes clear that in some cases the

official Arabic text does not exactly correspond to the other versions, in

that it fails to reflect precisely the content of certain provisions of the Convention which were found acceptable and adopted by States in establishing a legal régime governing the seas.

For these reasons ..., the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt takes the opportunity afforded by the deposit of the instruments of ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to declare that it will adopt the interpretation which is best corroborated by the various official texts of the Convention.

II. MALI

UPON SIGNATURE, the Government of MALI made the following declaration:

On signing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Republic of Mali remains convinced of the interdependence of the interest of all peoples and of the need to base international co-operation on, in particular, mutual respect, equality, solidarity at the international, regional and sub-regional levels, and positive good-neighbourliness between States.

ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

- (a) Recent national legislation and Note received from Governments:

NOTE OF FRANCE

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a Note dated 5 December 1983 which reads as follows:

The Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Statement of 12 November 1982 by the Government of the

II. (b) Treaties:

AUSTRALIA/FRANCE Entry into force of the Agreement on Maritime
Delimitation

Date of entry into force: 10 January 1983

BRAZIL/FRANCE Entry into force of the Maritime Delimitation
Treaty

Date of entry into force: 19 October 1983

Source: Government of France

FIJI/FRANCE Maritime Delimitation Agreement between the
Government of Fiji and the Government of France

II. (c) Recent United Nations resolution of interest:

Resolution A/RES/38/59 of the General Assembly
"Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea"

Part A

"The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/66 of 3 December 1982 regarding the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Noting that the Conference was concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982, that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was opened for signature and that one hundred and nineteen signatures had been affixed to it on that date,

Taking further note of the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, inter alia, by the one hundred and thirty-two signatures and nine ratifications by States and by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on behalf of Namibia, as at 31 October 1983,

Concerned at any attempt to undermine the Convention and its related resolutions,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the Convention, the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and its related resolutions and to refrain from any action to apply their provisions selectively, in a manner inconsistent with their objectives and purposes,

Noting the increasing needs of countries, especially developing

countries for information, advice and assistance in their implementation

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission held its first session at Kingston, at which it elected its Bureau, concluded the elaboration of its organizational framework by allocating functions between the Plenary and Special Commissions and requested the secretariat to prepare background information and working papers in respect of the work allocated to those

organs, and decided, inter alia, to hold its next regular session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April 1984 and a session for its working groups during the summer of 1984, in New York or Geneva, as it may decide,

Recalling its approval of the assumption by the Secretary-General of the

resolutions and the approval of the stationing of an adequate number of secretariat staff in Jamaica for the purpose of servicing the Preparatory Commission, as required by its functions and programme of work.

5. Appeals to all States to refrain from taking any action directed at undermining the Convention or defeating its objectives and purposes;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to accord due consideration to the activities outlined in his report, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on developments relating to the Convention and on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Law of the Sea".

II. (d) Excerpt of final documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 (A/38/132-S/15675): 1/

117 The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the successful

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The Preparatory Commission was established by resolution I of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which, together with the

30 April 1982.

On 10 December 1982 the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was opened for signature in Montego Bay, Jamaica and was signed by 119 States and entities. On that same date the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was also signed by 140 States.

III. (a) TABLE OF MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

AS OF 9 SEPTEMBER 1983 *

STATES	First Session		Resumed First Session	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Afghanistan	M	x	M	
Albania				
Algeria	M	x	M	x
Angola	M	x	M	x
Antigua and Barbuda	M	x	M	
Argentina				
Australia	M	x	M	x
Austria	M	x	M	x
Bahamas	M		M	
Bahrain	M		M	
Bangladesh	M	x	M	x
Barbados	M	x	M	x
Belgium	O	x	O	x
Belize	M		M	
Benin	O	x	M	x
Bhutan	M	x	M	
Bolivia				
Botswana	O		O	
Brazil	M	x	M	x
Bulgaria	M	x	M	x
Burma	M	x	M	x
Burundi	M	x	M	
Byelorussian SSR	M	x	M	x
Canada	M	x	M	x
Cape Verde	M	x	M	x
Central African Republic				
Chad	M		M	
Chile	M	x	M	x
China	M	x	M	x
Colombia	M	x	M	x
Comoros				
Congo	M	x	M	x
Costa Rica	M	x	M	x
Cuba	M	x	M	x
Cyprus	M	x	M	

