

LAW OF THE SEA BULLETIN

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OFFICE FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

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

Chronological order of ratifications of the Convention,
giving ratifying State's regional group

<u>Date</u>	<u>State/Entity</u>	<u>Regional group</u>
1. 10 December 1982	Fiji	Asian
2. 7 March 1983	Zambia	African
3. 18 March 1983	Mexico	Latin Am./Carib.
4. 21 March 1983	Jamaica	Latin Am./Carib.
5. 18 April 1983	Namibia	African
6. 7 June 1983	Ghana	African
7. 29 July 1983	Bahamas	Latin Am./Carib.
8. 13 August 1983	Belize	Latin Am./Carib.
9. 26 August 1983	Egypt	African
10. 26 March 1984	Côte d'Ivoire	African
11. 8 May 1984	Philippines	Asian
12. 22 May 1984	Gambia	African
13. 15 August 1984	Cuba	Latin Am./Carib.
14. 25 October 1984	Senegal	African
15. 23 January 1985	Sudan	African
16. 27 March 1985	Saint Lucia	Latin Am./Carib.
17. 16 April 1985	Togo	African
18. 24 April 1985	Tunisia	African
19. 30 May 1985	Bahrain	Asian
20. 21 June 1985	Iceland	Western European and Other States
21. 16 July 1985	Mali	African
22. 30 July 1985	Iraq	Asian
23. 6 September 1985	Guinea	African
24. 30 September 1985	United Republic of Tanzania	African
25. 19 November 1985	Cameroon	African
26. 3 February 1986	Indonesia	Asian
27. 25 April 1986	Trinidad and Tobago	Latin Am./Carib.
28. 2 May 1986	Kuwait	Asian
29. 5 May 1986	Yugoslavia	Eastern European
30. 14 August 1986	Nigeria	African
31. 25 August 1986	Guinea-Bissau	African
32. 26 September 1986	Paraguay	Latin Am./Carib.
33. 21 July 1987	Yemen	Asian
34. 10 August 1987	Cape Verde	African
35. 3 November 1987	Sao Tome and Principe	African
36. 12 December 1988	Cyprus	Asian
37. 22 December 1988	Brazil	Latin Am./Carib.
38. 2 February 1989	Antigua and Barbuda	Latin Am./Carib.
39. 17 February 1989	Zaire	African
40. 2 March 1989	Kenya	African
41. 24 July 1989	Somalia	African
42. 17 August 1989	Oman	Asian
43. 2 May 1990	Botswana	African
44. 9 November 1990	Uganda	African
45. 5 December 1990	Angola	African
46. 25 April 1991	Grenada	Latin Am./Carib.
47. 29 April 1991	Federated States of Micronesia	Asian

47 ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General

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

A. United Nations General Assembly resolutions of interest

1. General Assembly resolution 45/145 of 14 December 1990

Law of the sea *

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolution 44/26 of 20 November 1989, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1/ 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 related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Recalling with satisfaction the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues, as referred to in the statements made at the end of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, held in New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989, in order to secure universal participation in the Convention, 2/

* Document A/RES/45/145.

1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

2/ See A/44/650 and Corr.1, paras. 156 and 158.

Recognizing the need for cooperation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 3/

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of the Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

Recalling with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

Noting the submission to the Preparatory Commission of an application by the Government of China on behalf of the China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) for registration as a pioneer investor under resolution II, 4/

Noting also the increasing needs of countries, especially developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention,

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations to enable developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at achieving universal participation in the Convention, 5/

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

3/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

4/ LOS/PCN/113.

5/ See A/45/721 and Corr.1, para. 14.

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources,

Recalling that States have a duty to take, or cooperate with other States in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas,

Conscious of the urgent need to increase the scientific knowledge of the marine environment,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1990 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, 6/ as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General, 7/

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

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 44/26, 7/

1. Recalls the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;
2. Expresses its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, inter alia, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and forty-five of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;
3. Invites all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;
4. Calls upon all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal regime for the uses of the sea and its resources;
5. Calls upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;
6. Also calls upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

6/ A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

7/ A/45/721 and Corr.1.

7. Notes the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. Notes with satisfaction the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted by the Preparatory Commission on 30 August 1990; 8/

9. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and extended for the period 1990-1991 and requests him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. Also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the report prepared in pursuance of paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 44/26 7/ and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

11. Welcomes regional efforts by developing countries to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes through the process of international cooperation and assistance, in particular the recent initiatives mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General; 9/

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 uniform approach to the legal regime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

13. Urges interested Member States, in particular States that have advanced marine capabilities, to review relevant policies and programmes in the context of the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, and to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation with developing States, including States of regions active in this field;

14. Requests the competent international organizations, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

8/ LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

15. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 44/26, in which were identified the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs, 10/ and requests the Secretary-General to transmit that report to all Member States and competent international organizations, agencies and bodies for their review and to take their comments into account in the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

16. Approves the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its ninth regular session at Kingston from 25 February to 22 March 1991 and to hold a summer meeting in New York in 1991;

17. Recognizes that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

18. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study on marine scientific research submitted pursuant to paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 44/26, 11/ in which it was underscored that research and monitoring needs in the field of marine science call for enhanced international cooperation in order to provide a sound basis for resource management and the protection and preservation of the marine environment and for the study of the influence of the oceans on the global environment;

19. Reiterates its call to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

10/ A/45/712.

11/ A/45/563.

2. General Assembly resolution 45/197 of 21 December 1990

Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas *

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/225 concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which was adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 44/225,

Noting that at the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, 2/ and taking note of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region, adopted by the South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 31 October 1990,

Welcoming the decision of a Member State to suspend driftnet operations in the South Pacific one year in advance of the date of cessation stipulated by the General Assembly, and the decision of other Member States to cease or suspend driftnet fishing,

Taking note of the Castries Declaration 3/ issued on 24 November 1989 at the sixteenth meeting of the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, in which the Authority resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of driftnets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard, and noting the more recent developments in the wider Caribbean Community region,

* Document A/RES/45/197.

1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

2/ A/45/456, annex.

3/ A/45/64, annex.

Noting that there have been recent meetings related, inter alia, to the protection of fish and other living marine resources and the environment in the Mediterranean, including the Meeting of the Nine Western Mediterranean Countries on Dialogue and Cooperation in the Western Mediterranean, held at Rome on 10 October 1990, and the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 24 September to 19 October 1990,

Noting also that the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has concerned itself with large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, including the need to accumulate scientific knowledge, and has supported the full implementation of resolution 44/225,

Noting further that the International Whaling Commission, at its forty-second annual meeting, in July 1990, referred to the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets in many areas of the high seas, including important habitats for cetaceans encompassing feeding and breeding grounds and migratory pathways, and endorsed resolution 44/225,

Noting that, at its first session, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare, for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, a comprehensive report on, inter alia, the impact of large-scale harvesting, and new fishing technologies and fishing technologies incompatible with the sustainable management of living marine resources, taking into account resolution 44/225, 4/

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General 5/ made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and by various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, in response to the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/225,

Also noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that some members of the international community have initiated cooperative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Expressing deep concern about reports of attempts to expand large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean by one fishing entity, in disregard of paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 44/225,

Expressing concern about reports of reflagging of vessels by some private fishing interests, which is contrary to the spirit and content of resolution 44/225,

4/ A/45/46, annex I, decision 1/20, para. 1 (o).

5/ A/45/663.

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General 5/ and expresses its appreciation for his efforts;
2. Reaffirms its resolution 44/225, and calls for its full implementation by all members of the international community, in accordance with the measures and time-frame elaborated in paragraph 4 of that resolution concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of all the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas;
3. Also reaffirms that it is important that all members of the international community take such measures as may be necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 44/225;
4. Requests the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional fishery organizations, to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 44/225;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;
6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

3. General Assembly resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic *

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose, its resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988, in which it commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional cooperation in the South Atlantic, and its resolution 44/20 of 14 November 1989, in which it noted with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Also reaffirming the determination of the States of the zone to accelerate their cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Also aware of the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions, and determined to preserve the region for all activities enshrined in relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation in the high seas,

Noting with satisfaction the various initiatives of the States of the zone to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the zone,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 44/20; 1/

* Document A/RES/45/36.

