



**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 FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE
LAW OF THE SEA OF 10 DECEMBER 1982**

Prepared by the Secretariat

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 by the Secretariat for each successive election of the Council's members since.

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"). It states:

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 shall consist of 36 members of the Authority, elected by the Assembly in the following order:

a) Four members from among those State 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 Eastern Europe 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 a State wishes to be represented in this group **[Group A]**;

b) Four members from among the eight State 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 include those of States with large populations, States which are landlocked 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 the 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**];

4. The lists of States contained in the present paper are of a purely indicative nature and not necessarily exhaustive.

GROUP A

List 1

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

| State | Cumulative value of net consumption² (2014-2018), thousand USD | Approximate % of total world consumption³ |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| China | 486 451 224.8 | 38.2 |
| Chile | 77 322 645.3 | 6.1 |
| Japan | 65 701 510.9 | 5.2 |
| (USA)* | 63 529 478.1 | 5.0 |
| Russian Federation | 44 754 762.5 | 3.5 |
| Germany | 43 004 029.9 | 3.4 |
| Republic of Korea | 33 338 264.5 | 2.6 |
| India | 29 242 541.4 | 2.3 |
| Others | 430 674 690.8 | 33.8 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority.

¹ Based on lists 2A and 2B of ISBA/26/A/CRP.2.

² Cumulative consumption of the commodities produced from cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel.

³ Total world consumption is calculated as the sum of cumulative consumption of all the States, which either produce, import and export or only import and export the commodities produced from cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel.

List 2A

MAJOR CONSUMERS¹ OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD CONSUMPTION OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (COBALT, COPPER)

| Cobalt ² | | | Copper ³ | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| State | Consumption (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world consumption ⁴ | State | Consumption (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world consumption |
| China | 21 088 818.3 | 49.2 | China | 353 299 194.1 | 37.8 |
| Finland | 2 963 931.7 | 6.9 | Chile | 77 238 729.3 | 8.3 |
| Republic of Korea | 2 527 656.0 | 5.9 | (USA)* | 49 748 219.1 | 5.3 |
| Japan | 2 497 245.5 | 5.8 | Japan | 45 942 904.3 | 4.9 |
| Zambia | 1 746 998.4 | 4.1 | Germany | 36 360 195.9 | 3.9 |
| Belgium | 1 608 919.2 | 3.8 | Russian Federation | 27 717 444.5 | 3.0 |
| (USA)* | 1 457 667.0 | 3.4 | DR Congo | 25 888 323.3 | 2.8 |
| Canada | 1 254 525.4 | 2.9 | Republic of Korea | 22 301 532.9 | 2.4 |
| Others | 7 682 858.5 | 17.9 | India | 21 459 144.3 | 2.3 |
| | | | Others | 274 586 842.0 | 29.4 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world consumption status.

¹ Apparent consumption is calculated as the value of the national production plus imports, minus exports, or simply imports minus exports where there is no production. In user industries, cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel are used in the form of metal or its alloys and compounds. Therefore, in the calculations of consumption, data on the apparent consumption of cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel in the form of metal were used.

Import and export statistics are obtained from Trade Map, which include ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics (<https://www.trademap.org>).

National production data are obtained from British Geological Survey, World Mineral Production (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk>); United States Geological Survey, USGS Mineral Yearbook (<https://www.usgs.gov>); and International Manganese Institute, Statistics Booklet (<https://www.manganese.org>).

Annual average metal price data used for calculation of value of produced metal in US dollars are obtained from London Metal Exchange (<https://www.lme.com>), or simply world export price where there is no LME price.

² To calculate the apparent consumption of the commodities produced from cobalt, national production of refined cobalt, imports and exports of cobalt oxides and hydroxides, commercial cobalt oxides (HS code 2822) and cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy, cobalt and articles thereof (HS code 8105) were considered.

³ To calculate the apparent consumption of the commodities produced from copper, national production of refined copper, imports and exports of copper, refined, and copper alloys, unwrought (HS code 7403) were considered.

⁴ Total world apparent consumption is calculated as the sum of cumulative consumption of all the States, which either produce, import and export or only import and export the commodities of cobalt and copper.

List 2B

MAJOR CONSUMERS OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD CONSUMPTION OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (MANGANESE, NICKEL)

| Manganese ¹ | | | Nickel ² | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| State | Consumption (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world consumption ³ | State | Consumption (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world consumption |
| China | 50 080 669.8 | 47.4 | China | 61 982 542.6 | 32.4 |
| Ukraine | 4 743 785.7 | 4.5 | Russian Federation | 13 555 332.8 | 7.1 |
| Japan | 4 702 647.3 | 4.5 | Japan | 12 558 713.7 | 6.6 |
| (USA)* | 4 161 337.0 | 3.9 | Canada | 9 208 264.9 | 4.8 |
| India | 4 143 331.5 | 3.9 | (USA)* | 8 162 255.0 | 4.3 |
| Republic of Korea | 3 895 472.0 | 3.7 | Australia | 8 093 567.7 | 4.2 |
| South Africa | 3 778 789.1 | 3.6 | Indonesia | 8 000 102.0 | 4.2 |
| Russian Federation | 3 024 828.9 | 2.9 | France | 7 156 111.7 | 3.7 |
| Norway | 2 803 808.8 | 2.7 | Norway | 5 587 347.9 | 2.9 |
| Germany | 2 361 686.0 | 2.2 | Finland | 4 756 370.1 | 2.5 |
| Others | 21 895 825.9 | 20.7 | Brazil | 4 679 702.0 | 2.4 |
| | | | Republic of Korea | 4 613 603.6 | 2.4 |
| | | | Germany | 3 861 542.0 | 2.0 |
| | | | Italy | 3 858 221.0 | 2.0 |
| | | | Others | 34 982 139.3 | 18.3 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world consumption status.