* States and other entities which are members or observers of the Preparatory Commission as defined in resolution I, paragraph 2 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, are indicated by an "M" for

TATPC

Observer Participant

Observer Participant

Czechoslovakia	M	x	M	x
Democratic Kampuchea			M	
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	M	x	M	x
Democratic Yemen	M	x	M	x
Denmark	M	x	M	x

Djibouti	M	x	M	
Dominica	M	x	M	
Dominican Republic	M	x	M	x
Ecuador	O	x	O	x
Egypt	M	x	M	x

El Salvador				
Equatorial Guinea	O		O	
Ethiopia	M	x	M	
Fiji	M	x	M	
Finland	M	x	M	x

France	M	x	M	x
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Gabon	M	x	M	x
Gambia	M	x	M	x
German Democratic Republic	M	x	M	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	O	x	O	x

Ghana	M	x	M	x
Greece	M	x	M	x
Grenada	M		M	
Guatemala	M		M	

STATES	Member/		Member/	
	Observer	Participant	Observer	Participant
Samoa	O		O	
San Marino				
Sao Tome and Principe			M	
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal	M	x	M	x

Seychelles	M		M	
Sierra Leone	M		M	
Singapore	M	x	M	
Solomon Islands	M		M	
Somalia	M	x	M	x

South Africa				
Spain	O	x	O	x
Sri Lanka	M	x	M	x
Sudan	M	x	M	x
Suriname	M		M	

Swaziland				
Sweden	M	x	M	x
Switzerland	O	x	O	x
Syrian Arab Republic				
Thailand	M	x	M	

Togo	M		M	
Tonga				
Trinidad and Tobago	M	x	M	x
Tunisia	M	x	M	
Turkey				

Tuvalu	M		M	
Uganda	M	x	M	x
Ukrainian SSR	M	x	M	x
Union of Soviet Socialist Reps.	M	x	M	x
United Arab Emirates	M	x	M	

United Kingdom	O	x	O	x
United Republic of Tanzania	M	x	M	x

OTHER ENTITIES	<u>First Session</u>		<u>Resumed First Session</u>	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Cook Islands	M		M	
European Economic Community	O	x	O	x
Namibia (United Nations Council for Namibia)	M	x	M	x
Netherlands Antilles	O	x	O	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	O		O	
 NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS				
African National Congress of South Africa	O	x	O	x
Palestine Liberation Organization	O		O	
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	O		O	x
South West Africa People's Organization	O	x	O	x
 TOTAL MEMBERS	 125	 99	 131	 82
TOTAL OBSERVERS	<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>
 TOTAL	 153	 116	 156	 98

III. (b) Report on the work of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission, including consideration of the Rules of Procedure:

RESULTS OF THE FIRST PART OF THE FIRST SESSION
Kingston, Jamaica, 15 March - 8 April 1983

The Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (Preparatory Commission) was established by resolution I of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law

After several rounds of consultations the Special Representative

Understanding which was to provide the basis on which the Preparatory Commission would decide on its organizational structure, the mandates of its organs, and its rules of procedure. On 7 April there was a consensus on the

final text of the Statement of Understanding and on 8 April, the final day of the session, the Preparatory Commission elected, by acclamation, its Chairman.

Joseph Warioba, Minister for Justice and Attorney-General of the United Republic of Tanzania and adopted the "Consensus Statement of Understanding" (LOS/PCN/3).

Statements were made at the closing meeting by the Chairman and by USSR, Japan, Brazil, Australia, Algeria, Zambia, Iraq, Gambia. (It should be noted that the Preparatory Commission does not have permanent members.)

