

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

1973-1982

Concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982

Document:-

**A/CONF.62/C.1/L.4**

## **Barbados: amendments to document A/CONF.62/C.1 /L.3**

Extract from the *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Volume III (Documents of the Conference, First and Second Sessions)*

*Note:* An article of this kind, which does no more than foresee more detailed provision for settlement of disputes, may be all that is required under part I of these articles. Any further detailed consideration which the Committee may wish to give to this subject may take as a starting-point paragraph 15 of the Declaration of Principles.<sup>29</sup>

\* \* \*

*Article 0*

[INTERPRETATION] [DEFINITION]

A definition article may be required when the negotiation is completed.

\* \* \*

*Note:* During the discussion of article 9 the following proposal was made by one delegation and it was agreed to reproduce the text of the proposal at the end of these draft articles since it contained some elements relating to various issues before the Committee:

1. All activities of exploration and exploitation shall be conducted pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Authority and no such exploration or exploitation shall be carried out except under and in conformity with such regulations and the provisions of this convention.

2. Regulations promulgated pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall include adequate provisions for:

(a) the orderly and rational exploration and exploitation of the Area and its resources;

(b) the securing of adequate measures of control by the Authority over all phases of the exploration, exploitation and marketing of the resources in order to secure the objectives of the common heritage of mankind;

(c) the widest and most equitable participation on a non-discriminatory basis, in the activities necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the Area and its resources including the provision of goods and services;

(d) the securing of the maximum benefits for mankind as a whole from the exploration and exploitation of the Area and its resources ensuring at the same time that such benefits are equitably shared having special regard to the interests and needs of developing countries, coastal and land-locked;

(e) the assurance to consuming countries, on a non-discriminatory basis, of adequate supplies at reasonable prices of the products arising from the exploration and exploitation of the Area and its resources, due regard being paid to the availability on fair and equitable terms of similar or competitive land-based products.

3. Regulations pursuant to this article shall be made on the recommendation of the Council and approved by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority present and voting, provided that such majority shall include at least a majority of the total membership of the Assembly.

<sup>29</sup>The view was expressed that article 21 was acceptable only if later coupled with procedures for the compulsory settlement of disputes.

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.1/L.4

### Barbados: amendments to document A/CONF.62/C.1/L.3

[Original: English]  
[6 August 1974]

1. *Article 8*

(1) The article should read as follows:

*The Area shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes.*

(2) The remainder of the text should be deleted.

2. *Article 0 [Interpretation] [Definition]*

Peaceful purposes should be defined

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.1/L.5

### United States of America: working paper on the economic effects of deep sea-bed exploitation

[Original: English]  
[8 August 1974]

I. Introduction

Numerous studies have been prepared, including the reports of the United Nations Secretary-General and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariat, concerning the potential economic effects of manganese nodule exploitation on the markets for the metals involved and on the

economies of developing country producers of the metals to be extracted from nodules. The analytical work contained in these studies is open to an inevitable criticism—it is highly speculative because we are studying the impact of an industry which does not yet exist on future markets whose magnitude is impossible to predict with absolute precision. Hence, it is understandable that there are often contradictory predictions on the