

UN LIBRARY

APR 1984

UN/SA COLLECTION

ADDENDUM
TO THE
MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE
PERIOD 1984-1989

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6A (A/37/6/Add.1)



UNITED NATIONS

ADDENDUM
TO THE
MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE
PERIOD 1984-1989

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6A (A/37/6/Add.1)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1984

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

As announced in page ii of the note to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6)), subprogramme 5 of programme 1 of chapter 21 and a new chapter 25 (Marine affairs) are being issued in the present addendum to that document.

[9 March 1984]

ADDENDUM TO THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

1. By section I, paragraph 2, of resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, 1/ taking into account the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its twenty-second session 2/ and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982. 3/ In section I, paragraph 1, of the same resolution, the Assembly requested that subprogramme 5 of programme 1 of chapter 21 be reformulated. In addition, by endorsing in section I, paragraph 1, of that resolution the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination's recommendation in paragraph 343 of its report, the Assembly thereby requested that those elements of chapter 17 affected by the decisions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea should be reformulated.
2. The Secretary-General submitted his proposed reformulations to CPC at its twenty-third session which recommended their adoption to the General Assembly with several revisions. The text, as revised by CPC, was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1983/48 and adopted by the Assembly in resolution 38/227 .
3. These reformulations are attached as annexes to the present report. Annex I contains the approved text of subprogramme 5 of programme 1 of chapter 21, entitled "Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation". Annex II contains the approved text of the major programme on marine affairs, which incorporates activities emanating from General Assembly resolution 37/66 on the implementation of the resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Notes

- 1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6).
- 2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38), paras. 310-358.
- 3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3), chap. VI, sect. C.

ANNEX I

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

CHAPTER 21. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

PROGRAMME 1: GLOBAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES (DIESA)

SUBPROGRAMME 5. PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CO-OPERATION

(a) Legislative authority

21.27 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolutions 3318 (XXIX); 34/158, 34/180; 35/56, annex; 35/136, 35/142, 36/126 and 37/63; and decision 36/428; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1687 (LII), 1978/29, 1980/36, 1982/18; 1982/24 and 1982/25; and World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women resolutions 7, 28, 40 and 47.

(b) Objectives

21.28 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objectives: to enhance the role of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to develop strategies that would encourage women to participate equally with men in promoting international peace and co-operation.

(c) Problem addressed

21.29 Despite progress towards the achievement of equality between men and women, considerable discrimination against women continues to exist, thereby impeding the active participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

21.30 The monitoring of the implementation of resolutions and international instruments which aim at the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation will continue. Collection of data, research and analysis, and preparation and dissemination of reports on various aspects of women's participation in international affairs and in promoting international peace and security will also constitute continuing activities.

ANNEX II

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1989

CHAPTER 25. MARINE AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. GENERAL ORIENTATION OF THE MAJOR PROGRAMME	5
II. CENTRAL PROGRAMMES	8
PROGRAMME 1. Law of the sea affairs	8
A. Subprogrammes (permanent functions)	
1. Uniform and consistent application of the Convention	8
2. Provision of information, advice and assistance to States on implementation of the Convention and on developments relevant to the new legal régime	11
3. Co-operation within the United Nations system	13
B. Subprogramme (transitional functions)	
4. Servicing the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	14
C. Organization	
PROGRAMME 2. Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs	16
A. Subprogrammes	
1. Promotion of planning and management of the resources of coastal areas and exclusive economic zones	16
2. Marine resources development in the global economy	17
3. Marine and coastal technologies	20
B. Organization	

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
III. REGIONAL PROGRAMMES	22
PROGRAMME 3. Marine affairs in Africa	22
A. Subprogramme	
1. Resources of the sea	22
B. Organization	
PROGRAMME 4. Marine resources and Latin American development	24
A. Subprogramme	
1. Marine resources and Latin American development	24
B. Organization	

APPENDIX

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MARINE AFFAIRS IN THE PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	26
---	----

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
III. REGIONAL PROGRAMMES	22
PROGRAMME 3. Marine affairs in Africa	22
A. Subprogramme	
1. Resources of the sea	22
B. Organization	
PROGRAMME 4. Marine resources and Latin American development	24
A. Subprogramme	
1. Marine resources and Latin American development	24
B. Organization	

APPENDIX

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO MARINE AFFAIRS IN THE PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	26
---	----

CHAPTER 25. MARINE AFFAIRS

I. GENERAL ORIENTATION OF THE MAJOR PROGRAMME

5. The purpose of this major programme in marine affairs is to provide a focus for United Nations efforts concerning the seas and oceans through inclusion within a single chapter of the plan the major activities of the United Nations which deal specifically with the subject. It is intended thereby to help ensure effective co-ordination and careful delineation of tasks among the organizations included in the plan and other organizations of the United Nations system. On the basis of this plan, the evolving priorities of the United Nations in the field can be considered, reviewed and implemented. In the course of reviewing the responsibilities of the Secretary-General as a consequence of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, it was recognized that there were responsibilities which were not of an economic and technical nature but should be covered by the approved medium-term plan. Accordingly, these other activities, many of which are already being carried out, are included with those of an economic or technical nature in a single chapter of the plan.

5.1 Promotion of the exploration, regulation and rational use of the seas and oceans have been activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies since their foundation. The various organizations have a vast array of subjects and have evolved a pattern of work based on a complex of mutual arrangements for joint efforts. a/ Subjects have included legal, scientific, technical and economic aspects of marine affairs which have been dealt with by Governments in specialized contexts as well as in the comprehensive framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

5.2 The work programme of the United Nations itself has included an increasing number of activities in the field of marine affairs since a distinct programme concerned with economic and technical aspects was initiated over 15 years ago in response to the requirements of Member States. This work has evolved in response to changing priorities and has been reflected in various ways in successive medium-term plans.

5.3 One of the most important undertakings in the history of the Organization has been the preparation and adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. During this period, the nature of future concerns in marine affairs has been defined. The adoption of the Convention, its related resolutions and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly mandate actions to be taken over the period of the medium-term plan, 1984-1989. These actions include steps to help Governments with the implementation of the Convention and provide information, advice and assistance on it and for the development of national marine science infrastructures. It will also involve providing interim arrangements for the establishment of the new institutions which will come into existence when the convention enters into force.

