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His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Madame Broz paid a state visit to Canada from November 2-7, 1971, at the invitation of Governor General Roland Michener. President Tito's visit served both to highlight the significant progress made in Canadian-Yugoslav relations and to further the cause of better understanding and co-operation between the two countries. President Tito and his party had an opportunity to become acquainted with the cultural diversity of Canada and the way of life of Canadians in many fields of endeavour and in various parts of the country.

President Tito was accompanied by H. E. Kiro Gligorov, Member of the Presidency of the SFRY; H. E. Vidoje Zarkovic, President of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and Member of the Presidency of the SFRY; H. E. Mirko Tepavac, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Madame Tepavac; H. E. Mirjana Krstinic, Member of the Federal Executive Council; and others.

During their stay in Canada, which took place in an atmosphere reflecting the friendly relations between Canada and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Tito and his party held official talks in Ottawa and visited Quebec City and Halifax. In Ottawa Governor General Roland Michener gave a state dinner in honour of President Tito at Rideau Hall and the Prime Minister entertained him at lunch. President Tito was also introduced to Parliament. A group of senior businessmen was presented to President Tito by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Pepin. The President and his party visited various scientific, cultural, educational and industrial places of interest. In the Province of Quebec the President and his party toured Quebec City and were entertained at a dinner given by the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Honourable Robert Bourassa. In Halifax President Tito was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Honourable Gerald Regan, and was the recipient of an honorary degree from Dalhousie University.

President Tito had official talks with Prime Minister Trudeau. Separate discussions were held between Mr. Tepavac, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Sharp. Mr. Gligorov and Madame Krstinic held discussions with Mr. Benson, Minister of Finance, as well as with Mr. Aitken, President of the Export Development Corporation. All these discussions, held in a spirit of frankness, cordiality and mutual understanding, provided an opportunity for a wide-ranging exchange of views on the current state and future prospects of Canadian-Yugoslav relations, as well as on international questions of common interest. Views were also exchanged on the current problems and future development of federal states.

The Canadian side outlined the basic aims of ^{with} Canadian foreign policy, including the aim of working ~~both~~ with allies and other countries for the promotion of international peace, stability and understanding. The Yugoslav side elaborated the orientation of Yugoslavia's foreign policy, based on the principle of non-alignment. It was noted that the non-aligned countries had a

useful role to play, together with all other countries, in promoting peaceful solutions to international problems and in encouraging wider co-operation among all countries, irrespective of differences or similarities.

Both sides affirmed the attachment of Canada and Yugoslavia to the cause of international peace and security and the improvement of relations between States on the basis of the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or the threat of force, mutual confidence, reciprocity and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. They also stated their conviction that peaceful relations between States are possible only in conditions of respect for sovereign equality, including the right of every State freely to choose and develop its political, social and economic systems, for independence and the territorial integrity of States and inviolability of frontiers.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the expansion of Canadian-Yugoslav relations and assessed the future prospects as encouraging. The contribution of past visits by governmental representatives of both countries to the growth of mutual confidence was noted and it was agreed that these should be expanded in future. Both sides, bearing in mind the specific features and approaches of the two countries, expressed the conviction that the future development of their relations was in the interest not only of the peoples of Canada and Yugoslavia but also of international co-operation generally. With this in mind they undertook to increase the frequency of consultations at various levels on matters of common interest.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the increased volume of commercial exchanges between Yugoslavia and Canada and particularly the increasingly prominent role which finished goods have come to play in this trade. The contribution of visits of delegations, businessmen and officials to the growth of bilateral trade was further noted and both sides expressed the belief that joint ventures between Yugoslav and Canadian enterprises, standing on their mutually agreed merits and concluded on the basis of the regulations in effect in both countries, offered an effective means for further developing trade between the two countries. The two sides reviewed their current trade relationship and announced their mutual intention to bring it up to date through a renewal of the present bilateral trade agreement. Both sides would pursue their efforts to further develop and facilitate the flow of trade and other commercial exchanges between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction the recent increase in Canadian exports to Yugoslavia and agreed that a similar development of Yugoslav exports to Canada was desirable.

Both sides noted the important role of the Canadian Export Development Corporation in the growth of economic co-operation

between Canada and Yugoslavia. It was noted that the value to date of the Export Development Corporation loans to Yugoslavia amount to approximately \$20 million and that complete agreement has been reached on a new loan of approximately \$40 million for the sale of locomotives which will be signed in the near future. In addition, negotiations are presently underway between the Export Development Corporation and five major Yugoslav enterprises representing loans amounting to approximately \$100 million for projects in the chemical, aircraft, mining, transportation and tourist industries. They agreed to examine the possibility of concluding a framework agreement relating to the guarantee by the Export Development Corporation of Canadian private investment in Yugoslavia.

