

has been reached on this subject at the LOS Conference has provided the basis for action by an increasing number of states, including Canada, which have found it necessary to extend their fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles in advance of the conclusion of the Conference.

During the Sixth Session, fisheries-related discussions focussed on three major issues:

- (a) the problem of access to living resources by the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states;
- (b) highly migratory species; and
- (c) anadromous species.

Although the ICNT articles on these subjects (64, 66, 69 and 70) have been incorporated unchanged from the RSNT provisions, all of these issues will likely continue under consideration at the Seventh Session of the Conference.

One of the most difficult outstanding problems at the Conference concerns the demands by the LL/GDS Group to have preferential rights of access to the living resources of the exclusive economic zones of coastal states. Originally the LL/GDS Group had demanded access to more than simply the surplus in the EEZ. Coastal states, however, insisted that access to the EEZ by LL/GDS should be confined to the surplus in similar fashion to access by third states generally. Progress was made at the session in finding a means to resolve the problem, with the introduction, at the very end, of a new draft text which would protect all the vital interests of coastal states while providing considerable advantages for the LL/GDS Group and although the proposed text has not been included in the ICNT, it could form the basis for discussions at the next session on this subject.

Progress was also made on the question of highly migratory species, through the introduction and consideration of a new formula which aims at promoting regional and international cooperation and at balancing the rights and interests of the coastal states with those of other states who fish for highly migratory species, to ensure both conservation and optimum utilization of the stocks.