

**INDICATIVE LIST OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEABED AUTHORITY
WHICH WOULD FULFIL THE CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE VARIOUS GROUPS
OF STATES IN THE COUNCIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 OF SECTION 3
OF THE ANNEX TO THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
PART XI OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF
10 DECEMBER 1982**

Prepared by the Secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

1. In 1994, at the request of a number of delegations the Secretariat prepared an informal paper in order to facilitate the determination of States which would fulfil the criteria for membership in the various groups of States in the Council of the International Seabed Authority. Similar lists were prepared in 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006. The lists of States contained in the present paper are of a purely indicative nature and not necessarily exhaustive.

2. The requirement for the lists is contained in paragraph 9 of section 3 of the Annex to the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement"):

"(b) Before electing the members of the Council, the Assembly shall establish lists of countries fulfilling the criteria for membership in the groups of States in paragraph 15 (a) to (d). If a State fulfils the criteria for membership in more than one group, it may only be proposed by one group for election to the Council and it shall represent only that group in voting in the Council."

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of section 3 of the Annex to the Agreement the Council of the International Seabed Authority shall consist of 36 members of the Authority, elected by the Assembly in the following order:

"(a) Four members from among those States Parties which, during the last five years for which statistics are available, have either consumed more than 2 per cent in value terms of total world consumption or have had net imports of more than 2 per cent in value terms of total world imports of the commodities produced from the categories of minerals to be derived from the Area, provided that the four members shall include one State from the Eastern European region having the largest economy in that region in terms of gross domestic product and the State, on the date of entry into force of the Convention, having the largest economy in terms of gross domestic product, if such States wish to be represented in this group **[Group A]**;

"(b) Four members from among the eight States Parties which have made the largest investments in preparation for and in the conduct of activities in the Area, either directly or through their nationals **[Group B]**;

"(c) Four members from among States Parties which, on the basis of production in areas under their jurisdiction, are major net exporters of the categories of minerals to be derived from the Area, including at least two developing States whose exports of such minerals have a substantial bearing upon their economies **[Group C]**;

"(d) Six members from among developing States Parties, representing special interests. The special interests to be represented shall include those of States with large populations, States which are land-locked or geographically disadvantaged, island States, States which are major importers of the categories of minerals to be derived from the Area, States which are potential producers of such minerals and least developed States **[Group D]**;

"(e) Eighteen members elected according to the principle of ensuring an equitable geographical distribution of seats in the Council as a whole, provided that each geographical region shall have at least one member elected under this subparagraph. For this purpose, the geographical regions shall be Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Western Europe and Others **[Group E]**."

List 1

**MAJOR CONSUMERS OF MORE THAN 2 PERCENT
IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD CONSUMPTION OF THE COMMODITIES
PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA¹**

Country	Cumulative value of Net Consumption 2002-2007 (\$US)	Approximate Percentage of World Consumption
China	100,628,225,844	29.68%
(United States) ²	88,324,349,481	26.05%
Japan	44,032,139,013	12.98%
Republic of Korea	19,717,140,445	5.81%
France	19,692,110,997	5.80%
Canada	17,658,597,650	5.20%
Italy	16,296,489,703	4.80%
Other Countries ³		9.68%

¹ Based on United Nations Statistics Division, Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE) 2002-2007 for import and export data; United States Geological Survey, (USGS) 2005 and 2006 Minerals Yearbooks and USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries January 2008 for production data.

² Non-member of the ISA. Listed to reflect a more comprehensive status of world consumption of the four minerals.

³ None of the other countries consume up to 2% of the cumulative value of total world consumption of the commodities produced from the four categories of minerals to be derived from the Area.

