



XXIV General Assembly, 2nd Committee. Agenda item 12: Iceland. Ódagsett

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þjóðanna

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XXIV GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ICELAND: Preliminary draft resolution.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2413 and 2414 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, on exploitation and conservation of living marine resources and on international co-operation in problems related to the oceans,

Taking note of Chapter IV B of the report of the Economic and Social Council on its 47th session,

Bearing in mind the preparations being undertaken for the United Nations Second Development Decade,

Recalling its resolution 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 on increase in the production and use of edible protein,

Considering that orderly harvesting of living marine resources and the development of fisheries in developing countries may constitute an important element in increasing the production and consumption of protein-rich foodstuffs in those countries,

Convinced that the development of local fishing and fish processing industries would constitute a substantial factor in the process of industrialization of many developing countries,

Concerned that the rapid progress in fishery techniques and the indiscriminate harvesting of fishery resources may progressively lead to overexploitation and become a serious threat to important fish stocks in various areas of the oceans, and especially in coastal areas,

Believing that present international conventions and other rules of international law are inadequate for ensuring conservation of the fish stocks of the high seas and for safeguarding the vital interests of states whose coastal populations are highly dependent for their livelihood on fisheries both within and outside their present national jurisdiction,

Decides to request the Secretary-General to communicate with Governments of Member States of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies in order to ascertain their views as to the desirability of amending, by international accord, those provisions of international law which pertain to fisheries, conservation of the living resources of the high seas, and to fishing rights of coastal states, in particular to what extent coastal states should be granted certain defined preferential rights in coastal areas beyond their present fishery zone, taking into account at the same time the interest of the world community in the freedom of fishing on the high seas.