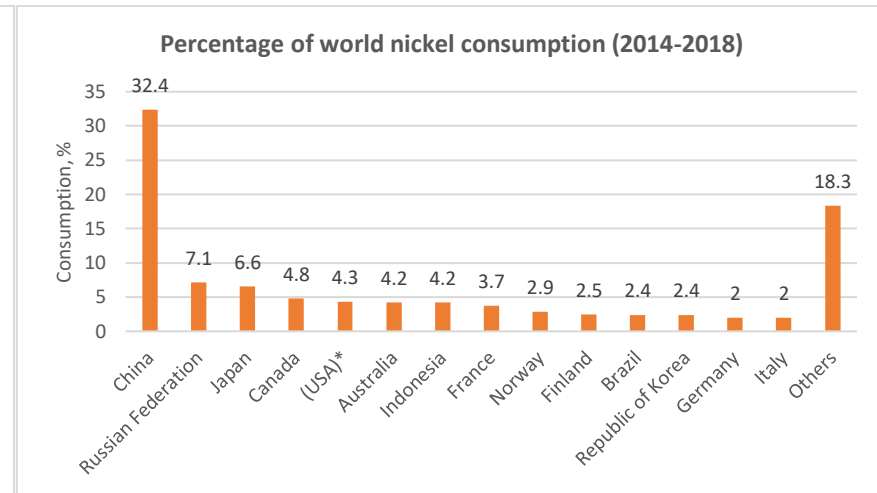
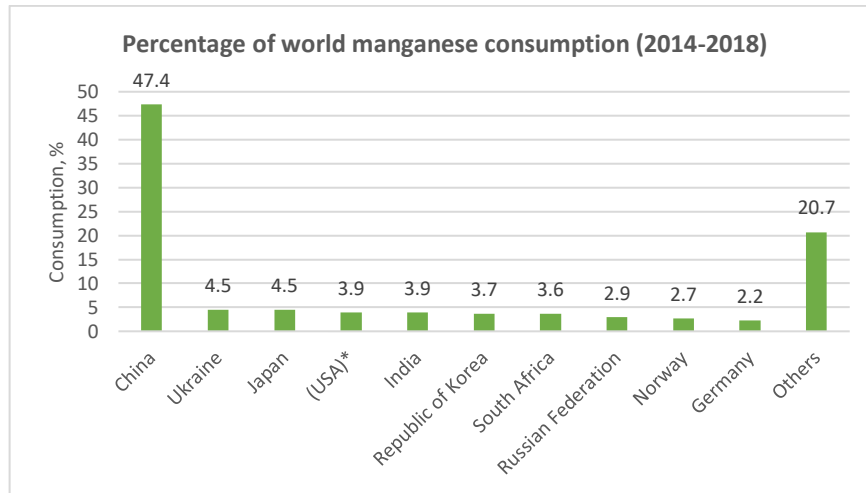
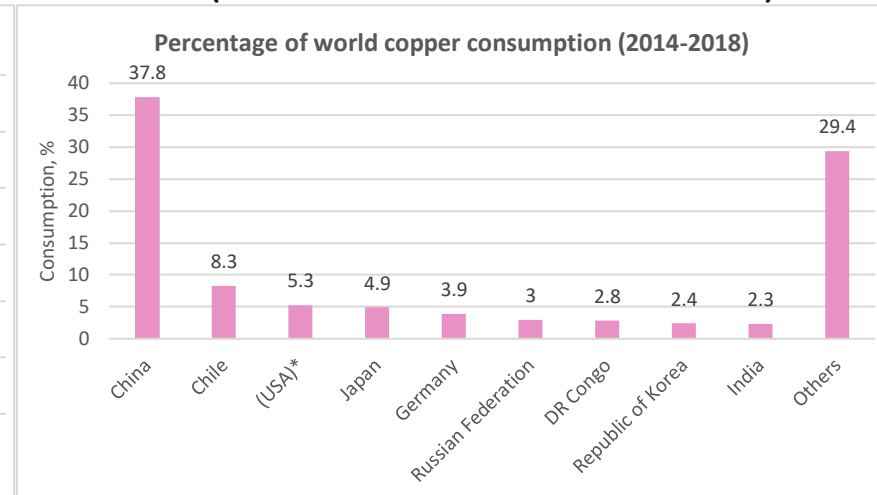
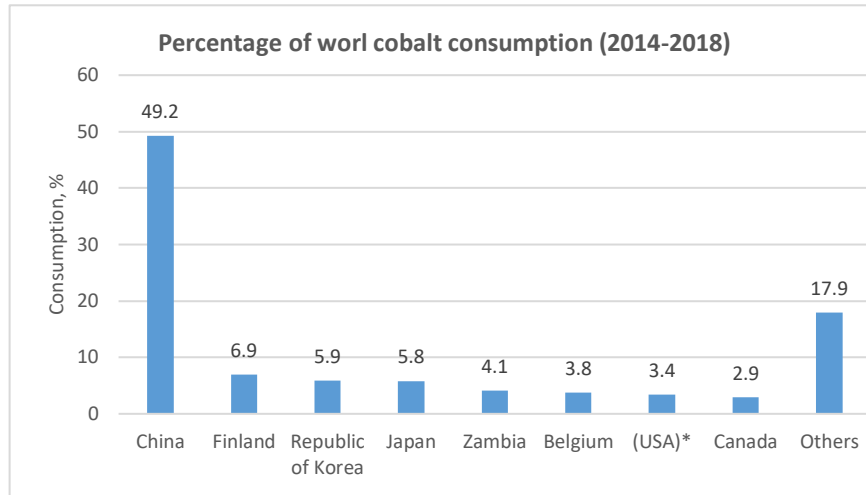
¹ To calculate the apparent consumption of the commodities produced from manganese, national production of ferro-manganese and ferro-silico-manganese, imports and exports of ferro-manganese, containing by weight > 2% of carbon (HS code 720211), ferro-manganese, containing by weight <=2% carbon (HS code 720219), ferro-silico-manganese (HS code 720230), and manganese and articles thereof (HS code 8111) were considered.

