

ment are implemented. An outline of currently existing law in each country is therefore provided in response to a request from the Coordinating Committee.

There are both differences and similarities in the way in which the two countries have approached air pollution control. The differences relate primarily to general matters of constitutional structure and of legal philosophy and style, as well as the different nature of the major polluting sources in each country. The major similarity is that while both sets of legislation contain provisions for dealing with transboundary pollution, most existing legislation in the United States and Canada has been designed primarily to deal with the local impact of air pollution, rather than the interjurisdictional questions now being presented by the transport of air pollutants over long distances.

The main United States domestic legislation for addressing air pollution is the Clean Air Act, currently under review by the Congress. The major domestic instrument of the Canadian Government is its Clean Air Act, which was recently amended. Also relevant is legislation of the various provinces. In addition, both states and provinces play a significant role in implementation of air pollution legislation in the two countries.