

10. Within internal waters, such as the Douglas Channel leading into Kitimat, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia, the coastal state is recognized as having unrestricted sovereign rights to enact and enforce controls over shipping within such waters. Within the 12 mile territorial sea, the coastal state is entitled to exercise sovereignty subject to certain rules of international law, including a right of ships of all states to innocent passage. Under the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, innocent passage is defined as "innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal state" (Article 14(4)). Canada asserts the view, not necessarily shared by the major maritime powers, that the doctrine of innocent passage would allow the coastal state to suspend the passage of a foreign vessel which might result in pollution of its environment. Within the proposed 200 mile economic zone (beyond the 12 mile territorial sea), there is as yet no international agreement on the nature and extent of coastal state powers for purposes of pollution control. The Law of the Sea Conference has under discussion the extent to which a coastal state may apply and enforce internationally agreed anti-pollution standards in a 200 mile economic zone. The trend of the negotiations at the Conference on this matter is described in the previous section, including the concerns of maritime powers on the one hand and coastal states, including Canada, on the other.

11. At the present time, the main body of Canadian anti-pollution laws and regulations are to be found under Part XX of the