

services, universities and industry, have worked in United Nations development programs in all parts of the Third World. As well, Canadian expertise in the fields of agriculture, communications, fisheries, education, environment, health, housing, labour relations, mapping and surveying, social welfare, statistics, transportation, etc., has been highly prized as may be seen from the number of Canadians in the employ of the United Nations;

- (b) Canada's extensive involvement in the development at the United Nations of a comprehensive legal regime governing the seas and the seabed led to the establishment by Canada in 1964 of a three-mile territorial sea and a nine-mile fishing zone. In 1970, the territorial sea was extended to 12 miles and exclusive fishing zones were created in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy and certain areas of the Pacific coast. In 1970 also, Canada took action to protect its extremely vulnerable Arctic marine environment by enacting the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. On January 1, 1977, the fisheries zones of Canada on the east and west coasts were extended from 12 to 200 miles, followed in March by a similar extension in Arctic waters;
- (c) In the humanitarian field, approximately 10% of the immigrants to Canada since 1946 have been refugees or members of oppressed minorities. Most of the principles set forth in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights have long been recognized in Canada: the Declaration is cited specifically in a number of provincial statutes;

Certain other perceived effects, on the other hand, are rather more limited in scope and result from the current design and execution of the program itself. As examples of these, one might suggest:

- (a) a single, coordinated Canadian position on U.N. related issues presented to the rest of the world;
- (b) good federal/provincial understanding and relations on such issues;