5.4 In recognition of the fact that marine affairs requires a close programmatic interaction between different aspects of the subject, this major programme has been established within the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. It incorporates major lines of activity in economic and technical as well as legal and institutional fields at both central and regional levels. This major programme does not include all of the United Nations activities in marine affairs; many of

these are included under other chapters of the medium-term plan. Responsibilities of the Secretary-General in the area of the maintenance of international peace and security, including the oceans, derive from the Charter of the United Nations. The mandate of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs is the maintenance of international peace and security relating to the United Nations and the Department's medium-term plan and programme budget have been formulated to reflect those functions. Consequently, the Department's existing competence, responsibilities and functions are in no way affected by this programme. The mandate of the Office of Legal Affairs covers legal matters relating to the United Nations and the Office's medium-term plan and programme budget have thus been formulated to reflect its legal functions as a whole. Consequently, its existing competence and responsibilities are in no way affected by any programme designed to deal with a specific branch of law. The most relevant activities are cross-referenced for each subprogramme. It is also recognized that many of the important activities in marine affairs are the responsibility of the specialized agencies and one purpose of the plan is to show in programmatic terms how the efforts of these agencies relate to those of the United Nations. The most relevant activities of the specialized agencies are summarized in the appendix.

25.5 As a component of the major programme on marine affairs, the programme on law of the sea affairs emanates from the work undertaken during and as a follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Convention was negotiated bearing in mind that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole, while recognizing the desirability of establishing through the Convention a legal order for the seas and oceans which will facilitate international communication and will promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment.

25.6 The comprehensive nature of the Convention, which was carefully negotiated and delicately balanced throughout since the inception of preparatory work, needs to be maintained as a whole in implementing the Convention. A coherent global approach has to be utilized to enable Governments to continue to be kept abreast of current activities and developments in marine affairs and of relevant State practice through information, advice and assistance. There exists a continuing need for clarification and analysis as regards the implications of and the interrelationships between the provisions of the Convention. This information would assist Governments in the process of acceptance and ratification of the Convention and its early entry into force. It is further intended to continue and intensify the co-operation which existed during the work of the Conference among the relevant sectors of the organization, as necessary, so as to achieve a consistent approach to the Secretary-General's responsibilities under the Convention and the related decisions of the Conference and the General Assembly.

25.7 The programme on the economic and technical aspects of marine affairs will assist and encourage efforts to incorporate marine resources and uses into the development process. Emphasis will be placed on the development of a better understanding of the processes of marine resources planning and management within coastal areas and exclusive economic zones (EEZs). Major emphasis will also be placed on research and development relating to the development of marine resources. To help promote efficient development of marine resources, the interrelationships between marine resources and the global resource situation as

well as the global economy will be taken into account through contribution to the work of the Department in the field of development research and policy analysis. In addition, the programme will be geared to providing technical studies on the development and utilization of marine mineral resources. This is also intended to help Member States participate effectively in the international institutions to be set up under the Convention. Emphasis will also be placed on the choice and acquisition of marine technologies. One major purpose of the programme is to help Governments understand better the requirements for strengthening national technological capabilities and infrastructures so as to enable developing countries to utilize technology more effectively in marine development. This research and analysis is intended to respond to the increasing needs of Member States for the efficient management and utilization of marine and coastal resources in the light of the adoption of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

25.8 The requirements for work at the regional level in marine affairs will be reviewed as regional intergovernmental bodies define new needs arising out of the adoption of the Convention. As these deliberations unfold, it is expected that all regions will address the issues. At present, two regions have defined objectives against which activities can be planned. Both the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) seek to encourage regional co-operation in the exploration and development of marine resources within the limits of national jurisdiction and in the application of other provisions of the Convention. There will be an effort to assist States in the region both directly and in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system working at the regional level. In addition, the related activities of regional commissions which are not yet included under this chapter of the plan, because they are part of other plan chapters, have been cross-referenced where appropriate as the result of consultations.

II. CENTRAL PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME 1. LAW OF THE SEA AFFAIRS

A. Subprogrammes (permanent functions)

SUBPROGRAMME 1. UNIFORM AND CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

(a) Legislative authority

25.9 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolutions 35/116, paragraph 7; and 37/66, paragraph 7.

(b) Objectives

25.10 The objectives of the subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to facilitate decision-making about acceptance and consistent application of the Convention by States;
- (ii) General objectives of the secretariat: to assist States in their understanding of the Convention and its preparation, to keep abreast of the evolution of State practice and to assist in the rational implementation and global application of the new legal régime for the oceans;
- (iii) Subsidiary objectives of the secretariat: to complete and complement the documentation on or related to the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; to establish mechanisms for recording charts and co-ordinates establishing baselines and showing limits of national jurisdiction and lines of delimitation; and to complete preparations for the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

(c) Problem addressed

25.11 Since the Conference did not establish official travaux préparatoires, it is necessary to continue the work commenced by the secretariat of the Conference in cataloguing and indexing the documentation of the Conference, including documentation used in the process of the harmonization and concordance in the Convention of the official languages of the United Nations, in order to help Governments analyse the provisions of the Convention and their interrelationship and trace the development of succeeding formulations in the documentation of the Conference, in particular those provisions that have a major impact on the development of international law and relations among States.

25.12 The Convention was negotiated over a considerable period of time, involving long, protracted and informal discussions of which no official records were kept. The result is that most Governments do not have at their disposal all the relevant facts and information which existed prior to the adoption of the Convention nor are they always in a position to trace the sequence of negotiations held before agreement was attained on the final version of the different articles of the Convention. Most States, before adhering to the Convention, will be in need of

this kind of information initially to assist them in reaching a decision on ratification and thereafter to ensure the consistent application of the Convention globally.

25.13 In addition, the establishment of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf will require a process of defining procedures and undertaking the scientific and technical studies which will be prerequisites for the successful functioning of the Commission.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.14 The ratification of the Convention by States has commenced; work on maintaining of information on developments in State practice as reflected in national or international legislative and related instruments will be continued. Arrangements for receipt, registration and archiving of charts and co-ordinates will be developed.

25.15 The work to analyse the records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and other related materials has commenced and will be expanded in order to complete this undertaking within the plan period. This will take the form of analytical studies and notes covering such areas of broad interest to Governments as territorial sea, contiguous zone, straits used for international navigation, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, high seas, management and conservation of living resources, enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, régime of islands, régime of archipelagos, right of access of land-locked States and freedom of transit, protection and preservation of marine environment, marine scientific research, marine technology and settlement of disputes, and would incorporate: the developments reflecting evolving State practice; the background and effect of the negotiating process on the final articles; the impact of other provisions of the Convention; and the relationship with other multilateral agreements or arrangements.

25.16 To implement this subprogramme, as well as subprogrammes on information, advice and assistance, the Law of the Sea reference collection will be maintained and further developed, including Conference documents, other related material and pre-Conference material prepared under the aegis of the Sea-Bed Committee.

