

territorial sea is universally accepted, the special anti-pollution measures in the Arctic are receiving increased international support, special measures have been taken with regard to salmon conservation, and a concensus is emerging around the concept of the 200-mile economic zone, which supports Canada in establishing the 200-mile exclusive fishing zone.

However, this achieved progress must be laid out in a genuine and universally accepted convention. But the Conference will not be able to adopt such an instrument until it has solved the more difficult issues, particularly those pertaining to the seabed mining regime. Canada has taken part in several informal meetings in order to advance negotiations on this issue. Discussions on this topic at the Seventh Session are nevertheless expected to be difficult as well as in certain other areas, such as access of land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries to the living resources of Coastal States, the provisions for settlement of disputes pertaining to the sovereignty of Coastal States over resources, the definition of the continental shelf and the related issue of revenue sharing and the delimitation of the maritime boundaries between adjacent or opposite States.

In view of the substantial progress made to date, and without minimizing the problems which remain to be solved, Canada is determined to obtain the long awaited global convention on the law of the sea and its delegation will be active in this respect during the forthcoming Seventh Session.