

ported coastal-state rights and obligations in this regard. It is thus a source of considerable satisfaction to me to see that the new conception of the economic zone is based on a functional approach. Canada has for many years strongly supported such a functional approach to the law of the sea, whereby coastal states would be accorded only those rights and that jurisdiction necessary to protect their interests. This approach presupposes the acceptance by coastal states of duties and obligations that must go hand in hand with their rights. The duty to preserve the marine environment is closely interrelated with the duty to conserve the living resources of the sea. Conservation measures alone will not suffice if the quality of the oceans is allowed to deteriorate to the point where the oceans can no longer sustain the marine life on which we depend. I do not, however, regard coastal-state jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution as being a new right so much as it is a new duty. A complementary duty that coastal states must assume is to ensure continued freedom of navigation in the economic zone. Equally, a complementary duty that must be assumed by flag states is to ensure that their ships do not pollute the environment of coastal states or the marine environment in general. Certain questions remain still to be settled concerning the respective enforcement rights of the coastal state and flag states concerning ship-borne pollution. What is encouraging, however, is the radical change in thinking on these questions. No one wishes to eliminate the doctrine of flag-state jurisdiction. Equally, no one can any longer allege that enforcement of environmental-protection standards can be left solely to the flag state.

The economic zone also includes a certain measure of coastal-state control over marine scientific research carried out in the economic zone. It is the Canadian view that legitimate scientific research should not be hampered but encouraged. It is our further view, however, that the decision as to whether particular research projects are purely scientific or are motivated also by economic and military considerations should be left to the coastal state. I am encouraged that this trend is also reflected in the economic-zone conception as it is emerging from this conference.

One of the key questions to which relatively little attention was devoted in Caracas, and perhaps too little in Geneva, is that of the transfer of technology. I regard this issue as one of the most important in the conference. My country will be in the forefront amongst those developed countries seeking to co-operate with developing countries -- and indeed, with other developed countries -- in the transfer of technology that is so essential if the developing countries are to be enabled to benefit from their new rights and carry out their new responsibilities under the future law of