

consider. Canada was among these countries (including India, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Norway, the Latin Americans, and ultimately, but to a lesser extent, the USA) favouring a conference broad in scope, in opposition to the eastern European states, the land-locked states and the western European states with major maritime interests. In the end it fell to the Canadian Delegation to chair the negotiating group seeking an accommodation among these conflicting views and to bring about agreement on the compromise resolution which was finally adopted. This compromise resolution was introduced by the Canadian Delegation on behalf of the co-sponsors; the Canadian Delegation also read into the record certain understandings which had made possible agreement on the draft resolution.

(c) Seabed Arms Control Treaty and Other Developments

A third major achievement completed at the 25th session of the General Assembly was the endorsement and recommendation for signature of an arms control treaty prohibiting the emplacement of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor not only beyond, but also within, the limits of national jurisdiction, as had been urged from the outset by Canada.

In addition to the foregoing major resolutions, the General Assembly also adopted Resolutions 2750A and B calling for a study of the possible impact of international seabed resource development on the economic well-being of the developing countries, and a study of the question of free access to the sea by landlocked countries and their special problems with respect to the exploration and exploitation of the international seabed area.