

The third committee of the conference addressed itself to the questions of the protection of the marine environment (see section on environmental law below) and marine scientific research. On this latter issue Canada promoted the adoption of a solution aimed at encouraging the pursuit of research activities on the oceans while at the same time taking into account the legitimate concerns of coastal states when scientific research is to be undertaken by foreign nationals within their economic zones.

At the domestic level, consultations were held with provincial and industry representatives to review the various aspects of Canadian law of the sea policy in preparation for the conference. These exchanges of views proved to be most useful as the Canadian delegation included, in addition to representatives of various federal departments, officials from provincial administrations as well as from the mining, shipping and fishing industries and fishermen's unions.

Interested circles in the academic field were kept abreast of developments through the distribution of documentation and by speaking engagements undertaken by officials of the Legal Bureau.

## Environmental law

The Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, particularly Principle 21 on the responsibility of states to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction and control do not cause damage to the environment of other states, and Principle 22 on the development of international law for liability and compensation, continued to be a focal point for Canadian activities in the field of international environmental law.

The efforts of the Department in this context during 1974 can be divided into three broad areas: first, the development of a legal regime for the prevention of ocean pollution; second, the development of legal regimes

for the prevention of other forms of pollution that have international implications; and, third, the implementation and further development of legal relationships between Canada and the United States dealing with environmental problems.

The first substantive session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Caracas June 20 to August 29, was the main focus of multilateral efforts to control marine pollution.

At Caracas, Canada's position with regard to pollution from ships was that there must be stringent, effectively enforced, internationally agreed standards for the preservation and protection of marine environment. Canada proposed that coastal states should be empowered to adopt and enforce their own anti-pollution standards over and above international standard where exceptional conditions prevail. This Canadian approach would apply not only in territorial waters but also within the proposed 200-mile economic zone. However, a number of states, chiefly the shipping states, favour a system of exclusively international standards to be enforced mainly by the ship's registry—not only on the high seas but also in the territorial waters of coastal states as well. Canada expected to be active in pursuing international acceptance of its position at the Geneva session of the Law of the Sea Conference scheduled to begin in March 1975.

During 1974 Canada was involved in efforts on two levels to develop legal controls on weather modification activities having an international effect. The UN Environment Program (UNEP) is charged with providing general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programs within the UN system. Together with the World Meteorological Organization, it initiated a study of weather modification with the intention of producing guidelines or a "code of conduct" applicable to international weather modification activities as a basis