

area of jurisdiction beyond.

Reconciling these conflicting positions will certainly prove to be difficult as most maritime powers equate efficient coastal state jurisdiction in this respect with a right to discriminately impede navigation.

Marine Scientific Research

None of the 1958 Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea deal with the subject of marine scientific research in a comprehensive fashion. This question is referred to only in ^{the} Continental Shelf Convention in which there is a provision which submits such research to the consent of the coastal state when it is undertaken on and concerns its continental shelf.

The effect of marine scientific research may have on the security of a coastal state and on its control over the exploitation of adjacent resources have led a number of nations to insist that such activities be subject to the jurisdiction of the coastal state. On the other hand, some of the major powers maintain that freedom of marine scientific research should in no way be restricted.

While agreeing that scientific research undertaken in the jurisdictional area of a coastal state should be undertaken only with its prior consent, Canada recognizes that marine scientific research must be encouraged and that wide dissemination should be given to its findings.

International Seabed Area

In 1970, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that the seabed area beyond national jurisdiction should be set aside for the common heritage of mankind. The task of the Conference will be to spell out in legal