25.17 As the appropriate time to begin the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf approaches, the information which will be required will be assembled and procedures for servicing the Commission developed.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) Office of Legal Affairs:

Upholding, strengthening and unifying the rule of law in the affairs of the United Nations, legal advice to the Secretary-General, representing the Secretary-General and co-ordination of the legal activity within the United Nations Secretariat as a whole (chap. 3, programme 1, subprogramme 1);

Usual depositary functions, including in particular custody of originals, establishment of certified true copies, receiving signatures, ratifications, formal confirmations, accessions, declarations or notices concerning the choice of settlement of dispute procedures, registration

and informing States and organizations of all such formalities and of related developments affecting the legal status of the instruments deposited with the Secretary-General; provision of advice and co-operation with the view to unifying practice regarding other special depositary functions assigned to the Secretary-General that will be carried out outside the Office of Legal Affairs (chap. 3, programme 2, subprogramme 1);

(ii) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development:

DTCD undertakes technical co-operation activities in the fields of surveying, mapping and international co-operation in cartography, including activities in coastal areas, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones (chap. 17, programme 2, subprogramme 3);

(iii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Review of the special economic problems deriving from the geographical situation of land-locked and island developing countries (chap. 16, programme 6, subprogramme 2);

Assists in the formulation and implementation of a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries, in the implementation of general and consistent international, regional and national laws, regulations and related policies in the field of transfer and development of technology and assists developing countries individually or collectively with regard to issues pertaining to the transfer and development of technology (chap. 20, programme 2, subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3);

(iv) United Nations Environment Programme:

Development of global guidelines and regional conventions for the protection of the marine environment (chap. 12, programme 1, subprogramme 5);

(v) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

Institutional and legislative aspects of environmental protection (chap. 12, programme 6, subprogramme 1);

Work on marine legislation (chap. 24, programme 7 (II), subprogramme 1);

(vi) Economic Commission for Western Asia:

Work on regional application of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and the International Convention on Multimodal Transport (chap. 24, programme 6, subprogramme 1).

SUBPROGRAMME 2. PROVISION OF INFORMATION, ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO STATES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ON DEVELOPMENTS RELEVANT TO THE NEW LEGAL REGIME

(a) Legislative authority

25.18 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolutions 35/116, paragraph 7; and 37/66, paragraph 7.

(b) Objectives

25.19 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to assist Governments to make decisions on the implementation of the Convention in full knowledge of the actions taken by other States, international organizations, as well as the provisions of the Convention as they are interpreted in law and in practice;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to provide Governments with comprehensive and timely information, advice and assistance on national and international actions to implement the Convention;
- (iii) Subsidiary objective of the secretariat: to establish an information system which will systematically collect and disseminate all available information needed by Member States on national and international actions about the Convention.

(c) Problem addressed

25.20 At an intergovernmental level, the General Assembly will have to consider global developments in ocean affairs as part of its concern with implementation of the Convention and will require information in the form of reports.

25.21 States, in particular developing States, will require information, advice and assistance about the new legal régime established by the Convention, and in order to provide such information, advice and assistance the required means should be established. Many States will have to resolve the problem of co-ordinating overall national marine policy within the government structure and would benefit from information, advice and assistance to enhance policy decision-making, planning and management. There is also a need to ensure continuity in the process of collecting and analysing information relevant to the reporting functions referred to in article 319 of the Convention not only to enable the Secretary-General to discharge his responsibilities once the Convention enters into force, but also to make that information available to States, international organizations and, as appropriate, academic and other institutions for the purpose of promoting the widest possible acceptance and public awareness of the achievements of the Conference.

25.22 The information most often required by States, in particular developing States, and other interested parties, covers acts of States indicative of the acceptance and implementation of the Convention and includes collection, collation and study of national legislation and practice in matters pertaining to the exercise by States of their rights and assumption of duties in areas under their national jurisdiction; new agreements affecting the provisions of the Convention;

national and international decisions or recommendations on settlement of marine disputes; charts and lists of co-ordinates establishing national jurisdiction and any other development relating to the law of the sea.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.23 The information, advice and assistance will take the form of periodic reports to intergovernmental bodies and publications made available to Governments incorporating a broad base of information, including relevant national legislation implementing the Convention, and information as to charts and lists of co-ordinates; specific responses to requests by Governments, international, regional or subregional agencies, organizations or institutions, with regard to the formulation of marine policy, legislative review and preparation of new or modifying legislation; development of model legislation or guidelines as needs determine; as required, substantive support to technical co-operation activities carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development; periodic publications dealing with the latest developments in marine affairs; special studies and advisory activities including those conducted jointly with specialized agencies and with research and studies institutions of the United Nations system; promotional and educational activities to enhance acceptance and implementation of the Convention; preparation of briefing materials for use by technical assistance experts; assistance to seminars and workshops; provision of information and advice to educational institutions; and the development and administration of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) Department of Public Information: (chap. 9)

(ii) Office of Legal Affairs:

Making international law and United Nations legal activities more accessible by the publication of United Nations Treaty Series, Juridical Yearbook, Legislative Series, Reports of International Arbitral Awards and the programme of assistance referred to in paragraph 3.67 (chap. 3, programme 2, subprogramme 2, and programme 3, subprogramme 4);

(iii) United Nations Environment Programme:

Promotion of regional action plans for the protection of the marine environment and assistance to countries in implementing such plans (chap. 12, programme 1, subprogramme 5);

(iv) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development:

DTCD provides advisory services concerning legal and institutional aspects of development in the fields of energy planning and management, mineral resources, water resources and surveying, mapping and international co-operation in cartography (chap. 11, programme 2, subprogramme 1; chap. 17, programme 2, subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3).

SUBPROGRAMME 3. CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

(a) Legislative authority

25.24 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolutions 35/116, paragraph 7, and 37/66, paragraph 7.

(b) Objectives

25.25 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to achieve close co-operation among the organizations of the United Nations system so as to obtain maximum efficiency in their work on related subjects;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to promote a constant flow of information among organizations and joint actions in fields related to the Convention and its implementation;
- (iii) Time-limited objective: to establish a system of information collection and exchange on marine-related activities, and intergovernmental and national actions and to produce by 1985 an annotated version of the Convention.

(c) Problems addressed

25.26 In the absence of a generally acceptable, uniformly applicable and comprehensive Convention on the Law of the Sea, the different organizations within the United Nations system have developed their marine-related programmes on the basis of technical and specialized definitions of needs and opportunities. The adoption of the Convention on the Law of the Sea provides a vehicle which can be used to concert the work of United Nations bodies further. Moreover, the Convention itself is a complex instrument whose components may be subject to varying interpretations unless there is close co-operation and a cohesive approach by the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with marine affairs.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.27 The United Nations system has, over the years, achieved a significant level of co-operation in the formulation and implementation of marine related programmes. With the adoption of the Convention this highly effective co-operation should be maintained and expanded. This could be achieved with the continuation and further development of the mechanisms and procedures which are already in existence. Efforts will be made to seek close co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system in the context of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) for work concerned with marine affairs, in order to improve co-ordination, reduce or eliminate overlapping and establish a clear division of labour for activities in the light of the Convention.

