

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING, 1977

(London, 8-15 June)

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. Commonwealth Heads of Government met in London from 8 to 15 June, 1977. Of the 33 countries who attended the Meeting 26 were represented by their Presidents or Prime Ministers. The British Prime Minister was in the Chair.
2. Heads of Government sent a message of felicitations to Her Majesty the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth and expressed their special pleasure at meeting in London on the occasion of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee. They also expressed their gratitude to the British Government for its generous hospitality.
3. Heads of Government warmly welcomed Papua New Guinea and Seychelles who had become members of the Commonwealth since their last Meeting in Kingston.
4. Heads of Government expressed their satisfaction at the growing contribution which the Commonwealth was making to further the cause of development and international co-operation. They reaffirmed their confidence in its capacity to serve the international community and to play a significant part in promoting the cause of wider international co-operation and understanding.

World and Commonwealth Trends

5. In reviewing world trends, Heads of Government were deeply conscious of the fundamental changes taking place in international relations. They recognised that those relations, as reflected for example by the increasing strength and influence of the non-aligned movement and the potential for broadening the character and meaning of detente, were becoming less characterised by ideological polarities or by traditional concepts of power. For many of the issues which divide the world no lasting settlement was possible which was not based on an ethic of social justice, the eradication of racism, apartheid and colonialism, and a respect for human rights in the widest sense. They recognised that power in the world no longer depended exclusively on the military capacity or economic strength of the major powers.
6. It was clear that certain considerations which had engaged Heads of Government in the past, including especially the disparity between the rich and the poor nations, were now perceived as essential elements in global interdependence. One such element was the increasing awareness of the dependence of many industrialised countries on sources of energy and raw materials beyond their borders. Another was the need to make efficient and equitable use of the world's energy resources including uranium, which however requires universal non-discriminatory safeguards in order to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation and also facilitate the objective of nuclear

disarmament. These and other considerations underlined the reality of interdependence for all countries and gave the continuing crisis of poverty afflicting the developing countries practical as well as moral dimensions.

7. In a situation in which there was an increasing diffusion of power Heads of Government, from their different perspectives, agreed that a recognition by all countries of the full implications of interdependence was the only basis on which a global consensus could be established. They recognised that such a consensus must encompass political as well as economic elements and the acceptance of new structures and systems. Heads of Government believed that the Commonwealth with its unique potential for fostering co-operation among its diverse membership could significantly assist the international community in advancing global accord. They reaffirmed their commitment to use the Commonwealth relationship in practical ways in pursuit of this objective.

Southern Africa

8. Heads of Government reviewed the situation in Southern Africa and took note of a number of significant developments which had taken place since they last met together in Kingston. They expressed satisfaction that the attainment of independence by Mozambique and Angola had greatly strengthened the cause of liberation throughout the entire region. They affirmed their total support for the struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia and for the just demands of the oppressed in South Africa. They recognised, however, that events had moved into a phase of acute crisis.

9. In this connection they expressed deep concern over the increasing danger to international peace and security in view of the dramatic escalation of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia arising from the continuing intransigence of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the failure of efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement.

10. In particular they condemned the repeated threats to and violations of the territorial integrity of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia as exemplified by the recent attack on and occupation of Mozambican territory by armed forces of the illegal Smith régime.

11. Heads of Government were also concerned over the exodus of thousands of refugees including the flight of many students and school children to neighbouring countries as a result of the escalating harassment and brutal repression by the minority régimes. In addition they took account of the deepening crisis in Namibia caused by South Africa's persistent defiance of the United Nations and the international community as a whole.

12. Heads of Government recognised that the capacity of the racist minority régimes to survive is in large measure due to the continuing material, military and economic support which they receive through collaboration with external sources.

13. Heads of Government agreed that these grave developments warrant the most urgent and effective action to ensure the speedy liberation of the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and renewed their commitment to this end.