² To calculate the apparent consumption of the commodities produced from nickel, national production of refined nickel, imports and exports of ferronickel (HS code 720260) and unwrought nickel (HS code 7502) were considered.

³ Total world apparent consumption is calculated as the sum of cumulative consumption of all the States, which either produce, import and export or only import and export the commodities of manganese and nickel.

List 2C

MAJOR CONSUMERS OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD CONSUMPTION OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (PERCENTAGE OF WORLD CONSUMPTION)



List 3

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

| State | Cumulative² net imports³ (2014-2018), thousand USD | Approximate % of total net imports in the world⁴ |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| China | 366 721 593 | 49.8 |
| Japan | 58 239 876 | 7.9 |
| Republic of Korea | 34 907 690 | 4.7 |
| India | 31 636 722 | 4.3 |
| Italy | 19 997 191 | 2.7 |
| (USA)* | 18 648 656 | 2.5 |
| Germany | 15 278 680 | 2.1 |
| Others | 190 295 784 | 25.9 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority

¹ Based on lists 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D of ISBA/26/A/CRP.2.

² Cumulative net imports of the commodities produced from cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel (including ores and concentrates).

³ Net import is calculated as imports minus exports of the commodities produced from cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel. Herewith, data on international trade in all forms of cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel are used. The Inclusion of ores and concentrates and semi-products in the calculation is determined by the fact that their net imports determine domestic use for production of end products.

⁴ Total net imports in the world is calculated as the sum of cumulative net imports of all net importers of cobalt, copper, manganese, and nickel commodities.

List 4A

MAJOR IMPORTERS¹ OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD IMPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (COBALT)

| Cobalt | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Cobalt ores and concentrates (HS code 2605) | | | Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides (HS code 2822) | | | Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt and articles thereof (HS code 8105) | | |
| State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports |
| China | 1 999 726 | 62.2 | Republic of Korea | 2 113 463 | 38.7 | China | 8 602 611 | 43.3 |
| Zambia | 914 908 | 28.5 | Zambia | 1 286 119 | 23.6 | (USA)* | 2 305 959 | 11.6 |
| Morocco | 84 745 | 2.6 | Spain | 362 559 | 6.6 | Japan | 2 208 412 | 11.1 |
| Finland | 76 216 | 2.4 | (USA)* | 307 833 | 5.6 | Germany | 938 112 | 4.7 |
| Others | 139 020 | 4.3 | Japan | 174 163 | 3.2 | United Kingdom | 718 328 | 3.6 |
| | | | China | 171 665 | 3.1 | Finland | 596 953 | 3.0 |
| | | | Germany | 167 955 | 3.1 | Republic of Korea | 510 101 | 2.6 |
| | | | Qatar | 117 431 | 2.2 | Belgium | 474 421 | 2.4 |
| | | | Others | 753 288 | 13.8 | Others | 3 516 163 | 17.7 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world imports of four minerals.

¹ Import statistics are obtained from Trade Map, which include ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics (<https://www.trademap.org>).

List 4B

MAJOR IMPORTERS OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD IMPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (COPPER)

| Copper | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Copper ores and concentrates (HS code 2603) | | | Copper and articles thereof (HS code 74) | | |
| State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports |
| China | 120 757 745 | 45.5 | China | 207 615 492 | 27.8 |
| Japan | 43 326 477 | 16.3 | Germany | 54 334 015 | 7.3 |
| India | 18 466 051 | 7.0 | (USA)* | 46 715 419 | 6.3 |
| Republic of Korea | 17 603 877 | 6.6 | Italy | 33 743 925 | 4.5 |
| Spain | 14 812 899 | 5.6 | Republic of Korea | 28 490 838 | 3.8 |
| Germany | 10 828 616 | 4.1 | India | 19 170 535 | 2.6 |
| Bulgaria | 7 438 576 | 2.8 | Belgium | 18 299 462 | 2.5 |
| Others | 32 056 647 | 12.1 | France | 18 271 175 | 2.4 |
| | | | Thailand | 18 000 581 | 2.4 |
| | | | Malaysia | 16 426 566 | 2.2 |
| | | | (Turkey)* | 15 950 151 | 2.1 |
| | | | Others | 269 568 004 | 36.1 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world imports of four minerals.

List 4C

MAJOR IMPORTERS OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD IMPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (MANGANESE)

