

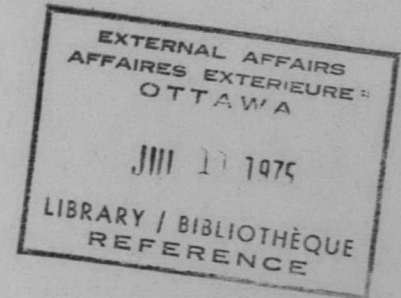


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CANADA-INDONESIA JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE OCCASION
OF THE STATE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA,
GENERAL SOEHARTO, TO CANADA ON JULY 2-5, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of Their Excellencies The Governor General of Canada and Madame Léger, Their Excellencies the President of the Republic of Indonesia, General Soeharto and Madame Soeharto paid a state visit to Canada from July 2 to July 5, 1975, which included visits to Ottawa and Toronto. The President of the Republic of Indonesia was accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Adam Malik and Madame Malik, the Minister of State for the Economy, Finance and Industry, Professor Widjojo Nitisastro, the Minister/State Secretary, Mr. Sudharmono, and senior officials of the Indonesian Government.

The visit of the President of Indonesia and Madame Soeharto was a manifestation of the very close and friendly relations existing between the two countries and of the common will of the two peoples to expand and deepen their cooperation in all fields.

During the visit, President Soeharto held detailed discussions with the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, in the course of which they exchanged views on international matters of mutual interest, as well as on matters of bilateral concern. They noted with satisfaction the common views and objectives their two countries share regarding many aspects of the current international situation.

The two Heads of Government, in their review of the international situation, were pleased to note the global trend towards détente and rapprochement, but regretted that there are still situations of conflict and tension in some areas of the world. They expressed the hope that the same process of détente would soon be extended to those areas also.

In reviewing developments in Southeast Asia, the two Heads of Government welcomed the cessation of hostilities in the countries of Indo-China, and expressed the hope that these countries would now be able to participate constructively in the affairs of the region. President Soeharto explained Indonesia's efforts, in cooperation with its neighbours, to promote regional cooperation and harmony through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Prime Minister Trudeau expressed Canada's support for the objectives of ASEAN, which he considered to be a major factor contributing to the stability, peace and development of the Southeast Asian region as a whole. They agreed that there is great potential for mutually beneficial cooperation between Canada and ASEAN in furthering the efforts of the members of ASEAN to develop their resilience, both individually and collectively.

Both Heads of Government expressed their conviction that their countries have a common interest in promoting cooperation in the Pacific area and noted with satisfaction the steadily widening possibilities towards that end. They agreed that their governments should consult frequently on the various problems affecting the Pacific region.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Prime Minister Trudeau expressed Canada's desire to see the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the interests of nations without subverting the principles of its organization nor its capacity to facilitate change in the practices of international cooperation. President Soeharto expressed the hope that the United Nations would not

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.

In the framework of Canada's participation in the development of the Indonesian economy and facilitating trade between the two countries, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Canada was signed on July 3, 1975. Pursuant to this understanding, representatives of the two governments will enter into negotiations to conclude agreements to establish in Canada credit facilities totalling two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) Canadian to assist Indonesia to purchase Canadian goods and services. The facilities would be made available to Indonesia to the extent of \$25 million by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and to the extent of \$175 million by the Export Development Corporation and Canadian financial institutions.

His Excellency the President of Indonesia expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the friendly welcome extended to him, Madame Soeharto, and members of his party by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Madame Léger and the Government and people of Canada during their visit to Canada.