

by receiving states and the definition of technically unavoidable spillover, will be even more difficult to achieve because of the difference of opinion that exists on the apparently conflicting concepts of state sovereignty (stressed by the Eastern Europeans) and the free flow of information (stressed particularly by the U.S.A. and the U.K.).

No agreement was reached by the Outer Space Committee at its annual meeting in July as to the desirability of reconvening the Working Group on DBS, at least in the immediate future.

It is therefore likely that further consideration of the unresolved issues related to DBS will take place in the context of the Legal Sub-Committee, and will consequently acquire an increased significance in that forum.

(d) Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellite

Remote sensing by satellite as a method of monitoring resources and environmental conditions on the earth is a relatively new space application of growing importance. Under a 1971 Agreement with the U.S.A., Canada established facilities able to "read out" and process data on Canadian terrain received from the ERTS-1 satellite and Skylab.

Because it was one of the first countries outside the U.S.A. to gain such practical experience, Canada has been able to provide much useful information to the subsidiary bodies of the Outer Space Committee in discussions on remote sensing. To date, most of the work on this technology has been done by the Outer Space Committee's Technical and Scientific Sub-Committee and its Working Group on Remote Sensing which had a broad mandate to examine all aspects of remote sensing, including the international legal implications.