In establishing the bureaux of all the organs of the Preparatory Commission due regard was required to be paid to the practice of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and to the need for each regional group to be represented. The Chairman of the Preparatory Commission

plenary as well as the members of the bureaux of the

RESULTS OF THE SECOND PART OF THE FIRST SESSION
Kingston, Jamaica, 15 August - 9 September 1983

I. AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The items on the agenda remained unchanged from the first part of the session. It included the election of officers, the adoption of the rules of procedure and the organization of the work of the Preparatory Commission:

At the opening plenary meeting, on 15 August 1983, the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission stated that if an agreement could be reached on the issues contained in the Consensus Statement of Understanding (LOS/PCN/3), it would greatly advance the work of the Commission. He called on the regional groups to carry out consultations.

Following the earlier practice, the Chairmen of the regional groups reported the outcome of their groups' consultations to joint meetings with the Chairman of the Commission held periodically.

The consultations centered on the following issues: (1) the structure and number of Special Commissions; (2) the subject matter to be allocated to each Special Commission; (3) representation in the General Committee and its overall size; (4) the decision-making rules which would supplement the list of items on which it had already been agreed that decisions would be taken by consensus (as reflected in LOS/PCN/3); (5) the rules for the implementation of resolution II; (6) the Rules of Procedure of the Preparatory Commission; and, (7) the programme of work.

It was considered appropriate that consultations would continue on items 1, 2 and 3 above at meetings of the Chairmen of regional groups. The possibility of establishing a working group of limited size with

participation, was considered for the negotiations on the Rules of Procedure. Consideration was also given to establishing another working group of limited membership to carry out consultations on the drafting of rules for

The working group would be open-ended but only representatives designated by the regional groups could participate in the discussions. It was also agreed that there could be rotation of observers.

The working group held a total of nine meetings. Principal among the issues discussed were the mechanisms for and extent of participation of observers under paragraph 2 of resolution I (signatories of the Final Act),

the clarification of the definition of members referred to in that paragraph,

The group considered the following documents:

III. STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Simultaneously with the negotiations on rules of procedure, consultations were continued in the consultative body comprising the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission and the Chairmen of regional groups on the composition and size of the General Committee, on decision-making, and also on the allocation of items to the different Special Commissions, including the Plenary which would function as a Special Commission.

An agreement was reached on the basis of an informal proposal of the Chairman. As a consequence, on 8 September 1982, the Commission elected the

officers of its Bureau and of the four Special Commissions as well as the members of its Credentials Committee.

The Preparatory Commission elected the following 14 Vice-Chairmen: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka and the Republic of Cameroon.

It elected Kenneth Rattray (Jamaica) as Rapporteur-General.

Hasjim Djalal (Indonesia) was elected Chairman of Special Commission I on the problems that could be encountered by developing countries.

At the final meeting of the Preparatory Commission, the Chairmen of the four Special Commissions presented a first short report. The Preparatory Commission also adopted the report of the Credentials Committee, presented by its Chairman Karl Wolf (Austria) who was unanimously elected. Statements

were made by Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands, German Democratic Republic, Austria, Algeria (as Chairman of the Group of 77), Japan (as Chairman of the Asian Group), France (as Chairman of the Western European Group and others), Brazil (as Chairman of the Latin American Group), Kenya (as Chairman of the African Group), USSR (as Chairman of the Eastern European Group), India, Liberia, Chile, Jamaica and Sri Lanka.

The most important document of the Preparatory Commission for 1983 is LOS/PCN/27 inasmuch as it contains in three Annexes: the structure of the Commission, the functions of its organs and bodies, the officers and the procedures and guidelines for registration of pioneer investors under resolution II as well as the rules of procedure on decision-making.

IV. DECISIONS RELATING TO FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME; TIMING AND VENUE OF FUTURE SESSIONS

The Preparatory Commission decided to give high priority to the elaboration and adoption of rules, regulations and procedures for the implementation of resolution II (LOS/PCN/27).

