

the following problem areas: impact of the motor vehicle; pollution by the pulp and paper industry; air pollution from fuel combustion in stationary sources; and environmental degradation from mediterranean development.

A Canadian national committee has been established which is responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of all *International Biological Program* projects in which Canada has active participation.

Canada played a prominent role in the *United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* held in Stockholm, June 5-16, 1972. The Canadian delegation, with representatives from the provinces and from industry, helped to frame many important resolutions and to ensure that recommendations important to Canada were embodied in the final United Nations Action Plan. Canada also provided a major impetus to the preparation of the "Declaration of the United Nations on the Human Environment"; the 26 principles of the Declaration were agreed to by all participating countries. A United Nations Governing Council on Environmental Programs was established to oversee the implementation of the Action Plan. A secretariat, headed by Mr. Maurice Strong of Canada, has been established at Nairobi to serve this Council.

The Stockholm Conference also resulted in Canada's participation in a number of conferences designed to reply to international environmental concerns; while, on the national scene, a federal-provincial task force has been formed to draw up a National Action Plan flexible enough to permit a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to national environmental issues by the federal and provincial governments and, at the same time, provide an appropriate response to the recommendations of the United Nations Action Plan.

Canada plays an active role in the *Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization* (IMCO), a specialized agency of the United Nations concerned mainly with maritime affairs. It is also a member of the Assembly or plenary body and of the Council (the 18-member governing body) as well as of the Maritime Safety Committee. This latter includes the sub-committee on marine pollution on which Canada is also represented. IMCO will sponsor an international conference on marine pollution in 1973 to draft an international agreement placing restraints on intentional contamination of the sea, land and air by ships and other equipment operating in the marine environment.

The *International Convention on Dumping of Wastes at Sea*, formulated in accordance with a recommendation of the Stockholm Conference, and concluded and opened for signature on December 29, 1972, has already been signed by this country.

Canada is engaged in preparations for the *UN World Population Conference* to be held in 1974.

Canada, with the world's longest coastline (which borders on three oceans), is deeply involved in intensive preparations for the *1973 Law of the Sea Conference*. The preservation of the marine environment in all its aspects is of the utmost concern to this country, and it can only be effected by an elaboration of international controls on the legitimate uses of the sea and hence the development of international environmental law, fully cognizant of the rights of coastal states.

Several monitoring programs sponsored by one or more of the United Nations specialized agencies receive Canadian support. All monitoring programs, such as those employed by Canada to monitor foods and man for residue build-up, submit their results to the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. Canada is a member of the World Weather Watch which forecasts weather patterns, etc., as well as of the Background Air Pollution Network which is responsible for the monitoring of atmospheric variables. The ten stations in this network which Canada has established fulfil our commitment under the UN Earthwatch Program. The Environmental Protection Service of the Department of the Environment, in co-operation with the provincial governments, monitors air quality in a number of Canadian cities and the results of this program are forwarded to the World Health Organization. This country also participates in the Working Group for the Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS) and the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP); the administrative secretariat of GESAMP is provided by IMCO. Canada is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which monitors the oceans and the atmosphere with regard to the level of radioactivity present and the amount of radioactive substances in these two spheres.