

Covering CONFIDENTIAL



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

23 September 1985

Dear Charles,

CHOGM - Commonwealth Secretariat Papers

With his letter to the Prime Minister of 4 September (copy enclosed), Mr Ramphal submitted a list of the documentation the Commonwealth Secretariat would be preparing to support the CHOGM Agenda. We are now receiving these papers as they are issued.

For earlier CHOGMs you have required six sets of the Secretariat documents and have preferred to receive them all together after the last paper has issued rather than piecemeal. Unless you tell us otherwise, we shall take it that your requirements and preference on this occasion are unchanged.

The Cabinet Office are planning to get the CHOGM briefing to you by 7 October. If you agree, we will forward the sets of the Secretariat papers to arrive at the same time.

*Yours ever,
Colin Budd*

(C R Budd)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

Covering CONFIDENTIAL



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

24 September 1985

CHOGM - COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT PAPERS

Thank you for your letter of 23 September.
I confirm that I am content to receive the
Secretariat papers with the briefs on
7 October.

Charles Powell

Colin Budd, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

085



FILE

R7

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

9 September, 1985

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING: AGENDA

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth giving an annotated agenda for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 16-22 October. No reply appears to be called for and you will no doubt be incorporating the letter into the briefing for the Meeting.

(C.D. Powell)

P. Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

C.152/13/4

~~SECRET~~

4 September 1985

In my letter of 12 June 1985 I set out, in general terms, the issues that appeared to be emerging as Agenda items for the forthcoming Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau. Having had the benefit of your replies and of a number of personal consultations, I now have pleasure in enclosing a Draft Agenda for your consideration. A list of background papers that the Secretariat will distribute is also enclosed; in accordance with the established guidelines on style and format, documentation will be kept to a minimum.

It has been agreed that the conventional structure of the Agenda should be followed, namely, three broad and flexible headings encompassing your specific subjects of concern. In the Introduction to my Report for the period 1983-85 which will be with you shortly, I have offered some reflections on developments since New Delhi. I hope that the following comments by way of annotation of the Draft Agenda will prove useful in your preparations.

1. OPENING SESSION

The Opening Session will be in the afternoon of Wednesday, 16 October, at 1530 hours in the Theatre of the Cable Beach Hotel. It will be held in the presence of a large number of invited guests and the media. After Prime Minister Pindling's address of welcome and my own remarks there will be a limited number of speeches in reply. This Session should take a little over an hour.

The formal photograph of Heads of Delegation will follow immediately.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

My customary Press reception where you will have an opportunity to meet representatives of the Bahamian and world media gathered in Nassau for the occasion will be at the Royal Bahamian Hotel nearby, at 1730 hours.

By way of a slight variation on past practice, the new Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will, on behalf of India as the immediate past host Government, offer an informal lunch for Heads of Delegation and other senior representatives and their spouses at the Cable Beach Hotel at 1300 hours before the Opening Session.

2. ORDER OF AGENDA AND STYLE AND FORMAT

Senior Officials will have met as usual on the day before the Opening to discuss the Order of Agenda and related administrative and procedural matters. Their report will be available for consideration by Heads of Government at the commencement of your first Session on the morning of Thursday, 17 October.

Also available for consideration at that Session, or some other time specially assigned, will be a Note from me on the style and format of Heads of Government Meetings, mainly reflecting discussions at the Senior Officials' Meeting in Barbados in December 1984.

3. WORLD POLITICAL SCENE

(a) Global Trends and Prospects

At each of the last two Meetings, Heads of Government have drawn attention to the decline in the global political environment. In the Goa Declaration on International Security, the New Delhi Meeting called for concerted effort in rebuilding a climate of confidence in place of the prevailing fear and mistrust. Since then the environment has shown some small improvement with the two super powers demonstrating a willingness to move arms control from the back-burner and to resuscitate dialogue over a wider area. However, the 'star wars' scenario has brought an ominous dimension to the arms race, to negotiations and to the fears of ordinary people in many parts of the world. Overall, mutual mistrust and belligerence continue to characterise East-West relations and to hamper the quest for international harmony and accord. The United Nations has proclaimed 1986 as the 'Year of Peace'. At Nassau, you will want to consider together how the hope

CONFIDENTIAL

of peace can be fulfilled both through a renewal of the thrust of the Goa Declaration and by practical steps for strengthening international peace and security despite a climate of continuing super power rivalry.

