

Industrial Application of Science and Technology, signed on January 27, 1971. The two sides agreed to render all possible assistance in the active implementation of the programs undertaken within the framework of the Mixed Canadian-Soviet Commission on Co-operation set up pursuant to that Agreement.

The Soviet side proposed that consideration should be given to the conclusion of a treaty covering economic development, technological and industrial co-operation. The Canadian side agreed to study the proposal.

Taking into account the fact that the Arctic regions, distinguished by their particularly severe climatic and ice conditions, are of great importance to both Canada and the Soviet Union, the two sides discussed the possibilities of promoting co-operation in developing the northern territories and agreed to expand the exchange of experience in this field between Canada and the U.S.S.R. 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 co-operation 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 U.S.S.R. hold similar views on a number of international problems.

The two governments attach great importance to strengthening security and promoting multilateral co-operation 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 U.S.S.R. believe that *détente* and stability in Europe would be promoted by the convening of a properly prepared conference on European security and co-operation with the participation of all European states,