25.28 The "Annotated Convention", will be prepared by 1985 with input from various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, and will contain annotations to each article, providing information on: relevant international conventions and other instruments related to the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as regulations and standards of general application

within the context of these conventions; relevant decisions of each organization and agency, relevant existing programmes and activities; annotations indicating what further areas would be of interest to the organization or agency in view of its experience.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) Department of Public Information:

Information work of the system is assisted by servicing the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) (chap. 9, subprogramme 4);

(ii) United Nations Environment Programme:

Co-ordination of efforts of the United Nations system in the development of an integrated programme for the monitoring and assessment of pollution of the oceans, including preparation of periodic reports on the state of pollution of the oceans (chap. 12, programme 1, subprogramme 5).

B. Subprogramme (transitional functions)

25.29 The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea envisages a transitional period while the ratification process continues. The functions concerning this transition have been assigned to the Secretary-General both within the Convention itself and through resolution adopted by the General Assembly. The transitional period is expected to extend into the medium-term period but will be completed when the Convention enters into force.

SUBPROGRAMME 4. SERVICING THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SEA-BED AUTHORITY AND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA

(a) Legislative authority

25.30 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolution 37/66, paragraphs 7 and 8.

(b) Objectives

25.31 The objectives for this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objectives: to establish a system governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities; to ensure the preparation of provisional rules, regulations and procedures for the conduct of activities in the area; to produce the provisional agenda for the first session of the Assembly and of the Council of the International Sea-Bed Authority, draft rules of procedure of the Assembly and Council, recommendations concerning (a) the budget for the first financial period of the Authority, (b) the secretariat of the Authority and (c) relationship between the Authority and the United Nations and other international organizations; to study the problems which would be encountered by developing land-based producer States and to arrange for the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; and to take all measures necessary for the early entry into effective operation of the Enterprise;

- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to provide the necessary secretariat and other related services to the Preparatory Commission to enable it to carry out its mandate as provided for under the relevant provisions of the Convention and related resolutions and decisions of the Conference.

(c) Problems addressed

25.32 There is a need for certain measures to be taken to ensure the entry into effective operation without undue delay of the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The responsibility for taking such measures has been entrusted to the Preparatory Commission. The secretariat is required to assist the Preparatory Commission in this task to ensure that the objectives of the subprogramme are met.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.33 Substantive and administrative servicing will be provided to the Commission for the duration of its work including the necessary support in scientific, technical, operational, financial and economic aspects of deep-sea resources development and management as well as legal drafting activities. It is envisaged that the servicing of the Commission will entail not only the work of the Commission and of the Special Commissions but also that of any subsidiary organs or groups they may establish.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) Office of Legal Affairs:

The Office of Legal Affairs will make available legal advice and assistance to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Law of the Sea in the joint preparation of Draft Rules of Procedure for the Preparatory Commission, its subsidiary organs, organs of the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, rules concerning privileges and immunities, judicial and other procedures for its settlements of disputes, the establishment of an Administrative Tribunal for the staff of the International Sea-Bed Authority and confidentiality requirements of staff members as well as other legal instruments such as headquarters agreements, leases and relationship agreements, and will participate in their consideration in the appropriate deliberative bodies (chap. 3, programme 1, subprogrammes 3 and 4; programme 4, subprogrammes 1 and 3);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Will identify problems in individual commodity markets and formulate proposals for international measures designed to contribute to the solution of problems which have been identified and undertake studies and formulate proposals for international remedial action, including the establishment of frameworks of international co-operation, and support related intergovernmental consultations and negotiations with respect to developmental and general objectives of international commodity policies (chap. 16, programme 2, subprogrammes 1 and 2).

C. Organization

25.34 Secretariat: the secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Law of the Sea as the core office in the secretariat for the law of the sea. In 1982, this office had 18 professional posts assigned to it on a temporary basis. For 1983, the General Assembly approved a total of 24 professional posts on a temporary basis.

PROGRAMME 2. ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF MARINE AFFAIRS

A. Subprogrammes

SUBPROGRAMME 1. PROMOTION OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF COASTAL AREAS AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES

(a) Legislative authority

25.35 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is Economic and Social Council resolutions 1970 (LIX), paragraph 6; 2099 (LXIII), paragraphs 1 and 2; 1980/68, paragraph 2; and General Assembly resolution 37/66, paragraph 7. b/

(b) Objectives

25.36 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to improve policy-making for the optimum development and utilization of coastal and marine resources for national development;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to promote effective planning and resource management for the coastal area and the exclusive economic zone within the framework of development planning;
- (iii) Subsidiary objective of the secretariat: to complete development of criteria, methodologies and approaches related to integrated planning and management of resources of the coastal areas and exclusive economic zones.

(c) Problem addressed

25.37 Coastal areas and exclusive economic zones are areas with present and future development potential for many developing countries which, if utilized effectively, would provide significant benefits for national development. However, there is a need to incorporate the development of these areas within the framework of national development efforts. Moreover, development has often not been integrated and has been undertaken along sectoral lines with inadequate attention to linkages and interactions, both conflicting and complementary, among economic sectors. This approach has not succeeded in optimizing the potential contribution of coastal and marine resources to the national economy and, furthermore, will diminish that potential over the long run.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.38 Emphasis will be given to research, analysis and special studies for the planning and management of the resources of the coastal area and the exclusive economic zone. Problems relating to policy-making, planning and management will be identified and the corresponding criteria, methodologies and approaches developed for dealing with them. These activities will represent an extension into new problem areas of activities completed in the 1980-1983 period. As required, substantive support will be provided to technical co-operation activities carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

25.39 The monitoring and surveying of trends and developments in the coastal and marine economic sectors will continue as a support function for examining both the impact of these trends and developments on coastal area and planning in respect of exclusive economic zone and the potential contribution of coastal and marine resources to the global economy and for related reporting responsibilities which have been entrusted to the Secretary-General under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development:

DTCD undertakes technical co-operation activities, including research in support of them, in the fields of planning and management of energy exploration and development and natural resources, including water and mineral resources (chap. 11, programme 2, subprogrammes 2 and 3; chap. 17, programme 2, subprogrammes 1 and 2);

(ii) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

Work on protection of the marine environment and related ecosystems (chap. 12, programme 6, subprogramme 1);

Exploration, evaluation, rational utilization and management of mineral resources, including offshore areas (chap. 17, programme 7, subprogramme 1);

(iii) Economic Commission for Western Asia:

Work on exploitation of offshore mineral resources, including co-operation among States of the coastal areas of western Asia and Africa (chap. 17, programme 6, subprogramme 1).

