

turn into an arena of confrontation, but should be made a forum for concerted efforts to seek concrete solutions to current world problems. They agreed that greater efforts should be made by all members to achieve disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, to promote the peaceful resolution of disputes between states, and to realize the economic aspirations of all countries and, in particular, the urgent needs of developing countries.

The two Heads of Government affirmed the significance of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to bring about and guarantee the sound management of the resources of the sea under the "economic zone" and "common heritage of mankind" concepts, on the basis of respect for the economic interests, national sovereignty, political unity and territorial and environmental integrity of coastal states, taking due account of the vital and just interests of states having special geographical circumstances. The Canadian side was sympathetic to, and expressed its support for, the aims and efforts of Indonesia, being an archipelagic state, to incorporate the archipelagic state principle as part of the Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Indonesian side recognized and expressed its support for Canada's efforts to incorporate provisions in the Law of the Sea Convention establishing the rights of the state of origin in respect of salmon spawned in its rivers and the special rights and duties of the coastal state in respect of protection of the marine environment and the prevention of pollution in highly vulnerable areas. The two sides also stressed the need for closer cooperation and mutual support of each other's positions in the deliberations of this Conference.

In examining international economic relations, the two Heads of Government stressed the importance and need for urgent settlement of global economic problems. They expressed the conviction that the disparities between the developed and developing countries could not be tolerated and that further intensive efforts would be required to enable developing countries to derive maximum benefit from trade, investment and financial systems. In the evolution of the international system, full attention would have to be given to the principles of equitable international cooperation and rapid development of the developing countries. The two Heads of Government also shared the view that in the development of new cooperative mechanisms in international economic relations urgent attention should be given to international measures dealing with commodity problems and trade liberalization, as such measures could constitute one of the most important aspects of the development task. In this context, they agreed that in working towards reducing the disparity between developed and developing countries, Canada and Indonesia should try to coordinate their views and positions in order to contribute to the achievement of common objectives and the safeguarding of common interests.

In the bilateral field, the two Heads of Government agreed to strengthen trade and economic cooperation between their two countries. Prime Minister Trudeau explained the emphasis Canada is placing on its relations with the developing countries. President Soeharto welcomed Canada's policy as one fully in line with efforts to improve existing structures and, where necessary, to develop new structures for international economic cooperation and in this context, expressed his appreciation for the Canadian role in the development of Indonesia.