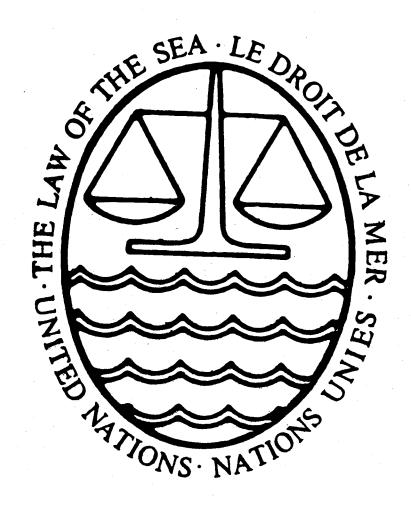




LAW OF THE SEA

No. 3

MARCH 1984



OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA

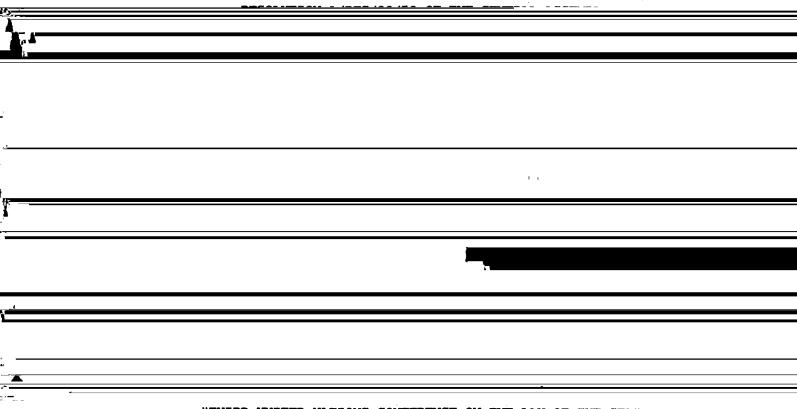
Bernardo Zuleta (1929-1983)		
I. STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (a) Table of signatories and ratifications as of 26 March 1984 8 (b) Declarations made upon signature or ratification of the Convention (Egypt - Mali)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Convention (Egypt - Mali)		(a) Table of signatories and ratifications as of 26 March 1984 8
II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA Note by France in relation with the Statement by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam		(b) Declarations made upon signature or ratification of the
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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 collectures 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

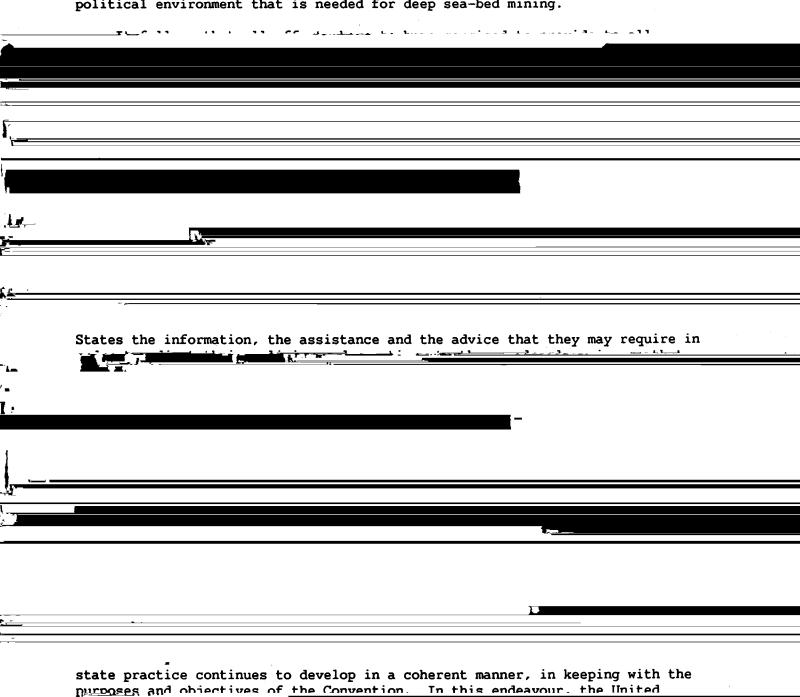
	Can the West Could dielogics
	Both the exclusive economic zone and the new institutions under the
	Convention have to be seen as good examples of North-South and East-West
	co-operation. The developing countries are now given legal instruments which
	an he applied over the long run to increase world food production and energy
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	requirees. The producers of certain minerals are given the necessary
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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
<u> </u>	THE WAY IN THE TAIN NEW TONER. II AND CHING, CHAR GLOSET
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	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
<i>t</i> —	
(<u> </u>	
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	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
	Estended of the control of the contr

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.