1/ A/45/653.

2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and cooperation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Welcomes the holding of the second meeting of the States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990, and takes note of the final document of the meeting; 2/

4. Also welcomes the independence of Namibia, its admission as a member of the community of the States of the zone and its participation in the activities of the zone, and calls upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia in the areas of its defined needs in order to consolidate its independence and sovereignty;

5. Urges all States to abstain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes and notes the determination of the States of the zone to establish a mechanism aimed at monitoring, collating and disseminating information and data on the movement of hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes within the region;

6. Emphasizes the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urges all States to take the necessary measures in order to ensure its protection from environmental damage;

7. Welcomes with appreciation the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme have extended towards the convening by the States of the zone of a seminar of a group of experts held at Brazzaville, from 12 to 15 June 1990, which was devoted to the review of the development and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 3/ and looks forward to the convening of the second seminar on the subject in Uruguay in 1991, particularly with a view to its indication of specific areas for cooperation by the States of the zone, on all common marine programmes;

8. Expresses support for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by the United Nations Development Programme, and requests the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in this regard, at their request;

2/ A/45/474, annex.

3/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

9. Also expresses support for the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

4. General Assembly resolution 45/184 of 21 December 1990

Cooperation in fisheries in Africa *

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/225 of 18 December 1984, by which it endorsed the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development and the associated programmes of action adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, 1/

Recalling also its resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas",

Recognizing the significant contribution that fisheries can make to economic growth and development of the developing countries through food self-sufficiency, the improvement of nutrition and the diversification of exports,

Bearing in mind the significant capabilities that exist in developing countries in the field of fisheries, which provide opportunities for cooperation among those countries, and the importance of fostering the development of those capabilities to help developing countries realize their full potential in this regard,

Considering the need for African countries to develop inter-State cooperation in order to promote the development of the fishery sector,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/77 of 27 July 1990, entitled "Cooperation in fisheries in Africa", as adopted;

2. Takes note of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries Among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, held at Rabat from 30 March to 1 April 1989, and of the meeting of the follow-up committee, held also at Rabat, from 29 to 31 May 1990;

3. Requests Member States to make full use of advanced marine training centres in Africa, to promote the exchange of information and the joint negotiation of fisheries agreements concerning the high-seas fleets of non-African countries, to accord greater importance to the development of small-scale fishing, to improve the living conditions of African fishermen, to acknowledge the role of women in fisheries, to strengthen fish marketing and preservation facilities and to facilitate the access of African fishery products to the markets of developed countries;

* Document A/RES/45/184.

1/ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984 (Rome, 1984), pp. 12-30 and 36-52; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/39/6).

4. Requests the relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the promotion of cooperation in fisheries in Africa, including participation in the preparations and work for the forthcoming ministerial conference on cooperation in fisheries among the African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean, which is scheduled to take place in 1991;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in close consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992, a report on cooperation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report ways and means to develop the potential capabilities of developing countries in fisheries, including economic and technical cooperation, particularly among developing countries;

7. Calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to support the endeavours of developing countries to develop their fisheries infrastructures;

8. Decides to consider the issue of cooperation in fisheries in Africa at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

B. Treaties

Bilateral treaties

- (a) Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the maritime boundary, 1 June 1990

[Original: English and Russian]

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter "the Parties"),

Recalling the United States-Russia Convention of March 18/30, 1867 (hereinafter "the 1867 Convention"),

Desiring to resolve issues concerning the maritime boundary between the United States and the Soviet Union,

Desiring to ensure that coastal State jurisdiction is exercised in all maritime areas in which such jurisdiction could be exercised for any purpose by either of the Parties, in accordance with international law, in the absence of a maritime boundary,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The Parties agree that the line described as the "western limit" in article 1 of the 1867 Convention, as defined in article 2 of this Agreement, is the maritime boundary between the United States and the Soviet Union.
2. Each Party shall respect the maritime boundary as limiting the extent of its coastal State jurisdiction otherwise permitted by international law for any purpose.

Article 2

1. From the initial point, 65° 30' N., 168° 58' 37" W., the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W. meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under international law.
2. From the same initial point, the maritime boundary extends southwestward and is defined by lines connecting the geographic positions set forth in the Annex, which is an integral part of this Agreement.
3. All geographic positions are defined in the World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS 84") and, except where noted, are connected by geodetic lines.

Article 3

1. In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from

which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured ("eastern special area"), the Soviet Union agrees that henceforth the United States may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that the Soviet Union would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.

2. In any area west of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured by beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured ("western special area"), the United States agrees that henceforth the Soviet Union may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that the United States would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.

3. To the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this article, such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone. To this end, each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary shall be so characterized in its relevant laws, regulations, and charts.

Article 4

The maritime boundary as defined in this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed and subsoil.

Article 5

For the purposes of this Agreement, "coastal State jurisdiction" refers to the sovereignty, sovereign rights, or any other form of jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed and subsoil that may be exercised by a coastal State in accordance with the international law of the sea.

Article 6

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be resolved by negotiation or other peaceful means agreed by the Parties.

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the Parties have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Washington, this first day of June, 1990, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, each text being equally authentic.

ANNEX

The geographic positions set forth in this Annex are on the World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS 84") and, except where noted, are connected by geodetic lines. One nautical mile equals 1,852 meters.

The maritime boundary is defined as follows:

From the initial point, 65° 30' N., 168° 58' 37" W., the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W. meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under international law.

From the same initial point, the maritime boundary extends southwestward connecting the following geographic positions:

2.	65° 19' 58" N.,	169° 21' 38" W.
3.	65° 09' 51" N.,	169° 44' 34" W.
4.	64° 59' 41" N.,	170° 07' 23" W.
5.	64° 49' 26" N.,	170° 30' 06" W.
6.	64° 39' 08" N.,	170° 52' 43" W.
7.	64° 28' 46" N.,	171° 15' 14" W.
8.	64° 18' 20" N.,	171° 37' 40" W.
9.	64° 07' 50" N.,	172° 00' 00" W.
10.	63° 59' 27" N.,	172° 18' 39" W.
11.	63° 51' 01" N.,	172° 37' 13" W.
12.	63° 42' 33" N.,	172° 55' 42" W.
13.	63° 34' 01" N.,	173° 14' 07" W.
14.	63° 25' 27" N.,	173° 32' 27" W.
15.	63° 16' 50" N.,	173° 50' 42" W.
16.	63° 08' 11" N.,	174° 08' 52" W.
17.	62° 59' 29" N.,	174° 26' 58" W.
18.	62° 50' 44" N.,	174° 44' 59" W.
19.	62° 41' 56" N.,	175° 02' 56" W.
20.	62° 33' 06" N.,	175° 20' 48" W.
21.	62° 24' 13" N.,	175° 38' 36" W.
22.	62° 15' 17" N.,	175° 56' 19" W.
23.	62° 06' 19" N.,	176° 13' 59" W.
24.	61° 57' 18" N.,	176° 31' 34" W.
25.	61° 10' 11" N.,	176° 49' 04" W.
26.	61° 39' 08" N.,	177° 06' 31" W.
27.	61° 29' 59" N.,	177° 23' 53" W.
28.	61° 20' 47" N.,	177° 41' 11" W.
29.	61° 11' 33" N.,	177° 58' 26" W.
30.	61° 02' 17" N.,	178° 15' 36" W.

