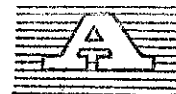


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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE SEA-BED
AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF
NATIONAL JURISDICTION

SUB-COMMITTEE II

JAMAICA: DRAFT ARTICLES ON
REGIONAL FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING GEOGRAPHICALLY DISADVANTAGED
COASTAL STATES

Article 1

1. In any region where there are geographically disadvantaged coastal States, the nationals of such States shall have the right to exploit, on a reciprocal and preferential basis, the renewable resources within maritime zones beyond 12 miles from the coasts of the States of the region for the purpose of fostering the economic development of their fishing industry and satisfying the nutritional needs of the population.

2. The procedures regulating the preferential regime referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be determined by regional, sub-regional and bilateral agreements.

Article 2

Where by reason of the geography of a region or sub-region the maritime zones beyond 12 miles from the coasts of States bordering on that region or sub-region converge into each other and within the zone of convergence there are geographically disadvantaged coastal States, the nationals of such States shall have a right of equal access, to the living resources of the maritime zones in these convergent areas.

Article 3

Except as provided in Article 4 nothing in Articles 1 and 2 shall apply to territories under foreign domination or forming an integral part of metropolitan powers outside the region.

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Article 4

In the application of Articles 1 and 2 to the Associated States, Self Governing Territories and territories under foreign domination the rights thereby conferred shall be so applied as only to confer rights on the inhabitants of such territories for the purpose of their domestic needs.

Article 5

For the purposes of these Articles

- (a) "geographically disadvantaged coastal States" means developing States which for geographical, biological or ecological reasons -
 - (i) derive no substantial advantage from the extension of their maritime jurisdiction; or
 - (ii) are adversely affected by the extension of maritime jurisdiction of other States;
 - (iii) have short coastlines and cannot extend uniformly their national jurisdiction.
- (b) "nationals" include enterprises substantially owned and effectively controlled by nationals.