

- g) Environmental impact assessments should be made mandatory for any development projects likely to cause land-based sources of marine pollution;
- h) Global guidelines and national rules should ensure that multinational companies adopt, for their operations in developing countries, environmental standards which are just as high as those considered acceptable in the country in which their head offices is based;
- i) While a new broad global convention dealing with different sources of marine pollution is a desirable goal, impasses should be avoided if no consensus can be reached by UNCED in 1992. In the meantime, action to regulate land-based sources of pollution cannot be delayed if a serious deterioration in the health of the most fragile parts of the marine environment is to be avoided;
- j) Regional regimes should incorporate the agreed global principles, to identify the priority for action in the region, the timetable, concrete measures and the financial mechanisms according to the circumstances specific to that geographical area; and
- k) National rules will be needed to complete the cycle to provide the most effective enforceable measures possible.

The Four Winds Direction Council in conjunction with the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, Canada and the International Indigenous Commission presented an intervention on Indigenous Peoples and the Rational Use of Fisheries. The intervention points to the need for a comprehensive international high-seas fisheries management regime. Most existing international fisheries-management institutions are of limited effectiveness (the North Pacific Fisheries Commission as one example) because they lack "universal membership", that is their competence is restricted to one species or a small number of species, or they lack effective jurisdiction or monitoring capacity on the high seas.

Other problems include the assumption that larger-scale harvesting techniques are more efficient economically and the consistent underestimation of the value of fish as food for fishes, which results in greater poverty, poorer nutrition, and readiness to sell harvest quotas to large-scale