List 2

MAJOR CONSUMERS (2002-2006)¹

Cobalt (2002-2006) ²	Copper (2002-2006) ³	Manganese (2002-2006) ⁴	Nickel (2002-2006) ⁵
Japan \$8,838,191,622	(U.S.A.) \$77,663,271,693	China \$4,662,001,332	China \$17,932,079,947
(U.S.A.) ⁶ \$4,961,714,923	China \$74,589,844,458	(U.S.A.) \$1,222,178,337	France ⁷ \$14,722,214,910
China \$3,444,300,107	Japan \$24,258,386,619	Japan \$995,416,992	Japan \$9,940,143,780
United Kingdom \$2,160,211,110	Canada \$17,658,597,650	Ukraine \$848,922,900	Rep. of Korea \$8,855,137,845
Germany \$2,145,871,000	Italy \$12,177,338,438	Rep. of Korea \$494,593,261	Norway \$5,375,535,504
Republic of Korea \$1,702,816,461	Mexico \$9,391,087,856	Norway \$445,618,228	(U.S.A.) \$4,477,184,528
Malaysia (2003-2007) \$1,333,015,268	Rep. of Korea \$8,664,592,878	Germany \$412,423,000	Italy \$3,813,856,818
	France \$4,566,727,270	France \$403,168,797	Finland \$3,572,039,564
		Russian Federation \$383,245,619	United Kingdom \$2,652,934,109
		Netherlands \$351,678,722	Germany \$2,113,437,000
		Italy \$305,294,447	Belgium \$1,452,746,007

¹ Consumption is calculated as the value of national production plus imports minus exports. Mine production statistics obtained from USGS 2006 Minerals Yearbook (Cobalt), USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries January 2005-January 2008. Production data used are those available from 2003 to 2007 in the above USGS sources. Import and export statistics are obtained from UN Statistics Division, COMTRADE Database (2002-2006). Unit metal prices used for calculation of value in US dollars for the four minerals produced are approximate and are based on 2003-2007 prices per pound or per metric ton of each mineral provided in the USGS Commodity Summaries January 2008. Countries sided by "(2003-2007)" are those whose available data on import used in calculating the consumption are those of 2003-2007, instead of 2002-2006.

² Data on import and export commodities used in calculation include those on cobalt ores and concentrates, cobalt oxides and hydroxides, cobalt chloride, cobalt cadmium, cobalt mattes, articles, waste and scrap, cobalt unwrought and powders, etc.

³ Data on import and export commodities used in calculation include copper ores and concentrates, copper mattes, cement copper, unrefined copper, copper anode, master alloys of copper, copper wire, wire of refined copper, metal fencing, copper alloys, unwroughts, etc.

⁴ Data on import and export commodities used in calculation include those on manganese ores and concentrates, manganese oxides other than manganese dioxide, manganese dioxide, ferro-manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese, manganese articles, etc.

⁵ Data on import and export commodities used in calculation include those on nickel ores and concentrates, nickel mattes, nickel oxide, supported catalysts with nickel or nickel compounds as the active substance, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy, nickel alloy, etc.

⁶ Non-member of the ISA. Listed to reflect a more comprehensive status of world consumption of the four minerals.

⁷ In calculation, the mine production of nickel by New Caledonia (2002-2007) at the quantity of 664,033 metric tons of contained nickel at the value of \$15,200,711,419 was added.

List 3

**MAJOR NET IMPORTERS OF MORE THAN 2 PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL
WORLD IMPORT OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF
MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA¹**

Country	Cumulative Net Imports 2002-2006 (\$U.S.)	Approximate Percentage of World Import
(United States) ²	65,037,695,223	18.57%
China	61,443,021,137	17.54%
Japan	46,690,000,755	13.33%
Germany	46,518,628,000	13.28%
Italy	28,997,609,494	8.28%
France	24,579,217,656	7.02%
Republic of Korea	24,059,582,756	6.87%
United Kingdom	12,373,960,018	3.53%
Spain	7,220,179,970	2.06%
Other Countries		9.52%

¹ Source: United Nations Statistics Division, COMTRADE Database; USGS 2005 and 2006 Minerals Yearbooks; USGS Mineral Commodities Summaries January 2008..

² Non-member of the ISA. Listed to reflect a more comprehensive status of the world import of the four minerals.

List 4

MAJOR IMPORTERS OF MORE THAN 2 PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD IMPORT OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (2002-2007)¹