| Manganese | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| Manganese ores and concentrates (HS code 2602) | | | Ferro-manganese, containing by weight > 2% of carbon (HS code 720211) | | | Ferro-manganese, containing by weight <=2% carbon (HS code 720219) | | | Ferro-silico-manganese (HS code 720230) | | | Manganese and articles thereof (HS code 8111) | | |
| State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of world imports |
| China | 16 621 144 | 58.4 | (USA)* | 1 090 179 | 16.5 | (USA)* | 989 658 | 20.2 | (USA)* | 2 078 928 | 13.1 | Rep. of Korea | 875 386 | 16.6 |
| India | 2 691 099 | 9.5 | Germany | 647 260 | 9.8 | Germany | 461 102 | 9.4 | Japan | 1 387 922 | 8.7 | Japan | 793 896 | 15.1 |
| Rep. of Korea | 1 430 638 | 5.0 | Japan | 501 349 | 7.6 | Netherlands | 460 219 | 9.4 | Germany | 1 261 148 | 7.9 | Russia | 519 559 | 9.9 |
| Japan | 1 238 173 | 4.3 | (Iran)* | 386 581 | 5.9 | Canada | 304 427 | 6.2 | (Turkey)* | 1 233 057 | 7.7 | India | 408 700 | 7.8 |
| Norway | 1 154 243 | 4.1 | Italy | 268 447 | 4.1 | (Iran)* | 289 646 | 5.9 | Russia | 1 136 367 | 7.1 | Germany | 397 432 | 7.5 |
| Russia | 929 636 | 3.3 | (Turkey)* | 221 602 | 3.4 | India | 289 107 | 5.9 | Italy | 884 724 | 5.6 | (USA)* | 347 411 | 6.6 |
| Ukraine | 884 645 | 3.1 | Netherlands | 221 523 | 3.4 | Italy | 228 077 | 4.7 | Rep. of Korea | 613 352 | 3.9 | Netherlands | 345 928 | 6.6 |
| Malaysia | 680 284 | 2.4 | India | 195 061 | 3.0 | Poland | 199 462 | 4.1 | Poland | 501 007 | 3.1 | Austria | 247 781 | 4.7 |
| Others | 2 841 230 | 10.0 | Canada | 182 368 | 2.8 | Brazil | 196 888 | 4.0 | Netherlands | 330 376 | 2.1 | France | 155 396 | 3.0 |
| | | | France | 175 967 | 2.7 | (Turkey)* | 171 574 | 3.5 | Others | 6 484 114 | 40.8 | Brazil | 151 395 | 2.9 |
| | | | Poland | 160 138 | 2.4 | Sweden | 101 257 | 2.1 | | | | Others | 1 022 742 | 19.4 |
| | | | Belgium | 148 655 | 2.2 | Others | 1 204 628 | 24.6 | | | | | | |
| | | | Others | 2 407 807 | 36.4 | | | | | | | | | |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world imports of four minerals.

List 4D

MAJOR IMPORTERS OF MORE THAN TWO PERCENT IN VALUE TERMS OF TOTAL WORLD IMPORTS OF THE COMMODITIES PRODUCED FROM THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (NICKEL)

| Nickel | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nickel ores and concentrates (HS code 2604) | | | Ferronickel (HS code 720260) | | | Nickel and articles thereof (HS code 75) | | |
| State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports | State | Imported value (2014-2018), thousand USD | % of total world imports |
| China | 13 784 705 | 70.2 | China | 9 853 940 | 44.6 | China | 24 350 889 | 18.5 |
| Finland | 1 279 934 | 6.5 | Italy | 1 522 369 | 6.9 | (USA)* | 13 413 709 | 10.2 |
| Japan | 1 258 456 | 6.4 | India | 1 442 252 | 6.5 | Japan | 11 870 859 | 9.0 |
| Republic of Korea | 880 280 | 4.5 | Republic of Korea | 1 362 161 | 6.2 | Germany | 7 847 255 | 6.0 |
| Canada | 814 885 | 4.1 | Belgium | 1 216 818 | 5.5 | Norway | 7 346 226 | 5.6 |
| Others | 1 623 619 | 8.3 | (USA)* | 1 171 883 | 5.3 | United Kingdom | 6 354 088 | 4.8 |
| | | | Spain | 769 604 | 3.5 | Malaysia | 5 350 647 | 4.1 |
| | | | Japan | 650 634 | 2.9 | France | 4 805 205 | 3.7 |
| | | | Others | 4 085 296 | 18.5 | Republic of Korea | 4 313 273 | 3.3 |
| | | | | | | India | 4 260 826 | 3.2 |
| | | | | | | Italy | 4 153 794 | 3.2 |
| | | | | | | Singapore | 4 105 621 | 3.1 |
| | | | | | | Netherlands | 3 023 140 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | Belgium | 2 693 737 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | | Finland | 2 656 930 | 2.0 |
| | | | | | | Others | 24 992 888 | 19.0 |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world imports of four minerals.

GROUP B

List 5

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

1. 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 conduct of activities in the Area, either directly or through their nationals.
2. 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 the previous investments in deep seabed mining activities, there was agreement within the Group that the eight largest investors at the time (1995) were China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, the Russian Federation and the United States (ISBA/A/L.1, para.14).
3. Pursuant to a request made initially at the ninth session by one delegation, the Secretary-General had, prior to each election for Group B, 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. In line with this practice, the Secretary-General circulated a note verbale to the member States listed below on 25 September 2019 and the Secretariat reminded of the note verbal on 13 March 2020. As of 15 May 2020, responses were received from three member States. In light of this, the Secretariat has not made any changes to the Group B indicative list established in 1995.

| States eligible for membership in Group B (list established in 1995) | |
|--|---------------------|
| Belgium* | Italy |
| Bulgaria* | Japan* |
| Canada | Netherlands |
| China* | Poland* |
| Cuba* | Republic of Korea* |
| Czech Republic* | Russian Federation* |
| France* | Slovakia* |
| Germany* | United Kingdom* |
| India* | (United States) ** |

*A State that has a contract with the Authority or is a sponsoring State of a contractor.

** Non-member of the International Seabed Authority. It may be recalled that pursuant to article 7 of the 1994 Agreement and paragraph 12 (a), section I of the Annex to the 1994 Agreement, the United States had been a member of the Authority on a provisional basis until 1998.

