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a key role both at the conference and in the lengthy preparations required beforehand.

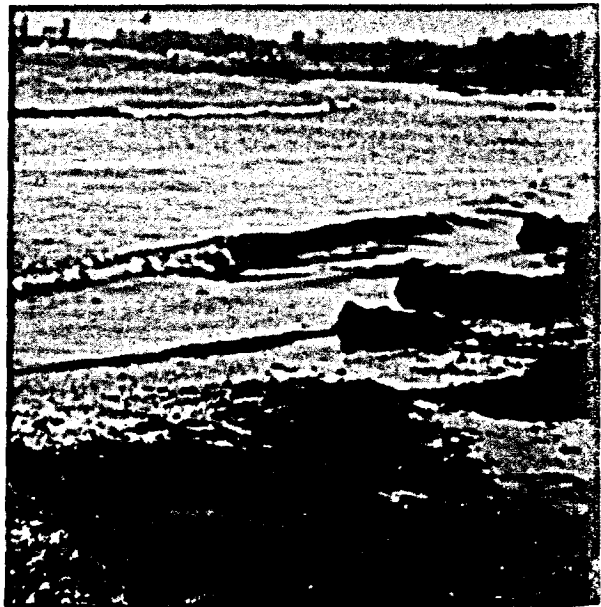
The wide range of highly complex issues requiring solution, the various and often contradictory interests at play, and finally the large number of delegations, made it difficult to achieve any great progress toward the sought-for treaty. However, substantial progress was achieved with the emergence of three fundamental concepts as the basis of an all-encompassing agreement on the law of the sea—namely, the concept of *the economic zone* for the area of national jurisdiction, the concept of *the common heritage of mankind* to be associated with the international seabed area and lastly the concept of *ocean management*, relevant to both areas of national and international jurisdiction.

One of the most significant contributions to the session was the submission by Canada and seven other coastal states (Chile, Iceland, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand and Norway) of a working paper providing for a 12-mile territorial sea and an economic zone the outer limit of which would not exceed 200 miles from the baselines for measuring the territorial sea. With its relatively wide variety of co-sponsors, from a geographic as well as an economic point of view, it was assumed that the coastal states' proposal would help focus the attention of the conference on the concept of the economic zone in the course of future negotiations.

In the first committee of the conference, which is responsible for matters relating to the international seabed area, the Canadian delegation presented a proposal aimed at narrowing the differences of views dividing the developing countries and the richer industrialized states on the question: "Who may exploit the resources of the deep seabed?" The resources which the delegates had principally in mind here were the nodules—rich in copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese—that are found deep on the sea floor. The delegation also played a

conciliatory role on two other vital issues: "What are the conditions of exploitation?" and "What powers should be given to the future International Seabed Authority to offset the adverse economic effects deep seabed exploitation might have on the developing countries which are land-producers of minerals contained in the nodules?"

The second committee made considerable progress by identifying the main trends relating to the more traditional law of the sea issues, i.e. breadth and nature of the territorial sea, fisheries, mineral resources, straits, high seas and islands. In this context Canada sought, with a number of coastal states, to outline the precise nature and extent of the rights and obligations of a coastal state with respect to the living resources within the economic zone. The delegation also initiated an active campaign for acceptance by the conference of a special regime for the anadromous species (salmon) which would recognize the state of origin as having full and exclusive management control over such species throughout their migratory range.



Canadian oil-spill research and clean-up programs will hopefully make this scene—in Nova Scotia—obsolete throughout the oil-transport routes around the world.