

# **COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING, 1985**

*(Nassau, 16-22 October)*

## **THE NASSAU DECLARATION ON WORLD ORDER**

1. On the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, we, the Commonwealth Heads of Government assembled at Nassau, recall to all countries and peoples the need for world order and the central importance of the United Nations system in which all should participate and from which all should benefit. In the world of today and of tomorrow, international co-operation is not an option but a necessity.

2. We believe that at this historic moment our world society should take stock of its considerable achievements as well as its failures, and allow hope and encouragement from the former to strengthen resolve in redressing the latter. Yet these very achievements make the more disturbing any movement away from multilateralism and internationalism, from a world aspiring to be governed by fair and open rules towards unilateral action and growing ascendancy of power in all spheres: economic, political and military. We warn that a return to narrow nationalisms, both economic and political, in a climate of tension and confrontation between nations heightened by the nuclear arms race, invites again the dangers from which the world set out to rid itself at San Francisco in 1945. We issue that warning mindful that the nuclear menace imperils all peoples and nations and the very survival of our human species.

3. The conduct of relations between nations necessitates adherence to, and preservation of, certain accepted international norms and principles. A retreat from these norms and principles increases the threat to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of states. In particular, we are concerned that the world community face up to the nature and needs of small states, many of them among our membership, respond to their particular vulnerability with imagination and resolve and work to create an environment for their protection and support.

4. As a Commonwealth whose great majority live in poverty, we believe it imperative that the world community redouble its efforts to enlarge the prospects of social and economic advance for three-quarters of the human race. We recognise the progress achieved in developing countries in the last four decades through domestic effort and international support. However, the world must make better use of its collective resources to secure more equitable progress for all. In a global community of acknowledged and increasing interdependence between nations, which is undergoing rapid technological advance and which has the resources to meet the needs of all, the continuing disparities that divide the world's rich and poor are a daily reminder that only partnership and collective effort and recognition of economic realities will give a fresh thrust to growth and development for all. There is thus a pressing need to renew the consensus on international co-operation for development within the United Nations system and to revitalise multilateral institutions to meet the goals of our global society for sustainable economic growth within a framework of stability.

5. We recognise that the United Nations and its institutions are not without imperfections, but are convinced that the solution lies not in their rejection but in their rejuvenation. Using the system effectively is as important as changing it. We therefore welcome the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and others to enhance the effectiveness of the world body and its capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts, and pledge to work to this end.

6. In the spirit of international democracy, to which we attach importance, we hope that all nations will demonstrate the desire to seek accord and the will to negotiate constructively which are crucial to the success of global institutions. We believe that the Commonwealth's way of doing business, of seeking consensus based on equality and justice between nations, serves as an example for all.

7. Therefore, as leaders of the Commonwealth comprising one thousand million people and one third of the world's nations, and mindful that obligations devolve upon us separately and collectively:

We commit ourselves and our nations to work tirelessly in the pursuit of a world marked not by disorder and the use of competitive power but one governed by the principles of collective international co-operation and respect for the rights of all nations and peoples as the necessary foundation for lasting peace and assured economic and social development.

We reaffirm our commitment to the principles and precepts of the Charter of the United Nations and to the goal of strengthening the United Nations system as the central instrument of peace, security and co-operation among nations. As we ourselves categorically reject the use or threat of force as a means of settling disputes, we appeal to all governments to work to strengthen the institutions which contribute to orderly resolution of differences between nations and which sustain peace.

We rededicate ourselves to the principles of self-determination, non-racialism, human freedom and equality, and co-operation between nations in the service of international understanding, development and world peace, which have guided the Commonwealth throughout its evolution.

We pledge ourselves to play a full part in revitalising international co-operation for development and concerted action to confront the crucial issues of international economic inequality.

We call upon the world community to construct a framework of collective security based on mutual trust and shared interest. All nations have a stake in disarmament. We therefore look for urgent agreement in reversing the arms race and on significant reductions, and eventual elimination, of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

We invite all peoples and nations to join in a universal effort to fulfil these objectives.

8. Believing that the theme of the Fortieth Anniversary celebrations, 'United Nations for a better world', expresses a profound need, we place the Commonwealth's proven qualities of understanding and bridge-building across the divides of race, religion and economic and political systems, at the service of the United Nations and of all efforts to make it more effective. We do so convinced that in the future of the United Nations lies the future of humanity.

*Nassau*  
*21 October 1985*

## **THE COMMONWEALTH ACCORD ON SOUTHERN AFRICA**

1. We consider that South Africa's continuing refusal to dismantle apartheid, its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its aggression against its neighbours constitute a serious challenge to the values and principles of the Commonwealth, a challenge which Commonwealth countries cannot ignore. At New Delhi we expressed the view that 'only the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa.' We are united in the belief that reliance on the range of pressures adopted so far has not resulted in the fundamental changes we have sought over many years. The growing crisis and intensified repression in South Africa mean that apartheid must be dismantled now if a greater tragedy is to be averted and that concerted pressure must be brought to bear to achieve that end. We consider that the situation calls for urgent practical steps.

2. We, therefore, call on the authorities in Pretoria for the following steps to be taken in a genuine manner and as a matter of urgency:

- (a) Declare that the system of apartheid will be dismantled and specific and meaningful action taken in fulfilment of that intent.
- (b) Terminate the existing state of emergency.
- (c) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and detained for their opposition to apartheid.
- (d) Establish political freedom and specifically lift the existing ban on the African National Congress and other political parties.
- (e) Initiate, in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides, a process of dialogue across lines of colour, politics and religion, with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative government.

3. We have agreed on a number of measures which have as their rationale impressing on the authorities in Pretoria the compelling urgency of dismantling apartheid and erecting the structures of democracy in South Africa. The latter, in particular, demands a process of dialogue involving the true representatives of the majority black population of South Africa. We believe that we must do all we can to assist that process, while recognising that the forms

of political settlement in South Africa are for the people of that country—all the people—to determine.

4. To this end, we have decided to establish a small group of eminent Commonwealth persons to encourage through all practicable ways the evolution of that necessary process of political dialogue. We are not unmindful of the difficulties such an effort will encounter, including the possibility of initial rejection by the South African authorities, but we believe it to be our duty to leave nothing undone that might contribute to peaceful change in South Africa and avoid the dreadful prospect of violent conflict that looms over South Africa, threatening people of all races in the country, and the peace and stability of the entire Southern Africa region.

