

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/L.5

Documentation of the Conference: note by the Secretary-General

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 15

The coastal State shall exercise its rights and perform its duties in the economic zone without undue interference with other legitimate uses of the sea, including, subject to the provisions of this convention, the laying of cables and pipelines.

Article 16

The emplacement and use of artificial islands and other installations on the surface of the sea, in the waters and on the sea-bed and subsoil of the economic zone shall be subject to the authorization and regulation of the coastal State.

Article 17

In exercising their rights under this convention, States shall not interference with the exercise of the rights or the performance of the duties of the coastal State in the economic zone.

Article 18

The coastal State shall ensure that any exploration and exploitation activity within its economic zone is carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes.

[Further specific articles will be required in relation to the economic zone.]

CONTINENTAL SHELF

Article 19

1. The coastal State exercises sovereign rights over the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.

2. The continental shelf of a coastal State extends beyond its territorial sea to a distance of 200 miles from the applicable baselines and throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory where such natural prolongation extends beyond 200 miles.

3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall be without prejudice to the provisions concerning delimitation between adjacent and opposite States contained in articles and other rules of international law.

[Further provisions will be required on the subject of article 19 including provisions to cover the precise demarcation of the limits of the continental margin beyond 200 miles; the use of the shelf for peaceful purposes only; delimitations between opposite and adjacent States, with retention of existing rights, including rights under bilateral agreements; and the relationship between the continental shelf and the economic zone.]

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/L.5**Documentation of the Conference: note by the Secretary-General**

[*Original: English*]
[8 August 1974]

Under resolution 3067 (XXVIII), the General Assembly transmitted to the Conference "the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction on its work and all other relevant documentation of the General Assembly and the Committee". Following from this decision of the General Assembly, the Conference decided, in adopting rule 32 of the rules of procedure, that "the initial documentation of the Conference shall consist of the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction on its work and of all other relevant documentation of the General Assembly and the Committee". In view of this provision and in order to avoid unnecessary reproduction and duplication of documentation, all amendments to and revisions of proposals contained in the initial documentation will identify the text involved by reference to the present document (A/CONF.62/L.5) and to the original symbol and number of the particular document concerned.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/L.6

Statement by the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Congress of Micronesia submitted on behalf of the Congress by the United States of America*

[*Original: English*]
[27 August 1974]

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the people of Micronesia, I express our appreciation for the opportunity to address this Conference to you, Sir, and to the United States, which administers Micronesia on behalf of the United Nations. I wish also to thank the host country, Venezuela, for the gracious hospitality shown to us. I shall cover only points of vital interest to Micronesia.

The views expressed in these remarks are not necessarily consistent with the positions of the United States Delegation. I speak for Micronesia and for its people, and for no one else.

Micronesia consists of more than two thousand small islands, scattered over a large area of the Central Pacific. Our

principal island groups are the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas. Our land area is extremely small, totalling only a little more than seven hundred square miles. Our population is fairly evenly distributed throughout the Micronesian area, with small numbers of people inhabiting large numbers of islands. With only two exceptions, all of our islands are less than 50 square miles in area. Our smallest inhabited islands are less than one square kilometer in area.

For hundreds of generations our people have depended upon our sea resources. The sea still provides our primary source of

* Circulated in accordance with the decision taken by the Conference at its 49th meeting.