SUBPROGRAMME 2. MARINE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

(a) Legislative authority

25.40 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is Economic and Social Council resolutions 1954 A (LIX), paragraph (a); 1980/68, paragraph 2; and General Assembly resolution 37/66, paragraph 7. b/

(b) Objectives

25.41 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to achieve optimum development and utilization of coastal and marine resources for national development through a better understanding of the role of marine resources within the world economy;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to provide Governments with up-to-date analysis and information on marine resources for development;
- (iii) Subsidiary objective of the secretariat: to complete the initial collection of and make available technical information on the occurrence of marine resources and the economic feasibility of exploiting marine resources and ocean energy in relation to global economic developments.

(c) Problem addressed

25.42 Given the important contribution that marine resources can make to development, economic and technical information and analyses are necessary to promote the development and utilization of these resources. While information and analysis relating to the development of marine resources exist, increasing interest of the international community gives rise to a need for further economic and technical information and analysis in two specific areas: marine minerals and ocean energy. For example, with regard to hard minerals to be found in near-shore areas, an important constraint is a lack of readily available standardized data on their occurrences, which diminishes the effectiveness of exploration and development work on the part of Governments and international organizations.

25.43 Development of marine mineral resources cannot be viewed in isolation from general development processes but has to take into account the interdependence between various factors. Furthermore, in a macro-economic perspective, this influences and is influenced by the overall situation of the international economy, including global mineral production and utilization which are of importance to its functioning and are accordingly crucial issues which need to be addressed by national and international policies.

25.44 With regard to ocean energy, there is inadequate information and analysis of its potential for coastal and island economies. There is a need to examine the feasibility of developing alternative ocean energy sources.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.45 Emphasis will be placed on making available specialized technical information and economic analyses on marine minerals and ocean energy. With regard to near-shore and deep-sea minerals, work will continue largely in areas in which the collection of data and research had already commenced but, in several cases, will represent a refinement, or wider application of previous activities, such as the preparation of maps showing the mineral potential of the sea-bed in various regions as well as the application of the techno-economic reporting system and computer programme to additional near-shore regions and subregions. The United Nations data base on marine mineral resources will be expanded to include metalliferous muds and sediments, hydrothermal deposits, and near-shore minerals.

Inputs will continue to be provided to the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts component of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System as well as other information modules of the System. A complementary bibliographic data base for marine minerals and a depository for copies of literature that is not easily accessible will be further developed. In addition, the activities of the international consortia and other entities involved in marine mining will continue to be monitored and analysed.

25.46 Inputs will be provided to the World Economic Survey and the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy. In this context, the interrelationship between marine minerals and the mineral sector as a whole as well as the world economy will be taken into account. Relevant technical publications will be prepared on methods and techniques of analysis and related subjects.

25.47 Studies will be carried out on the economic and technical feasibility of exploiting alternative ocean energy resources.

25.48 The close relationship will be maintained with the related activities of JUNCTAD and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. As required, substantive support will be provided to technical co-operation activities carried out by DTCD.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development:

DTCD carries out technical co-operation activities in the field of exploration for and development of natural resources, with special emphasis on technical, legal and economic aspects of natural resources development. This includes information and research activities in support of technical co-operation functions as well as technical advisory services (chap. 17, programme 2, subprogrammes 1 and 2);

(ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Reports will be prepared for UNCTAD bodies and for intergovernmental meetings and negotiating conferences on individual commodities, identifying problems affecting individual commodity markets and, in appropriate cases, proposing remedial measures. The secretariat will continue, as required, to study and report on all factors which impede the greater participation of developing countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and other economic activities related to the commodities, such as the impact of the production of marine and other minerals on future levels of commodity prices and of the export earnings of the developing producing countries;

(iii) United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

At the global and regional levels through its programmes for economic development among developing countries, UNIDO implements technical co-operation activities in the field of marine affairs, including energy programmes (chap. 15, programme 2, subprogramme 4).

SUBPROGRAMME 3. MARINE AND COASTAL TECHNOLOGIES

(a) Legislative authority

25.49 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is Economic and Social Council resolutions 1970 (LIX), paragraph 6 and 2099 (LXIII), paragraph 2; and General Assembly resolution 37/66, paragraph 7. b/

(b) Objectives

25.50 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objectives: to develop an effective capability among Governments for identifying, assessing, developing, acquiring and establishing technologies and processes required for the development of coastal and marine resources and uses based on full information about available technologies;
- (ii) General objectives of the secretariat: to promote the strengthening of national capabilities for technology assessment in the coastal and marine sector; and to promote more effective interaction between producers and users of coastal and marine technologies;
- (iii) Subsidiary objective of the secretariat: to achieve closer co-operation among producers and users of selected coastal and marine technologies.

(c) Problem addressed

25.51 There is still inadequate capability in many countries for identifying and evaluating marine and coastal technologies to enable selection of those most suitable to their needs and for acquiring, developing and applying marine and coastal technologies to identified development sectors. As a result, there is also the problem of the failure to optimize the development of resources of marine and coastal areas. A related problem is often the inadequate treatment of certain types of coast and marine-related problems because of insufficient awareness of the range of technological alternatives available for meeting identified problems with specific and appropriate coastal and marine technologies.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.52 Research and analyses will continue with a more specific focus on marine technology assessment, technological developments that promise wide application, and the use and development of suitable technologies for specific conditions. The emphasis of marine and coastal technology activities will be on promoting more effective interaction between users and suppliers. In this regard, the series of workshops organized in the biennium 1982-1983 will be succeeded by published studies that address concrete problems identified in the workshops. These activities will complement those undertaken under subprogramme 2, particularly with regard to the technologies for exploiting ocean sources of new and renewable energy as well as the technologies associated with the mining of marine mineral resources. In support of these activities, trends and developments in coastal and marine technology, particularly in reference to application, assessment and assimilation, will be continually monitored and analysed. As required, substantive support will be provided to technical co-operation activities carried out by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

(e) Relevant activities in other chapters of the medium-term plan

(i) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Assists in the formulation and implementation of a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries, in the implementation of general and consistent international, regional, subregional and national laws, regulations and related policies in the field of transfer of technology and assist developing countries, individually or collectively, with regard to issues pertaining to the transfer and development of technology. In addition, General Assembly resolution 37/251 provides legislative authority for UNCTAD activities to strengthen the technological capacity of developing countries in the development of their energy resources (chap. 20, programme 2, subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3);

(ii) United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

Deals with industrial aspects of marine technologies for all stages from exploration to processing and with industrial facilities for the local manufacture of equipment needed for the development of coastal and marine resources. UNIDO is concerned with strengthening the capacity of developing countries in the formulation of their policies for the development of marine resources and assisting developing countries in analysing the industrial and technological capabilities needed for the detection, exploitation and use of the mineral resources of the sea-bed (chap. 15, programme 2, subprogramme 4);

(iii) Department of Technical Co-operation for Development:

Assists in the strengthening of institutions and transfer of advanced technologies for coastal engineering through training of national personnel, providing up-to-date equipment and carrying out related research on a national and regional basis.

