

of the question of the "nature and extent" of flag state and coastal state jurisdiction for the prevention of marine pollution to the LOS Conference.

For the past year, the United Nations Seabed Committee has been considering the problems of regulating marine pollution and enforcement jurisdiction over vessels polluting the seas. At the March session of the Seabed Committee Canada introduced a draft Comprehensive Marine Pollution Convention based on a working paper tabled the previous summer. The Comprehensive Convention would serve as an "umbrella" to the more specialized marine pollution conventions, such as the one on ocean dumping, by setting uniform rules for dealing with certain recurring problems such as enforcement jurisdiction, compensation for damage and settlement of disputes. The proposed Comprehensive Convention would make provision for the establishment of environmental protection zones within which various marine pollution conventions would be enforceable by the coastal state as well as the state of the flag. In putting forth the comprehensive treaty, Canada has attempted to found its proposals on the concepts discussed and approved at the Stockholm Conference as well as other international meetings. Each article of the Canadian comprehensive draft is based on one or more of the Stockholm principles, particularly Principles 21 and 22; the three principles on the rights of coastal states reviewed by the Stockholm Conference, and the 23 marine pollution principles endorsed by the Conference. At the March Seabed session, the Canadian text was used as the working draft for the Seabed Committee's proposed set of treaty articles on marine pollution and there was further reference to it at the July/August 1973 session of the Committee in