

These measures may be applied to other potential sources of marine pollution where deemed appropriate by both Parties. For purposes of the Plan, the areas of responsibility of the Parties are the superjacent waters of the Labrador Sea, Davis Strait, Baffin Bay and Nares Strait in which, in accordance with international law, Canada and Denmark have sovereign rights over natural resources as divided according to the 1973 Canada/Denmark Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf.

Also discussed at the July Canada/Denmark meeting of officials was a draft Canada/Denmark Agreement for Co-operation Relating to the Marine Environment. The Agreement, which covers those areas lying between Canada and Greenland, provides inter alia for notification and consultation prior to the initiation of works or undertakings which may result in pollution incidents as well as for the exchange of scientific and other information relating to the marine environment.

With respect to air pollution, Canada and the USA issued a Joint Statement, in July 1979, in which both countries undertook to move beyond the informal stage of discussions, for the purpose of developing a co-operative bilateral agreement on air quality on the basis of a list of specific principles. They reiterated support for existing obligations, commitments and bilateral practice relating to air pollution, as contained in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment and the 1972/1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreements.

On the multilateral side, Canada participated in negotiations, within the ECE, on a Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution which will be open for signature at a high level meeting in Geneva in November 1979. The Convention establishes, as an agreed international objective, the limitation and, as far as possible, the gradual reduction of air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. It further establishes a general duty for states parties to the Convention to consult where so requested by a country which is actually affected by or exposed to a significant threat of long-range transboundary air pollution. Moreover, it establishes guidelines for international co-operation in research, exchange of information and monitoring relating to the control of air pollution.