Cobalt Ores & Cons	Cobalt Articles (2002-2006)²	Copper Ores & Cons	Copper Articles (2002-2006)³	Manganese Ores & Cons	Manganese Articles (2002-2006)⁴	Nickel Ores & Cons	Nickel Articles (2002-2006)⁵
China 67.8%	Japan \$8,833,395,539	Japan 28.4%	China \$50,432,568,981	China 39.3%	(U.S.A.) \$1,234,480,794	Japan 23.7%	(U.S.A.) \$10,388,949,347
Finland 23.1%	(U.S.A.) \$4,993,351,376	China 19.6%	(U.S.A.) \$48,420,913,706	Japan 11.7%	Japan \$620,242,010	Norway 21.9%	Japan \$9,834,459,328
India 3.2%	China \$2,010,312,311	India 11.4%	Germany \$35,337,216,000	Ukraine 11.6%	Germany \$620,178,000	China 9.9%	China \$8,853,383,683
(U.S.A.) 1.7% ⁶	Germany \$2,750,975,000	Rep. of Korea 10%	Japan \$27,401,903,878	Norway 6.4%	Netherlands \$395,609,262	Finland 8.6%	Germany \$7,810,259,000
Zimbabwe 1.3%	United Kingdom \$2,534,313,177	Germany 6.6%	Italy \$24,681,982,794	Rep. of Korea 3.8%	Rep. of Korea \$356,095,340	United Kingdom 7.8%	Rep. of Korea \$7,568,752,032
Germany	Malaysia \$1,497,701,872	Spain	France \$20,346,853,075	France	Italy \$281,186,805	Rep. of Korea	Norway \$5,947,846,295
Rep. of Korea	Rep. of Korea \$1,104,335,944	Brazil	Rep. of Korea \$15,030,399,440	(U.S.A.)	France \$278,662,930	Canada	Netherlands \$4,806,260,506
U.K.	Finland \$704,551,700	Finland	United Kingdom \$9,660,753,140	Spain	Russian Federation \$179,436,052	South Africa	Italy \$4,034,439,895
Malaysia	Zimbabwe \$311,765,196	Philippines	Spain \$7,120,040,912	Russian Federation	United Kingdom \$178,893,701	France	France \$3,921,454,171
	India \$266,290,079	(U.S.A.)	Brazil \$4,475,831,187	Germany	Austria \$147,922,311	Germany	Belgium \$3,257,329,038
	France \$32,247,480	United Kingdom	India \$2,973,398,389	Italy	China \$146,756,162	Sweden	Sweden \$2,686,397,234
		Italy	Finland \$1,806,356,083	United Kingdom	Spain \$100,139,058	Netherlands	South Africa \$1,123,361,436
		France	Philippines \$1,553,668,474	Austria	Ukraine \$72,680,276	(U.S.A.)	Canada \$992,322,165

¹ United Nations Statistics Division-Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE), updated as of 11 May 2008. Each of the top five importers' respective percentage of world import in value terms, with regard to ores and concentrates of each of the four minerals, is listed in accordance with the UN COMTRADE Snapshot (2004-2007). The order of other countries listed in each of the columns of ores and concentrates is based on UN COMTRADE's available data 2002-2006.

² Based on 4 to 7 cobalt commodities of cobalt other than ores and concentrates under classification SITC Rev. 3 of UN COMTRADE Database, 2002-2006.

³ Based on 18 commodities of copper other than ores and concentrates under classification SITC Rev.3 of UN COMTRADE Database, 2002-2006.

⁴ Based on 5 commodities of manganese other than ores and concentrates under classification HS 1996 of UN COMTRADE Database 2002-2006.

⁵ Based on 5 commodities of nickel other than ores and concentrates under classification SITC Rev.3 of UN COMTRADE Database 2002-2006.

⁶ Non-member of the ISA, but listed to reflect a more comprehensive situation in world import of the four minerals.

List 5

STATES WHICH HAVE MADE THE LARGEST INVESTMENTS IN PREPARATION FOR AND IN THE CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THEIR NATIONALS

Note: With respect to this Group, the Assembly is required to elect four States Parties from among the eight States Parties which have made the largest investments in preparation for and in the conduct of activities in the Area, either directly or through their nationals. For this purpose, the Assembly will need to ascertain which States Parties are currently the largest investors. In 1995, following consultations and exchange of information among the following eighteen States which considered themselves as belonging to this category on the basis of their previous investments in deep seabed mining activities, there was agreement within the Group that the eight largest investors at that time were China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, the Russian Federation and the United States (ISBA/A/L.1/Rev.1, para.14). Pursuant to a request made at the ninth session by one delegation, the Secretary-General had, on 17 December 2003, written to each of the member States listed below, inviting them to provide such information as may be considered appropriate to enable the Secretariat to update the present indicative list. A number of States responded to the Secretary-General with updated information regarding their investments. Some did not respond while others requested that criteria for the calculation of investments be established before they can provide updated figures. During its 10th session held from 24 May to 4 June 2004, the Assembly, at its 95th meeting, elected 20 members of the 36-member Council for the term from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2008. While China and Japan were elected into Group A, the group for the largest consumers or importers of commodities produced from the four categories of minerals, the United Kingdom and India were elected into Group B, the current group for largest investors, after consultations among interested member States for Group A and Group B. It was also agreed among the interested member States that the arrangements for Groups A and B were without prejudice to future elections for the two groups and any interim arrangements for substitutions in those groups. During its twelfth session from 7 to 18 August 2006, the Assembly, at its 106th meeting, elected 17 members to fill the vacancies in the Council for the term from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2010. While Italy and the Russian Federation were elected into Group A, France and Germany were elected into Group B.