High among the concerns of many Commonwealth leaders is the lack of progress on disarmament. World arms expenditure is now of the order of 1000 billion dollars per annum - 2 million dollars per minute. Even for developing countries, military expenditure is rising and that at a time of acute economic difficulty. The NPT Review Conference is being held in an atmosphere of deep cynicism with no prospect of the super powers complying with their obligations under it. The frank discussion of these matters at New Delhi offered many insights, some of which were reflected in the Goa Declaration. Can the Commonwealth go further at Nassau?

Many Heads of Government will be going on from Nassau to New York to participate in the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly. I am sure you will want to use the Nassau Meeting to reaffirm the Commonwealth's commitment to the United Nations as the central instrument for world peace and security and for international co-operation. But you may wish to go further and examine whether the Commonwealth can work more coherently together offering, as one Prime Minister has expressed it to me, "its own particular strengths at bridge-building across the divisions of various blocs, in support of the international negotiating process."

Such a commitment would be important as the trends to contraction in international dialogue and drift from multilateral action noted at New Delhi continue. The vision that inspired the San Francisco Conference 40 years ago and the spirit of internationalism prominent in the early years of the United Nations have been dimmed. International co-operation, once taken axiomatically as an essential human goal, is being effectively eroded if not openly questioned. Some of these trends have been underlined by contemporary experience touching on the lives of people in both developed and developing countries: famine and starvation in Africa; unemployment and economic uncertainty in industrialised and newly industrialising countries; a debt crisis that casts a shadow well beyond Latin America; acute economic difficulties in most parts of the developing world. Yet, the widespread public concern over the threat of a 'nuclear winter' and the outpouring of human compassion for Ethiopia have been timely reminders that peace and development remain high in the priorities of people throughout the world. Their aspirations can be met only by sustained and effective international co-operation.

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

Concern persists on some issues that bear heavily on specific Commonwealth countries and their regions but carry implications for all. The situation in Cyprus is again delicately poised; Heads of Government will wish to consider it and the future role of the Action Group on Cyprus set up in New Delhi. The issues of decolonisation and nuclear testing in the South Pacific remain unresolved but have evolved since New Delhi. The South Pacific Forum, for example, recently endorsed a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. Pressures persist on the territorial integrity of Belize and Guyana. Beyond the Commonwealth, but not without direct implications for Commonwealth countries, are the situations in Afghanistan, Central America, Kampuchea, the Middle East and Southern Africa (dealt with in detail later). Commonwealth leaders, particularly those within the regions of conflict, will wish to share their concerns and ideas. There is also a general wish to discuss in a political context the alarming increase in the menace of illicit drugs and to canvass initiatives that might counter it. Nassau can also provide opportunities, including informal and bilateral ones, for exchanging views on aspects of 'terrorism' that are of immediate concern to a number of Commonwealth leaders. And there is a wider question still of disrespect for humanitarian norms that you might wish to discuss.

(b) Southern Africa

Your responses to my earlier letter and my recent personal contacts with many Commonwealth leaders have confirmed that for the Commonwealth as a whole the issue of apartheid South Africa is one of central and crucial concern; that it touches the very heart of the Commonwealth's political and ethical rationale; and, as such, must occupy a place of prominence on your Agenda. I am sure that all Commonwealth leaders at Nassau will be guided by a wish to be steadfast in commitment to the principles and traditions of action forged by Commonwealth discussions over many years; by a shared determination to secure quickly the dismantling of apartheid; and by a conviction that nothing less would permit the Commonwealth to be true to itself.

