

shelf, rights concerning the management and conservation of living resources in coastal waters, rights of coastal states to take measures to protect their marine environment, rights to control scientific research within zones of maritime jurisdiction, and rights of all states to the disposition of the riches of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction for the benefit of all mankind.

Among broad-spectrum multilateral environmental organizations, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) involves the largest cross-section of developed and developing countries with economies ranging from centrally-planned to free-enterprise. This program, formed as a result of the Stockholm United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, has headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Canada is a member of the Governing Council, has participated in the development of its program, and has contributed to the UN Environment Fund. The fourth session of the Governing Council was held in Nairobi in April 1976 and priority programs approved included: human settlements and habitat; human health and well-being; natural disasters; environment and development; environmental management; social outer limits; oceans and marine living resources; water and desertification; terrestrial ecosystems; socio-economic impact of environmental measures; energy; and the Earthwatch program. Nationally, work continued on a coordinated federal-provincial response to the Stockholm Action Plan. A substantive result of this domestic activity was the publication of a report prepared by a federal-provincial task force on a Canadian action plan, *Canada's environment — a framework for action*.

Canada also played an active and visible role in three major UN-sponsored conferences, the World Population Conference, Bucharest, August 1974, the World Food Conference, Rome, November 1974, and Habitat: UN Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, June 1976.

In 1973 Canada became a full member of the Economic Commission for Europe, one of five regional economic commissions within the UN system. Environmental-related activities are undertaken by a large number of the commission's principal subsidiary bodies, with a coordinating responsibility assigned to Senior Advisers on Environmental Problems. Canada participated in a number of activities and played a prominent role in the fourth session of the Senior Advisers on Environmental Problems, held in Geneva in February 1976. Canada indicated particular interest in priority setting and resource allocation in areas of common interest to a number of international organizations such as transboundary air pollution and non-waste technology.

Canada has also continued to participate in the UNESCO program on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) — an internationally coordinated interdisciplinary research program focusing on conservation of the resources of the biosphere. As a member of the International Coordinating Council, Canada has been influential in building social science concerns into the development of proposals. Canada has continued to provide experts to participate in international meetings to further develop specific proposals. Nationally, work on three sub-program areas, urbanization, agricultural and forestry practices and coastal ecosystems has progressed to the stage of publishing provisional research frameworks and work is well advanced on the fourth. Science for the North. Now that the infrastructure of the Canadian program is in place, more emphasis is being placed on the selection of research projects and programs consistent with international and Canadian MAB criteria and on the service Canada/MAB can provide in areas related to environmental management.

In 1970, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development established an Environment Committee to promote understanding and international agreement on the assessment of environmental problems, particularly as they affect economic and social development, and proposed solutions. Canada has participated actively in the work of this committee and its various sector and advisory groups. Late in 1974, the first Environment Committee meeting at the ministerial level was held to review progress. Recommendations on future work