Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

1973-1982 Concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982

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Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Suriname: draft article replacing articles 298 and 299

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Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Suriname: draft article replacing articles 298 and 299

[Original: English]
[10 May 1978]

- 1. The present Convention is open for signature by:
- (a) States;
- (b) Territories which have been invited by resolution of the United Nations General Assembly to attend as observers at sessions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.
 - 2. The present Convention is subject to ratification.
 - 3. The present Convention shall remain open for ac-

cession by States and by territories eligible to sign the Convention pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) above.

- 4. The instruments of ratification and accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 5. Territories eligible to sign the present Convention pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) above shall, upon ratification or accession, be contracting parties with the same rights and obligations under the provisions of the Convention as States Parties.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/L.30%

Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Chile, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain and Uruguay: draft declaration or resolution on international institutional arrangements in ocean affairs

> [Original: English] [18 May 1978]

The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Considering that the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea calls for an active and increased role of the appropriate international organizations with competence in ocean affairs, especially those which are part of the United Nations system (hereinafter referred to as "the international organizations"),

Recognizing that further strengthening of these organizations and increased co-operation among them are required, so as to allow member States to benefit fully from the expanded opportunities for economic and social progress offered by the new ocean régime and to meet their responsibilities in scientific research, protection of the marine environment, transfer of technology, conservation and management of resources and other relevant activities,

Recognizing further that the international organizations can facilitate the dialogue amongst States on matters of common concern and thus contribute to avoidance of disputes and difficulties which might arise in the implementation of the Convention.

Bearing in mind that adjustments in international institutional arrangements are a lengthy process and thus should be initiated as soon as possible, in order to match future demands on them,

- 1. Urges States participating in the Conference:
- (a) To co-operate actively in the work of the appropriate global, regional and subregional organizations of which they are members and, if they are not yet members, to join those of direct interest to them;
- (b) To promote timely action aimed at reviewing the structure, functioning, powers and means of international organizations with a view to improving their effectiveness

and enabling them to perform adequately the functions referred to under the Convention;

- (c) To consider ways and means of rationalizing further the work of the international organizations through the improvement and strengthening of co-ordinating mechanisms.
- Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations:
- (a) To take, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and other international organizations part of the United Nations system, the necessary measures to update periodically the "Annotated directory of intergovernmental organizations concerned with ocean affairs" submitted to the Conference. The future issues of the directory should also include information of a factual nature on institutional changes, programmes and activities of those organizations, particularly those relating to the implementation of the Convention in their respective field of competence;
- (b) To appoint, in consultation with Governments, and on a broad geographical basis, an ad hoc study group of not less than 14 or more than 20 eminent persons intimately acquainted with international ocean affairs to review and identify gaps in the present institutional arrangements in the field of international ocean affairs, evaluate the institutional implications resulting from the implementation of the Convention, and formulate alternative proposals aimed at improving, where appropriate, the effectiveness of the United Nations system in the sector of ocean affairs and on its gradual adjustment to the functions referred to in the Convention;
- (c) To submit the report of the study group, together with its own comments and recommendations, and of the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations with competence in ocean affairs, to the General Assembly;

^{*}Incorporating document A/CONF.62/L.30/Corr.1, dated 18 May 1978.

⁴A/CONF.62/L, 14 and Add, 1 and 2,