- 31. 60° 52' 57" N., 178° 32' 42" W.
- 32. 60° 43' 35" N., 178° 49' 45" W.
- 33. 60° 34' 11" N., 179° 06' 44" W.
- 34. 60° 24' 44" N., 179° 23' 38" W.
- 35. 60° 15' 14" N., 179° 40' 30" W.
- 36. 60° 11' 39" N., 179° 46' 49" W.;

thence, it extends along an arc with a radius of 200 nautical miles and a center at 60° 38' 23" N., 173° 06' 54" W. to

- 37. 59° 58' 22" N., 179° 40' 55" W.;

thence, it extends southwestward along the rhumb line, defined by the following points: 64° 05' 08" N., 172° 00' 00" W., 53° 43' 42" N., 170° 18' 31" E. to

- 38. 58° 57' 18" N., 178° 33' 59" E.;

thence, it extends along an arc with a radius of 200 nautical miles and a center at 62° 16' 09" N., 179° 05' 34" E. to

- 39. 58° 58' 14" N., 178° 15' 05" E.
- 40. 58° 57' 58" N., 178° 14' 37" E.

- 41. 58° 48' 06" N., 177° 58' 14" E.
- 42. 58° 38' 12" N., 177° 41' 53" E.
- 43. 58° 28' 16" N., 177° 25' 34" E.
- 44. 58° 18' 17" N., 177° 09' 18" E.
- 45. 58° 08' 15" N., 176° 53' 04" E.
- 46. 57° 58' 11" N., 176° 36' 52" E.
- 47. 57° 48' 04" N., 176° 20' 43" E.
- 48. 57° 37' 54" N., 176° 04' 35" E.
- 49. 57° 27' 42" N., 175° 48' 31" E.
- 50. 57° 17' 28" N., 175° 32' 28" E.

- 51. 57° 07' 11" N., 175° 16' 27" E.
- 52. 56° 56' 51" N., 175° 00' 29" E.
- 53. 56° 46' 29" N., 174° 44' 32" E.
- 54. 56° 36' 04" N., 174° 28' 38" E.
- 55. 56° 25' 37" N., 174° 12' 46" E.
- 56. 56° 15' 07" N., 173° 56' 56" E.
- 57. 56° 04' 34" N., 173° 41' 08" E.
- 58. 55° 53' 59" N., 173° 25' 22" E.
- 59. 55° 43' 22" N., 173° 09' 37" E.
- 60. 55° 32' 42" N., 172° 53' 55" E.

61.	55° 21' 39" N.,	172° 38' 14" E.
62.	55° 11' 14" N.,	172° 22' 36" E.
63.	55° 00' 26" N.,	172° 06' 59" E.
64.	54° 49' 36" N.,	171° 51' 24" E.
65.	54° 38' 43" N.,	171° 35' 51" E.
66.	54° 27' 48" N.,	171° 20' 20" E.
67.	54° 16' 50" N.,	171° 04' 50" E.
68.	54° 05' 50" N.,	170° 49' 22" E.
69.	53° 54' 47" N.,	170° 33' 56" E.
70.	53° 43' 42" N.,	170° 18' 31" E.
71.	53° 32' 46" N.,	170° 05' 29" E.
72.	53° 21' 48" N.,	169° 52' 32" E.
73.	53° 10' 49" N.,	169° 39' 40" E.
74.	52° 59' 48" N.,	169° 26' 53" E.
75.	52° 48' 46" N.,	169° 14' 12" E.
76.	52° 37' 43" N.,	169° 01' 36" E.
77.	52° 26' 38" N.,	168° 49' 05" E.
78.	52° 15' 31" N.,	168° 36' 39" E.
79.	52° 04' 23" N.,	168° 24' 17" E.
80.	51° 53' 14" N.,	168° 12' 01" E.
81.	51° 42' 03" N.,	167° 59' 49" E.
82.	51° 30' 51" N.,	167° 47' 42" E.
83.	51° 19' 37" N.,	167° 35' 40" E.
84.	51° 11' 22" N.,	167° 26' 52" E.
85.	51° 12' 17" N.,	167° 15' 35" E.
86.	51° 09' 09" N.,	167° 12' 00" E.
87.	50° 58' 39" N.,	167° 00' 00" E.

1 June 1990

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, which has been signed by representatives of our two Governments today. I have the further honor to propose that, pending the entry into force of that Agreement, the two Governments agree to abide by the terms of that Agreement as of 15 June 1990.

On the basis of the foregoing, I have the honor to propose to Your Excellency that if the terms stipulated herein are acceptable to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, this note and Your Excellency's reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments, which shall enter into force on the day of your reply.

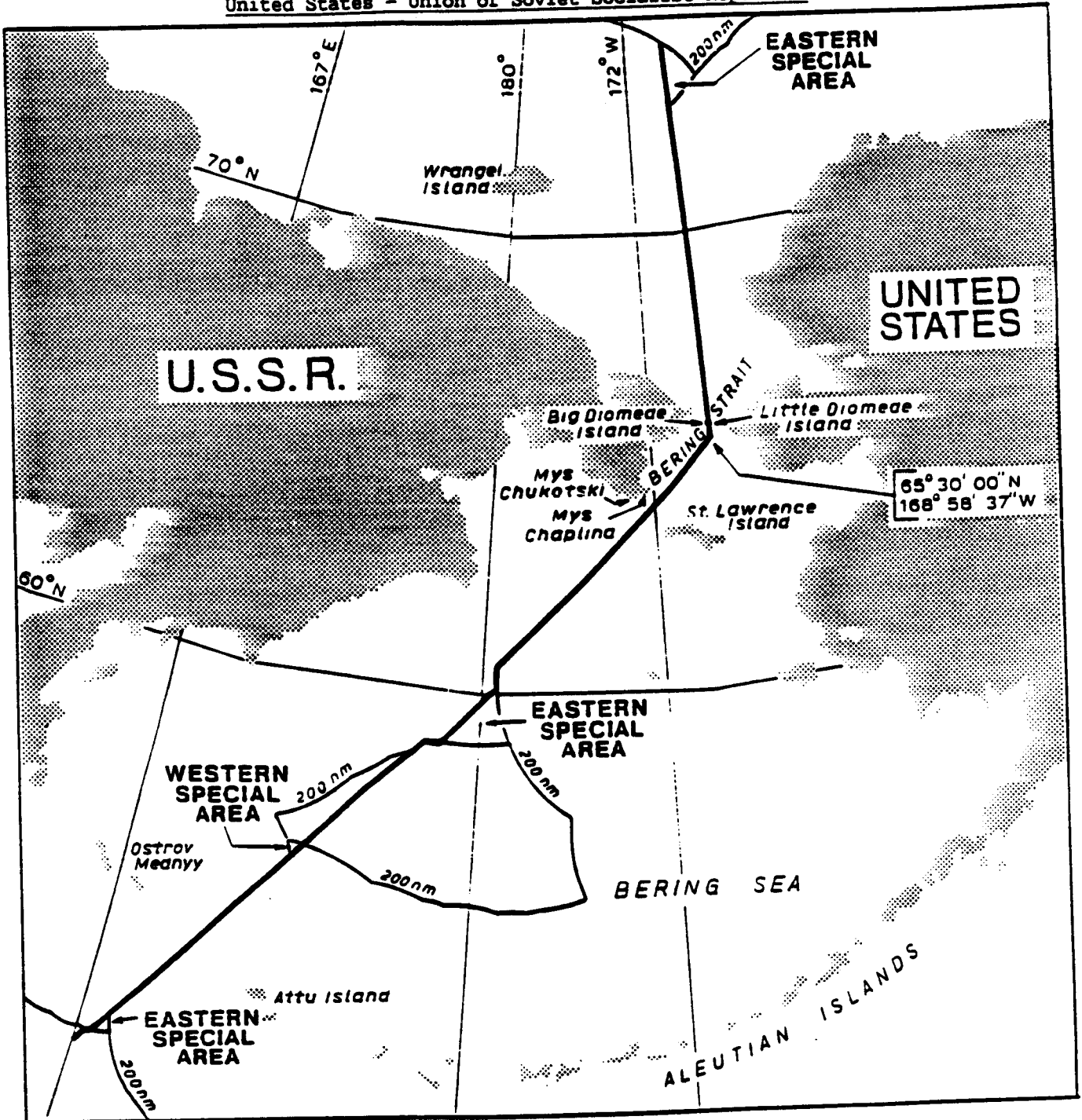
I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

James Baker III

His Excellency
Eduard A. Shevardnadze
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

MARITIME BOUNDARY

United States - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics *



* International Journal of Estuarine and Coastal Law, vol. 6, No. 1, February 1991.