Belgium	Italy
Bulgaria*	Japan*
Canada	Netherlands
China*	Poland
Cuba*	Republic of Korea*
Czech Republic*	Russian Federation*
France*	Slovakia*
Germany*	United Kingdom
India*	(United States)

* An asterisk indicates a State which is a Contractor with the Authority or a sponsoring State of a Contractor.

List 6

MAJOR PRODUCERS AND NET EXPORTERS OF COBALT, COPPER, MANGANESE AND NICKEL¹

	Cobalt		Copper		Manganese		Nickel				
	Mine Production (2002-2007) ²	Ores & Concentrates Export (2002-06)		Mine Production (2002-2007) ³	Ores & Concentrates Export (2004-07) ⁴		Mine & Refined Production (2002-2007) ³	Ores & Concentrates Export (2004-07) ⁵		Mine Production (2002-2007) ³	Ores & Concentrates Export (2004-07) ⁶
1.	(Zaire)	South Africa	1.	Chile	Chile	1.	China	Australia	1.	Russian Federation	Indonesia
2.	Zambia	(USA)	2.	(USA)	Indonesia	2.	Australia	South Africa	2.	Canada	Canada
3.	Australia	Uganda	3.	Peru	Australia	3.	Brazil	Gabon	3.	Australia	Australia
4.	Canada	Zambia	4.	Indonesia	Peru	4.	Ukraine	Brazil	4.	Indonesia	Cuba
5.	Russian Federation	Zimbabwe	5.	Australia	Argentina	5.	Gabon	(Kazakhstan)	5.	France (New Caledonia)	Netherlands
6.	Cuba	Belgium	6.	China	Canada	6.	South Africa	France	6.	(Columbia)	France (New Caledonia)
7.	France (New Caledonia)	Germany	7.	Russian Federation	(USA)	7.	(Kazakhstan)	Singapore	7.	Cuba	Japan
8.	China	Australia	8.	Canada	Mexico	8.	India	India	8.	China	Zimbabwe
9.	Morocco	Republic of Korea	9.	Poland	Mongolia	9.	Ghana	(USA)	9.	(Dominican Republic)	South Africa
10.	Brazil	Italy	10.	(Kazakhstan)	Portugal	10.	Mexico	Netherlands	10.	Brazil	Germany
11.	South Africa	Canada	11.	Zambia	Papua New Guinea	11.		Belgium	11.	South Africa	(USA)
12.	(Kazakhstan)	India	12.	Mexico	(Kazakhstan)	12.		Mexico	12.	Botswana	United Kingdom

¹ Sources: For production, United States Geological Survey, (USGS), Mineral Commodities Summaries, January 2008, USGS Minerals Yearbooks 2005 and 2006; For export, the United Nations Statistics Division, COMTRADE. Countries in brackets are non-members of the ISA but listed to indicate a more comprehensive status of production and export of the four minerals.

² Sources: USGS Mineral Commodities Summaries, January 2008, p. 53; USGS Minerals Yearbook 2006, Table 8, p.19.19; www.minerals.USGS.gov/minerals; www.indexmundi.com/en/commodities/minerals/cobalt.

³ Sources: USGS Mineral Commodities Summaries, January 2008; For copper mine production, Minerals Yearbook 2006, Table 20; For manganese mine production, Minerals Yearbook 2005, Table 7; For nickel mine production, Minerals yearbook 2005, Table 10.