14. Heads of Government reiterated that the independence of Zimbabwe must be achieved on the basis of majority rule. They recognised therefore that it is necessary to mobilise and exert maximum pressure on the illegal Smith régime. In this connection they noted that the armed struggle has become complementary to other efforts including a negotiated settlement and agreed that its maintenance was inevitable. While Heads of Government welcomed the renewed attempts to reach a negotiated settlement, doubts were expressed about the prospects of their success. In this connection Heads of Government noted the statement of the administering power regarding its timetable for the independence of Zimbabwe in 1978. Heads of Government recognised that a genuine settlement must involve agreement not only on appropriate constitutional changes but also on practical measures to ensure the transfer of effective power to a majority government. In this connection they expressed their deep conviction that a negotiated settlement must entail not only the removal of the illegal Smith régime but also the dismantling of its apparatus of repression, in order to pave the way for the creation of police and armed forces which would be responsive to the needs of the people of Zimbabwe and ensure the orderly and effective transfer of power. Heads of Government, however, recalled that so far all efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement had foundered on the sustained intransigence of the illegal régime.

15. Heads of Government condemned South Africa for the military and economic support which it continues to give to the illegal régime. In particular, they deplored and condemned the provision of military equipment and the supply of petroleum and petroleum products which buttress the illegal régime. They therefore called on South Africa to desist forthwith from complicity in repression and on all countries to take effective steps to ensure that South Africa no longer sustains the illegal régime in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council.

16. Heads of Government considered the Report of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee. They noted that massive evasions continue to take place which enable the Rhodesian economy to survive and in some sectors also to expand. They were particularly concerned that these evasions are being systematically facilitated and their prevention inhibited by the policies and legislation of various countries maintained in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations. They recognised that ways must be found of frustrating these subterfuges. They recognised that the breach of sanctions, particularly in respect of petroleum and petroleum products, is a crucial factor in the survival of the illegal régime. Heads of Government requested the Committee to undertake urgently a study on the matter and make recommendations. They also undertook to re-examine legislation with a view to strengthening enforcement procedures in their respective countries so as to prohibit the export, by their corporate entities and nationals, of petroleum and petroleum products which might find their way to Rhodesia. They further undertook to persuade other countries to take similar steps. More generally Heads of Government agreed to take action at the international level for the reinforcement and extension of sanctions. In approving the Report of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee, Heads of Government paid tribute to the sacrifices made by Mozambique in applying sanctions against Rhodesia. They also authorised the Committee to keep under review developments in Southern Africa as a whole and to work in close collaboration with the United Nations in this regard.

17. Heads of Government condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of and its military presence in Namibia. They recognised that the

heroic people of Namibia have had to resort to several methods, including the armed struggle, to achieve their liberation. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. They also reaffirmed the right of the people of Namibia to choose their own government in free elections under United Nations supervision and control. They rejected as totally unacceptable to the Commonwealth, and to the international community as a whole, any arrangements for independence based on the system of 'bantustans' and apartheid and on the exclusion of SWAPO from participation in the electoral process. Accordingly they called on South Africa to act immediately to end its illegal occupation, to release all political prisoners and, in consultation with the appropriate organs to the United Nations, to transfer power within the framework of principles established by the United Nations resolutions and in particular Security Council Resolution 385 of 30 January 1976. Heads of Government noted that two of their members were involved in the five-power initiative in relation to Namibia and expressed the hope that it would contribute to this purpose. In this connection they urged the international community to take urgent action to apply an immediate arms embargo against South Africa and to make such an embargo effective.

18. Heads of Government condemned the brutal racist repression inherent in the system of apartheid demonstrated, for example, in the situations which have given rise to numerous uprisings culminating in the Soweto massacre last year. Heads of Government further deplored and condemned South Africa's attempts to perpetuate the system of apartheid with its denial of political rights by the creation of the so-called 'homelands' and reaffirmed that these 'bantustans', which are not sovereign states, should not be afforded any recognition by Commonwealth countries and the rest of the international community. In this context they recognised the serious difficulties which Lesotho encounters in consequence of its courageous refusal to recognise the independence of 'bantustans'.

19. Heads of Government recognised that South Africa plays a central role in perpetuating the problems of Southern Africa which are all inter-related. They considered that the policies and actions of the South African régime, both at home and abroad, constitute a grave threat to the security and stability of the whole area. They urged the international community to take effective measures to compel South Africa to bring about majority rule. Heads of Government expressed concern about the fact that South Africa has the potential for the development of nuclear weapons and might soon become a nuclear weapon state. They urged any Government which collaborates with South Africa in the development of its nuclear industry to desist from doing so.

20. Heads of Government considered the question of apartheid in sport and agreed on a statement which is attached to this communique.

