

the sustainability of economic development. The Summit Working Group on Growth, Technology and Employment compiled some 70 recommendations for concrete international environmental action, which were forwarded to international organizations for consideration and expected implementation.

Representatives of major Canadian industrial corporations participated in the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management, sponsored by the international business community and the UN Environment Program (UNEP) in Paris in November. The conference discussed environmental problem-solving and the role of governments in promoting voluntary agreements, guidelines and economic incentives. Industrial representatives pledged their full co-operation in enhancing industrial environmental sensitivity.

Canada was re-elected to the Governing Council of UNEP, and at the meeting of the organization in May, Canadian delegates supported UNEP's work in implementing environmental law, in combatting desertification in Africa, in supporting environmental education and training in developing countries, in controlling pollution in regional seas, in protecting genetic resources, in assessing environmental effects of deforestation and in expanding UNEP's Global Environmental Monitoring System.

At the OECD, a Canadian was elected chairman of the Environment Committee and another was chosen to be director of the Chemicals Program in the Secretariat. Canadian industry contributed to the development of environmental guidelines for multinational enterprises. Major agreement was achieved at a conference on International Co-operation Concerning Transfrontier Movement of Hazardous Wastes.

At ECE, which includes membership from both Eastern and Western European nations as well as the US and Canada, Canadian delegates supported work on transboundary water problems, environmental protection of natural resources, environmental impact assessment and implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). At a conference in Ottawa in March 1984, nine Western European nations and Canada had agreed to reduce acid-rain-causing industrial sulphuric emissions by at least 30 per cent (based on 1980 levels) by 1993 (Canada had already committed itself to 50 per cent reductions). The number of countries in agreement reached 20 at a subsequent conference in Munich in June and a meeting of the LRTAP Executive Body in September, where work was begun on drafting a protocol to the Convention to formalize these commitments.

### **Environmental law**

In 1984-85, substantial progress was made in the implementation of the Montevideo Program for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (a Canadian initiative) under UNEP auspices. At a diplomatic conference held in Vienna, March 18-22, 1985, the Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted and signed by 22 states, including Canada. The diplomatic conference also recommended that work continue within UNEP on a protocol to the Convention controlling the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosol cans.

Four other working groups, convened under UNEP's environmental law program, continued their work during 1984-85. These groups are developing guidelines or principles

on marine pollution from land-based sources, environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, exchange of information on potentially harmful chemicals (in particular pesticides) in international trade and environmental impact assessment.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) completed work on revisions to the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage. Protocols amending the Conventions were concluded at a diplomatic conference in London, April 30 to May 25, 1984. These protocols increased the amounts to which shipowners may limit their liability under the 1969 Convention, and also the amounts to which victims of oil pollution damage may have access under the 1971 Convention. The diplomatic conference was unable to reach agreement on a new Convention on Liability and Compensation in Connection with the Carriage of Noxious and Hazardous Substances by Sea, and this subject was referred back to IMO's Legal Committee for further consideration.

Considerable progress was made in strengthening the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, to which Canada is a party. On September 28, 1984, a Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe was concluded and opened for signature. Canada signed on October 4, 1984. Work continued on a second protocol to the Convention that would obligate the parties to reduce sulphur emissions or their transboundary fluxes by 30 per cent by 1994, based on 1980 levels.

### **Energy**

As a major energy exporter, Canada had to cope with weak international energy markets in 1984. However, improved economic performance in the United States and Japan, Canada's most important energy markets, enabled it to accumulate an energy trade surplus of \$9.42 billion in 1984, up 17 per cent from the previous year's earnings. Major components of this energy trade surplus were exports of natural gas, crude oil, petroleum products and electricity to the US, and coal to Japan. Canada's imports of crude oil and petroleum products in 1984 were down slightly from 1983 levels. Major import sources were, in order, Venezuela, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States, Nigeria and Algeria.

There were several significant developments in domestic energy policy in 1984-85. In July, measures were announced to relax controls over natural gas exports to the United States, effective November 1. This allowed exporters to protect their market share and increase volumes in response to new US gas import guidelines. In the autumn of 1984, the government began a substantial review of domestic energy policy, with an emphasis on encouraging increased economic activity and job creation within the energy sector. The Atlantic Accord, signed with the government of Newfoundland and Labrador in February 1985, opened the way for joint federal-provincial management of the development of the substantial oil and gas resources off Newfoundland. The Western Accord, signed in March with the four western provinces,