

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

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Document:-

**A/CONF.62/C.3/L.8**

## **Nigeria: draft articles on the development and transfer of technology**

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)*

*Article 3*

1. If a ship does not carry a valid certificate as required by the regulations established in accordance with this Convention, States may deny such ship entry to their ports or offshore terminals, or passage through their territorial sea. If there are reasonable grounds for believing that a ship does not carry a valid certificate and if, while in the territorial sea of a coastal State, it does not furnish information at the request of that State, as required under the regulations, the ship shall be deemed not to carry a valid certificate.

2. If there are reasonable grounds for believing that a ship in the territorial sea or internal waters of a coastal State has violated discharge regulations established in accordance with this Convention, the coastal State may, if necessary in order to ascertain whether the ship has violated the regulations, order a foreign merchant ship to stop and board it, and may take action, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 3, against such ship.

*Article 4*

1. If substantial pollution, which may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences to the marine environment, has occurred on the high seas in the vicinity of the territorial seas of coastal States, and if there are reasonable grounds for believing that a foreign merchant ship encountered near the site of the pollution incident has violated discharge regulations established in accordance with this Convention, such States may, if necessary in order to ascertain whether the ship has violated the regulations, order the ship to stop and board it.

2. If the inspection indicates that the ship has violated discharge regulations, a report shall be forwarded to the flag State, which shall take appropriate action, and to the competent international organization.

*Article 5*

1. All possible efforts shall be made to ensure that a ship is not unduly detained or delayed. For this purpose States shall, *inter alia*, co-operate in the development and implementation of regulations and procedures to render unnecessary the stoppage or boarding, as provided for in the above articles, of a ship proceeding en route.

2. Measures taken pursuant to the above articles must not endanger ships, interfere with navigation or other legitimate uses of the sea, or create hazards to the marine environment. Ships inspected on the high seas or in innocent passage through the territorial sea must not be diverted, taken into port or arrested. If a State is entitled to institute judicial or administrative proceedings against a foreign ship, such ship may avoid arrest by bonding.

3. If a State, pursuant to article 3, denies a foreign ship entry to its ports or offshore terminals or passage through its territorial sea, or takes any action against such ship on account of a violation of discharge regulations, the State shall immediately inform the consul or diplomatic representative of the flag State.

4. If a ship is unduly detained or delayed, it shall be entitled to compensation for any loss or damage suffered.

5. Measures taken pursuant to the above articles may discriminate neither against nor among foreign ships. Regarding ships of States which are not Parties to this Convention, Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention, in accordance with international law, in such a manner as to ensure that such ships are not accorded more favourable treatment.

**DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.3/L.8****Nigeria: draft articles on the development and transfer of technology**

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*Article 1*

To insure adequate and equitable transfer of technology in accordance with the concept of the common heritage of mankind in the ocean space, States with the capacity for marine scientific research shall always and at all levels associate with personnel of developing countries.

*Article 2*

1. Regional scientific research centres shall be established, as suborgans of the International Sea-Bed Authority, in the developing countries.

2. The functions of such regional scientific research centres shall include:

(a) Advanced training and education on all aspects of marine scientific research, particularly marine biology, oceanography, cartography, sea-bed mining, engineering and mineralogy;

(b) Advanced management studies; and

(c) Prompt publication of results of marine scientific research in readily available journals.

*Article 3*

1. The International Sea-Bed Authority shall ensure that adequate provisions are made in its exploration and exploitation licences and contracts with States and nationals of other States whether natural or juridical, for enterprises granted exploration and exploitation rights under such licences and con-

tracts, to take on as members of their staff under training, nationals of developing countries whether coastal, land-locked or otherwise geographically disadvantaged.

2. The International Sea-Bed Authority shall make available to any country on request blueprints and patents of plants and machinery used in the exploration and exploitation of the international area.

3. The International Sea-Bed Authority shall obtain, from any State to which it has granted the rights of exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed under licences or contracts on payment of reasonable fees or premiums, blueprints and patents of the plants and machinery used by such States or their nationals in the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

4. The International Sea-Bed Authority shall ensure that adequate provisions are made by it to facilitate the acquisition by any developing State or its nationals of the necessary skills and "know-how" in any undertaking by the Authority of enterprises for exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

*Article 4*

All States are under a duty to co-operate actively with the International Sea-Bed Authority to facilitate the transfer of skills in marine scientific research and technology to developing States and their nationals.