By the Chairman, the Preparatory Commission decided

III. (c) Information about submission of applications for registration as pioneer investor and resolution of conflicts with respect to overlapping areas:

I. SUMMARY

Paragraph 2 of resolution II sets forth that "as soon as the Commission begins to function" any State signatory to the Convention may apply to the Commission on its behalf or on the behalf of any entity specified in

before making applications that areas in respect of which applications are

The Permanent Representatives of the USSR and India informed the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission on 4 May 1983 and 13 May 1983 respectively that representatives of both Governments met in New Delhi on 29 and 30 April 1983 and determined that there were no overlaps of areas in respect of which their Governments intended to submit respective applications to the Preparatory Commission (LOS/PCN/19 and 21).

Other prospective certifying States, members or observers of the Preparatory Commission replied to the letters sent by India and the Soviet Union reserving their position with respect to the submission of applications for registration of pioneer investors.

France expressed that since the Preparatory Commission has not yet adopted the texts which will ensure that the relevant provisions of the resolution are actually implemented, it was clear that the Commission has not begun to function for the purposes of implementing the resolution. It also

referred to discussions conducted at the initiative of the delegation of

Canada amongst potential certifying States in order to agree on a procedure for identifying and resolving possible overlapping claims, and it expressed its determination to continue such negotiations beyond the original timetable established in paragraph 5 of resolution II (LOS/PCN/8).

In a letter dated 28 April 1983, the Government of Japan expressed that after procedures to exchange co-ordinates are completed with

Four observers to the Preparatory Commission, Belgium (LOS/PCN/14 and 16), Federal Republic of Germany (LOS/PCN/9), Italy (LOS/PCN/10) and United Kingdom (LOS/PCN/13) sent letters to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission reserving their positions to any action that might be taken by any prospective certifying State. The Federal Republic of Germany and Italy stressed the fact that since the Convention will remain open for signature until 9 December 1984, those States which have not yet signed the Convention may decide to do so at a later stage and avail themselves of all rights conferred upon them under resolution II.

III. SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

On 20 July 1983, the Acting Permanent Representative of the USSR transmitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission submitting an application for registration as a pioneer investor of the Soviet enterprise "Southern Production Association for Marine Geological Operations" ("Yuzhmorgeologiya"). A sealed package which, according to the letter contains the data and information referred to in paragraph 3(a) of

... by the Secretary-General. The Acting Permanent Representative of

III. (d) List of documents of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission:

- Jamaica, 15 March to 8 April 1983 [27 April 1983]
- LOS/PCN/INF.2 Officers of the Preparatory Commission and Membership of the General Committee and the Credentials Committee [29 September 1983]
- LOS/PCN/INF.3 Delegations to the resumed first session, Kingston, Jamaica, 15 August to 9 September 1983 [7 October 1983]
- LOS/PCN/1 Organization of Work of the Preparatory Commission - Note by the Secretariat [14 March 1983]
- LOS/PCN/2 Provisional agenda (First session) [7 March 1983]
- LOS/PCN/3 Statement by the Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [8 April 1983]
- LOS/PCN/4 Letter dated 6 April 1983 from the Chairman of the USSR delegation addressed to the Preparatory Commission [8 April 1983]
- LOS/PCN/5 Declaration of the Group of 77 [11 April 1983]
- LOS/PCN/6 Statement by the Group of Eastern European (Socialist) countries in connexion with the proclamation issued on 10 March 1983 by the President of the United States of America concerning the establishment of the exclusive economic zone of the United States of America and his statement of the same date concerning United States ocean policy - Delivered on 9 April at a Plenary meeting of the Preparatory

LOS/PCN/9

Note verbale dated 27 April 1983 from the
Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic
of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the
Chairman of the Preparatory Commission
[28 April 1983]

LOS/PCN/10

Letter dated 28 April 1983 from the Permanent

addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory
Commission [28 April 1983]