(b) Joint statement on the conservation of fisheries between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 28 November 1990

[Original: English and Spanish]

1. The Government of the Argentine Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agreed that the following formula on sovereignty, contained in the Joint Statement issued at Madrid on 19 October 1989, applies to this Statement and its results:

"(1) Nothing in the conduct or content of the present meeting or of any similar subsequent meetings shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a change in the position of the United Kingdom with regard to sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas;
- (b) a change in the position of the Argentine Republic with regard to sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas;
- (c) recognition of or support for the position of the United Kingdom or the Argentine Republic with regard to sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

"(2) No act or activity carried out by the United Kingdom, the Argentine Republic or third parties as a consequence and in implementation of anything agreed to in the present meeting or in any similar subsequent meetings shall constitute a basis for affirming, supporting, or denying the position of the United Kingdom or the Argentine Republic regarding the sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas."

2. In order to contribute to the conservation of fish stocks, the two Governments agreed to open the way for cooperation in this field on an ad-hoc basis; this will be done:

- (a) by means of the establishment of the "South Atlantic Fisheries Commission", composed of delegations from both States, to assess the state of fish stocks in the South Atlantic in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Joint Statement issued at Madrid on 15 February 1990;
- (b) by means of the temporary total prohibition of commercial fishing by vessels of any flag in the maritime area defined in the Annex to this Joint Statement, for conservation purposes.

The two Governments further agreed to review this Joint Statement annually, in particular the duration of the total prohibition.

3. The Commission will be composed of a delegation from each of the two States, and will meet at least twice a year, alternately in Buenos Aires and London. Recommendations shall be reached by mutual agreement. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Madrid Joint Statement of 15 February 1990, the maritime area which the Commission will consider in relation to the conservation of the most significant offshore species will be waters between latitude 45°S and latitude 60°S.

4. The Commission will have the following functions:

- (a) In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Joint Statement issued at Madrid on 15 February 1990, to receive from both States the available information on the operations of the fishing fleets, appropriate catch and effort statistics and analyses of the status of the stocks of the most significant offshore species. Both Governments will provide such information in the form recommended by the Commission;
- (b) To assess the information received and to submit to both Governments recommendations for the conservation of the most significant offshore species in the area;
- (c) To propose to both Governments joint scientific research work on the most significant offshore species;
- (d) In accordance with international law, to recommend to both Governments possible actions for the conservation in international waters of migratory and straddling stocks and species related to them;
- (e) To monitor the implementation of the prohibition and make recommendations in this regard to both Governments.

5. The prohibition in paragraph 2 (b) will take effect on 26 December 1990; both Governments agreed to cooperate in order to implement it.

6. Each Government will take the appropriately related administrative measures in accordance with this Joint Statement.

ANNEX

The area referred to in paragraph 2 (b) is the one encompassed by the lines of the type specified in the second column, joining points in the first column defined to the nearest minute of arc on WGS 72 Datum by coordinates of latitude and longitude in the order given.

<u>Coordinates of latitude and longitude</u>	<u>Line type</u>
1. 47° 42' S, 60° 41' W	1-2 rhumb line along meridian.
2. 49° 00' S, 60° 41' W	2-3 parallel of latitude.
3. 49° 00' S, 60° 55' W	3-4 rhumb line along meridian.
4. 49° 20' S, 60° 55' W	4-5 arc of the circle which has a radius of 150 nautical miles and its centre at latitude 51° 40' S, longitude 59° 30' W, moving clockwise.
5. 54° 02' S, 58° 13' W	5-6 rhumb line.
6. 54° 38' S, 58° 02' W	6-7 meridian.
7. 55° 30' S, 58° 02' W	7-8 rhumb line.
8. 56° 14' S, 58° 31' W	8-9 a line drawn anti-clockwise along the maximum limit of jurisdiction over fisheries in accordance with international law.
9. 47° 42' S, 60° 41' W	

The area mentioned above is described for the sole purpose of the total prohibition in paragraph 2 (b) of this Joint Statement and, in particular, the formula on sovereignty in paragraph 1 of this Joint Statement applies to it.

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

- A. Report on the eighth session of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Kingston, 5-30 March 1990; New York, 13-31 August 1990

The Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed 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, held its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and its meeting in New York from 13 to 31 August 1990.

1. Plenary

- (a) Implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

At the eighth session of the Preparatory Commission, the Chairman resumed consultations on the modalities for the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and their certifying States. Although the matter was extensively discussed and some progress was made, owing to lack of time, no final conclusion could be reached.

The matter was finally resolved during the summer meeting when, on 30 August 1990, the General Committee, on behalf of the Preparatory Commission, adopted the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States (LOS/PCN/L.87, annex; the Understanding is reproduced in the annex to the present report, p. 85).

On the adoption of the Understanding, the Chairman made the following statement:

"(a) Should any agreement be made which would affect in any way this Understanding, such adjustments as may be necessary shall be made to it;

"(b) The required date for the submission of a plan of work by each registered pioneer investor under resolution II, paragraph 8 (a), shall be reviewed in the light of the assessment of the Group of Technical Experts in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Understanding". (Ibid., para. 40)

The main elements of this Understanding related to (a) the payment of a fixed fee of \$US 1 million commencing from the date of allocation of a pioneer area; (b) the carrying out of exploration in the area reserved for activities by the Authority; and (c) the training of personnel designated by the Authority.

By the Understanding, the three registered pioneer investors whose pioneer areas were located in the North-East Pacific - Japan, France and the Soviet Union - undertook to carry out free of cost the preparatory work and stage I of the plan for exploration contained in the report of the Group of Technical Experts (LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5).

As regards to stage II of the exploration plan, it was "the understanding that this will be agreed upon following the completion of stage I and the review of the results obtained, and taking into account the decision of any pioneer investor to undertake stage II of the plan of exploration in the areas allocated to it. The terms and conditions for such further exploration shall be agreed upon in accordance with resolution II, paragraph 12 (a) (i)". (Ibid., annex, para. 9)

The four registered pioneer investors agreed to provide training also free of cost pursuant to paragraph 12 (a) (ii) of resolution II and in accordance with the Preparatory Commission Training Programme (LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.7).

Once the three registered pioneer investors had "satisfactorily complied" with the obligations relating to training and exploration their duty "to pay \$US 1 million per annum shall upon the completion of stage I of the exploration plan be waived as of the date of their registration". (Ibid., para. 10)

(b) The preparation of draft agreements, rules, regulations and procedures for the International Seabed Authority

At the eighth session and the summer meeting of the Commission, the plenary dealt with the following matters: (a) the draft headquarters agreement; (b) the draft protocol on the privileges and immunities of the International Seabed Authority; and (c) certain issues left pending during the consideration of the draft rules of procedure of the various organs of the Authority, such as subsidiary organs, observers, the Finance Committee and decision-making, and the articles left pending during the consideration of the draft headquarters agreement and the draft protocol on privileges and immunities.

The plenary completed the second reading of both the draft Agreement between the International Seabed Authority and the Government of Jamaica regarding the Headquarters of the International Seabed Authority (LOS/PCN/WP.47/Rev.1) and the draft Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority (LOS/PCN/WP.49/Rev.1).