In keeping with the mutual desire to develop bilateral relations, an exchange of letters took place between Canada and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the encouragement of further contacts and exchanges in science and technology as well as in the industrial application of science and technology.

Welcoming the increase in travel by citizens of one country to the other, particularly tourists, and recognizing the role of tourism in the development of mutual knowledge and understanding, both sides agreed that negotiations for a civil aviation agreement should begin as soon as mutually convenient.

Both sides recognized the desirability of regulating their consular relations and accordingly it was agreed to negotiate a consular understanding.

Further, the Canadian side informed the Yugoslav side that, upon completion of the necessary administrative arrangements, non-immigrant visas for Yugoslav nationals visiting Canada would no longer be required and that, under certain conditions, multi-entry visas valid for one year would be made available to Yugoslav non-official commercial representatives on posting to Canada. The Yugoslav side expressed its satisfaction and confirmed its intention to reciprocate in accordance with its established policy.

Both sides expressed the belief that Canadians of Yugoslav origin are a bridge for friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

It was noted with satisfaction that Canadian immigration regulations and procedures now provide for the acceptance of independent applicants from Yugoslavia, in addition to sponsored dependents and nominated relatives.

The discussion of international questions revealed that similar views were shared by both sides on a number of current problems. Both sides expressed the belief that while

the larger powers have special responsibilities, smaller powers also have an important role to play in international relations. The two sides welcomed recent efforts to reduce international tensions by negotiation. They expressed the hope that ever wider areas and an ever increasing number of countries would be included in this process. They were conscious of the fact that, because we live in an interdependent world, peace and security are indivisible.

In discussing the situation in Europe they recognized the importance of the quadripartite agreement on Berlin as a step towards the easing of tensions. Hope was expressed that there would be a minimum of delay in the conclusion of all the steps necessary to bring the Berlin negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion -- an outcome which would facilitate further measures to promote détente and stability.

Welcoming these positive prospects, both sides looked forward to 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 strengthen the security of Europe as a whole and would contribute to the normalization and improvement of relations among all European states on the basis of mutually agreed principles. They considered that multilateral consultations on this matter between all interested countries would be useful.

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 arms control and disarmament, recognizing that the ultimate objective should be general and complete disarmament. In that regard both sides support the objective of the balanced and reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in areas where the military confrontation is particularly dangerous and especially in Europe.

As members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, both sides pledged their respective best efforts to achieve concrete progress on working to stop the arms race and looked forward to the continuation of useful contacts and co-operation between their delegations on a broad range of arms control and disarmament issues in the Geneva Committee and at the United Nations General Assembly. They discussed their concern over continued nuclear testing and the need for a Comprehensive Test Ban, the Canadian suggestions placed before the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament regarding ways of reducing underground nuclear weapons testing pending a Comprehensive Test Ban, as well as the draft convention prohibiting biological and toxin weapons which both parties support. Both sides will work toward endorsement of such a convention by the General Assembly, bearing in mind that this should lead

toward the complete prohibition of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction that the two major nuclear powers were pursuing negotiations in Helsinki and Vienna to limit strategic nuclear weapons and that 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 had been successfully concluded and opened for signature and ratification this year. Both sides noted, however, that a great deal of urgent work remained to be done to curtail and end the arms race, including particularly the nuclear arms race.

Various areas of tension throughout the world were examined by the two sides. It was noted that the situation in East Pakistan, the presence of many million Pakistani refugees in India and the resulting high tension in the area continued to be a source of concern. It was agreed that the international community should take action to prevent the situation from deteriorating further, to encourage a political solution which would preserve the rights and interests of the people of the area, and to assist in the speedy and secure return of the refugees to their homes.

The two Governments expressed serious concern over the continuing lack of meaningful progress towards a comprehensive, just and permanent peace settlement in the Middle East. Both Governments agreed that such a settlement should be based on Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, maintaining its integrity. They expressed their support for the efforts of Ambassador Jarring, the special representative of the United Nations Secretary General, to promote the implementation of that resolution.

Views were exchanged on developments in Indochina. Hopes were expressed on both sides that a just and lasting peace would soon be re-established there.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the seating of the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of China in both the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

Canada and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attach great importance to the United Nations. The two sides confirmed their determination to continue their efforts to strengthen the organization and to enhance its effectiveness in maintaining universal peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The two sides acknowledged that the development problems of the underdeveloped regions of the world, particularly the growing disparities between the developed and developing countries,

required urgent and co-operative action by the whole international community, bearing in mind, among other things, the importance which the alleviation of such problems has for the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with their meetings and exchanges of views which demonstrated once again the friendliness, mutual trust and constructive spirit which has come to characterize their relations.