LOS/PCN/20

Letter dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [12 May 1983]

LOS/PCN/21

Note verbale dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [13 May 1983]

LOS/PCN/22

Letter dated 20 June 1983 from the Permanent

addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [21 June 1983]

LOS/PCN/23

Provisional agenda (Resumed first session) [12 August 1983]

LOS/PCN/24

Letter dated 21 August 1983 from the Alternate

Representative of Canada to the Preparatory Commission addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [1 September 1983]

(Working paper) Commission [2 September 1983]

LOS/PCN/31

Letter dated 25 August 1983 from the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission addressed to the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations

[24 October 1983]

LOS/PCN/32

Receipt of application from India for registration as a pioneer investor under resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea [14 February 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.1

Draft Rules of Procedure of the Preparatory Commission [21 March 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.1/Corr.1

Corrigendum [22 March 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.2*

Proposals of the Eastern European (Socialist) Group on a simultaneous decision of issues relating to the structure of the Preparatory Commission, the composition of its governing organs and other aspects of its organization of work [31 March 1983]

Commission. Draft prepared by the regional group of the Eastern European (Socialist) countries

[31 March 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.3/Rev.1

Revised Draft Rules of Procedure of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Revised draft prepared by the regional group of the Eastern European (Socialist) countries [18 August 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.9

Amendments to the Draft Rules of Procedure
adopted by the Latin American Group on
22 August 1983 [22 August 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.10

Proposals of the Asian Group. Draft Rules of
Procedure of the Preparatory Commission for the
~~International Sea Bed Authority and for the~~

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

adopted by the African Group on 23 August 1983
[23 August 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.11/Corr.1

Corrigendum [26 August 1983]

LOS/PCN/WP.12

Comparative table of Draft Rules of Procedure
[25 August 1983]

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

Statement by the Secretary-General at Security Council

I would like to make it clear that the only issue which I have raised is the request for the flying of the United Nations flag, alongside the national flag of the ship concerned, on the ships which would evacuate the armed elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Tripoli. The reason for doing this would be on purely humanitarian grounds to facilitate the resolution of a situation which has already cost many innocent lives and created great destruction. The permission to use the United Nations flag would be given to the countries under whose flags the ships involved are

IV (b) Third World Prize 1983 in recognition of the Third United

Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea:

The Third World Prize instituted by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, S.A., is awarded annually by the Third World Foundation for

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea (formerly the Secretariat of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea) will in due course, with the assistance of the Office of Legal Affairs, which is responsible for the administration of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, formulate the necessary guidelines for making the award. After duly publicizing the Fellowship and after calling for applications, the candidate for 1984 will be selected.

STATEMENT DELIVERED BY SATYA N. NANDAN, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA
AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE THIRD WORLD AWARD 1983
Cartagena, Colombia, 23 February 1984

It is a special honour and pleasure for me to convey the most cordial greetings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President and people of Colombia, to the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic

Studying the Chairman and the Members of the Commission on the Law of the Sea

gathered here on the occasion of the award of the Third World Prize for 1983.

Unfortunately, the Secretary-General could not be here himself on this

The Convention stands out as a significant achievement of the international community as a whole. It has special significance to the countries of the developing world whose particular interests and needs it takes into account. It establishes the area of the sea-bed and the ocean

floor beyond national jurisdiction as the common heritage of mankind - a completely new approach in international relations which points towards a new

IV. (c) Supplement to Bulletin No. 2:

The Secretariat of the Law of the Sea Office has received comments as

that Bulletin will be issued in the future as soon as sufficient material has

been received from governments.

It should be noted that when the number "200" corresponding to 200 nautical miles appears in the tabulation under the column entitled "CSh" (Continental Shelf), it should be read as "200/PCM" corresponding to 200 nautical miles or up to the prolongation of the continental margin. The entire tabulation will be reproduced in the Supplement to Bulletin No. 2.