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

<u> </u>			*	
STATES		SIGNATURE 1/	RATIFICATION	
				•
Afghanistan		3/18/83		
116				
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Ango_	La		х	
F-12-				
-				
		-		
Argentina				
Australia		х .		
Austria		x		
Bahamas		x	7/29/83	
Bahrain		x		
Bangladesh		x		
Barbados		x		
Belgium				
Belize		х 8/30/83	8/13/83	
Benin				

Bhutan Bolivia

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Czechoslovakia Democratic Kampuchea Democratic People's Rep. of Korea Democratic Yemen	х 7/1/83 х х	
Denmark	x	
Djibouti	х	
Dominica	3/28/83	
Dominican Republic	x	
Ecuador Egypt ** 3/	x	8/26/83
El Salvador		
Equatorial Guinea	1/30/84	
Ethiopia	x	12/10/82
Fiji Finland *	x	12/10/62
France *	x	
Gabon	x	
Gambia	X	
German Democratic Republic * Germany, Federal Republic of	X	
dermany, rederal Republic of		·
Ghana	x	6/7/83
(120 tro. 4		
Grenada	x	
Guatemala	7/8/83	
Guinea		
Guinea-Bissau	X	
Guyana Haiti	X	
Holy See	X	
Honduras	x	
Hungary	x	
[aulond		
India	v	
Indonesia	x x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of) *	x	
Iraq *	x	
Ireland Israel	X	
Italy	•	
Ivory Coast	x	3/26/84
Jamaica	X	3/21/83
Japan Jordan	2/7/83	
Kenya	x	
Kiribati	, ••	

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

STATES	CIT PARTS MEVOLVO	<u> </u>
Kuwait	x	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	x	
Lebanon Lesotho		
Liberia	x	
	X	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		
Lienthranicie	·	
Luxembourg		
Madagascar	2 /25 /02	
Malawi	2/25/83	
Malaysia	x	
Maldives	x	
Mali *	10/19/83	
Malta	x	
Mauritania	x	
Mauritius		
Mexico	x	3/18/83
Monaco	X ·	3/18/83
Mongolia	X	
Morocco	x	
Mozambique		
Mozambique Nauru	x	
Nepal	x	
Netherlands	x	
New Zealand	X	
	x	
Nicaragua		
	x	
	×	•
Nicaragua Niger Nigeria		
Oman *	7/1/83	
Pakistan	X .	
Panama	x	
Papua New Guinea	x	
Paraguay	x	
Peru		
Philippines *	*	L 0 16
Poland	X	May 8, 198
Portugal	x	

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION	
Samoa			
San Marino			
Sao Tome and Principe * Saudi Arabia	7/12/83		
Senegal	ж		
Seychelles	х		
Sierra Leone	x		
Singapore	x		
Solomon Islands Somalia	. X		
501111111111111111111111111111111111111	X 		
South Africa			
Spain	(x,y) = (x,y) + (x,y)		
Sri Lanka Sudan	X X		
	*		
Suriname	x		
Swaziland	1/18/84		
Sweden *	×		
united land		·	
Syrian Arab Republic			
Thailand	X	·	
Togo	x		
Tonga			
Trinidad and Tobago	x		
Tunisia	x		
Turkey			
Tuvalu	x		
Uganda	x		
Ultraffic COD +	·		
		-	
Union of Soviet Socialist Reps. *	×		
			,
United Kingdom			
United Republic of Tanzania	x		
United States of America			
Upper Volta Uruguay *	x x		

x

Vanuatu

OTHER ENTITIES SIGNATURE RATIFICATION

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

Cook Islands x

European Economic Community

Namibia (United Nations Council for) x

4/18/83

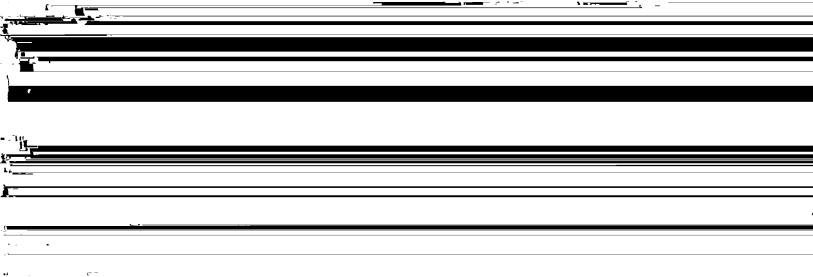
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
West Indies Associated States