⁴ Except the top five countries listed, the order of other countries listed is based on available data from 2002 to 2006.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

List 7

DEVELOPING STATES WITH LARGE POPULATIONS¹

State	Population (millions) in 2005	Percentage of World Population In 2005 (6,514.8m)
China	1,313.0	20.15%
India	1,134.4	17.41%
Indonesia	226.1	3.47%
Brazil	186.8	2.86%
Pakistan	158.1	2.42%
Bangladesh	153.3	2.35%
Nigeria	141.4	2.17%

¹ Sources: UNDP: Human Development Report 2007/2008, Table 5, pp.244-246.

List 8

DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE LAND-LOCKED OR GEOGRAPHICALLY DISADVANTAGED ¹

Land-locked (23)	Geographically disadvantaged (16)
Afghanistan	Algeria
Bhutan	Bahrain
Bolivia	Cameroon
Botswana	The Democratic Republic of Congo
Burkina Faso	Djibouti
Burundi	Gambia
Central African Republic	Iraq
Chad	Jamaica
Ethiopia	Jordan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Kuwait
Lesotho	Montenegro
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Qatar
Malawi	Serbia
Mali	Singapore
Mongolia	Sudan
Nepal	Syrian Arab Republic
Niger	
Paraguay	
Rwanda	
Swaziland	
Uganda	
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	

¹ Sources: (a) UNDP: *Human Development Report 2007/2008, Classification of Countries*, p.376; (b) List 8 of ISBA/12/A/CRP.2 (2 August 2006).

List 9

DEVELOPING ISLAND STATES¹

Antigua and Barbuda	Mauritius
Barbados	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Bahamas	Nauru
Cape Verde	Niue
Comoros	Palau
Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Cuba	Philippines
Cyprus	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominica	Saint Lucia
Dominican Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Fiji	Samoa
Grenada	Sao Tome and Principe
Haiti	Seychelles
Indonesia	Singapore
Jamaica	Solomon Islands
Kiribati	Sri Lanka
Madagascar	Tonga
Maldives	Trinidad and Tobago
Malta	Tuvalu
Marshall Islands	Vanuatu

Total: 40

¹ Source: Mainly based on UNDP: Human Development Report 2007/2008, Classification of Countries, p. 376.

List 10

**DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE MAJOR IMPORTERS OF THE CATEGORIES
OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA^{1 2}**

Cobalt	Copper	Manganese	Nickel
China	China	China	China
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
India	India		South Africa
Malaysia	Brazil		
Zimbabwe	Philippines		
Brazil	Zimbabwe		
Indonesia			

¹ Source: UNDP: Human Development Report 2007/2008, Classification of Countries, pp. 376.

² Source: United Nations Statistics Division, UN COMTRADE Database.

List 11

**DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE MAJOR IMPORTERS OF MINERALS THAT
MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA¹
(By Cumulated value)**

Country	Total Imports of Seabed Minerals 2002-2007 (US\$)	Approximate Percentage of Total World Imports of Seabed Minerals 2002-2007
China	61,443,021,137	17.54% (world total import of all the four minerals and articles thereof)
Republic of Korea	6,277,331,800 & 183,649,157 & 561,688,612 & 24,059,582,756	10%(copper ores & cons), 3.8%(manganese ores & cons) & 33.4% (cobalt oxides & hydroxides) & 6.87% (world import of all the four minerals and articles thereof)
India	3,239,688,468 & 7,134,562,120 & 2,973,398,389	3.2% (cobalt ores & cons) & 11.4% (copper ores and cons) 1.72% (copper and articles thereof)
Philippines	1,729,332,148 & 1,553,668,474	2.76% (copper ores and cons) 2.08% (copper and articles thereof)
Brazil	4,475,831,187	6% (copper and articles thereof)
Malaysia	375,928,814	29.1% (of world total import of cobalt articles nes)
Zimbabwe	25,042,395 (2004-07) & 92,430,145 (2004-2007)	1.3% (cobalt ores and concentrates) & 7.2% (cobalt and articles thereof)
South Africa	576,297,979 (2004-2007) & 1,123,361,436	13.8% (nickel ores and cons) & 1.55% (nickel and articles thereof)

¹ United Nations Statistics Division, COMTRADE Database, Data Query 2002-2006 and Snapshot 2004-2007, updated 9 May 2008.