21. Heads of Government recognised the urgent need for increased and sustained international support and assistance in the pursuit of the freedom of the peoples of Southern Africa. In this regard they welcomed the success of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held in Mozambique from 16 to 21 May 1977. They agreed that the Maputo Declaration and Programme of Action, notwithstanding the reservations expressed at the time by a few Governments in respect of some of their provisions, provided a framework for specific action by which each Common-

wealth country could act in furtherance of their common purpose of achieving independence in Zimbabwe and Namibia with majority rule.

22. Heads of Government commended the Front-line States for their resolute and determined efforts in advancing the cause of freedom and independence in Southern Africa. They recognised that in doing so those states were making tremendous sacrifices and called upon Commonwealth countries and the international community to accord them full support and assistance. In this connection Heads of Government requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the economic costs to the Front-line States of the various practical measures taken by them in support of the liberation movements.

23. They also recognised that some neighbouring Commonwealth countries faced grave economic difficulties in coping with the influx of refugees fleeing from repressive apartheid and minority régimes in Southern Africa, and called upon Commonwealth countries and the international community to accord them full support and assistance.

24. The Meeting noted that Commonwealth Governments were rendering assistance in various ways to further the cause of freedom and independence in Southern Africa, and expressed satisfaction at the effective manner in which Commonwealth multilateral assistance had been provided. Heads of Government pledged continuing support for the Special Commonwealth Programme for the people of Zimbabwe and for comparable assistance which had been extended to the people of Namibia through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. They appreciated the need to increase the resources available and to broaden the scope of such programmes. They also noted with approval the programme of technical assistance financed by the Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique.

25. Looking beyond the existing programmes, and consonant with the Commonwealth's long-standing commitments, Heads of Government reiterated their readiness to respond positively to the evolving situation in Zimbabwe and to the needs of a legitimate government both before and after independence. They requested the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary preparatory studies on the range of assistance which the Commonwealth could collectively extend to that country.

26. Heads of Government praised the prompt efforts made by the United Nations in relation to the serious economic difficulties created for a number of neighbouring countries by the mounting crisis in Southern Africa. They pledged their bilateral and collective support of these efforts.

27. In their consideration of the problems of Southern Africa, Heads of Government attached the greatest importance to the involvement of the people of their countries in the struggle for freedom and independence in Southern Africa. In this context they commended the Government of Nigeria for having established a popularly based national fund for humanitarian purposes in Southern Africa. They expressed great interest in this endeavour and agreed to examine ways in which similar exercises might be introduced in their own countries.

Cyprus

28. Heads of Government reviewed developments concerning Cyprus since their last Meeting and noted with appreciation the valuable work of the Commonwealth Committee on Cyprus. In reaffirming once again their position of solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Cyprus and their support for General Assembly Resolution 3212 (XXIX), Security Council Resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975), further endorsed and supplemented by subsequent UN resolutions on Cyprus, Heads of Government expressed deep concern that these resolutions have remained unimplemented. They called for their urgent implementation in all their parts and for continued efforts through the intercommunal talks to reach freely mutually acceptable political settlement. In this respect they welcomed the resumption of the intercommunal talks under the personal auspices and direction of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and urged that they be carried out in a meaningful and substantive manner with a view to reaching a just and lasting solution within the framework of the United Nations resolutions and in accordance with the four guidelines agreed upon at the meeting of 12 February 1977 between President Makarios and Mr Denktash.

Middle East

29. Heads of Government earnestly hope that negotiations towards a Middle East peace settlement will soon be resumed and will prove successful. They are deeply concerned over the increasing danger of the renewed break-out of even more intense armed hostilities in the Middle East. They renewed their conviction that no real progress towards peace in the area is possible until the relevant resolutions of the United Nations are implemented and the right of the Palestinian people to their own homeland is recognised. While urging all parties concerned vigorously to renew their efforts for the establishment of a durable peace in the area, Heads of Government called for the early convening of the Geneva Conference with the full participation of the authentic and legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. Most Heads of Government recognised that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Belize

30. Heads of Government reviewed the question of Belize and reaffirmed their full support for the aspirations of its people for early independence. They called upon all states to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. They acknowledged that there could be no settlement of the question without the full consent of the Government and people of Belize, and pledged their co-operation in securing such settlement. To this end they agreed to establish a ministerial committee of the Governments of Barbados, Canada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria and Tanzania to meet with the Secretary-General to keep under review the situation relating to the efforts of the people of Belize in pursuit of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence; to assist the parties concerned in finding early and effective arrangements for the independence of Belize on the basis of views expressed at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government and in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations; to make recommendations; and to render all practicable assistance in achieving these objectives.