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

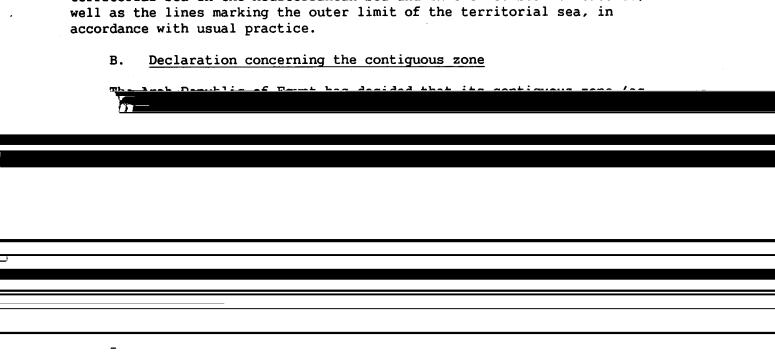
I. **EGYPT**

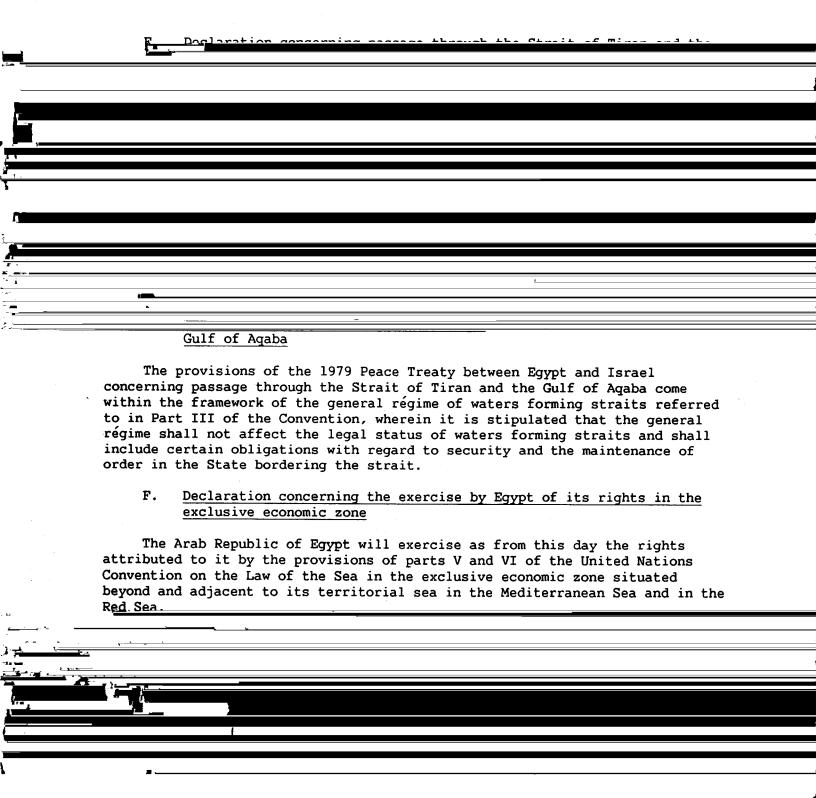
UPON RATIFICATION, the Government of EGYPT, under the provisions of article 310 of the Convention, made the following declarations:

- Declaration concerning the territorial sea A.
- 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.





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 subspil and the superiscent 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 glear 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.

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	ON THE LAW OF THE SEA
(a) Recent national	legislation and Note received from Governments:
NOTE OF FRANCE	
The Permanent Mission Secretary-General of the Urreads as follows:	of France to the United Nations sent to the nited Nations a Note dated 5 December 1983 which
combitments to the Pecietal	ntative of France to the United Nations presents h ry-General of the United Nations and has the honou of 12 November 1982 by the Covernment of the
as asset as and proceduline of	AT TO MANAGEMENT AUS UN FUE COMPANIENCE VE ANY

II. (b) Treaties:

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

<u>Nate</u> 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,

<u>Concerned</u> 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,

<u>Convinced</u> 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 consciolly developing	
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pountaine for information admire and accidence in their desired	

