

# **Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea**

Geneva, Switzerland  
17 March – 26 April 1960

Document:-  
**A/CONF.19/C.1/L.4**

## **Canada and United States of America: proposal**

Extract from the *Official Records of the Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (Summary Records of Plenary Meetings and of Meetings of the Committee of the Whole, Annexes and Final Act)*

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.19/C.1/L.7/Rev.1

Iceland; revised proposal

[Original text: English]

[12 April 1960]

Where a people is overwhelmingly dependent upon its coastal fisheries for its livelihood or economic development and it becomes necessary to limit the total catch of a stock or stocks of fish in areas adjacent to the coastal fisheries zone, the coastal State shall have preferential rights under such limitations to the extent rendered necessary by its dependence on the fishery.

In the case of disagreement, any interested State may initiate the procedure provided for in the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea of 1958.

## COMMENTARY

[The text of paragraphs 1 to 4 is the same as that in document A/CONF.19/C.1/L.7.]

5. Any difference of opinion concerning the interpretation of the present proposal would be settled by the procedure indicated in the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, adopted by the first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.19/C.1/L.10

Canada and United States of America: proposal

[Original text: English]

[8 April 1960]

1. A State is entitled to fix the breadth of its territorial sea up to a maximum of six nautical miles measured from the applicable baseline.
2. A State is entitled to establish a fishing zone contiguous to its territorial sea extending to a maximum limit of twelve nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of its territorial sea is measured, in which it shall have the same rights in respect of fishing and the exploitation of the living resources of the sea as it has in its territorial sea.
3. Any State whose vessels have made a practice of fishing in the outer six miles of the fishing zone established by the coastal State, in accordance with paragraph 2 above, for the period of five years immediately preceding 1 January 1958, may continue to do so for a period of ten years from 31 October 1960.
4. The provisions of the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, adopted at Geneva on 27 April 1958, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the settlement of any dispute arising out of the application of the foregoing paragraphs.

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.19/L.4\*

Report of the Committee of the Whole

[Original text: English]

[14 April 1960]

1. The rules of procedure adopted by the Conference at its 1st and 2nd plenary meetings provided, in rule 46, for the establishment of a Committee of the Whole. In rule 6 of the rules of procedure provision was made for the election by the Conference of the Chairman of the Committee, and at its 1st plenary meeting on 17 March 1960 the Conference elected Mr. José A. Correa (Ecuador). In accordance with rule 47 of the rules of procedure, the Committee of the Whole,

at its 1st meeting on 21 March 1960, elected Mr. Max Sörensen (Denmark) to be its Vice-Chairman and Mr. Edwin Glaser (Romania) to be its Rapporteur.

2. The agenda as adopted by the Conference contained two substantive items: item 9 entitled "Consideration of the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits in accordance with resolution 1307 (XIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1958"; and item 10 entitled "Adoption of conventions or other instruments

\* Incorporating documents A/CONF.19/L.4/Corr.1 and 2.