

15. Heads of Government expressed concern at the continued existence of the Schedule to Decree no. 89, which proscribes the political activities of certain political parties and individuals in The Gambia and urged its repeal. They welcomed an invitation extended by the President of The Gambia for CMAG to visit that country and assess first-hand The Gambia's compliance with the Harare Principles. They requested the Secretary-General to continue the provision of technical assistance to The Gambia to consolidate democratic processes and institutions.
16. Heads of Government expressed their support for the Lomé Peace Agreement on Sierra Leone and called for its immediate, full and effective implementation. They deplored the recent violations of the Agreement and called upon all parties to fulfill their commitments, urging the co-operation of all groups with the process of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. They commended the efforts of ECOWAS and its Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, in bringing peace and stability to Sierra Leone and upholding the legitimacy of the elected government. They expressed the Commonwealth's support for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in its role of consolidating the Lomé Peace Agreement.
17. Heads of Government requested CMAG to remain engaged with the post-conflict reconstruction and development and peace-building in Sierra Leone. They also requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices role in consultation with the United Nations, and that the Commonwealth Secretariat should remain in close liaison with other members of the international community through the International Contact Group on Sierra Leone. They called on the international community to assist Sierra Leone in the task of national reconstruction within the framework of the Commonwealth Action Plan for Sierra Leone.
18. Heads of Government condemned the unconstitutional overthrow of the democratically elected Government in Pakistan on 12 October 1999. They believed that no legitimacy should be accorded to the military regime and called for the restoration of civilian democratic rule without delay. They endorsed CMAG's decision to suspend the military regime in Pakistan from the councils of the Commonwealth, pending the restoration of democracy in that country.
19. Heads of Government requested CMAG to keep the situation in Pakistan under review and be prepared to recommend further measures to be taken by the Commonwealth if progress to democracy is not made speedily.
20. Recognizing the unconstitutionality of the regime, Heads of Government urged that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and others detained with him be released immediately and that the rule of law in Pakistan be duly observed.
21. Heads of Government commended the role played by CMAG as a custodian of the Harare Principles. They agreed that CMAG should continue to address serious or persistent violations of those Principles and that its future mandate should be considered further by the Commonwealth High-Level Group. They decided that, for the ensuing biennium, CMAG should consist of Ministers from Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Malaysia, Nigeria and the United Kingdom. They further agreed that, beginning with the new membership of CMAG, no country should serve for more than two consecutive two-year terms.