On the issue of subsidiary organs, it was agreed that the Preparatory Commission should not make any recommendations to the Authority with regard to the establishment of subsidiary organs, the only exception being the Finance Committee.

With respect to the issue of observers, agreement was reached on the list of entities now contained in the draft rules of procedure of the Assembly (LOS/PCN/WP.20/Rev.2). The question as to the nature and extent of observer participation in the work of the Assembly and the Council was deferred to a later stage.

Informal consultations continued on the establishment of a Finance Committee. Broad agreement was reached on its status and composition. It was understood that the question of decision-making in the Finance Committee would be considered within the broader context of decision-making in the organs of the Authority.

At the ninth session, the plenary would undertake a first reading of the draft Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Seabed Authority (LOS/PCN/WP.50) and the paper on administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Seabed Authority (LOS/PCN/WP.51). The Chairman would also continue his consultations on the articles left pending during the consideration of the draft Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority and the draft Headquarters Agreement, as well as the issues relating to the Finance Committee and on the hard-core issue of decision-making.

2. Special Commission 1 a/

The Special Commission is undertaking studies on the problems that would be encountered by developing land-based producer States from deep seabed mineral production.

At the seventh session, the Commission completed the first reading of the provisional conclusions that will form the basis of the Commission's final recommendations to the Authority. At the summer meeting, the Special Commission considered a revised list of the provisional conclusions, which had been prepared incorporating the comments and suggestions of delegations in the course of the first reading. They fall under the following headings: projection of production from the Area; applications by developing land-based producer States; and consideration of applications and determination of measures to assist developing land-based producer States.

The Commission gave preliminary consideration to the provisional conclusions, except those which were directly related to the issues under consideration in the Ad Hoc Working Group. The Ad Hoc Working Group is continuing its consideration of certain "hard-core issues", such as the system of compensation/compensation fund, effects of subsidized seabed mining and dependency thresholds and trigger thresholds.

3. Special Commission 2 b/

Special Commission 2 is making preparations for the establishment of the Enterprise - the operational arm of the Authority. The Special Commission had completed its work on the subject of training when the Preparatory Commission adopted, at the eighth session, a series of recommendations aimed at implementing the Preparatory Commission Training Programme (LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.7).

The Special Commission undertook a paragraph-by-paragraph reading of the suggestion of the Chairman to facilitate discussion of transitional arrangements for the Enterprise. It was generally agreed that the purpose of transitional arrangements for the Enterprise would be: (a) generally ensuring the continuity of the work initiated by the Preparatory Commission, introducing

a/ See the reports of the Chairman of Special Commission 1 (LOS/PCN/L.78 and LOS/PCN/L.83).

b/ See the reports of the Chairman of Special Commission 2 (LOS/PCN/L.80 and LOS/PCN/L.85).

modifications and additions as required; (b) providing a focus within the Authority for the collection and analysis of all information and data pertinent to the development of the seabed mining industry; (c) providing expert advice on the scientific, technical and economic aspects of the Authority's policies and programmes relating to the Enterprise; and (d) providing a mechanism for the implementation of the Training Programme for the Enterprise, initiated by the Preparatory Commission.

The Special Commission continued its review of the working paper on the structure and organization of the Enterprise. It concentrated on those provisions which would enable the Commission to comment on provisions of the Convention in the interest of promoting reasonable interpretation and to suggest draft provisions to facilitate effective application.

At its summer meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea introduced a working paper on a draft Basic Joint Venture Contract (LOS/PCN/SCN.2/WP.18 and Add.1), which is to be considered at the ninth session of the Preparatory Commission.

The Chairman's Advisory Group on Assumptions reviewed the current market developments in respect of nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese and continued to examine economic and technical factors and parameters for arriving at a new set of basic assumptions for a deep seabed mining model.

The programme of work for the spring session was as follows:

- (a) Transitional arrangements for the Enterprise: finalization of recommendations;
- (b) Structure and organization of the Enterprise: recommended annotations on LOS/PCN/SCN.2/WP.16;
- (c) Operational opinions referred to in LOS/PCN/SCN.2/WP.18 and Add.1;
- (d) Other matters arising from paragraph 12 of resolution II, including its subparagraphs 12 (a) (i), 12 (a) (iii) and 12 (b), on which recommendations may be needed.

4. Special Commission 3 c/

Special Commission 3 is preparing the rules, regulations and procedures for the exploration and exploitation of the deep seabed. During the eighth session, it concluded the first reading of the draft regulations on production authorization (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.1) and began its consideration of the draft regulations on the protection and preservation of the marine environment from activities in the Area (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.5), which had been prepared by the Secretariat. The Special Commission first held a general exchange of views on the draft and then commenced a first reading article by article of the draft regulations.

c/ See the reports of the Chairman of Special Commission 3 (LOS/PCN/L.79 and Corr.1 and LOS/PCN/L.84).

Certain salient elements emerged from the consideration of the draft. It was noted that there was a need to conduct further environmental studies of the marine environment in the international seabed area. Safe methods of exploitation, together with adequate regulations, could be established only on the basis of appropriate comprehensive experimental data and information on the effects of exploitation of polymetallic nodules on the living and non-living components of the marine environment. It was observed that the current prospects for deep seabed mining gave enough time to develop appropriate measures to preserve the marine environment.

It was emphasized that there should be a balance in the draft between the need to protect and preserve the marine environment from activities in the Area and the development of the resources of the Area.

The use of the term "serious harm" in the draft caused concern. It was stated that the notion of "serious harm" could lead to the utilization of economic rather than ecological standards.

The question of liability was a source of much discussion. At a more general level, the view was expressed that the liability and responsibility rules should be of a general nature and that more detailed and specific rules could be added at a later stage. It was also noted that the question of liability for environmental harm warranted further study since it was, to a large extent, unprecedented.

The suggestion was also made that a separate chapter on the settlement of disputes should be drafted for the mining code as a whole.

A seminar on the environmental aspects of deep seabed mining was held under the aegis of the Special Commission at the beginning of the summer meeting. It was generally acknowledged that the seminar had produced information and data which would be very useful in the consideration of the draft regulations of the mining code on the protection and preservation of the marine environment. It was clear, however, that more substantial research needed to be conducted before any concrete solutions could be reached.

During the 1991 spring session, the Special Commission would have completed its first reading of the draft regulations on the protection and preservation of the marine environment from activities in the Area (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.5), and then considered draft regulations on accounting principles and on accommodation of other activities in the Area (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.6 and 7).

5. Special Commission 4 d/

Special Commission 4, which is dealing with the preparation of recommendations regarding practical arrangements for the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, continued its consideration of the administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the draft relationship arrangements between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea prepared by the Secretariat.

d/ See the reports of the Chairman of Special Commission 4 (LOS/PCN/L.81 and LOS/PCN/L.86).

During the consideration of the document on the administration of the Tribunal (LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.8), it was generally agreed that there was a need for maximum economy in the establishment of the Tribunal and its functioning while maintaining the highest level of efficiency. The suggestion was made that the costs of members' allowances and of the Registry of the Tribunal should be further reduced and that, in its initial phase, the Tribunal should employ a minimum number of staff with a view to a gradual increase as the case-load required.

There was some debate on the number of official languages to be used by the Tribunal since that would have a direct impact on costs.

The Special Commission also examined the draft agreement on cooperation and relationships between the Tribunal and the United Nations (LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.9). It discussed the document part by part, in particular, the preamble; the governing principles and mutual recognition of responsibilities, rights and obligations; consultation, cooperation and coordination; exchange of information and documents; administrative cooperation and personnel arrangements; and budgetary and financial arrangements. During the discussion, the view was expressed that a decision of principle would have to be taken as to the necessity for the Tribunal to conclude a relationship agreement with the Authority, since that would tend to influence some decisions of the Tribunal. It was explained that the independence of the Tribunal should be maintained at all costs.