5. We are asking the President of Zambia and the Prime Ministers of Australia, The Bahamas, Canada, India, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe to develop with the Secretary-General the modalities of this effort to assist the process of political dialogue in South Africa. We would look to the group of eminent persons to seek to facilitate the processes of dialogue referred to in paragraph 2(e) above and by all practicable means to advance the fulfilment of the objectives of this Accord.

6. For our part, we have as an earnest of our opposition to apartheid, reached accord on a programme of common action as follows:

(i) We declare the Commonwealth's support for the strictest enforcement of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 418 and 558, and commit ourselves to prosecute violators to the fullest extent of the law.

(ii) We reaffirm the Gleneagles Declaration of 1977, which called upon Commonwealth members to take every practical step to discourage sporting contacts with South Africa.

(iii) We agree upon, and commend to other governments, the adoption of the following further economic measures against South Africa, which have already been adopted by a number of member countries:

(a) a ban on all new government loans to the Government of South Africa and its agencies;

(b) a readiness to take unilaterally what action may be possible to preclude the import of Krugerrands;

(c) no Government funding for trade missions to South Africa or for participation in exhibitions and trade fairs in South Africa;

(d) a ban on the sale and export of computer equipment capable of use by South African military forces, police or security forces;

(e) a ban on new contracts for the sale and export of nuclear goods, materials and technology to South Africa;

(f) a ban on the sale and export of oil to South Africa;

(g) a strict and rigorously controlled embargo on imports of arms, ammunition, military vehicles and paramilitary equipment from South Africa;

(h) an embargo on all military co-operation with South Africa; and

(i) discouragement of all cultural and scientific events except where these contribute towards the ending of apartheid or have no possible role in promoting it.

7. It is our hope that the process and measures we have agreed upon will help to bring about concrete progress towards the objectives stated above in six months. The Heads of Government mentioned in paragraph 5 above, or their representatives, will then meet to review the situation. If in their opinion adequate progress has not been made within this period, we agree to consider the adoption of further measures. Some of us would, in that event, consider the following steps among others:

(a) a ban on air links with South Africa;

(b) a ban on new investment or reinvestment of profits earned in South Africa;

(c) a ban on the import of agricultural products from South Africa;

(d) the termination of double taxation agreements with South Africa;

(e) the termination of all government assistance to investment in, and trade with, South Africa;

(f) a ban on all government procurement in South Africa;

(g) a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies;

(h) a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

8. Finally, we agree that should all of the above measures fail to produce the desired results within a reasonable period, further effective measures will have to be considered. Many of us have either taken or are prepared to take measures which go beyond those listed above, and each of us will pursue the objectives of this Accord in all the ways and through all appropriate fora open to us. We believe, however, that in pursuing this programme jointly, we enlarge the prospects of an orderly transition to social, economic and political justice in South Africa and peace and stability in the Southern Africa region as a whole.

*Lyford Cay, Nassau  
20 October 1985*

## **FINAL COMMUNIQUE**

1. Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Nassau from 16 to 22 October 1985. Of the 46 countries which attended, 41 were represented by their Heads of State or Prime Ministers. The Prime Minister of The Bahamas, Sir Lynden Pindling, was in the Chair.
2. Heads of Government sent a message of felicitation to Her Majesty the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth. They expressed great pleasure at the opportunity of meeting in Nassau and deep appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting and the generous hospitality extended to them by the Government of The Bahamas.
3. Heads of Government warmly welcomed their colleagues from Brunei Darussalam, which had joined the Commonwealth on resuming independence in 1984, and from St Vincent and the Grenadines and the Republic of Maldives, which had become full members since the last Meeting.
4. Heads of Government expressed their deep sense of loss at the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, who had chaired their last Meeting, and of President Forbes Burnham of Guyana and Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, and recalled their significant services to the Commonwealth.
5. In reviewing international developments since their last Meeting, Heads of Government were concerned by the continuing evidence of a decline in commitment to co-operative approaches to the ordering of global affairs. Meeting as they did while the General Assembly of the United Nations was marking the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the world body, Heads of Government felt impelled to voice their concerns, and their hopes for the future, in their separate Nassau Declaration on World Order. Their views on a number of other important problems and issues are set out below.

### **Disarmament**

6. Head of Government welcomed the reactivation of bilateral arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. They recognised that these negotiations would be significantly influenced by the forthcoming meeting in November between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan, and stressed the importance of a constructive and positive outcome. They urged the two leaders to achieve their declared objective of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth.
7. As world civilisation was already under threat from existing nuclear arsenals, they appealed to the two leaders to halt the nuclear arms race and begin without delay the process of reversing it through significant measures of nuclear disarmament. Most stressed in particular the need to prevent a new and uncontrolled arms race in outer space.
8. Recognising the significant contribution which the cessation of nuclear testing within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process would represent, they called upon nuclear weapon states to facilitate and pursue vigorously through the Committee on Disarmament the early resolution of outstanding problems, including the problem of verification, over a

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In the meantime most Heads of Government stressed the need for earnest efforts to be made for an immediate halt to the testing of nuclear weapons. Most Heads of Government recalled the importance of the consensus declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

9. Heads of Government expressed special concern that some countries might be involved in the actual or potential manufacture of chemical weapons, and urged that a global and verifiable agreement to ban the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of chemical weapons be achieved as soon as possible.

### **Small States**

10. Heads of Government welcomed the Report, *Vulnerability: Small States in the Global Society*, prepared by the Consultative Group set up following their New Delhi Meeting. They expressed their appreciation of the comprehensive and sensitive analysis of the situation of small states and of the unique problems that arise from their inherent high level of vulnerability. They believed the Report would help to increase international awareness of the link between the well-being of small states and wider concerns for peace and security, and that this would enlarge the possibilities for creative international responses. Heads of Government, however, stressed that action to reduce the vulnerability of these states should not diminish their status as independent, sovereign and equal members of the world community. Efforts should be directed at working for the realisation of a global environment safe for small states and conducive to their economic viability.