B. Organization

25.53 Secretariat: the secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the Office of Development Research and Policy Analysis of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which had 11 established professional posts as at 1 January 1982.

III. REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

25.54 The activities of the regional commissions in matters relating to marine affairs is determined by the needs and priorities of the individual region. A universal concern is to see that the Governments of each region that have activities are able to take advantage of the new legal régime of the seas. In ECA and ECLA, specific subprogrammes are proposed to organize this effort. In other regions, activities will be guided by other chapters of the medium-term plan which have implications for marine affairs, such as ESCAP's offshore minerals exploration programme.

PROGRAMME 3. MARINE AFFAIRS IN AFRICA

A. Subprogramme

SUBPROGRAMME 1. RESOURCES OF THE SEA

(a) Legislative authority

25.55 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolution 37/66, paragraph 7; and ECA Conference of Ministers resolutions 332 (XIV) and 340 (XIV).

(b) Objectives

25.56 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to optimize development of capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and management of the living and non-living resources of the sea in furtherance of the self-reliant and self-sustaining socio-economic development of African countries, and acquisition of sovereignty and jurisdiction over their territorial seas, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf as well as creation of awareness of the opportunities in the application of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to assist Member States to identify the opportunities and possibilities in the applications of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as in the development of their capabilities for the exploration, exploitation, development, utilization and management of the marine resources, including those of coastal areas, for their social and economic development, through provision of information on existing national, subregional, regional and global programmes of technical co-operation on marine scientific research, training and surveillance of maritime areas;
- (iii) Time-limited objective of the secretariat: to establish a regional network of training and research institutions concerned with marine science and technology and to complete preliminary studies on the establishment of new national and multinational institutions.

(c) Problem addressed

25.57 The oceans and seas surrounding the continent of Africa are rich in living and non-living resources such as fish, petroleum and metallic and industrial minerals. However, most African countries have neither capabilities, either in manpower or institutions, for exploration, exploitation and management of these resources nor adequate national or multinational policies for their development and management. As a result, not many member Governments are taking steps to identify opportunities in the application of the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.58 By the end of 1983 some preliminary work on the survey of national legislation and capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and utilization of marine resources will have been started. Preparatory assistance will have been given to Member States and multinational institutions on the management of the resources and on the establishment of machinery for co-ordinating programmes or activities.

25.59 In the period 1984-1989, the preliminary activities will be intensified with a view to laying firm foundation for co-operative arrangements for harmonizing policies, programmes and legislation, through intergovernmental meetings and African regional meetings related to the activities of the Preparatory Commission or the International Sea-Bed Authority when that comes into existence. In co-operation with the science and technology programme, assistance will be given to Member States and intergovernmental institutions in supporting their training and research programmes.

25.60 In particular, it is planned to organize training seminars, workshops, study tours and field missions as means of strengthening national, multinational and regional institutions in the development of capabilities for the exploration, exploitation, development and utilization of the resources of the sea. Assistance will also be given in the building of inventories of the resources and in the provision of information regarding the existing national, subregional, regional and global programmes of technical co-operation in matters relating to marine scientific research and surveillance of marine areas.

25.61 Efforts will be made to establish a regional network of training and research institutions in biological oceanography, chemical oceanography, physical oceanography, marine geology and ocean engineering. Preliminary studies on the establishment of national and multinational institutions for the development of marine science and technology will be carried out.

B. Organization

25.62 Secretariat: the secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Resources of the Sea Unit of the Natural Resources Division of the Economic Commission for Africa which had no established posts as at 1 January 1982.

PROGRAMME 4. MARINE RESOURCES AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

A. Subprogramme

SUBPROGRAMME 1. MARINE RESOURCES AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Legislative authority

25.63 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is General Assembly resolution 37/66, paragraph 7; and Economic Commission for Latin America resolutions 396 (XVIII) and 387 (XVIII).

(b) Objectives

25.64 The objectives of this subprogramme are:

- (i) Intergovernmental objective: to build up national capabilities for the formulation of national ocean policies within the general development plan;
- (ii) General objective of the secretariat: to survey the existing capabilities in the countries of the region in order to study the problems related to the uses of the sea and identify public and private institutions with major expertise in the field; promote horizontal co-operation among Latin American countries interested in sharing experience on specific aspects of the issues; promote collaboration among relevant United Nations entities at the regional level to achieve the optimum utilization of their capabilities and facilitate access of Latin American countries to them; provide training of necessary manpower in the light of real trends in regional development with the assistance of qualified academic institutions of the region; and to promote co-operation between countries of the Caribbean and the rest of Latin America in marine questions;
- (iii) Subsidiary objective of the secretariat: to identify the main obstacles for the development of ocean policies and propose solutions to them.

(c) Problem addressed

25.65 Despite the fact that the oceans represent a potential source for accelerating the economic and social development of the region, few countries are ready to face the requirements for a rational exploitation of the sea and its resources. A preliminary survey of the situation in this regard shows great lack of legislative, institutional, personnel, training, scientific, technical and evaluation capacities at the national level, which seriously affects the efforts to analyse the issue at the regional level. These negative conditions must be changed through a consistent policy in order to integrate successfully ocean matters into national development efforts.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

25.66 Building on initial work to establish an inventory of national needs and possibilities and contacts with responsible organs and institutions, specific programmes will be formulated in consultation with Governments and institutions.

Regular interchange of information with the rest of the United Nations system at the regional level will be established and channels of communication will be provided for specific aspects such as scientific, technological, legal, educational and social planning.

B. Organization

25.67 Secretariat: the secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources and Environment Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America which had 11 established posts as at 1 January 1982.

APPENDIX

Activities related to marine affairs in the plans and programmes of the specialized agencies

1. In order to provide an easy reference to activities of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the following are the activities contained in the plans and programmes of the specialized agencies which relate specifically to the proposed activities of the United Nations in marine affairs.