The programme of work for the spring session was as follows:

(a) Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea - a scheme to phase in the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.8/Add.2);

(b) Consideration of the building requirements and facilities for the Seat of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and report of the host country on the progress of work in this respect; other issues related to the Seat of the Tribunal may be considered in this context;

(c) Elements of supplementary arrangements between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the International Court of Justice;

(d) Review of the revised texts of the Headquarters Agreement between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and Germany;

(e) Review of the revised texts of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

Annex

Understanding on the fulfilment of obligations by the registered pioneer investors and their certifying States e/

1. This understanding applies to the four registered pioneer investors, namely, the Government of the Republic of India, the Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER), the Deep Ocean Resources Development Co. Ltd. (DORD), and the Soviet State enterprise Yuzhmorgeologiya, and to their respective certifying States, namely, India, France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. The four pioneer investors shall provide training pursuant to paragraph 12 (a) (ii) of resolution II in conformity with the specific programme for training approved by the Preparatory Commission in accordance with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines contained in documents LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.6/Rev.1 and LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.7 and taking into account the report contained in document LOS/PCN/BUR/R.6. It is agreed that the cost of such training shall be borne by the four registered pioneer investors and shall be free of cost to the Preparatory Commission. The precise number of trainees, the duration and the fields of training shall be agreed upon between the Preparatory Commission and each registered pioneer investor according to its capabilities. It is further agreed that the first group of trainees shall consist of no less than 12 individuals.
3. In accordance with paragraph 12 (a) (iii) of resolution II, the four registered pioneer investors undertake to perform the obligations prescribed in the Convention relating to the transfer of technology, and further agree that training in the use of all available technology shall constitute a substantial component of the training programme referred to in paragraph 2 above.
4. The periodic expenditures for exploration to be incurred in accordance with paragraph 7 (c) of resolution II by the four registered pioneer investors in respect of the development of their respective pioneer areas shall be determined by the Preparatory Commission in consultation with and with the cooperation of each registered pioneer investor within 12 months of the adoption of this understanding. Such expenditures shall be reviewed by the Preparatory Commission from time to time in consultation with and with the cooperation of the registered pioneer investor concerned.
5. Each of the four certifying States agrees to provide, in accordance with article 12 (b) (ii) of resolution II, periodic reports to the Commission on the pioneer activities as defined in paragraph 1 (b) of resolution II, carried out by it or by its entities or natural or juridical persons in their respective pioneer areas. Such reports shall be provided annually.
6. The Commission recognizes that the obligation of each certifying State under paragraph 12 (b) (i) of resolution II is to be implemented upon entry into force for that State of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

e/ LOS/PCN/L.87, annex.

7. Regarding paragraph 14 of the statement on the implementation of resolution II (LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex), and taking into account the plan for exploration prepared by the Group of Technical Experts (LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5) for one mine site in the areas reserved for the Authority, the three registered pioneer investors whose pioneer areas are located in the North-East Pacific (France, Japan and the Soviet Union) shall undertake in respect of the areas specified in the plan for exploration referred to above the following activities:

(a) Preparatory work in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 15 of LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5;

(b) Stage I of the plan for exploration in accordance with paragraphs 25 to 35 of LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5.

8. (a) The preparatory work referred to in paragraph 7 of this understanding shall begin to be implemented no later than six months following the adoption of this understanding and shall be completed in accordance with paragraph 15 of LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5. Upon completion of the preparatory work the results shall be submitted to the Preparatory Commission;

(b) The work for stage I of the plan for exploration shall begin to be implemented no later than the end of the second fiscal year after the completion of the review of the results of the preparatory work by the Group of Technical Experts in accordance with paragraph 17 of LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5, and shall be completed within three years of the commencement of that stage in accordance with paragraph 34 of document LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5;

(c) The cost of the preparatory work and stage I of the plan of exploration shall be borne by the three registered pioneer investors and shall be free of cost to the Preparatory Commission.

9. As regards the implementation of stage II of the exploration plan (LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5) for the area reserved for the Authority by the three pioneer investors, it is the understanding that this will be agreed upon following the completion of stage I and the review of the results obtained, and taking into account the decision of any pioneer investor to undertake stage II for the plan of exploration in the areas allocated to it. The terms and conditions for such further exploration shall be agreed upon in accordance with resolution II, paragraph 12 (a) (i).

10. Provided that the obligations under paragraphs 2, 7 and 8 above have been satisfactorily complied with, the obligations of the three registered pioneer investors, France, Japan and the Soviet Union, under resolution II, paragraph 7 (b), to pay \$US 1 million per annum shall upon the completion of stage I of the exploration plan be waived as of the date of their registration.

11. India, which has its pioneer area in the South Central Indian Ocean, will undertake, if so requested by the Preparatory Commission, a programme of exploration in accordance with the provisions of resolution II, paragraph 12 (a) (i), of one mine site for the Enterprise in the area reserved for the Authority in the Indian Ocean and, as part of the overall understanding contained in the present document, the obligation of India under the provisions of paragraph 7 (b) of resolution II shall be waived as of the date of its registration.

12. Within three months of the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Group of Technical Experts established in accordance with paragraph 6 of document LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex, shall review the state of the deep seabed mining and make an assessment of the time when commercial production may be expected to commence. If, as a result of the review and the assessment, the Group of Technical Experts concludes that commercial production will not take place for an extended period of time, the Preparatory Commission shall recommend to the Authority that the annual fixed fee payable under annex III, article 13, paragraph 3, be waived for a relevant period.

13. Each registered pioneer investor participating in the activities under paragraph 7 of the present understanding shall submit a comprehensive annual report to the Preparatory Commission on the type and extent of activities undertaken by it and details of expenditures incurred during that year, as well as a list of data and information, gathered as a result of these activities.

14. The details of the data and information gathered as a result of the exploration activities under paragraph 7 of this understanding and the analysis thereof by the registered pioneer investors shall be deposited for safe keeping with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on a regular basis. Such data, information and analysis shall be presented for review and evaluation to a group of technical experts to be convened by the Preparatory Commission, in the manner specified in paragraph 6 of LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex, except that the expenses associated with the meetings of the experts (e.g., travel, per diem and cost of miscellaneous supplies required for the work of the group) shall be paid from the registration fees received by the Preparatory Commission from the registered pioneer investors. The group of technical experts shall be convened upon the completion of the preparatory work referred to in paragraphs 9 to 17 of document LOS/PCN/BUR/R.5 and thereafter as required by the Preparatory Commission to undertake the technical review under the plan of exploration referred to above. The group of technical experts shall submit a report to the Preparatory Commission on the compliance by each registered pioneer investor with the terms of this understanding.

15. In accordance with resolution II, paragraph 7 (b), the Authority shall take into account the provisions of this understanding when negotiating the financial terms of contract and make adjustments in the financial arrangements with each registered pioneer investor, as appropriate. In doing so, the Authority shall take into consideration the early registration and satisfactory performance by each of the four registered pioneer investors of their respective obligations hereunder.

16. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of this understanding are without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 12 (a) (i) of resolution II.

17. Taking into account paragraph 19 (e) of the statement on the implementation of resolution II (LOS/PCN/L.41/Rev.1, annex), the Preparatory Commission or the Authority shall enter into arrangements similar to those contained in this understanding with any other registered pioneer investor or applicant.