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 vention and

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

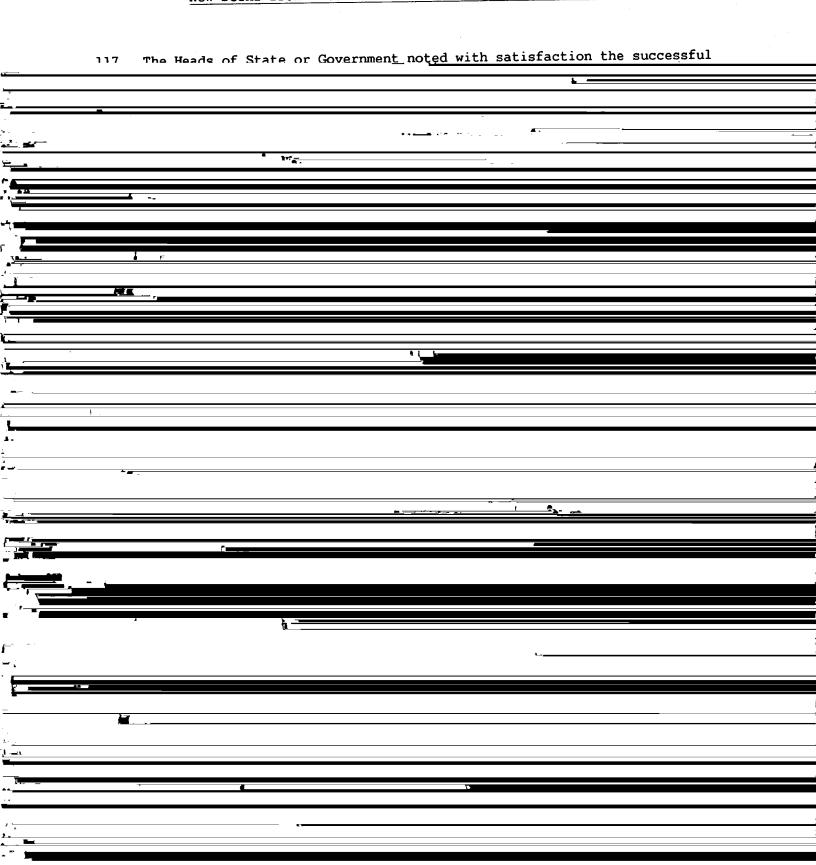
resolutions and the approval of the stationing of an adequate number of secretariat staff in Jamaica for the purpose of servicing the Preparatory

- 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. <u>Decides</u> 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/



III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

	The Preparatory Commission was established by resolution I of the Third
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	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 *

	First Session		Resumed First Session			
	Member/		Member/			
STATES	Observer	Participant	Observer	Participant		
Afghanistan	M	x	м			
Albania				•		
Algeria	М	x	M	x		
Angola	M	x	M	x		
Antigua and Barbuda	<u>M</u>	x	М			
Argentina						
Australia	M	x	M	x		
Austria	M	x	M	x		
Bahamas	M		M			
Bahrain	M		М			
			_			
Bangladesh	M	x	M	x		
Barbados	M	x	М	x		
Belgium	0	x	0	ж .		
Belize	M		M			
Benin	0	ж	М	ж		
Bhutan	M	x	М			
Bolivia						
Botswana	0		0			
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	х	M	x		
Central African Republic						
	<u>M</u> ,		M			
Chile	M	x	. M	x		
China	M	x	M	×		
Colombia	M	х	м	x		
Comoros						
Congo	M	X	M ·	x		
Costa Rica	M	x	W	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 Wations Conference or the Law of the Sea are indicated by an UMU for

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	Czechoslovakia	М	x	M	x	
	Democratic Kampuchea			M		
	Dem. People's Republic of Korea		x	М	x	
	Democratic Yemen	M	x	М	x	
	Denmark	M	x	M	x	
	Djibouti	M	x	м		
	Dominica	M	x	M M		
	Dominican Republic	M	x	M	x	
	Ecuador	0	x	0	x	
	Egypt	M	x	М	x	
				AME AND		
				4		
• •	El Salvador					
	Equatorial Guinea	0		0		
	Ethiopia	M	x	M		
	Fiji -	M	x	M		
	Finland	M	x	M	x	
	Finland					
	Finland 	<u>, M</u>		м	x 	
-	Finland 	<u>M</u>	<u> </u>	м		
•	Finland				x	
<u> </u>	Finland Erance Gabon Gambia German Democratic Republic	M M M	x	м		
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	Gabon Gambia German Democratic Republic Germany, Federal Republic of	<u>M</u> M M M O	x x x x	M M M M	x x x	
	Gabon Gambia German Democratic Republic Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana	<u>м</u> М М М О	X X X X	M M M O	x x x x	
	Gabon Gambia German Democratic Republic Germany, Federal Republic of	<u>M</u> M M M O	x x x x	M M M M	x x x	