11. Heads of Government welcomed the wide range of approaches suggested in the Group's Report directed at enabling small states to become more self-reliant both through their own initiative and through bilateral and multilateral action. They also endorsed the Report's emphasis on the increased potential for action at the regional level. Noting with approval that some governments had already established programmes of support for small states, they urged continuing appraisal of these programmes in the light of the Report. They also encouraged other governments in a position to do so to establish similar programmes.

12. Heads of Government drew particular attention to the analysis and recommendations pertaining to the economies of small states. In respect of immediate international action, they called on international financial institutions to pay due regard, in providing access to their resources, to the structural problems which impede economic diversification and which are compounded by the relatively higher per capita costs for installing and maintaining infrastructure including transportation, the latter being of particular significance to small island states. They commended the Report's recommendations regarding graduation from IDA and IBRD, and supported the view expressed in the Report that 'relatively high per capita income levels give a distorted view of actual development achievement. We regard it as extremely important that graduation should not be applied to small states until there is assurance of adequate availability of capital from other sources'. They stressed too the relevance of support for regional efforts to help overcome the problems emanating from small size. Recognising the inevitability of the relative openness of their economies and their susceptibility to external and internal

shocks, they called also for early attention to the recommendations concerning favourable access to product markets and to international safety-net arrangements.

13. Heads of Government stressed the particular problems being faced by small land-locked states in Southern Africa, especially at this time, and the need for increased assistance for domestic and regional efforts to overcome their transportation and other special problems.

14. Heads of Government asked the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate action to follow up the Report's conclusions and recommendations and to ensure that small states continue to receive priority in the economic and developmental assistance rendered by the Secretariat. They welcomed the fact that the Report pointed directions in which small states could take measures to increase their national security capacity and urged the need for a sustained Commonwealth-wide effort to ensure that maximum benefit is derived from it. They also undertook to consider such appropriate forms of collective support as have been referred to in the Report, both within the Commonwealth and through the United Nations. In addition, they called for a meeting of Commonwealth officials to formulate a programme of action to implement the recommendations and to press for international action where required.

15. Heads of Government drew particular attention to the recommendations that the United Nations should strengthen its capacity to safeguard the security of vulnerable states and that the United Nations Secretary-General should play a more active rôle, in the spirit of Article 99 of the United Nations Charter, in responding to requests from a state feeling itself under military threat.

16. Heads of Government also stressed the importance of the role that the Commonwealth Secretary-General could play in assisting a country anticipating a security crisis.

17. Recognising the importance to small states of participation in the work of the United Nations, Heads of Government expressed appreciation of the support given by Australia for the office in New York accommodating the permanent missions at the United Nations of several small member states from the Asia-Pacific region. They also requested the Commonwealth Secretary-General to explore, for the consideration of member governments, the possibility of the extension of similar facilities to other regional groups that might seek such assistance. They also agreed to consider the possibility of collective funding and requested the Secretary-General to present proposals to member states.

18. In commending the Report to the international community Heads of Government asked the Secretary-General to facilitate its circulation both within and beyond the Commonwealth.

### **Southern Africa**

19. Heads of Government, having set out in their separate statement, 'The Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa', a united Commonwealth response to the continuing problem of apartheid in South Africa, also addressed the other major issues of the region: the question of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the régime's acts of aggression against its neighbouring states.

20. Heads of Government were gravely concerned that Namibia's independence had been further delayed. They considered the establishment of the so-called interim administration as null and void and renewed their call for the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) which they reaffirmed as the only acceptable basis for bringing Namibia to independence. In accordance with this position, they again rejected attempts to delay Namibia's freedom by linking it to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They also stressed that the policy of 'constructive engagement' had failed to end South Africa's intransigence over Namibia as well as over apartheid.

21. Heads of Government recalled that in New Delhi they had agreed that if South Africa continued to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435, the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations would have to be considered. They also agreed that the action which they envisaged in their separate Accord on South Africa should be directed equally towards ensuring South Africa's compliance with the wishes of the international community on the question of Namibia.

22. Heads of Government recalled that when South Africa entered into pacts with Angola and Mozambique early in 1984, the hope had been expressed that they would lead to peace in the region. But far from breaking the cycle of violence, South Africa had continued to occupy Angolan territory and to launch attacks against that country. It had also continued its destabilisation programme against its neighbours as evidenced in its self-confessed active support for UNITA, the Angolan rebel movement, and in the support given to the MNR, the rebel movement in Mozambique. Heads of Government again called for the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola and an end to all assistance to dissident movements in the region. They also called upon all states to do everything in their power to refrain from any actions which might entail support for, or encourage, South African attacks on, or continued insurgency in, these countries.

23. Heads of government condemned the South African régime's continued attacks on those neighbouring countries which have refused to enter into pacts with it. They especially deplored the brutal attack against Botswana, a Commonwealth country, in June 1985. In this regard they expressed full support for Security Council Resolution 568 (1985) which called for an end to all such acts of aggression and demanded that South Africa make full compensation to Botswana for the loss of life, injury and damage to property.

24. Heads of Government approved the report of the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa and in commending its work asked it to continue paying particular attention to developments in Namibia and South Africa.

25. Heads of Government agreed that the programme to counteract apartheid propaganda they had launched in New Delhi should be continued.

26. Heads of Government welcomed the progress made by Commonwealth training programmes for South African and Namibian refugees and agreed that these be expanded.

## **Cyprus**

27. Heads of Government reaffirmed the position they took at New Delhi and their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus, and reiterated their condemnation and non-recognition of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot authorities in November 1983. They declared that they would not recognise, and denounced, the subsequent measures designed to consolidate the secessionist state in the area of Cyprus which to their deep regret remains under foreign occupation. They noted with satisfaction that no other country besides Turkey had recognised or given assistance to the illegal entity. Heads of Government stressed the importance of securing compliance with Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the unilateral declaration of independence and the continuation of the United Nations Secretary-General's mission of good offices, and, in particular, Security Council Resolutions 541 and 550. They strongly supported his latest initiative and expressed the hope that all parties would co-operate fully with him so that the negotiations could lead to a just and peaceful settlement in accordance with the Charter principles and United Nations resolutions of Cyprus. They also urged that no action be taken which might exacerbate the situation.

28. Heads of Government commended the work of the Commonwealth Action Group on Cyprus they had set up at their last Meeting and the support it had given to the United Nations Secretary-General's good offices mission. As an expression of their continuing solidarity with the Government and people of Cyprus and their colleague, the President of Cyprus, they agreed that the Group should continue to monitor developments and assist the Secretary-General's efforts.

