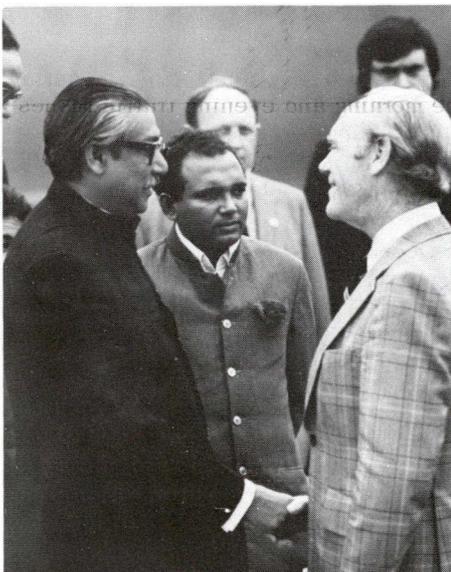


pressed views that the notion of reciprocity could not be a basis for equitable and enduring relations between them and the EEC. In the case of the countries to which the Joint Declaration of Intent in the Treaty of Enlargement applies, it was urged that the Community should take a positive attitude to approaches that have already been made or might be made, and work out suitable arrangements taking their trade interests into account before the Common External Tariff is applied to British imports from them in accordance with that Treaty.

"It was recognized that the system of Commonwealth preferences has provided and continues to provide important advantages for Commonwealth countries, and the hope was expressed that the existing favourable arrangements for developing Commonwealth countries in markets of developed Commonwealth countries other than Britain should wherever possible be maintained.

"Heads of Government considered the special problems of countries highly dependent on exports of agricultural products in primary, semi-processed, and processed forms, and noted the desirability of achieving substantial liberalization of trade in these products in the course of the forthcoming GATT multilateral negotiations. They underlined the urgent need for deliberate measures to be



One of the newcomers to the Commonwealth is Bangladesh, whose Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (left) is welcomed to Ottawa by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp.

taken by the international community to secure equitable and remunerative returns for such products. To this end, they considered it essential that new international commodity arrangements be devised which would deal with this serious problem and protect the foreign-exchange earnings of developing countries against excessive price fluctuations and inroads from synthetics, thereby increasing their capacity to buy needed imports. There was need also to increase the export earnings of developing countries from primary products, especially agricultural products, as prices of industrial goods continue to rise; and to study methods

Looking to future conferences

At a news conference immediately following adjournment of the Commonwealth leaders' meeting on August 10, Prime Minister Trudeau stated that although "little of startling news had emerged" from the nine-day meeting, the best measure of its success was that "32 heads of delegation had felt it was a success" and had agreed to hold another conference probably in two years' time.

Mr. Trudeau said that the Ottawa conference had marked a turning point in Commonwealth history. In the past, delegates had "read long speeches at one another", whereas delegates at this conference had proposed that future conferences would deal with specific problems that had been thoroughly researched by designated countries. The Commonwealth Secretariat, would, it was proposed, coordinate the studies and circulate them to participants before the next summit meeting.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith stated that invitations for the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting had been received from three countries - Kenya, Uganda and Jamaica.

to introduce a realistic relationship between the prices of the two categories of goods. Commonwealth countries should play an active role in the search for new international commodity arrangements. It was felt that it was equally necessary to explore measures to minimize fluctuations in the prices of mineral products.

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Development assistance

"The meeting examined various aspects of development assistance, including the disadvantages of tied aid, the need for a more flexible approach by aid donors and the importance of achieving mutually satisfactory relationships between the donors and recipients of aid, as well as measures for reducing the onerous debt burdens of developing countries.

Private foreign investment

"Heads of Government had a lively discussion of the problems and opportunities involved in private foreign investment. Special reference was made to the role of multinational corporations in a number of Commonwealth countries. Views were exchanged on possible techniques for ensuring that the operations of investing companies are compatible with the national goals of host countries, on the possibility of promoting the exchange of information on this subject among Commonwealth countries, and on the desirability of drawing up a code of conduct for international corporations.

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Southern Africa

"Heads of Government had a full and frank exchange of views on changes and developments in Southern Africa. The meeting also gave special consideration to the problems faced by countries in Southern Africa which border on territories and countries still under minority rule. While recognizing that there were complex and difficult problems involved, Heads of Government were agreed in their opposition to *apartheid* and minority rule in Southern Africa. They therefore recognized the legitimacy of the struggle to win full human rights and self-determination.

"In discussing conditions in South Africa, Namibia and the Portuguese colonies, it was agreed that Commonwealth members in a position to do so should seek to use their influence to persuade Portugal to grant a negotiated independence to its African colonies. The advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and Security Council Resolutions on Namibia were recalled and emphasis placed on international responsibility for that territory. There was discussion on how Commonwealth countries, especially