

- the duty of high seas fishing countries to adopt and enforce conservation measures, to cooperate and to support the work of regional conservation and management authorities established to protect living marine resources in areas where they fish.
- for members of regional organizations, quotas and other rules must be effectively enforced.
- non-members of regional organizations must respect the conservation and management decisions of those organizations.
- high seas fishing must not have an adverse impact on the resources under the jurisdiction of coastal states.
- the management regime applied to the high seas portion of a straddling stock must be consistent with the management regime applied by the coastal state in its adjacent zone.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to turn now to the future to sketch a picture of where we envisage international discussions on oceans going from here, and drawing implications for the work of UNCED.

Canada strongly believes that ocean environmental issues need to be addressed in a comprehensive and integrated manner. This is the approach suggested in UNCED document PC/42/Add.6 on Ocean Options for Agenda 21 and we fully support it. Part of this approach could be the development of a comprehensive set of principles on all aspects of oceans, along the lines of the contribution made by the U.S. delegation to UNCED Working Group II discussions. Another aspect would be the development of global strategies and action plans on key issues, as was proposed at the Halifax meeting for land-based sources of marine pollution.

Action needs to be taken on ocean environmental issues at all levels internationally: global, regional, national and local. While we support the need for cooperative action at the regional level, we must not lose sight of the fact that the oceans are part of the global commons. Many problems considered to be local in nature, such as sewage treatment and disposal, are in fact present on a global scale. Moreover, national decisions and practices ultimately affect marine environmental quality far beyond national coastal areas and exclusive economic zones. A prime example of this is marine environmental contamination in the Arctic and its impact on Inuit and other natives.

Special attention needs to be paid, on an urgent basis, to three key issues: land-based sources of marine pollution; coastal zone management; and conservation and protection of