## **Belize**

29. Heads of Government reaffirmed their full support for the efforts of the Government of Belize to maintain its territorial integrity and consolidate its independence in the context of the claims to a part of its territory by Guatemala. Noting positive indications of a shared desire to reach agreement, they urged the parties to pursue negotiations to achieve a lasting settlement at the earliest opportunity. They reaffirmed their readiness to co-operate in the search for a settlement and the mandate authorising the Secretary-General to convene the Commonwealth Ministerial Committee on Belize whenever necessary. They commended the continuing role of the British Government in helping to provide for Belize's security.

## **Guyana**

30. Heads of Government welcomed the constructive efforts under way to resolve the controversy arising from Venezuela's territorial claim to more than two-thirds of Guyana's territory. They noted that the governments of both countries had referred the choice of means of settlement to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the 1966 Geneva Agreement, and had pledged every assistance for his efforts. They were encouraged by the expressed determination of the two governments to reach agreement and their hopes for a peaceful settlement.

## **South Pacific**

31. Heads of government reaffirmed their support for the right of the peoples of the remaining non-self-governing territories of the South Pacific to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. They stressed the need to secure the early independence of New Caledonia. They endorsed the call by the South Pacific Forum to all parties to engage in constructive dialogue for a peaceful and lasting resolution of New Caledonia's problems. While welcoming the fact that France had agreed to an act of self-determination to be held by the end of 1987 at the latest, they also expressed the hope that there would be a positive response to the call on it by the South Pacific Forum that prior electoral reform be undertaken; and that it clarify its announced intentions with regard to its military presence in New Caledonia.

32. Heads of Government expressed their belief that nuclear weapon free zones, on the basis, among other criteria, of agreements freely arrived at among states of a region, could constitute an important disarmament measure. They welcomed the adoption of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty by the South Pacific Forum on 6 August 1985 at Rarotonga as an important step in global and regional efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation. They noted that consultations would be held on the draft Protocols to the Treaty to enlist the support of nuclear weapon states for the Treaty and its Protocols.

33. Heads of Government recognised that continued nuclear testing in the region by France was a major reason for the Forum's adoption of the Treaty. Most of them also expressed their strong opposition to the continuation of nuclear tests and to proposals to dump or store nuclear waste in the region.

## **South-East Asia**

34. Heads of Government noted with great concern the continuing tension in South-East Asia arising particularly from the armed conflict in Kampuchea which posed a serious threat to the peace and security of the region as a whole and if left unchecked would lead to active intervention by major powers. They reaffirmed their support for the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion. Heads of Government reiterated their position, as reflected at the 1981 Melbourne Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, the 1982 Suva Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, and at the 1983 New Delhi Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, including the call for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. They also agreed on the urgent need for a comprehensive political settlement which would ensure peace in the region. Noting the recent events on the issue, they emphasised that the search for such a settlement should be continued in a constructive manner.

35. As a further means of ensuring lasting peace and stability in the region, Heads of Government noted with approval efforts being made towards the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region, and urged all states fully to support these efforts.

## **Indian Ocean**

36. Heads of Government noted the efforts made in the past two years towards agreement on the preparatory work for the long-delayed United Nations Conference on the Implementation of the 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. They emphasised the importance of the Conference in view of the continuing military presence of outside powers in the Indian Ocean against the wishes of most littoral and hinterland states. They reiterated the need to carry forward the preparations in order that the holding of the Conference could be made possible, with the participation of all concerned states, in the first half of 1986 as called for by the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolution in 1984.

## **The Caribbean**

37. Heads of Government noted with satisfaction the reduction of tension in the area, and the efforts to strengthen regional co-operation in the Caribbean and pledged their support for the region's collective efforts to accelerate development.

## **Central America**

38. Heads of Government were gravely concerned by the continuing tension in Central America. At the New Delhi Meeting they had noted with great concern the escalation of tensions which posed a threat to the peace and stability of the region with potentially dangerous consequences for international security. They stressed the urgent need to reduce these tensions and to achieve a lasting peace through dialogue and negotiations. Despite progress in some areas, the situation had not improved in major respects. In this context they expressed their continuing support for the Contadora Group's efforts to promote dialogue with the aim of finding lasting solutions to the region's problems and promoting its development. Believing that the Contadora Act of Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984 has significantly assisted the negotiation process, they urged all states to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting political, economic or military actions which might aggravate the situation in the region, and particularly in Nicaragua, or impede the Group's efforts.

## **Mediterranean**

39. Heads of Government noted with concern the continuing dangerous situation of accumulation of forces in the Mediterranean region and the persistence of unresolved conflicts. They called for restraint and expressed the view that the prospects of reduction of forces and armaments in the region would be enhanced through a just and durable settlement to all the problems in the region.

40. Heads of Government noted initiatives being taken by various Mediterranean countries with the objective of transforming their region into a zone of peace, security and co-operation. They reaffirmed that security, co-operation and confidence-building in the Mediterranean and in Europe are closely interrelated.

41. In this context, they noted with interest the results and decision of the first meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Mediterranean Countries held in Valletta, Malta in September 1984, intended as a preliminary basis for further initiatives towards peace in the region.

42. Heads of Government welcomed the reaffirmation by the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Mediterranean Countries at the meeting of their resolve to avoid the resort to force, or threat of force, in relations between them. They agreed to work actively to secure agreement on measures to reduce tension in the region.

### **Middle East**

43. Heads of Government noted with deep concern that the tensions arising from the unresolved problems of the Middle East, especially the Palestinian issue, continued to pose a grave threat to international peace and security. They stressed the need to intensify efforts to achieve a settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to a national homeland, as well as the rights of all states in the region to live in peace within secure borders. They hoped that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of February 1985 would assist progress towards a framework for durable peace. Most Heads of Government reaffirmed their view that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must be involved on an equal footing in negotiations for a settlement.

44. Heads of Government expressed their deep concern at the violence which continues in various areas of Lebanon and reaffirmed their support for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and for the efforts of the Lebanese Government and people to restore stability and peace to their country.