B. Table of members, observers and participants of the Preparatory Commission, eighth session a/

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	5-30 March 1990		13-31 August 1990	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Afghanistan	M		M	
Albania* b/				
Algeria	M	x	M	
Angola	M	x	M	
Antigua and Barbuda	M		M	x
Argentina	M	x	M	x
Australia	M	x	M	x
Austria	M	x	M	x
Bahamas	M		M	
Bahrain	M		M	
Bangladesh	M		M	x
Barbados	M		M	
Belgium	M	x	M	x
Belize	M		M	
Benin	M		M	
Bhutan	M		M	
Bolivia	M	x	M	x
Botswana	M		M	
Brazil	M	x	M	x
Brunei Darussalam	M		M	
Bulgaria	M	x	M	x
Burkina Faso	M		M	x
Burundi	M		M	
Byelorussian SSR	M	x	M	x
Cambodia	M		M	
Cameroon	M	x	M	x
Canada	M	x	M	x
Cape Verde	M	x	M	x
Central African Republic	M		M	
Chad	M		M	
Chile	M	x	M	x
China	M	x	M	x
Colombia	M	x	M	x
Comoros	M		M	
Congo	M		M	
Costa Rica	M		M	
Côte d'Ivoire	M	x	M	x
Cuba	M	x	M	x
Cyprus	M		M	
Czechoslovakia	M		M	x

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	5-30 March 1990		13-31 August 1990	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	M	x	M	x
Democratic Yemen <u>c/</u>	M	x	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	
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 <u>d/</u>	M	x	M	x
Germany, Federal Republic of <u>d/</u>	O	x	O	x
Ghana	M	x	M	x
Greece	M	x	M	x

Grenada	M		M	
Guatemala	M	x	M	
Guinea	M		M	x
Guinea-Bissau	M		M	x
Guyana	M		M	

Haiti	M		M	
Holy See	O		O	
Honduras	M		M	
Hungary	M		M	x
Iceland	M		M	

India	M	x	M	x
Indonesia	M	x	M	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	M	x	M	x
Iraq	M		M	x
Ireland	M	x	M	x

Israel	O		O	
Italy	M	x	M	x
Jamaica	M	x	M	x
Japan	M	x	M	x
Jordan	O		O	

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	5-30 March 1990		13-31 August 1990	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Kenya	M	x	M	x
Kiribati*				
Kuwait	M	x	M	x
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	
Luxembourg	M		M	

Madagascar	M	x	M	x
Malawi	M		M	
Malaysia	M	x	M	x
Maldives	M		M	
Mali	M		M	

Malta	M	x	M	x
Mauritania	M		M	
Mauritius	M		M	
Mexico	M	x	M	x
Monaco	M		M	

Mongolia	M		M	x
Morocco	M	x	M	x
Mozambique	M	x	M	x
Myanmar	M	x	M	x
Namibia e/	M	x	M	

Nauru	M		M	
Nepal	M		M	
Netherlands	M	x	M	x
New Zealand	M	x	M	x
Nicaragua	M		M	x

Niger	M		M	
Nigeria	M	x	M	x
Norway	M	x	M	x
Oman	M		M	x
Pakistan	M	x	M	x

Panama	M	x	M	
Papua New Guinea	M		M	
Paraguay	M		M	
Peru	O		O	x
Philippines	M	x	M	x

STATES	Kingston 5-30 March 1990		New York 13-31 August 1990	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
Poland	M		M	x
Portugal	M	x	M	x
Qatar	M		M	x
Republic of Korea	M	x	M	x
Romania	M	x	M	x
Rwanda	M		M	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	M		M	
Saint Lucia	M		M	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	M		M	
Samoa	M		M	
San Marino*			M	
Sao Tome and Principe	M		M	x
Saudi Arabia	M	x	M	x
Senegal	M	x	M	
Seychelles	M		M	
Sierra Leone	M		M	
Singapore	M		M	
Solomon Islands	M		M	x
Somalia	M	x	M	
South Africa	M		M	
Spain	M	x	M	x
Sri Lanka	M		M	x
Sudan	M		M	
Suriname	M		M	x
Swaziland	M	x	M	
Sweden	M	x	M	x
Switzerland	M	x	M	x
Syrian Arab Republic*	M	x	M	x
Thailand	M	x	M	x
Togo	M		M	
Tonga*	M	x	M	x
Trinidad and Tobago	M	x	M	x
Tunisia	M		M	
Turkey*	M		M	
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	x
United Kingdom	O	x	O	x

STATES	Kingston		New York	
	5-30 March 1990		13-31 August 1990	
	Member/ Observer	Participant	Member/ Observer	Participant
United Republic of Tanzania	M	x	M	x
United States of America	O		O	
Uruguay	M		M	x
Vanuatu	M		M	x
Venezuela	O	x	O	x

Viet Nam	M		M	x
Yemen <u>c/</u>	M	x	M	
Yugoslavia	M	x	M	x
Zaire	M	x	M	
Zambia	M	x	M	x
Zimbabwe	M	x	M	x

ENTITIES (Art. 305 1. (b),(c),(d),(e) and (f))				
Cook Islands	M		M	
European Economic Community	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	x	O	x
Palestine	O		O	
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	O	x	O	x
TOTAL MEMBERS	159	79	159	89
TOTAL OBSERVERS	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>
GRAND TOTAL	174	85	174	96
	===	===	===	===

a/ 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 members or an "O" for observers. Those States or entities indicated by an "x" participated in the session or the meeting.

b/ Those States indicated by an asterisk (*) have signed neither the Convention nor the Final Act.

c/ On 22 May 1990 Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged to form a single State. Since that date they have been represented at the United Nations as one Member with the name "Yemen".

d/ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

e/ Namibia was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia fulfilled its mandate under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, upon the independence of Namibia on 21 March 1990.

C. List of documents of the General Committee and of
the eighth session of the Preparatory Commission

New York, 13-31 August 1990

- LOS/PCN/INF/19 Delegations to the meeting of the
Preparatory Commission, New York
13-31 August 1990
[7 September 1990]
- LOS/PCN/112 Letter dated 17 August 1990 from the
Chairman of the delegation of China
addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory
Commission
[21 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/113 Receipt of application from the Government
of the People's Republic of China for
registration of the China Ocean Mineral
Resources Research and Development
Association (COMRA) as a pioneer investor
under resolution II of the Third United
Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
Note by the Secretary-General
[24 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/114 Letter dated 28 August 1990 from the
Chairman of the Group of Land-locked and
Geographically Disadvantaged States
addressed to the Chairman of the Preparatory
Commission
[28 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/115 Decision adopted by the General Committee on
behalf of the Preparatory Commission
concerning the application submitted by the
People's Republic of China on behalf of the
China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and
Development Association (COMRA) for
registration as a pioneer investor
[30 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.83 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of
Special Commission 1 on the progress of work
in that Commission
[29 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.84 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of
Special Commission 3 on the progress of work
in that Commission
[29 August 1990]

- LOS/PCN/L.85 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of Special Commission 2 on the progress of work in that Commission
[29 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.86 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of Special Commission 4 on the progress of work in that Commission
[30 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.87 Statement by the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission
[30 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/WP.49/Rev.1 and Corr. 1 (Russian only) Draft Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority
(Working paper by the Secretariat)
[26 June 1990]
- LOS/PCN/WP.50 Draft Agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the International Seabed Authority
(Working paper by the Secretariat)
[10 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/WP.51 Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Seabed Authority
(Background paper by the Secretariat)
[10 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.38/Rev.1 Preliminary list of functions of the Finance Committee
[16 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.39 Extension of privileges and immunities to spouses and dependent members of the families of representatives, officials and experts (article 41 of LOS/PCN/WP.47/Rev.1)
[8 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.40 Provisional timetable
[13 August 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.41 Organization of the work of the plenary for the New York summer meeting as outlined by the Chairman
[14 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.42

Provisional list of delegations:
New York, 13-31 August 1990
[23 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.43

Draft decision concerning the application submitted by the People's Republic of China on behalf of the China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA) for registration as a pioneer investor
[27 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.44

Understanding on the fulfilment of obligations by the registered pioneer investors and their certifying States
[29 August 1990]

Special Commission 1

LOS/PCN/SCN.1/1990/CRP.16/
Rev.1

Provisional conclusions of the deliberations of Special Commission 1 which can form the basis of its recommendations to the International Seabed Authority
(Revised suggestions by the Chairman)
[2 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.1/1990/CRP.18/
Rev.1

