

[27bis. Wider ratification by coastal States of the relevant conventions, and the extension of the existing regimes to cover pollution caused by substances other than oil is essential. Specific objectives could be considered and developed in the following areas:

- (a) International ratification and implementation of shipping conventions and more rigorous enforcement of the discharge provisions, eg. through port State control. Coastal nations, on the basis of guidelines issued by International Maritime Organization, and assisted by same, could aim to establish by 1997 port facilities for the collection and disposal of waste oil, chemical residues and garbage, especially in sensitive sea areas where ships are not permitted to make discharges. This would require substantial funding.
- (b) Encourage States to ratify [and finalize the future strategy of] the London Dumping Convention by 1994.
- (c) Develop an international regulatory global framework for offshore oil discharges, safety and disposal activities by 1995.
- (d) Implement liability and compensation regimes covering pollution damage from shipping and dumping activities, the immediate goal being the development of a regime for hazardous and noxious substances carried by ships.(47)
- [(e) Improve living conditions of port and coastal human settlements in developing countries, and give special attention to adequate housing and sewage.]
- (f) Technical and scientific capacity building and enhancement of research centers for systematic observation of marine pollution in developing countries, managed and staffed with experts from the concerned developing country.]

28. In addition to pollution, many [development][economic] activities directly and indirectly adversely affect marine resources. For example, industrial and residential development, [including touristic and recreational building] can destroy natural habitats [dredging mangroves and similar areas] by filling wetlands channelization, and construction of dams [and other coastal infrastructure]. Unsustainable agricultural, forestry and construction practices can increase levels of sediment in coastal areas, thereby negatively affecting many organisms, such as coral reefs and shellfish. Conversion of mangroves, forests and other low-lying lands to mariculture not only destroys productive natural systems, but can also lead to introduction of non-indigenous species.

Objectives

29. The protection of the marine environment against the adverse effects of human activities [and human development] so as to conserve marine ecosystems and to safeguard human health while providing for rational use of living and non-living resources. In so doing, it is necessary to:

- (a) Ensure the proper integration of environment and development concerns.
- (b) Recognize the difficulties of developing countries in implementing such strategies.