PROGRAMME 1. LAW OF THE SEA AFFAIRS

SUBPROGRAMME 1. UNIFORM AND CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

2. The World Conference on Fishery Management and Development to be held in 1984 will provide a good opportunity to discuss the uniform and consistent application of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the fishery sector. The activities of semi-autonomous or advisory bodies established within the framework of FAO relate to various matters covered by the Convention.

(b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

3. Through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), compilation and publication of national legislation regarding marine scientific research; assistance to Member States; and establishment of related institutional arrangements. Jointly with IMO, organization of the Second Preparatory Conferences of Governmental Experts to Formulate a Draft Convention on the Legal Status of Ocean Data Acquisition Systems (ODAS).

(c) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

4. Regulation of practices relating to maritime safety; efficiency of navigation; maritime training; prevention and control of maritime pollution from ships; and legal matters relating to these areas.

SUBPROGRAMME 2. PROVISION OF INFORMATION, ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO STATES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ON DEVELOPMENTS RELEVANT TO THE NEW LEGAL REGIME

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

5. The following are among the organization's continuing activities: collection and dissemination of legal information concerning fisheries, including the publication of regional fishery law compendia; publication of special legislative research study in fisheries law; provision of assistance to FAO member countries on legal aspects of fisheries through the FAO Comprehensive Programme of Assistance in the Development and Management of Fisheries in Economic Zones; detailed and multidisciplinary studies of certain problems raised by the Convention, such as the conditions of access to the living resources of the exclusive economic zones, international co-operation in the management of shared stocks, straddling stocks,

highly migratory species, marine mammals, fishing in enclosed high seas; servicing a number of regional fishery organizations; provision of assistance to FAO member countries on legal aspects of the protection of the marine environment.

(b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

6. Programmes to strengthen national capabilities in marine science and technology and to disseminate relevant information within the context of the transfer of knowledge. Through IOC, a workshop to compare national practices in applying the new régime for marine scientific research; enlargement of existing information services to respond to needs of Member States emerging from the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; preparation of marine science country profiles; preparation of studies on marine science as a basis for management of resources, protection of the marine environment and international exchange of data and information.

(c) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

7. The organization provides information, advice and assistance to States on developments within its field of competence of relevance to the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular with regard to the designation of traffic separation schemes and other routing systems, including areas to be avoided and special areas, as well as developments concerning measures to prevent and control marine pollution from ships and by dumping.

SUBPROGRAMME 3. CO-OPERATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

(a) International Labour Organisation (ILO)

8. ILO is proposing to hold a session of its Joint Maritime Commission in 1984, to be followed by a Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference in 1986 and a Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference in 1987, which will adopt new international labour standards in the maritime field. The subjects being proposed for discussion and possible action by the Conference are as follows: social security and employment conditions of seafarers serving in ships flying flags other than those of their own country (including flags of convenience); revision of Convention No. 9 (1920) on the Placing of Seamen; review of the application and scope of the Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 147); revision of Convention No. 23 (1926) concerning the Repatriation of Seamen and Recommendation No. 27 (1926) concerning the Repatriation of Ship Masters and Apprentices; medical care on board ship; Recommendation No. 109 (1958) concerning Wages, Hours of Work and Manning, including basic minimum wage for able seamen, and possible revision of the Recommendation.

(b) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

9. FAO co-operates with other organizations as follows:

The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS), an international information system for the science, technology and management of marine and freshwater environments is jointly sponsored by the United Nations, UNESCO/IOC and FAO;

Participation in the existing co-operative arrangements, including the Inter-secretariat Committee on Scientific Programming Related to Oceanography (ICSPRO) and the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP);

Co-operation in marine related affairs with the United Nations, UNEP, UNCLOS, UNCTAD, UNCTC, UNIDO, UNESCO/IOC, IMO, ILO, WMO and WHO;

Co-operation with all interested agencies in the preparation of the World Conference on Fishery Management and Development. Supply of basic information on fisheries for the "Annotated Convention".

(c) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

10. The organization co-operates in the further implementation of international procedures for the provision of marine meteorological support services to marine activities and in the promotion of scientific research in the ocean/atmosphere boundary layer.

(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

11. As an ICSPRO partner, UNESCO co-operates in co-ordination activities noted below. As a co-sponsor of GESAMP, UNESCO contributes to the development of proposals for co-operative programmes of action with respect to pollution research. Acting as a joint specialized mechanism of the United Nations organizations members of ICSPRO, IOC will continue to co-ordinate the implementation of the Long-term and Expanded Programme of Oceanic Research (LEPOR) and assist the organizations of the United Nations signatories of the ICSPRO agreement in discharging certain of their functions in the field of marine scientific research, ocean services, and training, education and mutual assistance (TEMA); and Global Investigation of Marine Pollution in the Marine Environment (GIPME), especially its Marine Pollution Monitoring Programme (MARPOLMON) and associated regional components, provides opportunities for the promotion and implementation of joint programmes.

(e) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

12. Co-ordination and co-operation with the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system in all areas of common concern.

SUBPROGRAMME 4. SERVICING THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

(a) International Labour Organisation (ILO)

13. The organisation will continue its examination of questions relating to the conditions of employment and occupational safety of workers to be employed in the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the sea-bed, with a view to collaborating in the work of the Preparatory Commission in preparing draft rules and regulations on these matters.

(b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

14. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will assist the United Nations Secretariat, as appropriate, in servicing of the Preparatory Commission,

with scientific and technical information and documentation required and in preparation for the future activities of the International Sea-Bed Authority.

(c) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

15. The organization encourages general adoption of the highest practicable standards in the field of navigation, including pollution from vessels and by dumping.

PROGRAMME 2. ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF MARINE AFFAIRS

SUBPROGRAMME 1. PROMOTION OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF COASTAL AREAS AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

16. Priority will continue to be given to providing advice to developing coastal States regarding options for the development and management of the fish resources within their exclusive economic zones. At countries' request, further multidisciplinary missions will be mounted to assess fishery development prospects and constraints, as well as management requirements and to draw up strategies and plans for action.

(b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

17. Relevant programmes contribute to the development of the scientific basis for management of marine resources in the coastal area and the exclusive economic zones, carried out in close co-operation with the non-governmental scientific community; strengthening of national infrastructures and the Major Inter-regional Project on Research and Training leading to the Integrated Management of Coastal Systems (COMAR). Through IOC, complementary projects are being organized with the assistance of its regional subsidiary bodies, in particular in the fields of: marine pollution research and monitoring (GIPME/MARPOLMON); ocean mapping of the world ocean and of selected ocean regions; ocean science and living resources (jointly with FAO) and ocean science and non-living resources (jointly with the United Nations).

