

anyone, anywhere. This is becoming strikingly true for the tuna fisheries in the offshore waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Canada's approach to these problems is good management of fisheries, as part of the broader need for management of the whole marine environment.

A consensus appears to be emerging that, within a 200-mile economic zone, coastal states should have exclusive rights over all living resources. This trend meets Canada's main objectives. It would allow the coastal state to have a determining voice in both the management and the exploitation of fisheries resources.

Of course, this 200-mile conception does not entirely cover Canada's needs. There exist off the East Coast large concentrations of fish stocks beyond that rather arbitrary limit. However, I believe it will be possible to marry this zone-limitation with our more functional approach. This approach was designed to provide specific solutions for the specific problems arising from the different life habits of the various types of fish and other comestible marine creatures. What is likely to come out of the conference is a regime that will ensure that the coastal state can take fish to the limit of its capacity. With this right, there would be an accepted system that would provide for adequate management of all stocks by the coastal state. At the same time, other states would be allowed to participate in the harvesting of the surplus available.

There will, of course, also have to be special arrangements to handle special problems, such as the paramount rights of coastal states over what are called the "anadromous" species, like salmon, and other special categories of fish, such as the wide-ranging species, like whales and tuna.

Over the last few weeks, we have had strong indications that such extended jurisdiction for the coastal state will indeed attract the support of a large majority of states.

Protection of marine environment

I am sure all of you share my great concern over the continuing degradation of the marine environment. More particularly, all of us have become acutely aware that indiscriminate utilization of the sea may inflict long-lasting damage upon this environment.

In the search for new sources of food, the world has come to rely more and more on the sea and shoreline, which abound in nutritious living organisms. Maritimers, particularly, also understand the great attraction of the sea environment for health and recreation.

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