At New Delhi, Commonwealth leaders unanimously agreed that apartheid was "the root cause of repressions and violence in South Africa and of instability in the region". The sharp deterioration of the situation in Southern Africa since the previous Meeting in Melbourne has accelerated after New Delhi - and in ways which overwhelmingly confirm the identification of apartheid as the core evil. The rising tide of anger against the injustice of apartheid, of which Commonwealth leaders spoke in New Delhi, has now spilled over; and is being followed, as predicted, with further repression and brutality

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

directed against the African majority. These events have led to virtually universal revulsion in the international community and a like demand for economic sanctions against South Africa designed to compel a genuine dialogue leading to the dismantling of apartheid. The Western Contact Group's efforts on Namibia have virtually collapsed. The view is widely held that "constructive engagement" has, if anything, encouraged intransigence in Pretoria. At New Delhi, Commonwealth leaders were unanimous in saying, in the context of Namibia, that if South Africa continues to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435 "the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations would have to be considered".

At Nassau, you will have before you the report of the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa which has already strongly backed the call for economic sanctions. But while the Commonwealth remains united in its goals for Southern Africa, Commonwealth support for economic sanctions has not been unanimous, with Britain expressing reservations on their effectiveness. Many Commonwealth countries have, of course, voluntarily applied economic sanctions against South Africa for a long time. But, overall, the situation in South Africa is evolving more quickly and, in some respects, more unpredictably than anyone had foreseen. It may well be that at Nassau the Commonwealth will have a rare opportunity really to grasp the situation and act as a stimulus for effective international action.

It should be a source of encouragement that, despite all difficulties, agreement and a high measure of statesmanship have characterised Commonwealth achievement at the summit on Southern Africa issues, right from South Africa's effective expulsion in 1961 to the Lusaka Accord on Zimbabwe in 1979. The Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, the Gleneagles Agreement, the Lusaka Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice, the termination of the Simonstown Agreement, the Lancaster House process on Zimbabwe's independence, and the Commonwealth's role in relation to the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa: all attest to the Commonwealth's political capacity to find the means of fulfilling its common will, nowhere better expressed by Commonwealth leaders than at Melbourne in 1981, "that it was the solemn and urgent duty of each of their governments vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by the adoption of effective measures against it and to assist those struggling to rid themselves of it".

There are also other specific matters in the complex of Southern Africa issues calling for particular attention. Paramount among these are developments in Namibia (which

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

waits to become the Commonwealth's 50th member), including the establishment of an "interim administration" in Windhoek in defiance of Security Council Resolution 435. They also include South Africa's repeated aggressions against neighbouring countries, particularly Lesotho and Botswana; the Gleneagles Agreement which, despite massive South African efforts to frustrate it, remains an effective instrument of South Africa's isolation; and the mandate you gave at New Delhi in relation to Commonwealth efforts at countering South African propaganda.

(c) Small States

The Commonwealth's long-expressed concern with the problems of small states was underlined in New Delhi when you asked me to undertake a study of their special needs, including specifically their security needs. The result is the Report: VULNERABILITY: SMALL STATES IN THE GLOBAL SOCIETY, prepared by a Consultative Group of distinguished Commonwealth personalities which will be before you in Nassau. It reaches out to new frontiers of internationalism and is both innovative and practical. It lays emphasis on the integral nature of the various problems - political, strategic and economic - that contribute to the inherent vulnerability of small states and explores viable approaches to addressing these problems at national, regional and international levels. The report gives considerable attention to the economic needs of small states and on these aspects Commonwealth leaders will have the benefit of at least initial reactions from Finance Ministers, who will have canvassed them a fortnight earlier at their Meeting in the Maldives. The report puts forward many constructive recommendations and Nassau will provide an opportunity for you to consider what practical steps might be taken at appropriate levels, but especially through collective Commonwealth action, to alleviate the problems and improve the prospects of the many small states within the Commonwealth's membership.

4. WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES

No separate sub-items are envisaged; but Commonwealth leaders might wish the broad discussion of economic matters to include the following main issues:

- Recovery

Since New Delhi, there has been some strengthening of the recovery in industrial countries, with inflation remaining under control. However, in recent months the recovery has been slowing. This has serious implications - for employment, poverty, debt management, adjustment, and for the international

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

financial and trading system. In the context of sustaining recovery, there has been widening recognition of the need for greater surveillance and policy co-ordination, particularly in respect of the policies of major countries. In any event, there is the need for continuing progress in domestic policy adjustment on the part of developing countries.

In discussing these matters at Nassau you will wish to take account of the final Report from the Consultative Group on International Economic Action of eight countries which was set up in New Delhi. The Group made a notable contribution to the holding of extended meetings of the Interim and Development Committees earlier this year. However, these meetings left many of the issues unresolved. The Group of 10 and the Group of 24 have now prepared separate reports on the international monetary system containing many proposals for reform. An important opportunity arises at Nassau for the Commonwealth to offer guidance on a practical way forward in terms of both the issues for, and the process of, negotiation.

- Financial Flows

An issue of major concern is the adverse trend in net capital flows to developing countries. Even countries in sub-Saharan Africa whose economies have been shattered by recent circumstances face a sharp decline in resource transfers. Already the International Monetary Fund is taking from sub-Saharan Africa more financial resources than it is currently contributing to it.

Current developments point strongly to the urgent need to secure real increases in the lending programmes of the IBRD, IDA and IMF to provide adequate support for adjustment efforts; this in turn calls for decisions to be taken on a general capital increase from the World Bank, expanded resources for regional development banks, increasing the volume and effectiveness of IDA, enlarged access to IMF resources and adequate guarantee arrangements to encourage increased private flows - equity and loan capital. In all of this you will wish to take account of the Finance Ministers' Meeting in the Maldives and the annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank in Seoul; you may also wish to discuss how the Commonwealth itself might contribute further through its own technical co-operation programmes in such areas as access to capital markets, policy development on private foreign direct investment, and economic adjustment including the negotiation of programmes with the IMF and the World Bank.

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

- Debt

The report on THE DEBT CRISIS AND THE WORLD ECONOMY, by a Group of Commonwealth Experts under the chairmanship of Lord Lever, which was commissioned at New Delhi, urged action to remove the high risks involved in the present situation and to ensure a resumption of positive flows to indebted countries. Finance Ministers, who considered the report in 1984, endorsed the general objective of maintaining and enlarging, wherever possible, the net transfer of resources to developing countries. They accepted that the debt problems of many low-income countries, arising in particular from official debt, needed special attention. The Lever Report remains highly relevant, particularly since the debt problems of low-income countries, to which it makes a notable contribution, have now become even more urgent. The recent OAU Summit devoted to economic issues has called for an international conference on African external indebtedness involving debtors and creditors.

- Economic Crisis in Africa

Specially critical problems confront many Commonwealth countries in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly those faced with drought and desertification. Some of these problems, like the improvement of domestic economic policy and population control, are subsumed under other elements of this Item. However, as a result of discussions among Commonwealth Senior Officials last December, an inter-governmental group of 10 countries, assisted by Secretariat missions to capitals, has explored areas of practical Commonwealth 'gap-filling' assistance. The Group's Report: AFRICAN AGRICULTURE: BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE, offers recommendations for action by both the international community and the Commonwealth. You will wish to take account of them in your general discussion. Agenda Item 5 (Commonwealth Functional Co-operation) is appropriate for considering specific action that might be taken by the Secretariat, including the CFTC.