GROUP C

List 6A

MAJOR PRODUCERS AND NET EXPORTERS OF THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (COBALT)

| Cobalt | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Mine production¹ (2014-2018) | | | | Exports of ores and concentrates² (2014-2018) | | |
| State | Metal content, metric tonnes | % of world production | Value³, thousand USD | State | Value, thousand USD | % of total net export in the world |
| DR Congo | 419 774 | 56.2 | 19 003 738 | DR Congo | 2 946 719 | 97.9 |
| France⁴ | 56 324 | 7.5 | 2 241 265 | Others | 62 606 | 2.1 |
| China | 47 005 | 6.3 | 1 976 148 | | | |
| Canada | 32 870 | 4.4 | 1 328 688 | | | |
| Australia | 29 879 | 4.0 | 1 237 565 | | | |
| Russian Federation | 26 830 | 3.6 | 1 123 472 | | | |
| Cuba | 25 093 | 3.4 | 1 089 247 | | | |
| Philippines | 21 734 | 2.9 | 954 694 | | | |
| Zambia | 17 642 | 2.4 | 655 782 | | | |
| Madagascar | 16 006 | 2.1 | 647 947 | | | |
| Others | 53 387 | 7.2 | 2 171 878 | | | |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world exports of four minerals.

¹ Mine production data are obtained from British Geological Survey, World Mineral Production (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

² Export statistics are obtained from Trade Map, which include ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics (<https://www.trademap.org>).

³ Annual average metal price data used for calculation of value of metal content in US dollars are obtained from London Metal Exchange (<https://www.lme.com>).

⁴ The relevant data here is in respect of New Caledonia.

List 6B

MAJOR PRODUCERS AND NET EXPORTERS OF THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (COPPER)

| Copper | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mine production ¹ (2014-2018) | | | | Exports of ores and concentrates ² (2014-2018) | | |
| State | Metal content, metric tonnes | % of world production | Value ³ , thousand USD | State | Value, thousand USD | % of total net export in the world |
| Chile | 28 420 900 | 28.6 | 170 221 490 | Chile | 75 702 251 | 31.6 |
| (Peru)* | 10 314 854 | 10.4 | 61 220 029 | (Peru)* | 46 900 915 | 19.6 |
| China | 8 686 447 | 8.7 | 51 738 857 | Australia | 20 027 510 | 8.4 |
| (USA)* | 6 802 900 | 6.8 | 40 500 156 | Indonesia | 15 918 324 | 6.6 |
| DR Congo | 5 412 688 | 5.4 | 32 497 012 | Canada | 12 953 265 | 5.4 |
| Australia | 4 684 427 | 4.7 | 27 987 494 | (USA)* | 11 688 649 | 4.9 |
| Zambia | 3 792 833 | 3.8 | 22 760 597 | Mongolia | 10 087 903 | 4.2 |
| Russian Federation | 3 652 800 | 3.7 | 21 891 696 | Mexico | 7 243 159 | 3.0 |
| Mexico | 3 314 431 | 3.3 | 19 646 149 | Brazil | 6 652 410 | 2.8 |
| Canada | 3 217 102 | 3.2 | 19 114 224 | Others | 32 278 731 | 13.5 |
| Indonesia | 2 958 266 | 3.0 | 17 399 135 | | | |
| (Kazakhstan)* | 2 613 400 | 2.6 | 15 732 509 | | | |
| Poland | 2 091 781 | 2.1 | 12 495 555 | | | |
| Mongolia | 2 020 780 | 2.0 | 11 913 896 | | | |
| Others | 11 380 240 | 11.5 | 67 974 756 | | | |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world exports of four minerals.

¹ Mine production data are obtained from British Geological Survey, World Mineral Production (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

² Export statistics are obtained from Trade Map, which include ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics (<https://www.trademap.org>).

³ Annual average metal price data used for calculation of value of metal content in US dollars are obtained from London Metal Exchange (<https://www.lme.com>).

List 6C

MAJOR PRODUCERS AND NET EXPORTERS OF THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (MANGANESE)

| Manganese | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mine production ¹ (2014-2018) | | | | Exports of ores and concentrates ² (2014-2018) | | |
| State | Metal content, metric tonnes | % of world production | Value ³ , thousand USD | State | Value, thousand USD | % of total net export in the world |
| South Africa | 27 600 000 | 31.7 | 43 005 469 | South Africa | 10 290 228 | 51.6 |
| Australia | 14 040 000 | 16.1 | 21 708 123 | Gabon | 4 369 690 | 21.9 |
| China | 11 230 000 | 12.9 | 17 111 290 | Australia | 2 573 995 | 12.9 |
| Gabon | 10 020 000 | 11.5 | 15 627 415 | Brazil | 1 298 990 | 6.5 |
| Brazil | 5 680 000 | 6.5 | 8 864 268 | Ghana | 543 885 | 2.7 |
| India | 4 285 000 | 4.9 | 6 617 938 | Others | 846 371 | 4.2 |
| Ghana | 3 557 000 | 4.1 | 5 654 457 | | | |
| Ukraine | 2 509 000 | 2.9 | 3 932 295 | | | |
| Others | 8 218 000 | 9.4 | 12 684 243 | | | |

¹ Mine production data are obtained United States Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries (<https://www.usgs.gov>).

² Export statistics are obtained from Trade Map, which include ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics (<https://www.trademap.org>).

³ As there is no LME price for manganese, annual average metal price data (2015 US dollars) used for calculation of value of metal content in US dollars are obtained from R. Kirchain et al., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2019, Financial Model of a Nodules Mining Concession.

