

33. Dr. Geoff Holland, Chairman of IOC of UNESCO and Chairman of ACOPS' Advisory Board on Marine Natural Resources Management, presented a paper entitled *Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems*. He spoke about a need for better management of marine and coastal ecosystems, focusing on ocean margins where most of the biological productivity, and the major part of the anthropogenic activity and impact occurred. The poorly understood complexity of coastal zone environment was stressed and the consequent need for a precautionary approach in all human interventions in this zone was advocated. Additional research, data and reliable information would be needed for a better understanding of the intricate linkages between environmental processes and socio-economic activities to improve the capacity for more rational management of marine and coastal ecosystems.
34. Ms. Paula Caballero's paper, *From Root Causes to Root Linkages: Towards Integrative Policy Recommendations for Ocean and Coastal Security into the Third Millennium*, analysed the linkages between various root causes of environmental problems, stressing that almost all issues affecting the security of the oceans were land-based and required integrative policies for their solution. The devolution of authority to local entities and the provision of basic population needs were advocated as major factors which might decisively contribute to the solutions of problems where both environmental and human-related problems were multidisciplinary, interjurisdictional, multisectoral, and intimately interconnected. Ten specific recommendations were made, intended to enhance integrating policy approaches.
35. Dr. Armin Lindquist, Former Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, and Head of FAO'S Department of Fisheries, presented the paper entitled *Sustainable Fisheries Management*. Attention was drawn to the present status and past trends in marine catches, the status of various commercially important fish stocks, and the problems associated with their exploitation on the continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and the high seas. Particular reference was made to problems related to the exploitation of highly migratory species and straddling stocks. The need for action to achieve sustainable management of fisheries resources was stressed, particularly in the fields of: improved scientific advice; application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, including the precautionary approach promoted through the Code; strengthening the mandates, competence and responsibilities of regional fishery bodies; improved control and surveillance of fishery activities; and enforcement of agreed rules for action in the case of emergencies.
36. Mr. John Karau, Chief of Marine Environment Division, Environment Canada, and Member of ACOPS' Advisory Board on Oceans and Coastal Areas Management and Policy, emphasised in his paper *Governance – Involvement of all Sectors of Society* that the coastal zone is the area of highest resource use conflict and was a critical habitat that was heavily stressed by human activities. Consequently, there was an urgent need for improved governance through involvement of all sectors of society in integrated coastal zone management, which appeared as the most appropriate mechanisms to resolve conflicts among a variety of coastal uses, to determine the most appropriate use of coastal resources and to allocate the use of resources. As an example, guidelines developed in Canada for a participatory approach to integrated coastal zone management were presented.
37. Dr. Viktor Sebek, Executive Director, ACOPS, in his paper *International Cooperation: The Myth and Reality*, highlighted the areas of marine environment protection and management. He noted with satisfaction the growing cooperation between science and policy sectors which had led in recent decades to vastly improved multilateral arrangements and agreements designed to enhance the protection and management of marine and coastal environment and their resources. However, in spite of such positive developments, the cooperation and coordination between and among the organisations,