

# **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.2/L.79**

## **United States of America: draft article for inclusion in a chapter on the high seas**

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)*

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.78

Egypt, Honduras, India, Iran, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen:  
draft article on the economic and contiguous zone

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1974]

In an area within the economic zone, the outer limits of which do not exceed . . . nautical miles beyond the territorial sea, the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to:

- (a) Prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea;
- (b) Punish infringement of the above regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.79

**United States of America: draft article for inclusion in a chapter on the high seas**

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1974]

The régime of the high seas, as codified in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas,<sup>29</sup> shall apply as modified by the provisions of this chapter and the other provisions of this Convention, including *inter alia* those with respect to the economic zone, the continental shelf, the protection of the marine environment, scientific research and the international sea-bed area.

<sup>29</sup>United Nations. *Treaty Series*, vol. 450, p. 82.

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.80

United States of America: draft article for inclusion in a chapter on the high seas—living resources

[Original: English]  
[23 August 1974]

1. States shall co-operate with each other in the exploitation and conservation of living resources in areas beyond the economic zone of coastal States. States exploiting identical resources, or different resources located in the same area, shall enter into fisheries management agreements, and establish appropriate multilateral fisheries organizations, for the purpose of maintaining these resources. If such a body cannot be constituted among the concerned States, they may ask for the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in establishing an appropriate regional or international regulatory body.

2. States, acting individually and through regional and international fisheries organizations, have the duty to apply the following conservation measures for such living resources:

(a) Allowable catch and other conservation measures shall be established which are designed, on the best evidence available, to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield, taking into account relevant environmental and economic fac-

tors, and any generally agreed global and regional minimum standards;

(b) Such measures shall take into account effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species and at a minimum shall be designed to maintain or restore populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which they may become threatened with extinction;

(c) For this purpose, scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics and other relevant data shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis;

(d) Conservation measures and their implementation shall not discriminate in form or in fact against any fisherman. Conservation measures shall remain in force pending the settlement, in accordance with the provisions of chapter . . . , of any disagreement as to their validity.

3. With respect to anadromous species and highly migratory species, the provisions of article . . . and article . . . , respectively, shall apply.