- Trade

There is concern on all sides at the danger of a breakdown in the multilateral trading system, arising from protectionist pressures and the drift to bilateralism. A new round of trade negotiations could give impetus to the much needed effort to restore trade liberalisation, but real difficulties exist over the relative emphasis to be given to outstanding issues and new areas such as services. Other trade policy issues also require attention, such as the trend towards more restrictive and discriminatory schemes under the Generalised System of Preferences and the urgent need for a liberalised new Multi-Fibre Arrangement. Commonwealth

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

governments have a large interest in these matters, particularly in traditional areas such as textiles, garments, agriculture, processed products and non-tariff barriers generally. There is scope for Commonwealth co-operation in assisting member countries generally, or specific groups such as small states, to prepare for any future discussions on these issues.

- Technology

Assuming vital economic and social importance are the rapid advances in technology. In considering these developments you will have the benefit of a recent report on the management of technological change prepared by a Working Group first requested by Commonwealth Employment/Labour Ministers and then by you at New Delhi. Their Report: TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: ENHANCING THE BENEFITS, devotes attention to the economic and social impact of technology and examines ways in which technology policy might be improved. In exploring avenues for future action, the report points to the scope for Commonwealth co-operation.

- Women

Similarly relevant to Commonwealth co-operation, but of wider significance also, is the more central involvement of women in the development process. Commonwealth Ministers in charge of Women's Affairs met recently in Nairobi and have drawn attention to the contribution women can make to growth and development, both in the context of their conclusions on Commonwealth co-operation and more generally.

- Population

At New Delhi, Commonwealth leaders paid some attention to the population problem. World population is likely to go up by 2 billion in the next 25 years, with almost all the increase in the developing world, which will then have 80 per cent of the world's population. By the year 2000, Africa's population will have tripled since 1960. These increases have much significance for urban as well as rural policy in the countries themselves - but have relevance for all countries. The world now has some 250 cities of over a million people each, of which 100 are in developing countries. By the end of the century there could be 440 such cities, with 300 in the developing world. Commonwealth leaders might wish to reflect on the implications of these projections and carry forward the discussion on population begun in New Delhi.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

5. COMMONWEALTH FUNCTIONAL CO-OPERATION

Practical co-operation in many fields, largely directed to fulfilling development objectives, is a hallmark of the Commonwealth connection. Despite scepticism about the effective delivery of multilateral aid, Commonwealth programmes, projects and technical assistance generally continue to be favourably assessed. You may wish to reaffirm the value you place on such practical collaboration. As in the past, most of the specific topics under this Item (other than the CFTC) may be remitted to the Committee of the Whole for initial consideration.

(a) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation

With its wide range of technical assistance projects and its ability to respond rapidly without loss of efficiency, the CFTC continues to serve the Commonwealth well. And it does so with all too modest resources - just £22.7 million allocated in 1984/85 for assistance to 52 countries. At a time when developing country governments are faced with retrenchment in many sectors, it is all the more necessary to ensure that the Fund's resources are sufficient to maintain the momentum necessary to meet current Commonwealth expectations and needs.

A good example of the latter is afforded by the Report AFRICAN AGRICULTURE: BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE, mentioned under 4 (Economic Crisis in Africa), which puts forward a number of recommendations for Commonwealth Secretariat action and for CFTC assistance. Some funding for these has been approved in principle by the CFTC Board of Representatives and they are now at various stages of discussion and implementation. They illustrate, however, the need for the CFTC to have the resources to meet such challenges. I hope that Commonwealth governments at Nassau will ensure the provision of resources adequate to meet, at the very least, already agreed targets.

