

enterprises or to foreign fleets. The intervention suggests that these problems must be addressed if sustainability and rational use goals are to be achieved.

As well, the intervention identifies possible ways in which developing countries' capabilities could be enhanced. These are:

- a) Availability of a reliable international remote-sensing system for locating and evaluating fishing vessels at sea;
- b) Greater use of international observers, at the expense of large-scale fleets and transnational fishery enterprises;
- c) International agreements ensuring access to national courts for the prosecution of violators from other countries, as well as the development of an effective international maritime tribunal; and
- d) Additional resources for the strengthening of national fishery agencies, including vessels needed for enforcement purposes, and an overall reduction in high seas fishing.

9. WORKING GROUP II: FRESHWATER

The freshwater proceedings were fairly low-key. Again, details of the relevant Working Group II proceedings will be described in my final report. Edwin Martin, chair of the Population Crisis Committee in Washington D.C. and a regular participant of our Daily NGO Strategy Session, presented an intervention on behalf of the committee. The intervention addressed population pressure on freshwater resources. It states that the number of people needing freshwater is increasing by over 90 million per year, mostly in developing countries. Nearly all governments of developing countries have recognized this problem of population but few have had the resources to