

the struggle against apartheid and the need for a common and united front.

The Accord articulates a unanimous call for the authorities in Pretoria to declare that the system of apartheid will be dismantled and specific and meaningful action taken in fulfilment of that intent; to terminate the existing state of emergency; to release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and detained for their opposition to apartheid—

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Mulroney: —to establish political freedom and unconditionally lift the existing ban on the African National Congress and other political Parties; and initiate, in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides, a process of dialogue across the lines of colour, politics and religion, with a view, finally, to establishing a non-racial and representative Government in South Africa.

[*Translation*]

On the basis on these principles, Commonwealth heads of Government also agreed to joint measures aimed at making the Government of South Africa understand the urgency of dismantling apartheid and establishing the structures of a truly representative Government in that country.

In addition to reiterating Commonwealth support for rigorous implementation of the compulsory embargo on arms sales to South Africa and to reaffirming their approval of the Gleneagles Accord of 1977 to discourage sports encounters with that country, Commonwealth leaders have agreed to apply the following joint economic sanctions against South Africa:

- ban all new public loans to the Government of South Africa and its agencies;
- be prepared to act unilaterally to take any measures judged appropriate to ban the importation of krugerrands;
- cease all public financing for missions to South Africa as well as participation in exhibits and trade fairs in that country;
- ban the sales and exports of any computer equipment likely to be used by the South African military, police or security forces;
- ban new contracts for sales and exports of nuclear products, materials and technology to South Africa;
- ban the sales and exports of oil to South Africa;
- impose a strict and rigorously controlled embargo on imports of arms, munitions, military vehicles and paramilitary equipment from South Africa;
- impose an embargo on all military co-operation with South Africa;

Statements by Ministers

—discourage all cultural and scientific events, with the exception of those contributing to the elimination of apartheid or not likely to promote it.

Mr. Speaker, all these measures have already been adopted, in some guise or other, by the Government of Canada. Some have been applied recently by the Reagan Administration and some of course had been previously approved by the British Government. Some of these measures, such as the ban on granting new loans, will have significant repercussions in South Africa.

In addition to these joint measures, heads of Government have agreed to give a restricted group of prominent Commonwealth figures a mandate to “encourage in every possible way the progress of the indispensable process of political dialogue to contribute to peaceful change and turn away the terrible threat of conflagration looming over this country”.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform the House that I got in touch with the Right Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau last Monday and asked him to consider the possibility of becoming a member of this important contact group. I had the pleasure of formally submitting Mr. Trudeau’s name and the Secretary General of the Commonwealth will go over the matter in more detail with Mr. Trudeau within a few days.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, along with the President of Zambia and the Prime Ministers of Australia, the Bahamas, India, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe, I was selected as member of a co-ordination group responsible for steering the activities of the group of leading personalities and monitoring progress in efforts made to cause the breakdown of apartheid.

We will be meeting within six months to review the situation in South Africa.

● (1510)

Mr. Speaker, I think that Canada and all Canadians should feel some pride about the conclusion of the Commonwealth Accord.

During the many talks which finally led to the accord, I stressed, on behalf of Canadians, the importance of conveying clearly to the Government of Pretoria that the people and the States of the Commonwealth were determined to unite their efforts to breakdown apartheid.

We reached the objective, which was to organize common action. We are now waiting to know the reaction of South Africa.

Should the reaction be positive, we will monitor the situation very closely to assess the nature of the reform measures and the tempo of their implementation. Should it be negative, our only avenue will be to consider increasing sanctions against South Africa, either with other Commonwealth countries or alone.