Indian Ocean

31. Recognising the special interest of the Indian Ocean to a significant number of Commonwealth countries and the broad consensus that exists among littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean as well as in the wider international community to have it respected as a zone of international peace and regional co-operation, Heads of Government reaffirmed their own interest in the support for peace, stability and development in the Indian Ocean area. In this context, Heads of Government noted and welcomed recent developments which suggested distinct changes in the attitudes of the Great Powers towards the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Serious concern was expressed at the level of naval activities of the Great Powers and the establishment and expansion of their military installations in the Indian Ocean area. Heads of Government called upon all nations to work towards the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. In particular, they called upon the Great Powers to pursue urgent contacts between themselves with a view to eliminating Great Power rivalry and tension from the Indian Ocean. The hope was expressed that the Great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean would actively co-operate with the littoral and hinterland states and with the Ad Hoc Committee of the United Nations in the context of on-going consultations for convening a conference on the Indian Ocean with a view to implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Law of the Sea

32. Heads of Government noted the importance to all states of the Law of the Sea. They agreed on the urgent need to resolve the outstanding issues before the Law of the Sea Conference, now meeting in New York in its Sixth Session, and on the crucial importance of achieving soon a comprehensive and widely-accepted Law of the Sea Convention, including an effective system for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising therefrom. They noted that consultations among Commonwealth delegations at the Conference had been helpful in the past and agreed that the delegations continue this practice on appropriate occasions.

Regionalism

33. Heads of Government, taking into account the growing interdependence and complexity of relationships between nations, recognised the important role which regional arrangements have played and continue to play in promoting the political, economic and social development of all the world's peoples. They noted that most members of the Commonwealth participate in one or more regional associations which bring together for consultative or functional purposes countries belonging to the same area and sharing similar concerns and objectives. They welcomed the fact that in many cases these arrangements brought together both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. Mindful of the Commonwealth's valuable experience in regional programmes of co-operation Heads of Government agreed that the Secretariat should continue to provide every possible assistance in maximising the benefits of co-operation within and between regions. They also attached particular value to processes of Commonwealth consultation at the regional level directed to enhancing co-operation on matters of Commonwealth interest and furthering collective Commonwealth objectives. They

requested the Secretary-General to assist such processes in every practicable way.

Human Rights

34. Recalling the Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, Heads of Government reiterated their belief in the fundamental rights of all men to life and liberty, to those personal freedoms that are the common heritage of their peoples and to respect for human dignity and the equal rights of all men. Mindful that the realisation of these rights the world over was a continuing if sometimes faltering pursuit, they reaffirmed their commitment to advancing respect for human rights in all their fundamental aspects: for economic, social and cultural rights no less than for civil and political rights. The effective enjoyment and protection of these rights was a cause to which the Commonwealth was resolutely committed.

35. Cognisant of the accumulated evidence of sustained disregard for the sanctity of life and of massive violation of basic human rights in Uganda, it was the overwhelming view of Commonwealth leaders that these excesses were so gross as to warrant the world's concern and to evoke condemnation by Heads of Government in strong and unequivocal terms. Mindful that the people of Uganda were within the fraternity of Commonwealth fellowship Heads of Government looked to the day when the people of Uganda would once more fully enjoy their basic human rights which now were being so cruelly denied.

Economic Matters

36. Heads of Government reviewed the world economic situation and the present stage of international economic co-operation. They noted with deep concern that since they last met, many developing countries had experienced stagnation, or even declining living standards, that desperate poverty persisted for hundreds of millions of the world's population, and that the already unacceptable disparities in wealth between rich and poor countries had increased. They also noted that although the experience was uneven, the economic situation for the developed countries as a whole had begun to improve but inflation and unemployment remained serious problems. They expressed their concern that structural weaknesses and unsatisfactory economic trends made the world outlook very grim indeed. They agreed that the need for a rational and equitable economic order, which they recognised at Kingston, was more urgent than ever before.