### **Afghanistan**

45. Heads of Government noted that in spite of the ongoing process of indirect talks through the intermediary of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative, major barriers remained preventing agreement on the key provisions for eventual political agreement. They renewed their call for an urgent search for a negotiated settlement, based on the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference, which would leave the Afghan people free to determine their own future. They also reaffirmed the right of Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour.

### **Terrorism**

46. Heads of Government were deeply concerned at the growing incidence of terrorism world-wide with its increasing toll of innocent lives. They condemned all terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or states, and resolved to counter them by every means possible. They in particular acknowledged the duty of governments to refrain from acts of, and encouragement to, terrorism in the territories of other states, and to resist the

demands of terrorists, including demands for safe haven. They stressed the need for states to co-operate more closely in preventing and combating all forms of terrorism and promoting appropriate action through competent international organisations. They also agreed to strengthen their adherence to the relevant legal instruments including those adopted under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

47. They urged the media to exercise due care in reporting on all forms of terrorist activity so as to avoid giving unwitting support to terrorism.

### **Law of The Sea**

48. Heads of Government took note that the work of the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has been proceeding apace in Kingston and Geneva. Most reaffirmed the importance they attached to the Convention as an instrument of international co-operation and development and urged, as they had in New Delhi, that all states should accede to the Convention and proceed to the ratification process without unnecessary delay.

### **World Economic Situation**

49. Heads of Government expressed concern at the continuing difficult world economic situation and its impact on developing countries. They recognised that there were positive features such as the control of inflation and a recovery in output in most developed countries. However, they also noted that the recovery had generally slowed down. They were concerned at the fragility and unevenness of the recovery and its failure, so far, to benefit most parts of the developing world. In spite of progress made on some fronts, there were deep uncertainties about economic prospects.

50. Heads of Government noted that the economic position of the vast majority of developing countries remained grave, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, with per capita incomes falling from levels which were already seriously inadequate. Balance of payments pressures, aggravated by falling commodity prices, onerous debt servicing obligations and reduced, or in some cases reverse, capital flows had imposed severe constraints on growth.

51. Heads of Government stressed the mutuality of interest between developed and developing countries. They welcomed the growing recognition in industrial countries of the reality of interdependence, and of the need to broaden the basis of expansion through bolder, co-ordinated action. In this regard they noted the growing importance of the links between finance and trade. They also noted the view of leading developed countries that exchange rates should better reflect fundamental conditions than has been the case. They urged all countries, and particularly the major developed countries, to show greater concern for the repercussions of their policies on the developing countries. They recognised that the critical situation facing developing countries necessitated urgent action to improve the external environment—higher growth and a rollback of protectionist measures especially in industrial countries; lower interest rates; and significantly increased external assistance and foreign investment—as well as continuing efforts to improve their domestic economies.

52. Heads of Government considered the final Report of the Consultative Group on International Economic Action, which they had set up at their New Delhi Meeting, and expressed appreciation of the Group's work. They noted its contribution to the holding of the special Spring Washington meetings of the Development and Interim Committees in 1985. Heads of Government recalled the Statement on Economic Action which they had issued at New Delhi. They considered it important to develop an active dialogue on the functioning of the international monetary and financial system. In this context they noted that the Spring 1986 meetings of the Development and Interim Committees would provide an opportunity for in-depth examination of the relevant issues, in the light of the reports by the Group of 10 developed countries and the Group of 24 developing countries.

### **Financial Flows**

53. Heads of Government noted the serious decline, since they last met, in financial flows to developing countries. There had been a substantial fall in multilateral official flows, bank lending, foreign investment and export credit, and stagnation in concessional flows. Net flows of resources to developing countries as a whole had become negative.

54. Heads of Government reviewed the developing country debt problem and acknowledged the continuing validity of the concern expressed in the Report of the Commonwealth Expert Group on Debt. Despite action by banks, international financial institutions and governments to stabilise it, the situation remained precarious. They welcomed the Report's detailed attention to the serious debt problems of many low-income developing countries, to which insufficient attention had been paid by the international community.

55. Heads of Government emphasised the importance attached to the role of multilateral institutions in channelling resources to developing countries. They welcomed the growing consensus reflected at the Seoul meetings of the World Bank and the IMF on the need for these institutions to have a considerably enlarged role in supporting growth-oriented adjustment. They noted the proposals of the United States Administration in this regard, and looked forward to early elaboration of the details. They called for a substantial general capital increase to permit the World Bank to fulfil the larger role envisaged for it. In the case of the small island economies this role should, in the prevailing economic circumstances, include a review of the graduation policy which has been progressively applied to those economies. In relation to low-income countries it was crucial to secure a substantially increased replenishment for IDA 8, with strict respect for the timetable envisaged by the Development Committee.

56. Heads of Government recognised the need for adjustment in countries drawing on IMF resources. They also acknowledged that in many cases adjustment had to take place over a longer period, with conditionality appropriate to the circumstances of the country concerned and the time period required. While closer co-ordination between the IMF and the World Bank was necessary, there was growing concern about cross-conditionality; they emphasised the value of the Secretariat making a careful study of this issue as requested by Finance Ministers. Heads of Government welcomed the reactivation of the IMF Trust Fund and noted that further resources would be required for structural adjustment lending on similar concessional terms to

low-income countries. They applauded the decision of India and China not to avail themselves of the Trust Fund, so permitting other low-income countries to benefit more from the limited resources available.

57. They also emphasised the Fund's surveillance role, and in particular the need for strengthening the Fund's surveillance of the economic policies of major industrialised countries. They agreed that a more equitable sharing of the burden of adjustment should be one of the principal aims of multilateral surveillance.

58. They endorsed the view of the World Bank's Task Force that concessional resources were generally well used and that an increase in such flows was needed. They urged donor countries to redouble their efforts to increase concessional flows in line with internationally agreed targets and as far as possible to give priority in the distribution of such additional aid to low-income countries, particularly the least developed. They also emphasised the vital importance of private capital. In this connection they expressed appreciation of the Secretariat's practical work in relation to capital markets and foreign investment.

### **International Trade**

59. They noted with concern that the benefits of the recovery in world trade had not been widely shared. Commodity prices had fallen, worsening the terms of trade of many commodity exporting countries. They regretted the lack of progress in the negotiation of international commodity agreements and in establishing the Common Fund. They also called for improved access to the IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility to offset export earnings instability.

