

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce; the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; the Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment; the Honourable Donald Jamieson, Minister of Transport; R.A.D. Ford, Ambassador of Canada to the U.S.S.R.; B.J. Danson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister; and other officials. On the Soviet side: G.D. Dzhabakhishvili, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; T.B. Guzhenko, Minister of Maritime Shipping of the U.S.S.R.; S.P. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; M.I. Misnik, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R.; B.P. Miroshnichenko, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Canada; N.M. Lunkov, Member of the Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

The heads of Government noted with satisfaction that Canadian-Soviet relations had further developed since their last meeting and that the desire expressed by both sides to expand exchanges between the two countries in as many areas as possible, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage, was being implemented.

In the course of their meetings and talks both sides agreed that the Canadian-Soviet Protocol on Consultations had already been of value in the strengthening of mutual confidence, friendship and good neighbourliness between the two countries. A good beginning had been made in exchanging views at various levels and in exploring the possibilities of co-operation on a number of issues; they noted that these consultations had revealed a similarity of views on a number of current international issues. Examples of consultations under the Protocol included the recent meetings of the Foreign Ministers of Canada and the Soviet Union in New York, of the Permanent Representatives of Canada and the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations, and of the Canadian and Soviet representatives in the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. In the light of the experience so far in their consultations, the two sides decided to develop them further.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., having set forth the foreign policy principles of their respective Governments, reaffirmed the attachment of Canada and the Soviet Union to peace and security and the development of international co-operation.

They agreed that all states, regardless of their political and social systems, should in their relations with each other steadfastly abide by the principles of mutual confidence, reciprocity, respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of all states, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and the settlement of disputes through negotiation in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The sides declare that in their mutual relations, as

well as in solving international problems, they will invariably be guided by these principles.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. considered developments in the international situation since their last meeting in Moscow.

They stressed in particular the importance of ensuring European security for the preservation of universal peace and expressed their desire to promote the positive processes under way in Europe.

The Government of Canada and the U.S.S.R. recognized the importance of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, between France, the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., as an important step toward the easing of tensions in Europe. Hope was expressed that negotiations between the FRG and the GDR, and the Senate of West Berlin and the GDR would be concluded without delay — an outcome which would be a step towards further measures to promote *détente* and stability in Europe. Noting the favourable impact of the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic of Germany with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of Poland on the entire course of European affairs, the sides expressed themselves in favour of their entry into force as soon as possible.

Welcoming these positive prospects, both sides declared themselves in favour of a properly prepared conference on security and co-operation in Europe with the participation of all European states, Canada and the United States. They expressed the hope that such a conference would contribute to the normalization and improvement of relations among all European states. They considered that multilateral consultations on this matter between all interested countries would be useful.

Since the military confrontation in central Europe is particularly dangerous, it was agreed that early steps should be taken to seek a general agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in that area without detriment to the participating states.

Both sides support the objective of ending the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament, covering both nuclear and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control. Both sides consider it necessary that further practical steps should be taken in the field of disarmament; first of all, the effective prohibition of the weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, bacteriological and chemical. An important recent achievement was the draft convention on the prohibition of the production, development and stockpiling of biological weapons and toxins and on their destruction. Canada and the U.S.S.R. fully support this draft and call upon other countries to endorse the convention at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. They believe that the adoption of this convention would constitute a first step towards the