37. Their discussions confirmed the extent of the interdependence of the world economy. They recognised that the economic growth in the industrialised countries provided an impetus for accelerated development in the developing countries. They also accepted that rapid development in the developing world would be a positive factor for growth and recovery in the developed countries.

38. Heads of Government recognised that the North-South dialogue had advanced since their Kingston Meeting and welcomed the steps which had been taken by developed and developing countries prior to and at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to strengthen international co-operation and foster the recovery of the world economy. They noted that participants in CIEC considered that it had contributed to a broader understanding of the

international economic situation, and that the intensive discussions had been useful to them. In the view of the developing members of the Commonwealth, however, the specific measures agreed upon were inadequate either by comparison with their needs or as a contribution towards the introduction of the New International Economic Order. Heads of Government called for renewed and more intensive efforts to pursue and advance the North-South dialogue in a constructive spirit in the responsible international institutions.

39. Heads of Government considered the Final Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts which they set up at their Kingston Meeting. They congratulated the members of the Group on the expeditious and conscientious manner in which they discharged their mandate. While recognising that some elements of the Report differ from the positions of some governments, they endorsed the Report as a constructive contribution towards developing a specific action programme. They agreed that many of the proposals contained in the Report should be implemented with urgency and be incorporated in comprehensive and mutually reinforcing national and international policies to provide greater opportunity for development to the developing countries. Such policies should reinforce the efforts of developing countries to achieve self reliance in satisfying their basic needs as soon as possible. They decided to refer the Report of the Group of Experts to Commonwealth Finance Ministers together with the decisions on economic issues taken at this Meeting as a basis for further action at the international level. They asked Secretary-General to ensure that the Report was brought to the attention of the wider international community.

40. Heads of Government reaffirmed the overriding necessity to effect structural changes in the international economic system and recognised that the introduction of such changes required a continuing global consensus.

41. Heads of Government welcomed the agreement at CIEC that a Common Fund should be established as a new entity to play a key role in achieving the objective of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as set out in Resolution 93 (IV) at Nairobi. They also noted the agreement that the specific purposes and objectives of a Common Fund as well as its other constituent elements will continue to be negotiated in UNCTAD. They agreed to work towards the early establishment of the Fund. To this end they asked the Secretary-General to establish a small technical working group drawn from Commonwealth countries to examine the issues which need to be addressed in further work in UNCTAD and their report should inform Commonwealth leaders on the range of objectives and purposes for which the Common Fund might be used, its methods of operation and the measures to be adopted to help developing countries which are net importers of the commodities concerned, with a view to facilitating greater progress at the UNCTAD Conference in November.

42. Heads of Government noted the recommendations in the Commonwealth Group of Experts' Report for the further enlargement and liberalisation of the compensatory financing facility of the IMF and agreed to give urgent consideration to them with a view to having further improvements in the facility made by the IMF.

43. In the view of Heads of Government, the Paris Conference had brought forcefully to international attention the true dimensions of the global energy

problem and the need for international co-operation to deal with it. They agreed that all members should urgently adopt energy conservation measures and particularly improve efficiency in the use of oil and natural gas. They agreed further that they would actively promote the diversification of sources of energy supply, especially in energy deficient developing countries, including the provision of adequate short and long term funds for energy investment through international financial institutions.

44. Heads of Government agreed to work for the early conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which, inter alia, should provide significant benefits to developing countries.

45. They stressed the important contribution which the European Economic Community could make to enlarging the markets available to developing countries. It was urged that the EEC should take further account of the trading interests of Commonwealth Asian countries which have been put at a disadvantage with the phasing out of Commonwealth Preferences and the granting of preferential arrangements by the EEC to an increasingly wider group of countries. It was also urged that there should be regular and substantial flows of EEC assistance to include non-associate Commonwealth Asian countries as well.

46. Heads of Government commended the action of one developed member of the Commonwealth in deciding not to proceed with the establishment of an industry of substantial importance to several developing countries and urged developed countries to take account of this principle in respect of other major industries in the trade of developing countries.

47. They agreed to support new initiatives for the early implementation of the decisions of the World Food Conference including the establishment, in the context of the arrangements for cereals, of measures to improve world food security through actions at the national and regional levels and through the setting up of internationally co-ordinated and financed stocks and international emergency reserves. They agreed that the FAO Commission on Fertilisers should be asked to consider the preparation of a permanent international fertiliser supply scheme and to devise measures for ensuring an adequate flow of investment for fertiliser plants in developing countries. They asked the Secretary-General to convene an advisory group to report urgently on further practical programmes for increased food production and rural development and on measures that could usefully be taken by the Commonwealth in regard to food security problems.