	STATES	Member/ Observer	_Participant	Member/ Ohserver	Participant	
<u>-</u>	•					
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	Kuwait	M	x	M	x	
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	Lesotho	М		M	x	
	Liberia	М	x	M	x	
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	x	0	x	
	Liechtenstein			•		
	Luxembourg	0		0		
	Madagascar	M	x	M	x	
	Malawi					* 4
	Malaysia	М	x	M	ж.	
	Maldives	M		M	 ,	•
	Mali					
	Malta	M		M		
	Mauritania	M	x	M		
	Mauritius	M	 х	м		
	Mexico	M.	x	M	x	
	Monaco	М		M		
	Mongolia	м	x	М.	x	

	*			-
	Member/		Member/	<u> </u>
STATES	Observer	Participant	Observer	Participant
				-
Samoa	0		0	
San Marino				
Sao Tome and Principe			M	
Saudi Arabia				
Senegal	M	x	M	x
Seychelles	 М		 М	
Sierra Leone	M	•	M	
Singapore	M	x	M	
Solomon Islands	M		M	
Somalia	M	x	M	×
	. 			
South Africa			•	
Spain	0	x	0	x
Sri Lanka	М	x	M	×
Sudan	M	x	M	x
Suriname	M		М	
Swaziland				
Sweden	M	x	M	x
Switzerland	0	x	0 '	x
Syrian Arab Republic				
Thailand	М	x	M	
Togo	M	•	M	
Tonga				
Trinidad and Tobago	M	x	M	x
Tunisia	M	x	M	
Turkey	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
Tuvalu	 М		м	
Uganda	M	x	M	x
Ukrainian SSR	M	x	M	×
Union of Soviet Socialist Reg		x	M	x
Inited Arab Friends	M	v	м	•
•				

United Kingdom O x O X
United Republic of Targeria M y M X

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	First	Session	Resumed F	irst Session
	Member/		Member/	
OTHER ENTITIES	Observer	Participant	Observer	Participant
Cook Islands	М		м	
European Economic Community Namibia (United Nations Cou		x .	. 0	x
for Namibia)	M	×	M	x
Netherlands Antilles	0	x	0	
Trust Territory of the Paci	fic	*		
Islands	0		0	•
African National Congress o South Africa	f O	x	0	x
Palestine Liberation Organization	0		o	•
Pan Africanist Congress of	•			
Azania South West Africa People's	0		0 .	X
Organization	, o	x	0	x
		•		
TOTAL MEMBERS	125	99	131	82
TOTAL OBSERVERS	_28	17	25	16
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	
•	All production I of the Third United Mations Conference On the Law	
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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.

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 be that the Preparatory Commission does not be the commission of the commission does not be the commission of the chairman and by USSR, Japan, Brazil.

Joseph Warioba, Minister for Justice and Attorney-General of the United Republic of Tanzania and adopted the "Consensus Statement of Understanding"

(LOS/PCN/3).

	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	
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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



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),

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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

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

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 Varl 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).

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 as pigness 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 implementation the condition. The clear

referred to discussions conducted at the initiative of the delegation of

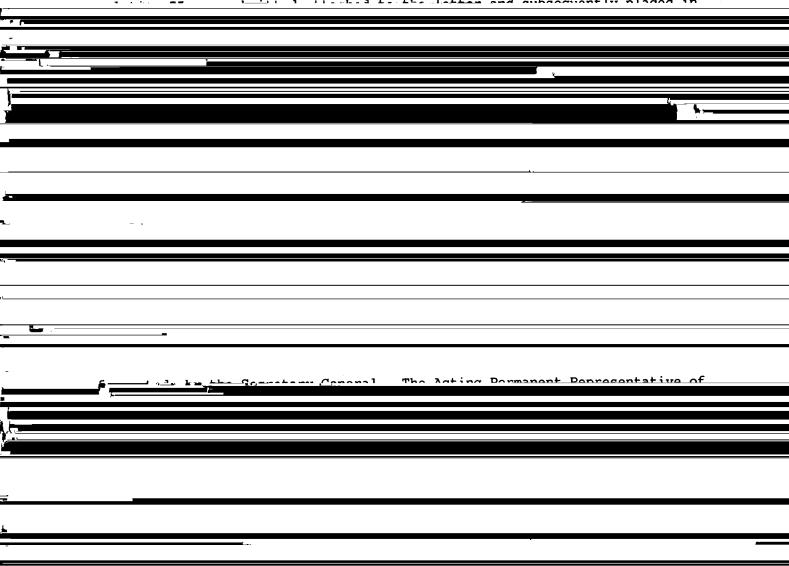
Canada amongst potential certifying States in order to agree on a procedure for identifying and resolving possible overlapping claims, and it expressed its determination to continue such negotiations beyond the original timetable established in paragraph 5 of resolution II (LOS/PCN/8).

