

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

1973-1982

Concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982

Document:-

**A/CONF.62/107**

## **Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Conference**

Extract from the *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Volume XV (Summary Records, Plenary, General Committee and First Committee, as well as Documents of the Conference, Tenth and Resumed Tenth Sessions)*

# DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

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## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/107

### Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Conference

[Original: English]  
[26 January 1981]

1. Opening of the session by the Secretary-General
2. Minute of silence for prayer or meditation
3. Tribute to the memory of Mr. Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe
4. Election of the President
5. Adoption of the agenda for the session
6. Consideration of the subject-matter referred to in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973
7. Adoption of a convention dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea, pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, and of the final act of the Conference
8. Signature of the convention and the final act (at Caracas)

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/108

Note verbale dated 9 March 1981 from the representatives of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the President of the Conference

[Original: Spanish]  
[16 March 1981]

The heads of the delegations of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea present their compliments to the President of the Conference and have the honour to transmit to him the Cali Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Parties Members of the Permanent Commission of the Conference on the Use and Conservation of the Marine Resources of the South Pacific, signed at the city of Cali, Colombia, on 24 January 1981; they request him to have the said Declaration circulated as an official document of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

#### CALI DECLARATION OF THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PARTIES MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSION FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the South Pacific System, Mr. D. Uribe Vargas of Colombia, Mr. R. Rojas Galdames of Chile, Mr. A. Barrera Valverde of Ecuador and Mr. J. Arias Stella of Peru, together with Mr. J. M. Bakula, General Secretary of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, met between 22 and 24 January 1981 at the city of Cali, at the invitation of the Government of Colombia, for the purpose of analysing the development of the South Pacific System, setting down guidelines which will strengthen the functioning of the System as a maritime regional organization and evaluating the present status of the deliberations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs are gratified to observe that the purposes and principles stated in the Santiago Declaration of 18 August 1952 were the forerunners of the policy of decolonizing the seas and reformulating the law of the sea, with a view to the establishment of an equitable and just legal system that will take particular account of the interests of the developing countries.

They therefore agree to continue taking co-ordinated action for the preservation and consolidation of these advances, and they agree that there is an urgent need to continue their efforts with a view to guaranteeing the exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction to which each of the countries is entitled, under its laws, outwards to the 200-mile limit.

They note with satisfaction that the social and economic dimension of the new law of the sea can justly be called one of the great contributions of the countries of the South Pacific System to the international community, as well as the universal acceptance of the modern doctrine of the 200-mile limit, whose incorporation into the draft convention on the law of the sea has been ensured. They express their conviction that the new law of the sea will make a positive contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order.

They reaffirm that an international régime must ensure and protect, as the common heritage of mankind, the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, without allowing the exploitation of their resources to produce adverse effects on the economies and incomes of the developing countries which export the same products.