48. Heads of Government considered that the international monetary system should respond more rapidly and flexibly than it has so far to the fundamental changes which are taking place in the conditions of international trade and payments. The same flexibility should apply to the rules and practices of the IMF governing the adjustment process. They agreed that they would work for an acceleration of the process of international monetary reform including implementation of the decision to make the SDR the principal reserve asset in the monetary system.

49. Heads of Government agreed to recommend that early and sympathetic consideration be given to a general increase of at least 50 per cent in quotas at the Seventh Quota review of the IMF. They agreed to support the adoption of

provisions relating to conditionality which take full account of political and social as well as economic problems and the need for economic growth. They urged that studies be initiated on improving the machinery for recycling funds from surplus to deficit countries and on reforming the international monetary system to make it more responsive to the requirements of the changing world economy.

50. They agreed to work towards the early enlargement of the capital of the World Bank and, at the proper time, of the regional development banks and the IDA to enable these institutions to increase their lending to developing countries in real terms on a sustained basis.

51. Developed Commonwealth countries committed themselves to increase their ODA with a view to reaching the 0.7 per cent target and where applicable to improve the quality of their assistance. Heads of Government agreed on the need for co-operative efforts to finance major infrastructural works, adequate food supplies, rural development and programmes of regional co-operation. They called upon all donor countries, irrespective of the social and economic systems, to make a parallel effort to improve the volume and quality of their ODA in accordance with the UN target. They also agreed that, while the poorer countries deserve priority, there were indicators of needs other than per capita income and that in the allocation of ODA appropriate account be taken of all relevant circumstances.

52. Heads of Government agreed to intensify the search for comprehensive solutions, within a multilateral framework, to the problem of the growing debt service burden of non-oil developing countries. Without waiting for comprehensive solutions they agreed to examine, as a matter of urgency, actions through multilateral channels, bilateral assistance or debt relief which could be taken in regard to this critical problem.

53. They agreed to support an appropriate restructuring of the UN system in order to enhance its capability for international negotiations and decision-making with particular reference to the establishment of a new international economic order.

54. Heads of Government considered that industrial and regional economic co-operation provided opportunities for effective Commonwealth action and agreed that developed countries should act so as to aid rather than hinder regional co-operation among developing countries.

55. Heads of Government agreed that rapid industrialisation was an indispensable element of balanced national development. They agreed on the importance of selecting and developing the appropriate technology for any given project and the need to adapt much existing technology to meet the requirements of developing countries. In this connection Heads of Government underlined the importance of the UN Conference on Science and Technology to be held in New York in 1979.

56. They asked the Team of Industrial Specialists in its final report to identify a programme of Commonwealth action in the field of industry including, in particular and if necessary, the establishment of new mechanisms for financing industrial development, the transfer, development and diffusion of appropriate technology and measures to promote the development of specific indus-

tries, where the developing countries have developed or will develop a comparative advantage, in Commonwealth developing countries.

57. They noted with considerable interest two specific proposals made in relation to the establishment of a Commonwealth Fund for Industrial Co-operation and Development and a Centre for the Development and Diffusion of Appropriate Technology. They decided that these proposals should be evaluated, along with other possible mechanisms for industrial co-operation between developed and developing countries in the Commonwealth, by the Commonwealth Team of Industrial Specialists. They requested the Secretary-General to submit the Team's final report to a meeting of Commonwealth Ministers.

58. Heads of Government noted that the persistence of trade restrictions on a number of products, particularly textiles and textile products, which are so important to the economies of developing countries, continue to be of serious concern to those developing countries and urged remedial action as conditions permit. They recognised that the rapid industrialisation of developing countries will yield benefits to developed countries. They further recognised that the uncertainty faced by developing exporters of textiles has been damaging. They agreed that the negotiations for a new Multi-Fibre Arrangement must be carried out in earnest as soon as possible.

59. Heads of Government commended the work that the Secretariat has been undertaking on the elements of a new international economic order. They directed the Secretary-General to continue these activities giving priority attention to food production and rural development, transfer of resources, industrial development, commodity arrangements, energy and international institutional reform.

