

in mining the deep seabed. The Socialist states of Eastern Europe, for their part, want guaranteed rights of access to states parties to the treaty, as opposed to private companies. Canada is taking a moderate position on this issue, holding that reasonable rights of access must be granted to private companies which might work parallel to, or in collaboration with, the Authority to mine the seabed, but equally opposing unregulated and unrestricted access to the seabed which would be contrary to the principle of the "common heritage of mankind".

Given the preoccupation of Committee I at the 5th session on these basic questions of principle, the Committee could not discuss other important provisions such as the production control formula referred to above. However, the Canadian delegation has achieved considerable success in having an alternative formulation accepted by the developing countries. This alternative Canadian formulation provides for a sharing of the growth segment in world nickel demand between seabed and landbased production on a 50-50 basis. The calculation of the growth segment is by reference to actual demand increases over a 10-year period preceding commercial nickel production in the seabed area. The developing countries draft text incorporates this approach and indeed goes somewhat farther in protecting landbased production.

Committee II

The Chairman of Committee II set up five distinct Negotiating Groups to deal with the main contentious issues left unresolved at the end of the spring session. These Negotiating Groups dealt respectively with (1) the legal status of the exclusive economic zone and the rights and duties of the coastal and other states in the zone; (2) the right of access of land-locked states to and from the sea and freedom of transit; (3) the definition of the outer edge of the continental margin and revenue-sharing in respect of the exploitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles; (4) the question of straits used for international navigation; (5) the delimitation of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between adjacent or opposite states.

The concept of an exclusive economic zone in which the coastal state exercises triple jurisdiction over living and non-living resources, marine pollution control, and marine scientific research, emerged unscathed at the last session. Differences remain, however, as to the legal status of the zone - that is, whether it is to be categorized as high seas or, as Canada has proposed, a sui generis zone which is neither high seas nor territorial sea, but which embodies the right of functional jurisdiction of coastal states.

The fisheries articles were not a focal point of discussion at the recent session and the concept of^a coastal state's sovereign rights