60. Heads of Government noted with serious concern that, since they last met in New Delhi, there had been an alarming increase in protectionist pressures, an increase in trade barriers outside the GATT and a proliferation of discriminatory trade practices. Protectionism was a grave threat to world economic growth and resumption of progress on trade liberalisation was urgently needed. Heads of Government therefore affirmed the importance of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT in helping to restore confidence in the multilateral system and reverse protectionism. They noted the statement by the GATT Contracting Parties that a preparatory process on the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations had now been initiated and they looked forward to an early agreement on an agenda and timetable for the new round. They emphasised, however, that substantive progress would occur only if the interests of all participants received adequate attention, and there was respect for the principles enshrined in the Tokyo Round. They urged that the large amount of preparatory technical work on new issues should not delay or prevent urgently needed progress on outstanding GATT mandates, notably those arising from the 1982 Ministerial Work Programme.

61. Heads of Government believed that consultations among Commonwealth countries could assist their preparation for negotiations. They requested the Secretary-General to assist member governments, particularly those not permanently represented in Geneva, to prepare for their participation in the new round. With this in view, they asked him to give priority to ongoing work in this area and prepare a comprehensive paper on issues of concern to Commonwealth governments.

## **Sub-Saharan African Problems**

62. Heads of Government paid particular attention to the multiple problems faced by sub-Saharan African countries, very many of whom were members of the Commonwealth. These problems were both short and long-term and both external and internal. Heads of Government noted the comprehensive approach adopted by the Organisation of African Unity in the Declaration issued at its summit meeting in July. On internal policies, they noted the convergence of views, as reflected in the Summit Declaration, and welcomed the determined measures already taken. They expressed satisfaction with national and international relief efforts and noted that more favourable weather had eased the immediate food crisis in many African countries. They emphasised that the region's long-term problems could not be solved without the application of appropriate agricultural technology and improved infrastructure. In addition, development of the industrial and service sectors, as well as moderation of population pressures, were of vital importance in the promotion of balanced growth.

63. Heads of Government noted that for domestic policies to work it was necessary to create a more favourable external economic environment and to increase the inward flow of resources. They stressed the problem of sub-Saharan African indebtedness, emphasising that it differed qualitatively from that of other regions. They called for urgent consideration of measures to ease the debt burdens of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In this connection, most Heads of Government endorsed the call of the Organisation of African Unity for a conference involving creditors, debtors and the international financial institutions to consider measures to ease the burdens of these countries. As an immediate step they stressed the necessity for additional concessional financing and increased flexibility in debt servicing arrangements.

64. Heads of Government noted with special interest the Report *African Agriculture: Building for the Future*, compiled by a Commonwealth Action Group, following a recommendation at the 1984 meeting of Commonwealth Senior Officials. They endorsed the conclusions and recommendations on the role the Commonwealth, and the Secretariat, could play in helping to ease the constraints on long-term development in Africa. They asked the Secretary-General to ensure that the Group's recommendations were implemented as speedily as possible. They requested Commonwealth Agriculture Ministers to follow up the Report at their November 1985 meeting. They expressed appreciation at the speed with which the CFTC had already responded to urgent requests for assistance and the greater emphasis it was giving to Africa and agriculture in its operations. They emphasised the useful consultative role the Secretariat could play in assisting project preparation to speed up the use of external finance and in assisting agricultural policy development, in which it was asked to take due account of the role of women in agriculture.

## **Population and Development**

65. Heads of Government noted the recommendations of the International Conference on Population in Mexico City in August 1984. They recognised the close but complex links between population growth, resources, the environment and living standards. They reiterated their continuing firm support for the agreed population programmes of the United Nations and other multi-lateral organisations. They felt that the Commonwealth should co-operate more actively with current national and international programmes in this field.

## **Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**

66. Heads of Government were deeply concerned at the rising incidence of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking that was seriously threatening the social fabric and security of many countries. They recognised that it called for a wide range of responses, including urgent attention to problems affecting young persons and to the rehabilitation of its victims. They agreed that governments should co-operate, both to counter the international traffic in illicit drugs and to deny to those convicted of drug trafficking the proceeds of their crime, and looked to the early implementation of a scheme for enhanced co-operation between Commonwealth countries in this regard.

67. Heads of Government were also disturbed by the extent to which the profits made by drug traffickers were used in criminal and subversive activities often across international borders. They invited Commonwealth Law Ministers to explore measures to counter this trend. While supporting the work of existing international organisations in the field of narcotics control, Heads of Government welcomed the proposal of the United Nations Secretary-General for the convening of an international conference at a high political level in 1987 to deal with all aspects of drug abuse and trafficking and expressed the hope that action would be expedited on the related proposed new Convention.

## **Human Rights**

68. Heads of Government reaffirmed the importance which all Commonwealth Governments attach to the observance of human rights. They welcomed the recent establishment of a Human Rights Unit in the Secretariat and looked forward to its assistance in promoting understanding and respect for human rights within the Commonwealth, in accordance with the principles enshrined in Commonwealth Declarations and the main international human rights instruments.

## **International Year of Shelter for the Homeless**

69. Heads of Government expressed their appreciation of the initiative taken by the Government of Sri Lanka to focus attention on the needs of the homeless. They agreed on the need to give priority, consistent with national resources and policies, to efforts to improve the shelter and neighbourhood of the poor and disadvantaged people throughout the Commonwealth. As well as supporting international measures under the auspices of the United Nations, which has proclaimed 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, they invited the Secretary-General to explore the scope for complementary action in Commonwealth programmes of functional co-operation.

## **Universal Child Immunisation**

70. Heads of Government expressed their support for United Nations efforts to achieve the goal of universal child immunisation against preventable disease by 1990, and their hope that governments would intensify their own efforts to this end. They expressed their appreciation of Canada's contribution towards the support of immunisation campaigns in Commonwealth countries and looked to further support from the donor community.

## **Commonwealth Secretariat—Twentieth Anniversary**

71. Meeting in the year marking the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Heads of Government expressed their warm commendation of the role of the Secretariat in service to the Commonwealth, and to Commonwealth governments, in the past two decades. The Secretariat had been crucial to the enlargement of collective endeavours which had both assisted member nations and strengthened the sense of community of the Commonwealth; it had also assisted them in advancing the Commonwealth's contribution to the world community.