Regional Economic and Functional Co-operation

60. Heads of Government discussed the development of regional economic co-operation in the world today and noted the part that Commonwealth countries were playing in these developments. They recognised that such co-operation had become an important means of improving the development prospects of many developing countries. They endorsed the view of the Commonwealth Group of Experts that schemes of regional economic and functional co-operation among developing countries should increasingly become a focal point of international development strategy to promote social and economic transformation and development in developing countries on the basis of self-reliance. They identified some of the difficulties being experienced by regional economic groupings and accepted that the Commonwealth could play a special role in assisting those groupings in which Commonwealth countries are participating to overcome their problems. To this end they agreed to ask the Secretary-General to draw up a special programme of Commonwealth assistance in this field for the early consideration of Commonwealth Governments. They also agreed to pursue support for regional economic co-operation with appropriate international institutions.

61. Heads of Government also agreed that in working towards their targets for ODA, donor countries should be asked to give particular attention to the financing of multinational projects that would promote the process of regional economic integration and co-operation.

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation

62. Heads of Government welcomed the continuing expansion of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and emphasised its importance. They recalled the very favourable assessment of the Triennial Review Group on the work of the Fund and its cost-effectiveness and endorsed the guidelines for growth agreed by the Board of Representatives, especially the need of members as reflected in requests for assistance. They recognised with satisfaction the extent to which the Fund was achieving its major purpose by demonstrating in a practical way the ideals of co-operation and mutual assistance and by strengthening multilateral links among Commonwealth countries and peoples. Heads of Government therefore welcomed the intention expressed by a number of developed and developing countries to make substantial increases in their contributions and agreed that the need for the Fund to keep pace with the expanding requirements of Commonwealth Governments called for a positive approach by all members to the provision of the resources required to maintain the momentum established.

Non-governmental Organisations and Development

63. Heads of Government noted that a programme to provide advisory teams to assist developing countries in working out and implementing development plans was being initiated by the Government of Canada drawing on the resources of non-governmental organisations. They recalled that a number of Commonwealth countries had found such multi-disciplinary teams of particular value.

Non-governmental Organisations and the Commonwealth Foundation

64. Heads of Government acknowledged the valuable contribution made by Commonwealth non-governmental organisations and requested the Secretary-General to establish an Advisory Committee which would report on concrete steps to promote mutually beneficial ties between the official and unofficial Commonwealth. Recognising that the Commonwealth Foundation had proved its value in the professional field they considered that there might be further specific areas in which, in close consultation with non-governmental bodies, it could usefully be active on a regional or Commonwealth-wide basis. The Meeting noted that increased contribution would be necessary in order to assure the income for such an extension of the Foundation's activities.

Commonwealth Youth Programme

65. Heads of Government noted with appreciation the progress made towards the objectives of the Commonwealth Youth Programme. In particular they commended the contribution being made through the Programme's activities not only to the training of youth leaders and workers concerned with the development of national youth programmes but also to promoting the involvement of young people in national development and to broadening understanding among Commonwealth youth. They agreed that the Commonwealth Youth Programme should continue to be funded annually on a voluntary basis at a level agreed upon in advance by the Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council, the Programme's governing body.

66. Heads of Government noted the Commonwealth Youth Declaration adopted by the meeting of Commonwealth youth leaders in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, and that it would be studied further by the Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council. They endorsed the need to encourage more extensive participation by youth in all aspects of the development of their societies.

Women and Development

67. Heads of Government recognised that unless women are active participants both in contributing to the process of development and as beneficiaries, the goals of social and economic growth would not be fully realised. They therefore agreed that all programmes of the Secretariat should reflect this awareness and seek to contribute to the full integration of women in the developmental process. They requested the Secretary-General to report to Governments on the progress achieved.

Education about the Commonwealth

68. Heads of Government endorsed the need for greater efforts to increase information, understanding and appreciation of the Commonwealth and of the activities being undertaken within its framework. They expressed the hope that member Governments would encourage such efforts and, in this regard, stressed the role of educational programmes in schools and colleges and adult education programmes designed to reach the general public.

Report of the Secretary-General

69. Heads of Government commended the Sixth Report of the Secretary-General and noted with appreciation the progress made in various areas of Commonwealth activity since their last Meeting.