(b) Employment/Labour and Technological Change

As mentioned under 4 (Technology), the Working Group Report: TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: ENHANCING THE BENEFITS, proposes enlarged Commonwealth co-operation. Information exchange, advisory work, training, the exchange of personnel, and the use of new technologies to promote education are all envisaged. Following on the conclusions of the New Delhi meeting, Employment/Labour Ministers have already agreed that the Commonwealth Industrial Training and Experience Programme (CITEP) should be established in July 1986 and administered within the CFTC.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

(c) Women and Development

The United Nations Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women in Nairobi in July was marked by the constructive contribution of Commonwealth participants to its success. It also enabled Commonwealth Ministers with responsibility for Women's Affairs to meet for the first time. The Nassau Meeting will wish to take account of the outcome of their deliberations, including the proposal for regular meetings of Ministers responsible for Women's Affairs, a Secretariat policy statement, and a modest increase in the resources available to the Secretariat's Women and Development Programme.

(d) Commonwealth Youth Programme

1985 has been International Youth Year, and the Commonwealth Conference of Young People, held in Ottawa in June, has called for action to facilitate the increased participation of young people in the decision-making processes that bear on their future. The recommendations of the Ottawa meeting will be before you in Nassau, when you will have the opportunity also to review the resource position of the Commonwealth Youth Programme.

(e) Commonwealth Student Mobility

Heads of Government, since the Meeting in 1981, have viewed with concern the decline in student mobility and educational interchange consequent on the introduction of full-cost fees in some major receiving countries. In this context, they have welcomed the work of the Commonwealth Standing Committee on Student Mobility. The Committee's Fourth Report: COMMONWEALTH STUDENT MOBILITY: A WAY FORWARD, which makes important recommendations for reversing the decline, will have been considered by Ministers of Education at a specially convened meeting in Sofia on 6 October 1985. The issue of student mobility has important implications for Commonwealth relations and the Commonwealth's future; Heads of Government will wish to consider the Standing Committee's proposals in the light of the conclusions which Education Ministers reach in Sofia.

(f) Commonwealth Science Council

As foreshadowed in New Delhi, an Expert Group established by the Commonwealth Science Council has issued its Report: SCIENCE FOR TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT. The report provides a broad framework for enhancing scientific and technological co-operation in the Commonwealth over the next decade. It was considered in detail by the Council at its meeting in Ottawa last September. Against this background,

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

Heads of Government will wish to consider the prospects for enlarging scientific co-operation including co-operation on environmental issues such as wildlife.

(g) Commonwealth Foundation

The Foundation continues to discharge a most valuable role. It has faced up to the challenge of its enlarged mandate in an innovative way. Its future work programme, outlined in its Memorandum, envisages significant new steps in strengthening the relationships between the official and unofficial Commonwealth. The Memorandum also deals with the financial implications of its work over the next biennium.

(h) Other Matters of Functional Co-operation

(i) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

The Government of Sri Lanka has asked that the issue of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless be placed on the Agenda, and has submitted a background paper which will be before the Meeting for consideration.

(ii) Consular Arrangements

A Report by Commonwealth Consular Officials reviewing consular arrangements between Commonwealth countries established since 1973 will be before the Meeting.

(iii) The Commonwealth and Non-Governmental Organisations

Among the many links which contribute to the vitality and closeness of the Commonwealth connection are those provided by what is often called the 'unofficial Commonwealth'. Central to its success is the network of non-governmental organisations which make an immensely valuable contribution, both at the national and international level, in a wide variety of activities. Perhaps the time has come to consider how further recognition and encouragement may be given with a view to strengthening the role of the unofficial Commonwealth.

(iv) Financial Contributions

At the Barbados Meeting of Senior Officials the matter of outstanding contributions to

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth Science Council and the Commonwealth Youth Programme budgets was raised. The situation remains unsatisfactory. This matter, and the related proposal to increase the Secretariat's Working Capital Fund, are to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of Finance Ministers and their comments will be before the Nassau Meeting.

One final point. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Secretariat - a decision which derived from needs perceived by Commonwealth leaders themselves. As with the Commonwealth association itself, we can, I believe, claim some modest success for the Secretariat as an institution. If so, it is chiefly because of the consistent interaction with it of Commonwealth governments and people in a spirit of helpfulness and trust. I need hardly stress that its sustained relevance and effectiveness are dependent on your continuing guidance, encouragement and support. I hope that this commemorative aspect of your Meeting in Nassau will be auspicious to your consultations. Nassau can be a testing time for the Commonwealth; but because it offers opportunities no less than challenges it can be a time of achievement and strengthening as well.

