

of promoting cooperation in developing the northern territories and agreed to expand the exchange of experience in this field between Canada and the USSR. Both sides shared the view that they have special responsibilities and corresponding rights with respect to ensuring the safety of navigation and preserving the natural balance in the Arctic regions.

The Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union noted the importance of developing as far as possible international cooperation for the solution of the problem of the human environment. The United Nations Conference on Human Environment Problems planned for 1972 should be a significant step in this direction.

The Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union expressed their desire to expand exchanges between the two countries in as many areas as possible, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage. For this purpose they confirmed their intention to negotiate a general agreement on exchanges to develop further contacts in the fields of culture, education, and science.

During the exchange of views on major international problems, the Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union confirmed their desire to continue efforts to strengthen universal peace and reduce international tension. They expressed their firm conviction that all questions at issue between states should be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The discussions revealed that Canada and the USSR hold similar views on a number of international problems.

The two governments attach great importance to strengthening security and promoting multilateral cooperation in Europe. They emphasized the need for effective measures to further reduce tension, and for the normalization and improvement of relations among all European states on the basis of the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force, non-interference in internal affairs and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Canada and the USSR believe that détente and stability in Europe would be promoted by the convening of a properly prepared conference on European security and cooperation with the participation of all European states, Canada and the United States. They consider it useful to continue consultations with each other on this question.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the strengthening of international security and the safeguarding of universal peace are important objectives to be pursued, in particular through appropriate measures of disarmament.

Both sides support the reduction of armed forces and armaments in areas where the military confrontation is particularly dangerous, and especially in Central Europe. They discussed the recent proposals made by the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev before the 24th CPSU Congress and in Tbilisi for various measures of disarmament as well as the Canadian suggestion placed before the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament regarding underground nuclear testing. The Prime Minister of Canada outlined also the considerations in favour of a mutual and balanced reduction of forces. He welcomed the recent initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries for a convention prohibiting biological weapons and both parties expressed the hope that a convention could be concluded this year. The two sides expressed their satisfaction of the conclusion of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the tense situation in the Middle East. They emphasized the need for efforts by all the states concerned with a view to achieving a just and lasting peace settlement in the area on the basis of the full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967. For this purpose the Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union expressed themselves in favour of the continuation of the mission of Ambassador Jarring, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in the Middle East.

Views were exchanged on developments in Indochina which are causing anxiety. Hopes were expressed on both sides that a viable peace would be re-established in Indochina.

Canada and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the United Nations. The two sides confirmed their determination to seek to strengthen the organization and to enhance its effectiveness in maintaining universal peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the exchange of views that took place and emphasized the usefulness of maintaining regular personal contacts between the leading statesmen of the two countries.

Prime Minister Trudeau expressed gratitude and satisfaction for the warm hospitality he enjoyed in the USSR and extended an invitation to Chairman Kosygin to visit Canada at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted.