

Agreements between States". However, the UN General Assembly, on November 18, 1981, decided that further attempts to complete the elaboration of a draft set of principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting should be made by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space during its twenty-fifth (1982) session, and decided to consider at its thirty-seventh (1982) session the adoption of a draft set of principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting.

For the first time, a working group was convened in 1981 in the Legal Sub-Committee to discuss the issue of nuclear power sources in outer space. Discussion focused on the revision of a working paper previously introduced by Canada but not discussed by the Sub-Committee. An important element of the paper was its premise that states which do not benefit directly from the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should not bear the risk of radiation exposure created by their use. This approach was taken from the principles produced by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and accepted internationally. The Canadian delegation recognized, however, that this approach might result in the prohibition of most existing uses of NPS, a result unacceptable to the space powers. At the conclusion of the session, the delegation therefore acknowledged this problem and emphasized the importance of elaborating international principles that at least set out specific safety requirements which would reduce existing risks of NPS in outer space.

It should be noted that on April 2, 1981 the Protocol between Canada and the USSR settling Canada's claim for damages caused by the disintegration over Canada of the Soviet satellite Cosmos 954 was signed in Moscow. It provided for the payment by the Soviet government of \$3 million in full and final settlement of all matters connected with the January 1978 incident. The sum was paid shortly after the signing of the protocol.

Refugees

In 1981 the global refugee situation remained a cause of serious concern for the international community. Apart from the tragic humanitarian plight for the approximately ten million refugees involved, there were serious socio-economic and political effects which threatened the stability of several regions. While all refugees were in need of assistance, the mass refugee situations in the Middle East, Indochina, Horn of Africa, Pakistan and Central America were of particular gravity. In response to this international problem, Canada continued to be a leader through humanitarian assistance, resettlement and diplomatic activities.

Canada's financial expenditure in 1981 on humanitarian assistance for refugees was approximately \$52 million, contributed through international agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and through food aid programs. In 1981, Africa, where there are some five million refugees, was one of Canada's highest priorities. The International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,