List 6D

MAJOR PRODUCERS AND NET EXPORTERS OF THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA (NICKEL)

| Nickel | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Mine production¹ (2014-2018) | | | | Exports of ores and concentrates² (2014-2018) | | |
| State | Metal content, metric tonnes | % of world production | Value³, thousand USD | State | Value, thousand USD | % of total net export in the world |
| Philippines | 1 796 352 | 17.6 | 22 524 623 | Philippines | 4 181 781 | 33.3 |
| Russian Federation | 1 187 000 | 11.6 | 14 842 001 | Australia | 1 780 518 | 14.2 |
| Indonesia | 1 153 682 | 11.3 | 14 660 403 | Zimbabwe | 1 629 510 | 13.0 |
| Canada | 1 093 121 | 10.7 | 13 488 514 | France | 1 528 385 | 12.2 |
| Australia | 1 028 477 | 10.1 | 12 982 846 | (USA)* | 1 069 495 | 8.5 |
| France⁴ | 1 004 187 | 9.8 | 12 279 139 | Indonesia | 869 090 | 6.9 |
| China | 496 033 | 4.9 | 6 147 174 | Guatemala | 355 836 | 2.8 |
| Brazil | 396 729 | 3.9 | 4 947 391 | Brazil | 292 639 | 2.3 |
| Cuba | 262 700 | 2.6 | 3 245 503 | Others | 856 051 | 6.8 |
| South Africa | 252 258 | 2.5 | 3 138 823 | | | |
| Guatemala | 240 686 | 2.4 | 2 959 660 | | | |
| Others | 1 297 412 | 12.7 | 15 911 192 | | | |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority are listed to reflect world exports of four minerals.

¹ Mine production data are obtained from British Geological Survey, World Mineral Production (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

² Export statistics are obtained from Trade Map, which include ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics (<https://www.trademap.org>).

³ Annual average metal price data used for calculation of value of metal content in US dollars are obtained from London Metal Exchange (<https://www.lme.com>).

⁴ The relevant data here is in respect of New Caledonia.

GROUP D

List 7

DEVELOPING STATES WITH A LARGE POPULATION¹

| State | Population in 2019, millions | % of world population in 2019 (7 713.5 million) |
|-------------------|---|--|
| China | 1 433.78 | 18.59 |
| India | 1 366.42 | 17.71 |
| Indonesia | 270.63 | 3.51 |
| Pakistan | 216.57 | 2.81 |
| Brazil | 211.05 | 2.74 |
| Nigeria | 200.96 | 2.61 |
| Bangladesh | 163.05 | 2.11 |

¹ Population data source is United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTADStat Data center (<https://unctadstat.unctad.org>), which is based on “World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision” by UN DESA Population Division.

List 8

DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE LANDLOCKED OR GEOGRAPHICALLY DISADVANTAGED

| Landlocked Countries ¹ | Geographically Disadvantaged ² |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>(Afghanistan)*</i> | Algeria |
| Armenia | Bahrain |
| Azerbaijan | Cameroon |
| <i>(Bhutan)*</i> | <i>Congo, Democratic Republic of</i> |
| Bolivia | <i>Djibouti</i> |
| Botswana | <i>Gambia</i> |
| <i>Burkina Faso</i> | Iraq |
| <i>(Burundi)*</i> | Jamaica |
| <i>(Central African Republic)*</i> | Jordan |
| <i>Chad</i> | Kuwait |
| Eswatini | Montenegro |
| <i>(Ethiopia)*</i> | Qatar |
| <i>(Kazakhstan)*</i> | Serbia |
| <i>(Kyrgyzstan)*</i> | Singapore |
| <i>Lao People's Democratic Rep.</i> | <i>Sudan</i> |
| <i>Lesotho</i> | <i>(Syria)*</i> |
| Macedonia | |
| <i>Malawi</i> | |
| <i>Mali</i> | |
| Mongolia | |
| <i>Nepal</i> | |
| <i>Niger</i> | |
| Paraguay | |
| Republic of Moldova | |
| <i>(Rwanda)*</i> | |
| <i>(South Sudan)*</i> | |
| <i>(Tajikistan)*</i> | |
| <i>(Turkmenistan)*</i> | |
| <i>Uganda</i> | |
| <i>(Uzbekistan)*</i> | |
| <i>Zambia</i> | |
| Zimbabwe | |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority.

** States in italics are Least Developed Countries (LDC).

¹ Source of landlocked countries data is UN office of the high representative for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (OHRLLS) (<http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/country-profiles/>).

² Source of geographically disadvantaged developing states is List 8 of ISBA/24/A/CRP.2 (24 May 2018).

List 9

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES¹

| UN Members | Non-UN Members/Associate Members of the Regional Commission |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Cook Islands |
| Bahamas | Niue |
| Bahrain | |
| Barbados | |
| Belize | |
| Cape Verde | |
| <i>Comoros</i> | |
| Cuba | |
| Dominica | |
| Dominican Republic | |
| Fiji | |
| Grenada | |
| <i>Guinea-Bissau</i> | |
| Guyana | |
| <i>Haiti</i> | |
| Jamaica | |
| <i>Kiribati</i> | |
| Maldives | |
| Marshall Islands | |
| Federated States of Micronesia | |
| Mauritius | |
| Nauru | |
| Palau | |
| Papua New Guinea | |
| Samoa | |
| <i>São Tomé and Príncipe</i> | |
| Singapore | |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | |
| St. Lucia | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | |
| Seychelles | |
| <i>Solomon Islands</i> | |
| Suriname | |
| <i>Timor-Leste</i> | |
| Tonga | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | |
| <i>Tuvalu</i> | |
| <i>Vanuatu</i> | |

* States in italics are Least Developed Countries (LDC).

¹ Source of Small Island developing states data is UN office of the high representative for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (OHRLLS) (<http://unohrrls.org/about-sids/country-profiles/>).