Next Meeting

70. Heads of Government accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of Zambia to hold their next Meeting in Lusaka in 1979.

COMMONWEALTH STATEMENT ON APARTHEID IN SPORT

(The Gleneagles Agreement)

The member countries of the Commonwealth embracing peoples of diverse races, colours, languages and faiths have long recognised racial prejudice and discrimination as a dangerous sickness and an unmitigated evil and are pledged to use all their efforts to foster human dignity everywhere. At their London Meeting Heads of Government reaffirmed that apartheid in sport, as in other fields, is an abomination and runs directly counter to the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles which they made at Singapore on 22 January, 1971.

They were conscious that sport is an important means of developing and fostering understanding between the peoples, and especially between the young peoples, of all countries. But they were also aware that, quite apart from

other factors, sporting contacts between their nationals and the nationals of countries practising apartheid in sport tend to encourage the belief (however unwarranted) that they are prepared to condone this abhorrent policy or are less than totally committed to the Principles embodied in their Singapore Declaration. Regretting past misunderstandings and difficulties and recognising that these were partly the result of inadequate inter-governmental consultations they agreed that they would seek to remedy this situation in the context of the increased level of understanding now achieved.

They reaffirmed their full support for the international campaign against apartheid and welcomed the efforts of the UN to reach universally accepted approaches to the question of sporting contacts within the framework of that campaign.

Mindful of these and other considerations they accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their Governments vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage contact or competition by, their nationals with sporting organisations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa or from any other country where sports are organised on the basis of race, colour or ethnic origin.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge these commitments. But they recognised that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth sport hereafter.

They acknowledged also that the full realisation of their objectives involved the understanding, support and active participation of the nationals of their countries and of their national sporting organisations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth might help to give a lead to the world.

Heads of Government specially welcomed the belief, unanimously expressed at their Meeting, that in the light of their consultations and accord there were unlikely to be future sporting contacts of any significance between Commonwealth countries or their nationals and South Africa while that country continues to pursue the detestable policy of apartheid. On that basis, and having regard to their commitments, they looked forward with satisfaction to the holding of the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton and to the continued strengthening of Commonwealth sport generally.

15 June 1977

Heads of Delegation

Australia	The Rt Hon Malcolm Fraser, Prime Minister
The Bahamas	The Rt Hon Lynden O Pindling, Prime Minister
Bangladesh	HE Major-General Ziaur Rahman, President
Barbados	The Rt Hon J M G M Adams, Prime Minister
Botswana	HE Sir Seretse Khama, President
Britain	The Rt Hon James Callaghan, Prime Minister
Canada	The Hon Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister
Cyprus	His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios, President
Fiji	The Rt Hon Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister
The Gambia	HE Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President
Ghana	Lt Gen F W K Akuffo, Chief of Defence Staff and Member of the Supreme Military Council
Grenada	The Rt Hon Sir Eric M Gairy, Prime Minister
Guyana	The Hon F R Wills, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice
India	Shri Morarji R Desai, Prime Minister
Jamaica	The Hon Michael Manley, Prime Minister
Kenya	The Hon D T arap Moi, Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs
Lesotho	The Hon Dr L Jonathan, Prime Minister
Malawi	Ngwazi Dr H Kamuzu Banda, President
Malaysia	Datuk Hussein Bin Onn, Prime Minister
Malta	The Hon Dom Mintoff, Prime Minister
Mauritius	Dr The Rt Hon Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister
New Zealand	The Rt Hon R D Muldoon, Prime Minister
Nigeria	HE Brig Shehu Yar'Adua, Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters
Papua New Guinea	The Rt Hon Michael Somare, Prime Minister
Sierra Leone	HE Dr Siaka P Stevens, President
Singapore	The Hon Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister
Sri Lanka	The Hon Felix R D Bandaranaike, Minister of Finance, Food and Co-operatives
Swaziland	Col Maphevu Dlamini, Prime Minister
Tanzania	The Hon Aboud Jumbe, Vice-President
Tonga	HRH Prince Tu'ipelehake, Prime Minister
Trinidad & Tobago	The Hon John Donaldson, Minister of External Affairs and National Security
Western Samoa	The Hon Tupoula Efi, Prime Minister
Zambia	HE Dr Kenneth D Kaunda, President
Commonwealth Secretariat	HE Shridath S Ramphal, Secretary-General