Criteria for the identification of land-based producer States actually or likely to be affected by seabed production
(Revised suggestions by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Special Commission 1)
[1 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.1/1990/CRP.19/
Rev.1

Compensation for developing land-based producer States affected by seabed production
(Revised suggestions by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Special Commission 1)
(Assistance to developing land-based producer States likely to be or actually affected by seabed production)
[2 August 1990]

Special Commission 2

LOS/PCN/SCN.2/WP.18 and Add.1

Draft Basic Joint Venture Contract:
explanatory memorandum
Addendum: Commentary on the Draft Basic Joint Venture Contract
(Working paper by the Secretariat)
[9 and 10 August 1990]

Special Commission 3

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

Draft Regulations on Prospecting, Exploration and Exploitation of Polymetallic Nodules in the Area. Addendum. Part VII: Transfer of technology until ten years after commencement of commercial production by the Enterprise. Working paper by the Secretariat as revised by the Chairman
[9 August 1990]

Special Commission 4

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.8/Add.1
and Corr.1 (English only)

Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Addendum. (Supplementary cost estimates reflecting alternatives as to official working languages)
(Prepared by the Secretariat)
[17 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.8/Add.2

Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Addendum. (A scheme to phase in the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea)
(Prepared by the Secretariat)
[29 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.10

Principles governing a relationship arrangement between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the International Seabed Authority
(Prepared by the Secretariat)
[10 August 1990]

Kingston, Jamaica, 5-30 March 1990

- LOS/PCN/INF/18 Delegations to the eighth session, Kingston,
Jamaica, 5-30 March 1990
[22 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/109 Letter dated 20 December 1989 from the
Permanent Representative of Poland to the
United Nations addressed to the Special
Representative of the Secretary-General for
the Law of the Sea
[17 January 1990]
- LOS/PCN/110 Provisional agenda
[30 January 1990]
- LOS/PCN/111 Credentials of Representatives to the Eighth
session of the Preparatory Commission for the
International Seabed Authority and for the
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
Report of the Credentials Committee
[29 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.78 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of
Special Commission 1 on the progress of work
in that Commission
[28 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.79 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of
Special Commission 3 on the progress of work
in that Commission
[28 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.80 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of
Special Commission 2 on the progress of work
in that Commission
[30 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.81 Statement to the plenary by the Chairman of
Special Commission 4 on the progress of work
in that Commission
[29 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/L.82/Rev.1 Statement by the Chairman of the Preparatory
Commission
[29 May 1990]

Conference Room Papers (plenary)

- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.35 Provisional timetable
[5 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.36 Sources of the provisions of the Draft
Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of
the International Seabed Authority
(Working paper by the Secretariat)
[9 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.37 Provisional list of delegations:
Kingston, Jamaica, 5-30 March 1990
[14 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/1990/CRP.38 Preliminary list of functions of the Finance
Committee
[15 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/WP.47/Rev.1 Draft Agreement between the International
Seabed Authority and the Government of Jamaica
regarding the Headquarters of the
International Seabed Authority.
Working paper by the Secretariat
[16 February 1990]
- Special Commission 1
- LOS/PCN/SCN.1/WP.5/Add.4 Information on existing international or
multilateral economic measures which could
be of relevance to the work of
Special Commission 1. Addendum.
Background paper by the Secretariat
[7 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/SCN.1/WP.13 Bilateral trade in minerals.
Background note by the Secretariat
[28 February 1990]
- Special Commission 2
- LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.7 Implementation of the Preparatory Commission
Training programme
Recommendations of Special Commission 2
[30 March 1990]
- LOS/PCN/SCN.2/1990/CRP.5 Suggestions of the Chairman to facilitate
discussion of transitional arrangements for
the Enterprise
[15 March 1990]

Special Commission 3

LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.5

Draft Regulations on Prospecting, Exploration and Exploitation of Polymetallic Nodules in the Area. Addendum. Part VIII: Protection and preservation of the marine environment from activities in the Area. Working paper by the Secretariat
[8 February 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.3/1990/CRP.10

Introductory note by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea on the Draft Regulations on the Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment from activities in the Area (LOS/PCN/SCN.3/WP.6/Add.5)
[9 March 1990]

Special Commission 4

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.13/Add.1

Chairman's summary of the discussions. Addendum.
[14 March 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/L.14

Chairman's summary of the discussions. Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
[27 March 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.8

Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
Prepared by the Secretariat
[27 February 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.8/Add.1

Administrative arrangements, structure and financial implications of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Addendum. (Supplementary cost estimates reflecting alternatives as to official working languages)
Prepared by the Secretariat
[17 August 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.9

Relationship arrangements between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.
(Draft Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea).
Prepared by the Secretariat
[16 March 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/WP.9/Add.1

Relationship arrangements between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Addendum.

(Arrangements regarding the United Nations common system of salaries and benefits, and participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund).

Prepared by the Secretariat

[16 March 1990]

LOS/PCN/SCN.4/1990/CRP.38

Informal proposal by the Bureau. Organization of the future work of Special Commission 4

[23 March 1990]

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

Withdrawal of the reservation made by Mongolia upon accession
to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas

In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw its reservation made upon accession to the Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958. The reservation reads as follows:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the principle of international law under which ships on the high seas are subject only to the jurisdiction of the flag States applies without any restriction whatever to all government ships".

Replace page 1 by the following:

I. STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA
Chronological order of ratifications of, and accessions to,
the Convention, giving each State's regional group ^{1/}

	<u>Date</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Regional group</u>
1.	10 December 1982	Fiji	Asian
2.	7 March 1983	Zambia	African
3.	18 March 1983	Mexico	Latin Am./Carib.
4.	21 March 1983	Jamaica	Latin Am./Carib.
5.	18 April 1983	Namibia	African
6.	7 June 1983	Ghana	African
7.	29 July 1983	Bahamas	Latin Am./Carib.
8.	13 August 1983	Belize	Latin Am./Carib.
9.	26 August 1983	Egypt	African
10.	26 March 1984	Côte d'Ivoire	African
11.	3 May 1984	Philippines	Asian
12.	22 May 1984	Gambia	African
13.	15 August 1984	Cuba	Latin Am./Carib.
14.	15 October 1984	Senegal	African
15.	23 January 1985	Sudan	African
16.	27 March 1985	Saint Lucia	Latin Am./Carib.
17.	16 April 1985	Togo	African
18.	24 April 1985	Tunisia	African
19.	30 May 1985	Bahrain	Asian
20.	21 June 1985	Iceland	Western European and Other States
21.	16 July 1985	Mali	African
22.	30 July 1985	Iraq	Asian
23.	6 September 1985	Guinea	African
24.	30 September 1985	United Republic of Tanzania	African
25.	19 November 1985	Cameroon	African
26.	3 February 1986	Indonesia	Asian
27.	25 April 1986	Trinidad and Tobago	Latin Am./Carib.
28.	2 May 1986	Kuwait	Asian
29.	5 May 1986	Yugoslavia	Eastern European
30.	14 August 1986	Nigeria	African
31.	25 August 1986	Guinea-Bissau	African
32.	26 September 1986	Paraguay	Latin Am./Carib.
33.	21 July 1987	Yemen	Asian
34.	10 August 1987	Cape Verde	African
35.	3 November 1987	Sao Tome and Principe	African
36.	12 December 1988	Cyprus	Asian
37.	22 December 1988	Brazil	Latin Am./Carib.
38.	2 February 1989	Antigua and Barbuda	Latin Am./Carib.
39.	17 February 1989	Zaire	African
40.	2 March 1989	Kenya	African
41.	24 July 1989	Somalia	African
42.	17 August 1989	Oman	Asian
43.	2 May 1990	Botswana	African
44.	9 November 1990	Uganda	African
45.	5 December 1990	Angola	African
46.	25 April 1991	Grenada	Latin Am./Carib.
47.	29 April 1991	Federated States of Micronesia	Asian (*)

^{1/} States having acceded to the Convention are indicated by an asterisk (*).

