

established in conformity with such rules. When such violation has actually resulted in substantial discharge and significant pollution, the coastal state may undertake inspection of the vessel in the 200 mile zone if that vessel has refused to give information or if the information is manifestly at variance with the factual situation. Finally, where there are clear grounds for believing that a vessel has committed a flagrant or gross violation of applicable international rules resulting in discharge causing major pollution damage or threat of such damage to the coastline or related interests of the coastal state, or to any resources of its territorial sea or exclusive economic zone, that state may cause proceedings to be taken against the vessel. Canada had sought unsuccessfully to strengthen the enforcement rules, particularly with respect to the investigatory powers of a coastal state. Corresponding efforts by flag states to weaken the text were equally unsuccessful.

The Composite Text incorporates a provision which recognizes the right of a coastal state to establish special national laws to preserve and protect the marine environment in ice-covered areas out to 200 miles. This fulfills a key Canadian objective at the Conference and it comes as considerable satisfaction that legislation