

- They called on international lending institutions to exert the "maximum possible pressure" on South Africa in the rescheduling of its debt. The CFM ministers agreed to dispatch a delegation of senior officials to convey this sentiment to member banks of the committee negotiating the 1990 rescheduling arrangements.
 - Ministers noted that South Africa was using trade financing as a balance of payments cushion. They therefore appealed to all financial institutions to impose tougher terms for trade financing, including the reducing of credit to ninety days. They also called on banks to ensure that loans (or profits from) to firms under South African control not be transferred to South Africa.
 - The CFM also agreed to communicate with the UN on the need to strengthen the arms embargo.
- October
1989
- Minister Clark wrote to all major Canadian commercial banks, requesting their cooperation in instituting all of the financial bans agreed to in Canberra. He also requested they convey to their international banking counterparts the decisions of the CFM.
- October
1989
- A Canadian official participated in the CFM officials mission to principal European and American banks which urged their compliance with CFM measures.
- October
1989
- The Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. They issued the Kuala Lumpur Statement which agreed to a call for the wider international application of all financial measures agreed to in Canberra. It also endorsed the establishment of an independent agency to monitor South Africa's links with the international financial community. Finally, the Commonwealth heads of government determined that upon evidence of "clear and irreversible" change in South Africa, they would consult with international financial institutions to examine how resources could be mobilized to rebuild the South African economy.