In a letter dated 28 April 1983, the Government of Japan expressed that not after procedures to exchange co-ordinates are complied with by

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



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

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<u> </u>	Jamaica, 15 March to 8 April 1983 [27 April 1983
	Jamaica, 15 march to 8 April 1965 (27 April 1965)
LOS/PCN/INF.2	Officers of the Preparatory Commission and
	Membership of the General Committee and the Credentials Committee [29 September 1983]
	Credentials Committee [23 September 1903]
LOS/PCN/INF.3	Delegations to the resumed first session,
	Kingston, Jamaica, 15 August to 9 September 1983 [7 October 1983]
	(October 1900)
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]
	[/ march 1905]
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

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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]

Tattan datad 20 kanil 1002 from the Map **A A** addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [28 April 1983]

Letter dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent LOS/PCN/20 Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [12 May 1983] Note verbale dated 12 May 1983 from the Permanent LOS/PCN/21 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] Provisional agenda (Resumed first session) LOS/PCN/23 [12 August 1983] Tattam datad 21 August 1002 from the Alternate Representative of Canada to the Preparatory Commission addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission [1 September 1983] to Contembon 10021

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]

11,12

Commission. Draft prepared by the regional group

[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 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

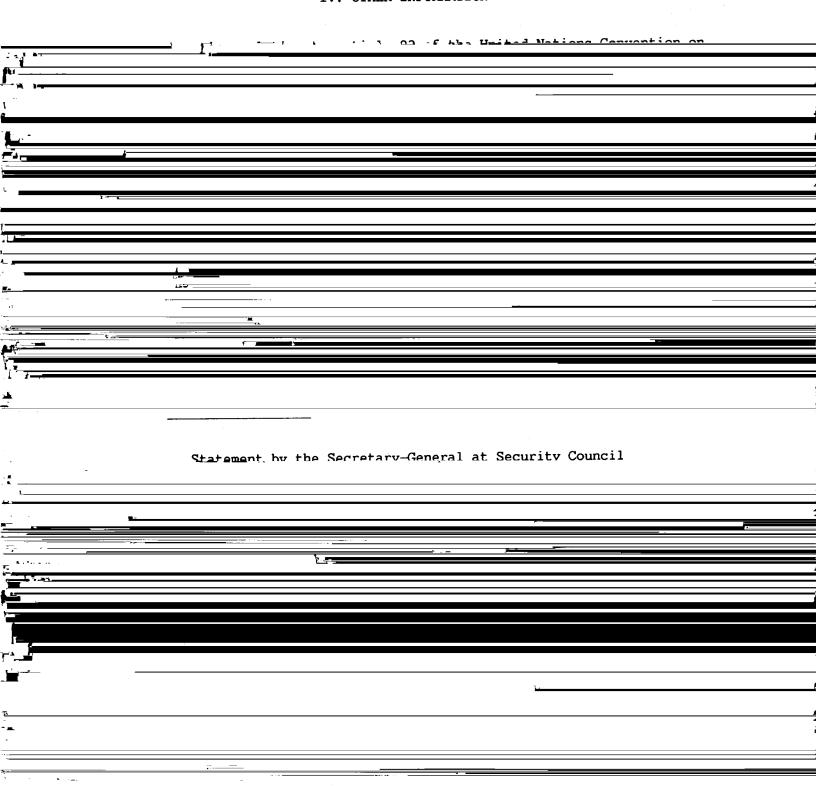
[26 August 1983] Corrigendum

LOS/PCN/WP.12

Comparative table of Draft Rules of Procedure

[25 August 1983]

IV. OTHER INFORMATION



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

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

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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.