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Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77): draft resolution on development of national marine science, technology and ocean service infrastructures

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DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/L.68

Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77): draft resolution on development of national marine science, technology and ocean service infrastructures*

[Original: English]
[10 April 1981]

The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recognizing that the Convention on the Law of the Sea is intended to establish a new régime for the seas and oceans which will contribute to the realization of a just and equitable international economic order through making provision for the peaceful use of ocean space, the equitable and efficient management and utilization of its resources and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment,

Bearing in mind that the new régime must take into account, in particular, the special needs and interests of the developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked, or geographically disadvantaged,³⁶

Aware of the rapid advances being made in the field of marine science and technology, and the need for the developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked or geographically disadvantaged, to share in these achievements if the aforementioned goals are to be met,

Convinced that, unless urgent measures are taken, the marine scientific and technological gap between the developed and the developing countries will widen further and thus endanger the very foundations of the new régime,

Believing that optimum utilization of the new opportunities for social and economic development offered by the new régime will be facilitated through action at the national and international level aimed at strengthening national capabilities in marine science, technology and ocean services, particularly in the developing countries, with a view to ensuring the rapid absorption and efficient application of technology and scientific knowledge available to them,

Considering that national and regional marine scientific and technological centres would be the principal institutions through which States, and in particular, the developing countries, foster and conduct marine scientific research, and receive and disseminate marine technology,

Recognizing the special role of the competent international organizations envisaged by the Convention on the Law of the

Sea, especially in relation to the establishment and development of national and regional marine scientific and technological centres,

Noting that present efforts undertaken within the United Nations system in training, education and assistance in the field of marine science and technology and ocean services are far below current requirements and would be particularly inadequate to meet the demands generated through operation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Welcoming recent initiatives within international organizations to promote and co-ordinate their major international assistance programmes aimed at strengthening marine science infrastructures in developing countries,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to determine appropriate priorities in their development plans for the strengthening of their marine science, technology and ocean services;

2. *Calls upon* the developing countries to establish programmes for the promotion of technical co-operation among themselves in the field of marine science, technology and ocean service development;

3. *Urges* the industrialized countries to assist the developing countries in the preparation and implementation of their marine science, technology and ocean service development programmes;

4. *Recommends* that the World Bank, the regional banks, the United Nations Development Programme, the Interim Fund on Science and Technology and other multilateral funding agencies augment and co-ordinate their operations for the provision of funds to developing countries for the preparation and implementation of major programmes of assistance in strengthening their marine science, technology and ocean services;

5. *Recommends* that all competent international organizations within the United Nations system expand programmes within their respective fields of competence for assistance to developing countries in the field of marine science technology and ocean services and co-ordinate their efforts on a system-wide basis in the implementation of such programmes, paying particular attention to the special needs of the developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked or geographically disadvantaged;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit this resolution to the General Assembly at its _____ session.

*This text supersedes the draft resolution contained in document A/CONF.62/L.64. (See *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XIV (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.V.2).

³⁶The term "geographically disadvantaged" is used here without prejudice to any decision of the Conference on harmonization of terms to be used in the convention on the law of the sea.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/L.69

Report of the Chairman of the Second Committee

[Original: Spanish]
[15 April 1981]

1. During the first part of the tenth session, the Second Committee held four informal meetings. This served to meet the desire expressed by a number of delegations for an opportunity to refer to certain questions within the mandate of the Committee, that is to say, relating to Parts II to X of the draft convention on the law of the sea (informal text) (A/CONF.62/WP.10/Rev.3 and Corr.1 and 3).

2. These meetings were held without any pre-established agenda, so that the delegations participating in them could express their views and present or reiterate informal suggestions for amendments with complete freedom on all issues and questions within the competence of the Committee, the sole exception being the problem of the delimitation of maritime space between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, because