(c) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

18. Establishment, on a global basis, of the highest practicable standard for matters concerning maritime safety of the offshore industries and technical co-operation activities to help incorporate environmental protection measures in the development and use of offshore oil resources with emphasis on oil pollution control and contingency planning.

SUBPROGRAMME 2. MARINE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

19. Emphasis will continue to be given to increasing the ability of member countries to assess the resources available to them. Expanded international trade in fish by developing countries will be assisted by the establishment of further regional marketing information and technical advisory services. Assistance will

continue on assessing the role on foreign fishing in national development and in strengthening the negotiating ability of coastal States.

(b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

20. Within the context of its mandate, the UNESCO international information network on new and renewable sources of energy will include among its subject areas topics related to ocean energy and biomass/bio-conversion. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's co-ordinated International Oceanographic Data Exchange (IODE) system, with its national and world centres, and the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System, which is a joint endeavour of FAO, UNESCO/IOC and the United Nations, and the IOC Marine Environmental Data Information (MEDI) referral system are relevant here as well as activities in the field of ocean mapping, notably the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO), produced jointly with the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).

(c) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

21. Establishment, on a global basis, of the highest practicable standard for matters concerning maritime safety of the offshore industries and technical co-operation activities to help incorporate environmental protection measures in the development and use of offshore oil resources with emphasis on oil pollution control and contingency planning.

SUBPROGRAMME 3. MARINE AND COASTAL TECHNOLOGIES

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

22. Assistance will continue to be given to developing countries in their efforts to acquire the technical knowledge and capacity required to capture and properly utilize their marine fish resources. Emphasis will be placed on upgrading and/or establishing national institutional capacities in fishing technology, providing advice on appropriate type of fishing vessels, gear and operational systems and on legislation and agreements for introduction of technology.

(b) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

23. The organization promotes development of marine meteorological and related oceanographic techniques and systems, including transfer of relevant knowledge to developing countries.

(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

24. Assists in strengthening of the endogenous capabilities in marine and coastal technologies through the provision of guidelines and advice on university education in ocean engineering and marine sciences as well as of fellowships and study grants for specialized training abroad. Through IOC, traditional training, education and mutual assistance (TEMA) activities to assist Member States to participate in the programmes of the Commission and the recently adopted Comprehensive Plan for a Major Assistance Programme to Enhance Marine Science Capabilities of Developing Countries and the regional/subregional projects called for by the plan are intended to respond to the resolution on development of national marine science, technology and ocean service infrastructures adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

(d) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

25. Establishment, on a global basis, of the highest practicable standard for matters concerning maritime safety of the offshore industries and technical co-operation activities to help incorporate environmental protection measures in the development and use of offshore oil resources with emphasis on oil pollution control and contingency planning. In dealing with the safety of environmental protection aspects of marine and coastal technologies, IMO is particularly concerned with strengthening national capacities to develop the marine and coastal areas in a safe and environmentally-sound manner in accordance with internationally recognized rules and standards.

PROGRAMME 3. MARINE AFFAIRS IN AFRICA

SUBPROGRAMME 1. RESOURCES OF THE SEA

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

26. FAO will continue to service the intergovernmental fishery bodies established to foster co-operation in the management and development of fisheries in marine areas off eastern Africa (Indian Ocean Fishery Commission), off West Africa (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic) and off North Africa (General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean). It is expected that a number of fishery projects executed by FAO in the region will continue for the biennium 1984-1985, including projects INT/81/014 (Development of fisheries in the eastern central Atlantic), GCP/RAF/146/NOR (Regional Fisheries Law Advisory Programme), RAF/79/065 (Fisheries development and management in the south-west Indian Ocean). It is expected that the updating of existing publications, such as the compendium on fishery legislation in West Africa and the FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes, will continue.

(b) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

27. The organization will continue to contribute to ECA/UNESCO efforts for the development of marine science and technology in Africa.

(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

28. In co-operation with ECA and UNDP, UNESCO assists in the preparation and implementation of a regional project for the development of manpower and institutional infrastructures in Africa, including the issuance of a Directory of Marine Science Institutions in Africa, in co-operation with UNEP; a project on control of coastal erosion in West Africa is being implemented in co-operation with the United Nations and UNEP; ongoing activities in developing teaching and research in marine sciences in African universities by supporting visiting lecturer schemes, fellowships, travel grants, training courses and seminars, within the framework of the Major Interregional Project on Research and Training leading to the Integrated Management of Coastal Systems (COMAR). IOC is actively engaged in strengthening regional mechanisms for marine scientific co-operation and related training, education and mutual assistance (TEMA) activities, both in terms of the East African region (CINCWIO - IOC Programme Group for the Co-operative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean) and that of West Africa (proposal for IOC regional subsidiary body to be considered in 1984-1985). The IOC Comprehensive

Plan for a Major Assistance Programme to Enhance Marine Science Capabilities of Developing Countries is also relevant.

(d) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

29. IMO participates, in co-operation with ECA and the Organization of African Unity, in projects and activities within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. IMO assigns the highest priority to maritime training and the achievement of self-reliance by the developing countries of the ECA region, in line with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action. The organization has assisted in numerous national and regional projects, including the regional maritime training academies located in Ghana and the Ivory Coast, and the Integral Nautical Institute in Nigeria. Continuous advice and support for maritime transport development in Africa is available through IMO's regional maritime advisers stationed in Lagos and Abidjan, and through the interregional maritime advisers and consultants based at IMO headquarters.

PROGRAMME 4. MARINE RESOURCES IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

SUBPROGRAMME 1. MARINE RESOURCES AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

30. UNESCO assists with strengthening national and regional infrastructures and manpower in marine science and technology coupled with the development of marine research and training programmes to serve national and regional needs related to the marine environment and its resources within the framework of the Major Interregional Project on Research and Training leading to the Integrated Management of Coastal Systems (COMAR). Within the Caribbean region, 21 IOC member States have decided to reinforce regional structures for marine scientific co-operation by changing their status from a Regional Association to that of an IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and adjacent regions (IOCARIBE) through which IOC is actively contributing to many of the objectives contained in the proposed United Nations programme cited above.

(b) International Maritime Organization (IMO)

31. Continuous support for maritime transport development in Latin America is available through IMO's regional maritime advisers stationed in Santiago (Chile) and Bogotá (Colombia), and through the interregional maritime advisers and consultants based at IMO headquarters. The organization also assists maritime training academies in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Panama.

Notes

a/ This diversity is set out in detail in the cross-organizational programme analysis of marine affairs activities in the United Nations system presented to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-third session.

b/ Particularly in accepting paragraph 5 of the resolution on development of national marine science, technology and ocean service infrastructures, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم - استلم منها من المكتبة التي تعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购买联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах по всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в нашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу : Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
