

except to meet again for a further session in the spring of next year. Significant progress has been made on many issues but the Conference remains deeply divided on other issues to a point where a strong sense of impatience and even despair has set in about the seemingly endless nature of these negotiations.

Canada is strongly committed to the objective of the conference - a new legal order for the oceans based on equity and sound management principles. As a major coastal state Canada is acutely conscious of the inadequacy of the old order, based largely on the concept of freedom of the seas which developed 300 years ago but which has become, with the force of modern technology, license to foul the shores and ravage the fisheries of the oceans. As a Canadian from an Atlantic province - Newfoundland - which is heavily dependent upon the resources of the sea, I wish to leave this Assembly in no doubt about the strength of Canadian concerns on this matter.

Gravely depleted fisheries resources off our coasts led to a decision by Canada to extend our fisheries jurisdiction out to 200 miles, as of January 1, 1977. This action is being taken within the framework of a system of sound conservation and rational management which we have negotiated on a bilateral and regional level with major fishing states operating off the Canadian coast. This action is also consistent with a growing consensus among nations reflected in the provisions of the Single Negotiating Text that emerged from the Law of the Sea Conference last year and which has been confirmed in this year's revised text. Other states, including our immediate neighbours, have taken or announced similar action.

There are positive features and areas of progress in the work of the conference which, I must add, Mr. Chairman, are in significant measure due to your own skillful and tireless efforts as President of the Conference. Although unduly protracted because of differences on a narrowing list of unresolved, hard-core issues, the conference process has seen the emergence of a growing international consensus on a variety of important matters, in addition to the fisheries provisions I have just mentioned. The concept of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone with important coastal state powers has achieved broad acceptance. There is general recognition of the need for special controls against marine pollution in ice covered areas such as the Canadian arctic. The rights of states in respect of the mineral resources of their continental shelves extending out to the continental margin are widely accepted in the conference, although differences remain on the definition of the margin and on proposals for revenue-sharing in areas beyond 200 miles.