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## OTHER ISSUES

### *Environment*

Summit leaders at Tokyo reaffirmed their shared responsibility for protecting the natural environment. This has been reflected in their activities in multilateral and UN agencies dealing with such problems as the control of hazardous substances, ozone layer depletion, long-range transport of air pollution (acid rain), and other air and water pollution questions, including environmental problems of special concern to developing countries.

At the request of Summit leaders, the Summit Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment prepared a report on improved and harmonized environmental measurement techniques and practices. The report recommends that its proposals for action be implemented within international bodies, principally the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the International Council of Scientific Unions, and it provides technical reports as guidance.

The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Report) was released in late April and will be receiving active consideration in multilateral institutions and United Nations organizations. The report makes wide ranging recommendations, including the achievement of "sustainable development" through the integration of environmental considerations into economic and social decision-making, and protecting common environmental assets for future generations.

### *Science and Technology*

Science and technology have been featured on the Economic Summit agenda in various ways for the past four annual meetings. This reflects both the growing importance of technology in economic affairs as well as the increasing internationalization of science and technology.

Following the 1982 Summit in Versailles, a Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment was set up which initiated several multilateral cooperative research projects in a wide spectrum of areas including biotechnology, advanced materials and remote sensing. At the 1983 Summit, Japan proposed an annual conference of independent "wise men" on the ethical implications of progress in the life sciences, and this year the fourth such conference was hosted

by Canada. The 1984 Summit welcomed the US proposal for an international manned space station and also encouraged OECD work on innovation and more widespread acceptance of technological change. The 1985 Summit made a strong statement in support of international cooperation in science and technology, and this was reaffirmed in 1986.

A number of science and technology issues will be before the Summit leaders again this year. Prime Minister Mulroney will present a report on "The Fourth International Conference on Bioethics" held in Ottawa in April, which includes recommendations regarding standards and procedures in medical research involving human subjects. The leaders may also discuss a Japanese proposal for a major international program of basic research in the life sciences, called the "Human Frontier Science Program". This program would be aimed at solving, through the study of biological phenomena, such world problems as energy consumption, resource depletion and the major health problems of developing countries. A number of other international research activities may also be reviewed by leaders, including a major particle physics project.