List 10

**DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE MAJOR IMPORTERS OF THE CATEGORIES OF MINERALS
TO BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA¹**

| Cobalt | Copper | Manganese | Nickel |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| China | China | China | China |
| Qatar | India | India | India |
| Zambia | Thailand | Malaysia | Malaysia |
| Morocco | Malaysia | Brazil | Singapore |

¹ Based on lists 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 11 of ISBA/26/A/CRP.2.

On the List 10 and List 11, commodities produced from four concerned minerals are colored in different colors: cobalt – blue, copper – purple, manganese – green, nickel – orange.

List 11

DEVELOPING STATES WHICH ARE MAJOR IMPORTERS OF THE FOUR MINERALS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE AREA¹

| Country | Mineral commodity | Approximate % of world import (2014-2018) | Trade value (2014-2018), thousand USD |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| China | Cobalt ores and concentrates (HS code 2605) | 62.2 | 1 999 726 |
| | Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides (HS code 2822) | 3.1 | 171 665 |
| | Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; cobalt and articles thereof (HS code 8105) | 43.3 | 8 602 611 |
| | Copper ores and concentrates (HS code 2603) | 45.5 | 120 757 745 |
| | Copper and articles thereof (HS code 74) | 27.8 | 207 615 492 |
| | Manganese ores and concentrates (HS code 2602) | 58.4 | 16 621 144 |
| | Nickel ores and concentrates (HS code 2604) | 70.2 | 13 784 705 |
| | Ferronickel (HS code 720260) | 44.6 | 9 853 940 |
| Nickel and articles thereof (HS code 75) | 18.5 | 24 350 889 | |
| Qatar | Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides (HS code 2822) | 2.2 | 117 431 |
| India | Copper ores and concentrates (HS code 2603) | 7.0 | 18 466 051 |
| | Copper and articles thereof (HS code 74) | 2.6 | 19 170 535 |
| | Manganese ores and concentrates (HS code 2602) | 9.5 | 2 691 099 |
| | Ferro-manganese, containing by weight > 2% of carbon (HS code 720211) | 3.0 | 195 061 |
| | Ferro-manganese, containing by weight <=2% carbon (HS code 720219) | 5.9 | 289 107 |
| | Manganese and articles thereof (HS code 8111) | 7.8 | 408 700 |
| | Ferronickel (HS code 720260) | 6.5 | 1 442 252 |
| | Nickel and articles thereof (HS code 75) | 3.2 | 4 260 826 |
| Thailand | Copper and articles thereof (HS code 74) | 2.4 | 18 000 581 |
| Malaysia | Copper and articles thereof (HS code 74) | 2.2 | 16 426 566 |
| | Manganese ores and concentrates (HS code 2602) | 2.4 | 680 284 |
| | Nickel and articles thereof (HS code 75) | 4.1 | 5 350 647 |

¹ Based on lists 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D and 11 of ISBA/26/A/CRP.2.

On the List 10 and List 11, commodities produced from four concerned minerals are colored in different colors: cobalt – blue, copper – purple, manganese – green, nickel – orange.

| | | | |
|------------------|---|------|-----------|
| Brazil | Ferro-manganese, containing by weight <=2% carbon (HS code 720219) | 4.0 | 196 888 |
| | Manganese and articles thereof (HS code 8111) | 2.9 | 151 395 |
| Singapore | Nickel and articles thereof (HS code 75) | 3.1 | 4 105 621 |
| Zambia | Cobalt ores and concentrates (HS code 2605) | 28.5 | 914 908 |
| | Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides (HS code 2822) | 23.6 | 1 286 119 |
| Morocco | Cobalt ores and concentrates (HS code 2605) | 2.6 | 84 745 |

List 12A

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

| Country | Minerals |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Albania | Copper, Nickel |
| Argentina | Copper |
| Armenia | Copper |
| Azerbaijan | Copper |
| Bolivia | Copper |
| Botswana | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |
| Brazil | Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Nickel |
| Chile | Copper |
| China | Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Nickel |
| (Colombia)* | Copper, Nickel |
| Congo, D.R. | Cobalt, Copper |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Manganese, Nickel |
| Cuba | Cobalt, Nickel |
| (Dem. Rep. of Korea)* | Copper |
| Dominican Republic | Copper, Nickel |
| Ecuador | Copper |
| (Eritrea)* | Copper |
| Gabon | Manganese |
| Georgia | Copper, Manganese |
| Ghana | Manganese |
| Guatemala | Nickel |
| India | Copper, Manganese |
| Indonesia | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |
| (Iran)* | Copper |
| (Kazakhstan)* | Copper, Manganese |
| (Kyrgyzstan)* | Copper |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority.

¹ Developing States list is obtained from UN, 2019. World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/>.
Production data are obtained from British Geological Survey, World Mineral Production 2014-2018.

List 12B

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

| Country | Minerals |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lao People's Dem. Rep. | Copper |
| Macedonia | Copper |
| Madagascar | Cobalt, Nickel |
| Malaysia | Manganese |
| Mauritania | Copper |
| Mexico | Copper, Manganese |
| Mongolia | Copper |
| Morocco | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |
| Myanmar | Copper, Manganese, Nickel |
| Namibia | Copper |
| Oman | Copper |
| Pakistan | Copper |
| Papua New Guinea | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |
| (Peru)* | Copper |
| Philippines | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |
| Serbia | Copper, Nickel |
| South Africa | Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Nickel |
| (Tajikistan)* | Copper |
| Tanzania | Copper |
| (Turkey)* | Copper, Nickel |
| Ukraine | Manganese |
| (Uzbekistan)* | Copper |
| (Venezuela)* | Nickel |
| Viet Nam | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |
| Zambia | Cobalt, Copper |
| Zimbabwe | Cobalt, Copper, Nickel |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority.