72. Heads of Government expressed their deep appreciation of the role which the Secretary-General had played in Commonwealth affairs and of the leadership which he had given to the Secretariat in the past ten years.

### **Next Meeting**

73. Heads of Government accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of Canada to hold their next Meeting in Canada.

## **COMMONWEALTH FUNCTIONAL CO-OPERATION**

1. Heads of Government welcomed the progress made in the various areas of Commonwealth functional co-operation which represented a vital aspect of their collective endeavours and gave practical expression to the Commonwealth spirit of partnership. They expressed satisfaction at the emphasis placed on cost-effective functioning and responsiveness to the evolving needs of member countries. They also noted the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to make the fullest use of its staff resources through inter-divisional collaboration and the progress made by the Human Resource Development Group in bringing a multidisciplinary approach to the work of the Secretariat.

### **Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation**

2. Heads of Government reaffirmed their confidence in the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and their appreciation of its role in the work of the Commonwealth. They noted with satisfaction the high reputation the CFTC had gained as a technical assistance agency and the increasing readiness of larger development agencies to enlist its collaboration. They welcomed further evidence of the CFTC's capacity to orient its services to meet newly perceived needs as exemplified in its assistance to countries in the field of debt management and its growing contribution to longer-term solutions to the economic problems of sub-Saharan Africa. Recognising the importance of maintaining the CFTC's momentum in view of the increasing developmental needs of member countries, and in particular those of small and vulnerable members, Heads of Government pledged their efforts to achieve the CFTC's resource targets.

## **Employment, Labour and Technological Change**

3. Heads of Government discussed the Report, *Technological Change: Enhancing the Benefits*, by a Commonwealth Working Group which had been established following their New Delhi Meeting. They expressed appreciation of the work of the Group and endorsed its general approach. They asked the Secretary-General to submit detailed proposals in respect of those recommendations for Commonwealth co-operation which had financial implications. They also asked, as an immediate step, that the Secretary-General should convene regional meetings, drawing on both government and non-government representation, to discuss those recommendations in the Report which impinged on national policies, including employment policies, and on which an exchange of ideas and experiences would be beneficial. The Secretary-General was further requested to make the Report widely available to the international community, and to bring relevant recommendations to the attention of the international institutions concerned.

4. Heads of Government registered their serious concern with the levels of unemployment and underemployment in member countries, and particularly with the rate of unemployment among young men and women. They approved in principle the establishment of an expert group on youth unemployment and asked the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with member governments, the modalities and terms of reference of such a group. A detailed report should be made to Employment/Labour Ministers at their next meeting in 1987 to enable them to advise Heads of Government.

5. Heads of Government expressed satisfaction that the Commonwealth Industrial Training and Experience Programme (CITEP) would soon be established under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. They noted that CITEP provide a facility for increasing Commonwealth co-operation in training in the use of emerging technologies and asked the Secretariat to give priority to requests by member governments.

6. Heads of Government indicated their continuing support for Secretariat training activities for South Africans and Namibians in Southern Africa and acknowledged the contribution which could be made in this field by the Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC). In this context, they noted with interest a memorandum submitted by the CTUC and expressed their continuing support for CTUC training activities.

## **The Commonwealth and Women and Development**

7. Heads of Government reaffirmed their commitment to achieving the full participation of women as agents and beneficiaries of development. They welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the inaugural Meeting of Commonwealth Ministers Responsible for Women's Affairs as a valuable Commonwealth contribution to sustaining the momentum of efforts to improve the situation of women generated during the United Nations Decade for Women. They expressed satisfaction that the international community had agreed in Nairobi on Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000.

8. Heads of Government approved Ministers' recommendations on mechanisms for planning and implementation at the national level which focus on

ensuring that women and development issues are incorporated in the process of policy planning in all sectors. In support of this objective, Heads of Government directed that Commonwealth Ministerial Meetings should, as a matter of general practice, address relevant development issues of particular concern to women, and that the important role of women in food production and the impact of structural adjustment policies on women should be given particular attention.

9. Heads of Government commended the work of the Secretariat's Women and Development Programme, and endorsed the conclusions of the Commonwealth Nairobi Meeting of Ministers. Heads of Government endorsed, together with its financial implications, the Secretariat Policy Statement on Women and Development which complements national initiatives, and noted with approval the Secretariat's intention to prepare a detailed Plan of Action to ensure effective implementation of the Policy Statement. To give impetus to Commonwealth action, and in particular to consider the proposed Plan of Action, Heads of Government invited Ministers Responsible for Women's Affairs to meet again before their 1987 Meeting and at intervals thereafter to be determined in the light of that meeting.

### **Commonwealth Youth Programme**

10. Heads of Government noted with satisfaction the continued work of the Commonwealth Youth Programme. They commended the Programme's activities during International Youth Year and hoped these would have a lasting impact.

11. Heads of Government, sympathising with the concern expressed at the Commonwealth Conference of Young People held to mark International Youth Year that there should be genuine participation by youth in the activities of their communities and countries and of the Commonwealth, agreed that there should be increased youth participation in the Programme itself, and that it should promote consultation and co-operation among Commonwealth youth. They endorsed in principle the Conference's recommendations which look towards the Programme's further evolution as a source of practical assistance, in staff, institutional and policy development, to both governments and non-governmental organisations.

12. Heads of Government resolved to ensure that the resources pledged to the Commonwealth Youth Programme were at least maintained in real terms and to assist the evolution of the Programme along the lines recommended by the Conference of Young People.

### **Commonwealth Student Mobility**

13. Heads of Government once again reviewed the issue of Commonwealth student mobility, a subject to which they attach importance because of its value for individuals, for the development of member countries and for the future of the Commonwealth itself. Disturbed by the continuing decline in intra-Commonwealth student flows, they agreed that there was an urgent need for all Commonwealth governments to examine how this trend could be reversed within the framework of the principles contained in the Statement on Student Mobility issued by Commonwealth Ministers of Education in Nicosia in 1984. In this context, and with a view to restoring growth, Heads of Government

endorsed the conclusions reached by Commonwealth Ministers of Education at their recent meeting in Sofia.

14. Heads of Government expressed appreciation of the work of the Commonwealth Standing Committee on Student Mobility, asked it to keep the situation under review, and invited all Commonwealth governments to give the closest consideration to its constructive proposals. Particularly encouraged by the potential for collaboration in higher education through distance education and the use of new technologies, they requested the Secretary-General to explore the scope for new Commonwealth initiatives in the field of open learning.

