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charge or a profit-sharing system) and on the question of financial guarantees to the international Enterprise, but thorough-going study of these complex problems at the seventh session have laid a sound foundation for future decisions. The Group of 77 have stated that the latter issue must be satisfactorily resolved together with the issue of transfer of technology and composition and voting on the Council and the review conference, as part of a comprehensive régime first proposed by Canada based on the now accepted Conference-wide compromise. If negotiations pick up at the resumed session where they have left off, as is now intended, the solution on all elements in this package should be possible. The legacy of UNCLOS VII, whatever happens at resumed negotiations, is that more progress has been achieved on seabed issues than at any previous session, with the Conference now much closer to a general agreement on an overall seabed régime.

One of the more encouraging aspects of this session from a Canadian standpoint was the increased appreciation and sense of importance attached by delegations to marine environment issues, stimulated in part by the Amoco Cadiz disaster off the French coast just prior to the opening of the seventh session.

Three issues noted as being of particular concern to Canada at the beginning of the session -- standard setting powers of the coastal state in the territorial sea, coastal state enforcement powers in the Exclusive Economic Zone and the right of intervention by the coastal state to prevent and control pollution as a result of a maritime casualty -- were addressed at the session. These concerns were reflected in a series of amendments which, while not yet agreed to, are supported by many delegations. Amendments agreed to at this session were more limited but still positive improvements from a coastal state and environmental perspective. The Canadian delegation will pursue efforts at the next session to ensure that the draft proposals emerging at this session will find their way into the Negotiating Text together with other possible improvements designed to establish a more effective and credible international system for protection of the marine environment.

In the area of fisheries, Canada can derive considerable satisfaction from the emergence of an improved text on conservation and harvesting of anadromous species (salmon). The new article, which has been negotiated between all states directly concerned and which will be incorporated in any revised Conference text, provides for a virtual ban on high seas fishing for salmon and recognition of the primary interest of the state of origin in the harvesting and conservation of such species.

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