¹ Developing States list is obtained from UN, 2019. World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/>.

Production data are obtained from British Geological Survey, World Mineral Production 2014-2018.

List 13

THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES¹

| The Least Developed Countries | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (Afghanistan)* | Malawi |
| Angola | Mali |
| Bangladesh | Mauritania |
| Benin | Mozambique |
| (Bhutan)* | Myanmar |
| Burkina Faso | Nepal |
| (Burundi)* | Niger |
| (Cambodia)* | (Rwanda)* |
| (Central African Republic)* | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Chad | Senegal |
| Comoros | Sierra Leone |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Solomon Islands |
| Djibouti | Somalia |
| (Eritrea)* | (South Sudan)* |
| (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 |
| Madagascar | |

* Non-members of the International Seabed Authority.

¹ Source of The Least Developed Countries data is UN office of the high representative for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (OHRLLS) (<http://unohrrls.org/about-ldcs/>).

GROUP E**List 14****REGIONAL GROUPS¹**

| AFRICAN GROUP (47 MEMBERS) | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Algeria | 17 | Gabon | 33 | Niger |
| 2 | Angola | 18 | Gambia | 34 | Nigeria |
| 3 | Benin | 19 | Ghana | 35 | Sao Tome and Principe |
| 4 | Botswana | 20 | Guinea | 36 | Senegal |
| 5 | Burkina Faso | 21 | Guinea-Bissau | 37 | Seychelles |
| 6 | Cameroon | 22 | Kenya | 38 | Sierra Leone |
| 7 | Cape Verde | 23 | Lesotho | 39 | Somalia |
| 8 | Chad | 24 | Liberia | 40 | South Africa |
| 9 | Comoros | 25 | Madagascar | 41 | Sudan |
| 10 | Congo | 26 | Malawi | 42 | Togo |
| 11 | Côte d'Ivoire | 27 | Mali | 43 | Tunisia |
| 12 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 28 | Mauritania | 44 | Uganda |
| 13 | Djibouti | 29 | Mauritius | 45 | United Republic of Tanzania |
| 14 | Egypt | 30 | Morocco | 46 | Zambia |
| 15 | Equatorial Guinea | 31 | Mozambique | 47 | Zimbabwe |
| 16 | Eswatini (formerly Swaziland) | 32 | Namibia | | |
| ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP (45 MEMBERS) | | | | | |
| 1 | Bahrain | 16 | Lebanon | 31 | Qatar |
| 2 | Bangladesh | 17 | Malaysia | 32 | Republic of Korea |
| 3 | Brunei Darussalam | 18 | Maldives | 33 | Samoa |
| 4 | China | 19 | Marshall Islands | 34 | Saudi Arabia |
| 5 | Cook Islands | 20 | Micronesia (Federated States of) | 35 | Singapore |
| 6 | Cyprus | 21 | Mongolia | 36 | Solomon Islands |
| 7 | Fiji | 22 | Myanmar | 37 | Sri Lanka |
| 8 | India | 23 | Nauru | 38 | State of Palestine |
| 9 | Indonesia | 24 | Nepal | 39 | Thailand |
| 10 | Iraq | 25 | Niue | 40 | Timor-Leste |
| 11 | Japan | 26 | Oman | 41 | Tonga |
| 12 | Jordan | 27 | Pakistan | 42 | Tuvalu |
| 13 | Kiribati | 28 | Palau | 43 | Vanuatu |
| 14 | Kuwait | 29 | Papua New Guinea | 44 | Viet Nam |
| 15 | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 30 | Philippines | 45 | Yemen |

¹ 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 (167 as of 10 May 2020). The European Union, which is a member, is not counted for this purpose.

| EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP (23 MEMBERS) | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|---------------------|----|--|
| 1 | Albania | 9 | Estonia | 17 | Romania |
| 2 | Armenia | 10 | Georgia | 18 | Russian Federation |
| 3 | Azerbaijan | 11 | Hungary | 19 | Serbia |
| 4 | Belarus | 12 | Latvia | 20 | Slovakia |
| 5 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13 | Lithuania | 21 | Slovenia |
| 6 | Bulgaria | 14 | Montenegro | 22 | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| 7 | Croatia | 15 | Poland | 23 | Ukraine |
| 8 | Czech Republic | 16 | Republic of Moldova | | |
| WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER STATES GROUP (23 MEMBERS) | | | | | |
| 1 | Australia | 9 | Greece | 17 | New Zealand |
| 2 | Austria | 10 | Iceland | 18 | Norway |
| 3 | Belgium | 11 | Ireland | 19 | Portugal |
| 4 | Canada | 12 | Italy | 20 | Spain |
| 5 | Denmark | 13 | Luxembourg | 21 | Sweden |
| 6 | Finland | 14 | Malta | 22 | Switzerland |
| 7 | France | 15 | Monaco | 23 | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 8 | Germany | 16 | Netherlands | | |
| LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES GROUP (29 MEMBERS) | | | | | |
| 1 | Antigua and Barbuda | 11 | Dominica | 21 | Nicaragua |
| 2 | Argentina | 12 | Dominican Republic | 22 | Panama |
| 3 | Bahamas | 13 | Ecuador | 23 | Paraguay |
| 4 | Barbados | 14 | Grenada | 24 | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 5 | Belize | 15 | Guatemala | 25 | Saint Lucia |
| 6 | Bolivia | 16 | Guyana | 26 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 7 | Brazil | 17 | Haiti | 27 | Suriname |
| 8 | Chile | 18 | Honduras | 28 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 9 | Costa Rica | 19 | Jamaica | 29 | Uruguay |
| 10 | Cuba | 20 | Mexico | | |