

addition to texts put forward by other delegations.

Canada has maintained a consistent position on marine pollution matters in Stockholm, the U.N. Seabed Committee, at the London Dumping Conference and in IMCO, which is sponsoring an International Conference on Marine Pollution which inter alia is intended to prepare a Convention on Prevention of Pollution from Ships in October. The draft IMCO Convention prepared for the Conference has thus far followed the traditional pattern of enforcement by the flag state and by any other state only when an offence contrary to the Convention occurs "within its territorial sea." Canada has attempted in two ways to make enforcement of the convention more of an equal partnership between flag and coastal states. First, it has pressed at preparatory meetings for the Conference to have the term 'territorial sea' altered to 'waters under its jurisdiction' followed by a saving clause similar to that in the Ocean Dumping Convention which leaves the resolution of the jurisdictional issues to the LOS Conference. Secondly, it has introduced a novel 'port state jurisdiction' concept which would allow a state the right to enforce the convention against ships which are found in its ports and which have contravened the convention anywhere.

Canada also has been active bilaterally in the environmental law field. We have joined with the United States in studying the possibilities of entering into an agreement on the settlement of disputes of an environmental nature. The studies toward such an agreement involve questions of state responsibility for environmental damage (whether caused by public or private entities); compensation for damage; the use of injunction at the international level to curtail environmental damage