List 12

**DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE POTENTIAL PRODUCERS OF THE
CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA¹**

Country	Minerals	Country	Minerals
Argentina	Copper, Manganese	Pakistan	Copper, Manganese
Bolivia	Copper, Manganese	Papua New Guinea	Copper, Cobalt, Manganese
Botswana	Copper, Nickel	Peru	Copper
Brazil	Copper, Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese	Philippines	Copper, Nickel, Manganese
Chile	Copper, Manganese	Saudi Arabia	Copper
China	Copper, Nickel, Manganese	South Africa	Copper, Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese
Congo, DR	Copper, Cobalt, Manganese	Zaire	Cobalt
Côte d'Ivoire	Nickel	Zambia	Copper, Manganese
Cuba	Copper, Nickel, Cobalt	Zimbabwe	Copper, Nickel
Egypt	Copper, Manganese		
Gabon	Manganese		
Ghana	Manganese		
India	Copper, Manganese		
Indonesia	Copper, Nickel		
Iran	Copper		
(Kazakhstan)	Copper		
Korea, Republic of	Copper, Manganese		
Mexico	Copper, Manganese		
Mongolia	Copper		
Mozambique	Copper		
Myanmar	Copper, Nickel		
Namibia	Copper		
Oman	Copper		

¹ Source: (a) UNDP: Human Development Report 2007/2008, Classification of Countries, p 376. USGS 2005 and 2006 Mineral Yearbooks; USGA Mineral Commodities Summaries, January 2008.

List 13

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (50)¹

Afghanistan*	Madagascar
Angola	Malawi*
Bangladesh	Maldives
Benin	Mali
Bhutan*	Mauritania
Burkina Faso	Mozambique
Burundi*	Myanmar
Cambodia*	Nepal
Cape Verde	Niger*
Central African Republic*	Rwanda*
Chad	Samoa (Western)
Comoros	Sao Tome and Principe
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Solomon Islands
Eritrea*	Somalia
Ethiopia*	Sudan
Gambia	Timor-Leste*
Guinea	Togo
Guinea-Bissau	Tuvalu
Haiti	Uganda
Kiribati	United Republic of Tanzania
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vanuatu
Lesotho	Yemen
Liberia*	Zambia

¹ UNDP: Human Development Report 2007/2008, Classification of Countries, p. 376. Out of these 50 countries and areas, 12 are non-member States of the ISA which are marked by * in the list.

List 14

REGIONAL GROUPS

The following list is compiled on the basis of the unofficial list used for the United Nations General Assembly election and is limited to the member States of the International Seabed Authority (154 as at 15 May 2008). The European Community, an entity which is a member, is not counted for this purpose.

African Group (41)

Algeria	Gabon	Senegal
Angola	Gambia	Seychelles
Benin	Ghana	Sierra Leone
Botswana	Guinea	Somalia
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	South Africa
Cameroon	Kenya	Sudan
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Togo
Comoros	Madagascar	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritania	United Republic of Tanzania
Djibouti	Mauritius	Zambia
Egypt	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	
	Nigeria	
	Sao Tome & Principe	

Asian Group (42)

Bahrain	Lebanon	Qatar
Bangladesh	Lesotho	Republic of Korea
Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia	Samoa
China	Maldives	Saudi Arabia
Cook Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore
Cyprus	Micronesia	Solomon Islands
Fiji	(Federated States of)	Sri Lanka
India	Mongolia	Tonga
Indonesia	Morocco	Tuvalu
Iraq	Myanmar	Vanuatu
Japan	Nauru	Viet Nam
Jordan	Nepal	Yemen
Kiribati	Niue	
Kuwait	Oman	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Pakistan	
	Palau	
	Papua New Guinea	
	Philippines	

Eastern European Group (22)

Albania	Georgia	Romania
Armenia	Hungary	Russian Federation
Belarus	Lithuania	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Macedonia	Slovenia
Croatia	Moldova	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Montenegro	
Estonia	Poland	

Latin American and Caribbean States Group (27)

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Paraguay
Argentina	Grenada	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bahamas	Guatemala	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Guyana	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Haiti	Suriname
Bolivia	Honduras	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	Jamaica	Uruguay
Chile	Mexico	
Costa Rica	Nicaragua	
Cuba	Panama	

Western European and Other States Group (22)

Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Iceland	Norway
Belgium	Ireland	Portugal
Canada	Italy	Spain
Denmark	Luxembourg	Sweden
Finland	Malta	United Kingdom
France	Monaco	
Germany	Netherlands	