

# **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.96**

**Algeria, Iraq, Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Romania,  
Turkey and United Republic of Cameroon: draft paragraph on the regime of  
islands**

*Extract from the Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of  
the Sea, Volume VII (Summary Records, Plenary, General Committee, First, Second and Third  
Committees, as well as Documents of the Conference, Sixth Session)*

## DOCUMENTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

### DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.96

**Algeria, Iraq, Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Romania, Turkey and United Republic of Cameroon: draft paragraph on the régime of islands**

[Original: English]  
[11 July 1977]

Islands which are situated on the continental shelf or exclusive economic zone of another State, or which on the basis of their geographical location affect the normal continental shelf or exclusive economic zone of other States shall have no economic zone or continental shelf of their own.

### DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.97

Zambia: revised draft articles in keeping with the Declaration of Developing Land-Locked and other Geographically Disadvantaged States adopted at Karipala in March 1974<sup>50</sup>

[Original: English]  
[15 July 1977]

#### REGIONAL OR SUBREGIONAL ECONOMIC ZONES

*Note:*

- (i) In deciding to delimit regions and/or subregions, the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea shall take into account the recommendations of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the variety of geographical formulation.
- (ii) In deciding the outer limits of such economic zones, the Conference shall take into account the report of the Secretary-General on the economic significance, in terms of the sea-bed mineral resources, for the various limits proposed for national jurisdiction.<sup>51</sup>

#### *Article 1*

The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea hereby decides to establish regional and subregional economic zones beyond uniform limits of the territorial seas of coastal States, delimited as follows:

- (a) ...
- Etc.

#### *Article 2*

1. In an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, described as the regional or subregional economic zone, all States in the respective regional or subregional economic zone, whether land-locked or coastal, have:

(a) Equal rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether renewable or non-renewable, of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters;

(b) Equal rights and jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;

(c) Jurisdiction with regard to:

- (i) Other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; and
- (ii) Scientific research;

(d) Jurisdiction with regard to the preservation of the marine environment, including pollution control and abatement;

(e) Other rights and duties provided for in the present Convention.

2. In exercising their rights and performing their duties under the present Convention in the regional and subregional economic zone, States shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States.

#### *Article 3*

All States in the region or subregion whether land-locked, geographically disadvantaged or coastal, shall have equal rights to explore and exploit all natural resources of their regional or subregional economic zones.

#### *Article 4*

In order to promote orderly exploitation, management, conservation and development of the natural resources of

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. III (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.V.5), document A/CONF.62/23.

<sup>51</sup> Document A/AC.138/87, dated 4 June 1973.