

Bosnia-Herzegovina

40. Heads of Government expressed deep concern at the continuing hostilities and violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They strongly condemned the blatant violations of human rights, including the policy of 'ethnic-cleansing', as an affront to civilised humanity and called for an immediate end to these practices. Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina, they urged the international community to make all efforts to urgently arrive at a just, equitable and comprehensive political settlement based on strict adherence to the provisions of the UN Charter, the decisions of the Security Council, international law and the principles adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, in order to preserve and protect the legitimate rights and dignity of all the Bosnian communities. They also urged all the parties involved in the conflict to co-operate in the achievement of such a political settlement.

Burundi

41. Heads of Government expressed profound outrage at the news of the overthrow of a democratically elected government in Burundi and strongly condemned the illegal seizure of power by the military. Upholding the principles and values of the Commonwealth contained in the Harare Declaration, Heads of Government called upon those who had seized power in Burundi to respect the democratic wishes of its people and restore to power the constitutionally and democratically elected government of President Melchior Ndadaye. They further called upon the international community to isolate the military junta until democracy was restored in that country.

Haiti

42. Heads of Government expressed deep concern at the continuing political crisis in Haiti and the resultant violation of human rights. They recorded their support for the joint UN-OAS action towards the restoration and institutionalisation of constitutional democracy in Haiti. They also called on the military forces in Haiti to respect the wishes of the Haitian people as expressed at the internationally supervised elections.

Cameroon

43. Heads of Government considered the application from Cameroon for Commonwealth membership. They resolved to welcome Cameroon to their next Heads of Government Meeting in 1995, and into membership of the association at that time, provided that the current efforts to establish a democratic system, consistent with the Harare Commonwealth Declaration, would by then have been completed.