With deep respect,

Shridath S. Ramphal

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING
NASSAU - 1985

DRAFT AGENDA : DOCUMENTATION

1. OPENING SESSION
2. ORDER OF AGENDA AND STYLE AND FORMAT
3. WORLD POLITICAL SCENE
 - (a) Global Trends and Prospects
Note by the Commonwealth Secretary-General
on the work of the Action Group on Cyprus
(HGM(85)4)
 - (b) Southern Africa
Report of the Commonwealth Committee on
Southern Africa (HGM(85)5)
 - (c) Small States
VULNERABILITY : SMALL STATES IN THE
GLOBAL SOCIETY
Report of a Commonwealth Consultative Group
4. WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on World Economic
Issues (HGM(85)6)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTION
Final Report of a Commonwealth Consultative Group

THE DEBT CRISIS AND THE WORLD ECONOMY
Report of a Commonwealth Group of Experts

AFRICAN AGRICULTURE : BUILDING FOR THE
FUTURE
Report of a Commonwealth Action Group

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE : ENHANCING THE BENEFITS
Report of a Commonwealth Working Group

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

5. COMMONWEALTH FUNCTIONAL CO-OPERATION

TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY-GENERAL

- (a) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
Memorandum by the Commonwealth Secretary-General (HGM(85)7)
AFRICAN AGRICULTURE : BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE
- (b) Employment/Labour and Technological Change
TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE : ENHANCING THE BENEFITS
- (c) Women and Development
The Commonwealth and Women and Development
Memorandum by the Commonwealth Secretary-General (HGM(85)8)
- (d) Commonwealth Youth Programme
Memorandum by the Commonwealth Secretary-General (HGM(85)9)
- (e) Commonwealth Student Mobility
COMMONWEALTH STUDENT MOBILITY : A WAY FORWARD
Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Student Mobility
Memorandum by the Commonwealth Secretary-General (HGM(85)10)
- (f) Commonwealth Science Council
SCIENCE FOR TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
Report of an Expert Group
Note by the Commonwealth Secretariat (HGM(85)11)
- (g) Commonwealth Foundation
Memorandum by the Chairman and Governors of the Commonwealth Foundation (HGM(85)12)
- (h) Other Matters of Functional Co-operation
- (i) The International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
Memorandum by the Government of Sri Lanka (HGM(85)13)
- (ii) CONSULAR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES
Report of Commonwealth Consular Officials (HGM(85)14)

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

(iii) The Commonwealth and Non-Governmental
Organisations
Note by the Commonwealth Secretariat
(HGM(85)15)

(iv) Financial Contributions
Note by the Commonwealth Secretariat
(HGM(85)16)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING
NASSAU - 1985

DRAFT AGENDA

1. OPENING SESSION
2. ORDER OF AGENDA AND STYLE AND FORMAT
3. WORLD POLITICAL SCENE
 - (a) Global Trends and Prospects
 - (b) Southern Africa
 - (c) Small States
4. WORLD ECONOMIC ISSUES
5. COMMONWEALTH FUNCTIONAL CO-OPERATION
 - (a) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
 - (b) Employment/Labour and Technological Change
 - (c) Women and Development
 - (d) Commonwealth Youth Programme
 - (e) Commonwealth Student Mobility
 - (f) Commonwealth Science Council
 - (g) Commonwealth Foundation
 - (h) Other Matters of Functional Co-operation
 - (i) International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
 - (ii) Consular Arrangements
 - (iii) The Commonwealth and Non-Governmental Organisations
 - (iv) Financial Contributions
6. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
7. OTHER BUSINESS
8. COMMUNIQUE

CONFIDENTIAL