### **Commonwealth Science Council**

15. Heads of Government reaffirmed their support for the work of the Commonwealth Science Council in fostering co-operative activities designed to strengthen the scientific and technological capabilities of member countries. They welcomed the Expert Group's Report on *Science for Technology for Development*, and endorsed the expanded programme of co-operation within the Commonwealth agreed by the Council in Ottawa in 1984. In noting the approach now used to formulate projects to attract external funding, they hoped that member countries would strengthen financial and other support to projects, provide leadership where appropriate and increase the involvement of local participants from different sectors.

16. Heads of Government agreed to review sympathetically the Council's position in financing projects at their next Meeting, when the present approach had been tested, and reiterated the priority they accord to strengthening Commonwealth scientific and technological co-operation.

### **Consular Relations in the Commonwealth**

17. Heads of Government recognised the continuing value of Commonwealth co-operation on consular matters in accordance with the understandings they reached in 1973. They endorsed the recommendations of the Report on Consular Relations within the Commonwealth, including that for a focal point in the Secretariat for the exchange of information on Commonwealth consular relations.

### **Financial Contributions**

18. Heads of Government recognised that delays in the payment of contributions and pledges to the budgets of the various official Commonwealth organisations and programmes had inevitable adverse effects on their activities. They agreed to increase their efforts to ensure that arrears were cleared and future contributions and pledges paid when due.

### **The Commonwealth Foundation**

19. Noting that the Commonwealth Foundation would celebrate its 20th anniversary in 1986, Heads of Government commended its role in promoting Commonwealth understanding and its growing capacity to assist socio-economic development. They welcomed its recent initiative to establish liaison

units in each member state as an appropriate step in developing better communications between the official and unofficial Commonwealth.

20. Heads of Government noted with approval the increase in the number of Commonwealth professional associations and the launching of new projects, schemes and fellowships. They expressed satisfaction that following the enlargement of the Foundation's remit in 1979, it had been increasingly concerned with NGOs and grassroots movements which give local expression to priority needs. In order to maintain its present level of operation, they agreed to set new targets for the Foundation's income at £1.54 million for 1986/87 and £1.61 million for 1987/88.

### **The Commonwealth and Non-Governmental Organisations**

21. Heads of Government noted the continuing vigour of non-governmental organisations in the Commonwealth and expressed appreciation of their contribution to social and economic progress in member countries as well as to the links between Commonwealth countries and peoples which are important to the future of the association. It was agreed that official bodies, at national, regional and Commonwealth level, should continue efforts to strengthen links with the unofficial sector to their mutual benefit. While welcoming the decision of the Commonwealth Foundation to promote the setting up of a network of national NGO liaison units, Heads of Government asked the Secretary-General to consider the most efficient means of promoting further co-operation and collaboration with and between non-governmental organisations.

### **Cultural Co-operation**

22. Heads of Government expressed their appreciation of the role of the Commonwealth Institute in promoting public awareness of the variety and richness of Commonwealth cultures.

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

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

*22 October 1985*

## **Heads of Delegation**

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	The Rt Hon Vere C Bird, Prime Minister
<b>Australia</b>	The Hon Robert J L Hawke, Prime Minister
<b>The Bahamas</b>	The Rt Hon Sir Lynden Pindling, Prime Minister
<b>Bangladesh</b>	HE Lt Gen H M Ershad, President
<b>Barbados</b>	The Hon H Bernard St John, Prime Minister
<b>Belize</b>	The Hon Manuel Esquivel, Prime Minister
<b>Botswana</b>	HE Dr Quett K J Masire, President
<b>Britain</b>	The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	HM Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan and Yang di-Pertuan and Prime Minister
<b>Canada</b>	The Hon Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister
<b>Cyprus</b>	HE Spyros Kyprianou, President
<b>Dominica</b>	The Hon Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister
<b>Fiji</b>	The Rt Hon Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister
<b>The Gambia</b>	HE Alhaji Sir Dawda K Jawara, President
<b>Ghana</b>	Mr Justice Annan, Vice-Chairman of the PNDC
<b>Grenada</b>	The Hon Herbert A Blaize, Prime Minister
<b>Guyana</b>	HE Desmond Hoyte, President
<b>India</b>	Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister
<b>Jamaica</b>	The Rt Hon Edward PG Seaga, Prime Minister
<b>Kenya</b>	The Hon Mwai Kibaki, Vice-President
<b>Kiribati</b>	The Hon Ieremai T Tabai, President
<b>Lesotho</b>	HM King Moshoeshoe II, Head of State
<b>Malawi</b>	The Hon ECI Bwanali, Minister of Finance
<b>Malaysia</b>	Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister
<b>Maldives</b>	HE Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President
<b>Mauritius</b>	The Hon Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister
<b>New Zealand</b>	The Rt Hon David Lange, Prime Minister
<b>Nigeria</b>	Commodore O Ebitu Ukiwe, Chief of General Staff
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	The Rt Hon Michael T Somare, Prime Minister
<b>St Christopher &amp; Nevis</b>	Dr The Rt Hon Kennedy Simmonds, Prime Minister
<b>St Lucia</b>	The Rt Hon John G M Compton, Prime Minister
<b>St Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	The Rt Hon James Fitz-Allen Mitchell, Prime Minister
<b>Seychelles</b>	HE France Albert Rene, President
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	HE Dr Siaka P Stevens, President
<b>Singapore</b>	The Hon Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	The Rt Hon Sir Peter Kenilorea, Prime Minister
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	HE Junius Jayewardena, President
<b>Swaziland</b>	HRH Prince Bhekimpi A Dlamini, Prime Minister
<b>Tanzania</b>	The Hon Salim A Salim, Prime Minister
<b>Tonga</b>	HRH Crown Prince Tupouto'a, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	The Hon George Chambers, Prime Minister
<b>Uganda</b>	The Hon Abraham Waligo, Prime Minister
<b>Vanuatu</b>	The Hon Father Walter Lini, Prime Minister
<b>Zambia</b>	HE Dr Kenneth D Kaunda, President
<b>Commonwealth Secretariat</b>	HE Shridath S Ramphal, Secretary-General