

however, proposing action:

- (1) to monitor, evaluate and forecast international pollution problems;
- (2) to develop international agreements on pollution control standards and the way in which they should be allowed to affect international trade; and
- (3) to promote education, training and research into the problems of pollution identification and control.

Canada supports these proposals and has either provided or intends to provide funds for their implementation. More specifically, we have undertaken to build three of the ten base-line stations for determining the quality of the world's atmosphere and seven of the one hundred monitoring stations which the Secretariat has recommended. We have indicated willingness to assist developing countries to meet the environmental standards which developed countries have imposed on their imports.

Another environmental problem which I wish to draw to your attention this afternoon is the twin problems of population and resource use. World resources are limited. There is only so much air, so much water, so much land. Man can manipulate his resources to increase their capacity to support life, but hardly anyone believes that this can be done forever.

In fact, one of our most successful attempts to increase the world's capacity to support life - the intensive use of chemical fertilizers - has been shown to be only temporarily effective. World population increases exponentially. In 1850 there were one billion people; in 1925, two billion; and in 1963, three billion. Our current population of three and one-half billion is expected to reach four billion by 1977, five billion by 1987; and seven billion by the year 2000. They consider, not unreasonably, that they have the right to live, and that means that they have a right to at least some minimal share of the world's resources.

Over the past decade many countries have faced the problem of population growth and have adopted national population programmes. Unfortunately none of these programmes has been successful in achieving zero population growth.

There are two obstacles which stand in the way of complete success. The first is technical. The second is social. And given the fact that effective population control has existed in societies which did not have access to modern contraception techniques, the second is probably the more important.

People in poor countries have more children than people in rich countries. This is partly because people in rich countries have access to better contraceptive techniques, but it is also