

living resources in the North Sea and North Atlantic. Canada is also a member of 10 international fisheries commissions which investigate specific living marine resources in defined areas.

Canada participates in the international hydrological program set up under UNESCO to facilitate a better scientific understanding of hydrological phenomena. Canada also participates in the operational hydrological program set up under World Meteorological Organization auspices.

In 1974 the World Health Organization designated the Canada Centre for Inland Waters (CCIW) as its international collaboration centre for surface and groundwater quality.

In 1977 Canada played a leading role in the United Nations water conference in Argentina and took part in the UN conference on growth of desert lands in Nairobi.

Canada has also been active in the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), a specialized agency of the UN, particularly on the marine environment protection committee.

Canada was deeply involved in preparations for the third UN conference on the law of the sea and in sessions in New York (1973), Caracas (1974), Geneva (1975) and New York (1976). Among issues dealt with were the following sovereign rights over: resources of the continental shelf, management of living resources in coastal waters, marine environment of coastal states, scientific research in zones of maritime jurisdiction, and the disposition of seabed riches beyond national jurisdiction for the benefit of mankind.

Canada is a member of the governing council of the United Nations Environment Program, the only multilateral intergovernmental body established solely to deal with global and regional environmental issues. It is essentially a co-ordinating body rather than an operational one. Its work program includes human settlements and human health, ecosystems, environment and development, oceans, energy and natural disasters.

Canada also participates in activities of the senior advisers on environmental problems, one of the principal subsidiary bodies of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). This group agreed to set up a co-operative program on the long-range transport of air pollutants and a task force on recycling of municipal and industrial solid wastes. The secretariat was asked to prepare a proposal for a future work program on low- and non-waste technology.

Canada has continued to participate in the UNESCO program on man and the biosphere. As a member of the international co-ordinating council, Canada has been influential in injecting four social science concerns: urbanization and industrialization, agricultural and forestry management practices, coastal ecosystems, and Arctic and isolated area development.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development established an environment committee to examine common problems related to the natural and urban environment. This committee recommended adoption of the polluter pays principle as well as limitations in use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). It approved work in recycling and waste prevention, and economic incentives in waste management, air pollution, water pollution, urban environment and energy. Canada has participated actively in this committee.

Canada is also a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's committee on challenges of modern society. In pilot projects one country accepts leadership for a particular problem and only countries with sufficient interest participate. Canada was the lead country in a project on inland water pollution, completed in 1974, and in 1978 in a nutrition and health project. Canada also participates in projects on waste water treatment, disposal of hazardous wastes and air pollution assessment.

Canada is a member of the World Weather Watch, and has set up nine stations of a planned network of 11 for monitoring air pollution in non-urban areas. In co-operation with some provinces, Canada is providing air quality data for Canadian cities as part of a World Health Organization program. Canada also contributed to a global investigation of the pollution of the marine environment of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic