Profiles of Commonwealth Heads of Government

Media Handbook
Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
Colombo, Sri Lanka, 15 – 17 November 2013

The Commonwealth
Contents

Antigua and Barbuda
The Hon Winston Baldwin Spencer 1

Australia
The Hon Tony Abbott 2

The Bahamas
The Rt Hon Perry G Christie 3

Bangladesh
The Hon Sheikh Hasina 4

Barbados
The Hon Freundel Jerome Stuart 5

Belize
The Hon Dean Oliver Barrow 6

Botswana
HE Lt Gen Seretse Khama Ian Khama 7

Brunei Darussalam
HM Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu’izzaddin Waddaulah 8

Cameroon
HE Mr Paul Biya 9

Canada
The Rt Hon Stephen Harper 10

Cyprus
HE Mr Nicos Anastasiades 11

Dominica
The Hon Roosevelt Skerrit 12

Ghana
HE Mr John Dramani Mahama 13

Grenada
Dr the Rt Hon Keith Claudius Mitchell 14

Guyana
HE Mr Donald Rabindranauth Ramotar 15

India
The Hon Dr Manmohan Singh 16

Jamaica
The Most Hon Portia Simpson Miller 17

Fiji was fully suspended from membership of the Commonwealth on 1 September 2009 pending restoration of a democratically elected government.
Contents cont

Kenya
HE Mr Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta 18

Kiribati
HE Mr Anote Tong 19

Lesotho
The Rt Hon Dr Motsoahae Thomas Thaban 20

Malawi
HE Dr Joyce Banda 21

Malaysia
The Hon Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak 22

Maldives*
23

Malta
The Hon Dr Joseph Muscat 24

Mauritius
The Hon Dr Navinchantra Ramgoolam 25

Mozambique
HE Mr Armando Emilio Guebuza 26

Namibia
HE Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba 27

Nauru
HE Mr Baron Waqa 28

New Zealand
The Rt Hon John Key 29

Nigeria
HE Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan 30

Pakistan
The Hon Muhammad Nawaz Sharif 31

Papua New Guinea
The Hon Peter O’Neill 32

Rwanda
HE Mr Paul Kagame 33

St Kitts and Nevis
The Rt Hon Dr Denzil Llewellyn Douglas 34

Saint Lucia
The Hon Dr Kenneth Davis Anthony 35

* At the time of printing Maldives is in the process of holding a Presidential Election.
St Vincent and the Grenadines
The Hon Dr Ralph Everard Gonsalves 36

Samoa
The Hon Tuilaepa Lopesolialai Sailele Malielegaoi 37

Seychelles
HE Mr James Alix Michel 38

Sierra Leone
HE Mr Ernest Bai Koroma 39

Singapore
The Hon Lee Hsien Loong 40

Solomon Islands
The Hon Gordon Darcy Lilo 41

South Africa
HE Mr Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma 42

Sri Lanka
HE Mr Mahinda Rajapaksa 43

Swaziland
The Hon Dr Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini 44

Tonga
The Hon Lord Siale’ataonga Tu’ivakano 45

Trinidad and Tobago
The Hon Kamla Persad-Bissessar 46

Tuvalu
The Hon Enele Sopoaga 47

Uganda
HE Mr Yoweri Kaguta Museveni 48

United Kingdom
The Rt Hon David Cameron 49

United Republic of Tanzania
HE Mr Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete 50

Vanuatu
The Hon Moana Carcasses Kalosil 51

Zambia
HE Mr Michael Chilufya Sata 52
Antigua and Barbuda

The Hon Winston Baldwin Spencer
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Winston Baldwin Spencer, Leader of the United Progressive Party, was re-elected to a second term in office as Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda following his victory at the 12 March 2009 general election. Mr Spencer began his first term in office in March 2004. He is concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. Before becoming Prime Minister, Mr Spencer served in the House of Representatives for more than 15 years as Leader of the Opposition.

Mr Spencer was Chairperson of the Caribbean Community from 2008 to 2009. He has also served as Chair of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and sat as Co-Chairperson of the Summit Meeting between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico in 2004. He chaired one of four Round Tables of Heads of State and Government at the World Summit 2005, at the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr Spencer was Chair of the Group of 77 developing countries and China at the United Nations in September 2008. He was honoured with the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Award that year for his commitment and contributions in promoting and strengthening partnerships between the UN and the private sector to achieve global anti-poverty goals.

Mr Spencer was educated in labour relations at Ruskin College-Oxford, St. Francis Xavier University - Coady International Institute in Canada, and the University of Oslo, Norway.

Mr Spencer has diplomas in social leadership from the Coady International Institute, Canada; labour and economic studies from Ruskin College, Oxford University; and labour and industrial relations from Oslo University, Norway.

He was born on 8 October 1948.
The Hon Tony Abbott was sworn in as the 28th Prime Minister of Australia on 18 September 2013.

Prior to the election of the Coalition Government on 7 September 2013, Mr Abbott had been Leader of the Opposition since 1 December 2009. During the Howard Government, Mr Abbott served as a Parliamentary Secretary, Minister, Cabinet Minister and Leader of the House of Representatives. He was Minister for Health and Ageing from 2003–2007, Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations from 2001–2003 and Minister for Employment Services from 1998–2001. He has been Leader of the Liberal Party since 2009.

Mr Abbott was first elected as Member for Warringah in March 1994. He has been re-elected as Member for Warringah at seven subsequent elections. Prior to entering parliament, Mr Abbott was a journalist with The Australian and The Bulletin. He was press secretary and political adviser to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr John Hewson, before becoming Executive Director of Australians for Constitutional Monarchy.

Mr Abbott holds economics and law degrees from Sydney University. He is a Rhodes Scholar and holds a Master of Arts in Politics and Philosophy from Oxford University. Mr Abbott is the author of four books.

He was born in London, UK, on 4 November 1957 and migrated to Australia with his family in 1960.
### The Bahamas

**The Rt Hon Perry G Christie**  
**PRIME MINISTER**

The Rt Hon Perry G Christie was sworn in as the fifth Prime Minister of The Bahamas on 8 May 2012, following the Progressive Liberal Party’s (PLP) victory in the general elections of 7 May 2012.

He is also the Minister of Finance with responsibility for the Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Lands and Surveys, Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Finance.

In 2002, Mr Christie became the third Prime Minister of The Bahamas, with the PLP’s victory over the Free National Movement.

He was appointed Leader of the Opposition by the Governor-General on 7 April 1997. In January 1993, Mr Christie was elected Co-Deputy Leader of the PLP.

Receiving the PLP’s nomination for the Centreville constituency in the 1977 general election, Mr Christie was elected Member of Parliament for that constituency and shortly after appointed Minister of Health and National Insurance. During the June 1982 general election he was re-elected as the Member of Parliament for Centreville, and was once again appointed to the Prime Minister’s Cabinet – this time as Minister of Tourism. Mr Christie ran as an independent candidate in the 1987 general election, retaining his seat in the Centreville constituency. Three years later he returned to the PLP, and was appointed Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Industry by the Prime Minister.

Mr Christie is believed to have been the youngest Bahamian ever appointed to the Senate, serving as in that capacity from November 1974 to June 1977.

Mr Christie attended University Tutorial College, London, Inner Temple and Birmingham University, from which he graduated with honours in 1969. He is an Attorney-At-Law.

He was born in Nassau on 21 August 1943.

---

**COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP**  
1973

**INDEPENDENCE DAY**  
10 July 1973

**CAPITAL**  
Nassau

**AREA**  
13,939 sq km

**POPULATION**  
347,000 (2011)

**CURRENCY**  
Bahamian dollar

**ECONOMY**  
Fisheries, pharmaceuticals, refined petroleum and tourism

**STATUS**  
Constitutional monarchy under HM Queen Elizabeth II

**WEBSITE**  
bahamas.gov.bs
## Bangladesh

**The Hon Sheikh Hasina**

**PRIME MINISTER**

The Hon Sheikh Hasina was returned to power as Prime Minister of Bangladesh when her Awami League party, which led an alliance of political parties, won the parliamentary elections of 29 December 2008.

She took office on 6 January 2009. Her first term as Prime Minister was from June 1996 to 2001 after the Awami League won the 1996 parliamentary election.

Sheikh Hasina served as Leader of the Opposition from 1986 to June 1996, and from 2001 to 2008. She has been President of the Awami League since 1981, when she was elected as the party’s leader while living in exile in New Delhi, India. Sheikh Hasina is the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, founder of independent Bangladesh.

She has won numerous awards, including UNESCO’s Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize in 1998 for helping to end 25 years of insurgency and conflict in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Sheikh Hasina also won the UN Food and Agriculture Organization’s Ceres Medal in 1999 for her contributions to agricultural development and food security. Additionally, she received the Pearl S Buck Award in 2000, awarded by the Randolph College, Lynchburg, Virginia, USA, in recognition of her achievements in socio-economic and political affairs.

Sheikh Hasina is a graduate of the University of Dhaka. She is the author of several books, including Development for the Masses (1999); People and Democracy (1997); Why Are They Street Children (1997); My Dream, My Struggle (1996); The Origins of Autocracy (1993); and Miles To Go – Elimination of Poverty and Some Thoughts (1993).

She was born on 28 September 1947 in Tungipara, Gopalganj district, Bangladesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>26 March 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>143,998 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>150,494,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Taka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>pmo.gov.bd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barbados

**The Hon Freundel Jerome Stuart**

**PRIME MINISTER**

The Hon Freundel Stuart, QC, MP was sworn in as the seventh Prime Minister of Barbados on 23 October 2010, succeeding the late Prime Minister, David Thompson. He was returned to office as Prime Minister following the 21 February 2013 general elections. The Prime Minister also holds the portfolio of Minister of National Security, the Public Service and Urban Development.

Mr Stuart was Acting Prime Minister from May to October 2010, after his predecessor became ill. He served in the Upper House (Senate) from 2003 to 2007 and was returned to parliament in the 2008 general elections as the Democratic Labour Party’s (DLP) Member of Parliament for the St Michael South Constituency. Mr Stuart served as Deputy Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr Stuart entered elective politics in 1994 and served as Member of Parliament for the St Philip South Constituency from 1994 to 1999. He joined the DLP in 1970. He has served the party in various positions, including that of President.

Mr Stuart holds an LLM in Public International Law from the University of the West Indies (UWI) and a legal education certificate from the Hugh Wooding Law School. He was called to the Barbados Bar in 1984, where he practiced criminal and civil law. Mr Stuart was admitted to the Inner Bar in March 2008 and appointed a Queen’s Counsel. He had earlier obtained his LLB and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Political Science and History from the UWI.

He was a member of the UN Secretary General’s Global Sustainability Panel from 2010 to 2011.

He was born on 27 April 1951 in St Philip, Barbados.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</strong></th>
<th>1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDEPENDENCE DAY</strong></td>
<td>30 November 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL</strong></td>
<td>Bridgetown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AREA</strong></td>
<td>431 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POPULATION</strong></td>
<td>274,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENCY</strong></td>
<td>Barbados dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMY</strong></td>
<td>Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and international business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATUS</strong></td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy under HM Queen Elizabeth II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEBSITE</strong></td>
<td>gov.bb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belize

The Hon Dean Oliver Barrow  
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dean Oliver Barrow was first sworn in as Prime Minister of Belize on 8 February 2008 following victory at the general election on 7 February. He started his second term after the United Democratic Party (UDP) won the 7 March 2012 election.

He is concurrently the Minister of Finance.

Mr Barrow is leader of the UDP. He was Leader of the Opposition from 1998 to February 2008. Prior to this, from 1993 to 1998, he served as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Security, and as Attorney-General.

Mr Barrow served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Economic Development from 1984 to 1989, following his election to the House of Representatives in 1984 as the UDP candidate for the Queen’s Square electoral division.

Mr Barrow was trained at the University of the West Indies, where he obtained a bachelor’s degree in law; the Norman Manley Law School where he obtained a certificate of legal education; the University of Miami School of Law where he obtained a master’s degree and the University of Miami, where he obtained a master’s degree in international relations.

He was born in Belize City on 2 March 1951.
Botswana

HE Lt Gen Seretse Khama Ian Khama PRESIDENT

HE Lt Gen Seretse Khama Ian Khama was sworn in to a second term in office as President of Botswana on 20 October 2009 following the victory of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) at the general election on 16 October.

Mr Khama was appointed President on 1 April 2008 by his predecessor, Mr Festus Mogae.

Mr Khama is the Paramount Chief of the Bamangwato tribe. He is the son of Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana’s independence leader, who was also the country’s first President (1966 to 1980).

Mr Khama was elected Chairperson of the BDP in July 2003.

He retained the post of Vice-President of Botswana following the victory of the BDP in the general elections of October 2004 and October 1999. From October 1999 to January 2000, Mr Khama also held the concurrent post of Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration.

He was first appointed Vice-President in the Mogae Cabinet in July 1998 after winning a by-election as a BDP candidate. Mr Khama continued to hold the concurrent post of Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, to which he was appointed in April that year after retiring as Commander of the Botswana Defence Force at the rank of Lieutenant-General to pursue a political career.

Mr Khama, a graduate of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, UK, is a qualified pilot.

He was born on 27 February 1953 in Chertsey, Surrey, UK.
Brunei Darussalam

HM Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu’izzaddin Waddaulah
SULTAN and YANG DI-PERTUAN

HM Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu’izzaddin Waddaulah was crowned Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on 1 August 1968. He is the 29th Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan in his line, which dates back to the fourteenth century.

The Sultan ascended to the throne on 5 October 1967 following the voluntary abdication of his father, Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Sa’adul Khairi Waddien.

His Majesty is concurrently Prime Minister, Defence Minister, Finance Minister and Head of the Religious Council.

He set up the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation in 1992.

The Sultan, who was educated in Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia, is a graduate of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, UK, and was commissioned as Captain in 1967.

He was installed as Crown Prince in 1961 at the age of 15.

He was born on 15 July 1946 in Brunei Town, now known as Bandar Seri Begawan.
# Cameroon

**HE Mr Paul Biya**  
**PRESIDENT**

HE Mr Paul Biya became President of Cameroon on 6 November 1982 following the resignation of his predecessor, Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo.

Mr Biya was returned to office in 1984, 1988, 1992 (by the first pluralist presidential ballot ever held in the country), and in 1997, 2004 and 2011 for seven-year terms.

Mr Biya has held the post of President of the Cameroon People’s Democratic Movement since 1985 following its transformation from the Cameroon National Union party, which he had also presided over since 1983.

Mr Biya was appointed Prime Minister in 1975. He had earlier served as Minister of State and Secretary-General in the Office of the President from June 1970 to June 1975. From 1968 to 1970, he was Secretary-General and Director of the Civil Cabinet in the Presidency of the Republic.

Mr Biya served as Director of the Civil Cabinet from 1967 to 1968. Prior to that he was Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Education in 1965, and served as its Director of Cabinet in 1964. Mr Biya was Chargé de Mission at the Presidency of the Republic in 1962.

He attended the University of Sorbonne’s Faculty of Law where he obtained a degree in public law. Mr Biya also obtained a diploma from the Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris, a diploma from the Institut des Hautes Etudes d’Outre-Mer and a Diploma of Higher Learning in Public Law.

He was born on 13 February 1933 in Mvomeka’a, South Region, Cameroon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>1 January 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Yaoundé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>475,442 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>20,030,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>CFA Franc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Agriculture, mining and crude oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Republic with an executive president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>spm.gov.cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canada

The Rt Hon Stephen Harper
PRIME MINISTER

The Rt Hon Stephen Harper was re-elected to a third term in office as Prime Minister of Canada following victory at the 2 May 2011 general election.

He first took office in February 2006, and was returned to power in the October 2008 general election.

Mr Harper is Leader of the Conservative Party, which he co-founded in 2003. Prior to that he became Leader of the Opposition in 2002, after winning the leadership of the Canadian Alliance.

In 1997 Mr Harper was Vice-President (and later President) of the National Citizens’ Coalition, a non-partisan organisation that advocates for individual freedoms and accountable government. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1993 as a Reform Party Member of Parliament for Calgary West, Alberta.

Mr Harper has master’s and bachelor’s degrees in economics from the University of Calgary.

He was born on 30 April 1959, in Toronto, Ontario.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1931 (Statute of Westminster)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL DAY</td>
<td>1 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>9,976,000 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>34,350,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Canadian dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Agriculture, automobiles, forestry, oil and gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy under HM Queen Elizabeth II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>pm.gc.ca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cyprus

HE Mr Nicos Anastasiades
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Nicos Anastasiades was inaugurated President of the Republic of Cyprus on 28 February 2013.

At the time of his election Mr Anastasiades was a Member of the House of Representatives, where he had served since 1981 and was serving his fifth term as President of the Democratic Rally (DISY) political party. He was declared Honorary President of DISY in May 2013.

Since 1995, he has been a member of the National Council (the top advisory body to the President of Cyprus on the handling of the Cyprus Problem).

During his tenure as a Member of the House of Representatives, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Committee on Educational Affairs, Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as Vice-Chairman and member of many other committees. He was also elected Vice-President of the House of Representatives from 1996–2001 and served as Parliamentary Spokesman of the Democratic Rally.

Mr Anastasiades is a founding member of the Youth of the Democratic Rally (NEDISY). After his successful tenure at NEDISY, he became actively involved at a higher level, first as First Vice-President and later as Deputy President of DISY until 1997.

President Anastasiades studied law at the University of Athens and pursued postgraduate studies in maritime law at the University of London. He has practiced law since 1972.

After finishing his studies, he completed his military service in the National Guard.

He was born in 1946 in Pera Pedi, in the Lemesos (Limassol) district.
Dominica
The Hon Roosevelt Skerrit
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Roosevelt Skerrit is serving his third term in office as Prime Minister of Dominica, following the victory of his Dominica Labour Party in the December 2009 general election. He was first sworn into office in January 2004 after the untimely passing of the late Prime Minister, Pierre Charles, and Mr Skerrit retained power in the May 2005 general election.

Mr Skerrit is concurrently Minister for Finance, Foreign Affairs and Information Technology.

He is the youngest Prime Minister to be elected in Dominica. He leads the Caribbean Community on the issue of Free Movement of Labour as part of the implementation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy.

Mr Skerrit was elected to the House of Assembly (Legislature) in 2000 and first served as Minister for Sports and Youth Affairs. He later took on the education portfolio as well.

Before entering politics, Mr Skerrit worked as an educationist and lectured at the Dominica State College.

Mr Skerrit has a bachelor’s degree in psychology and English from the University of Mississippi, USA.

He was born on 8 June 1972 in Vieille Case, Dominica.
Ghana

HE Mr John Dramani Mahama
PRESIDENT

HE Mr John Dramani Mahama took office as President on 7 January 2013, having served the remaining five months of the late President J E A Mills’ term. Mr Mahama had previously served as the Vice-President.

In accordance with the Ghanaian constitution, Mr Mahama assumed the role of Head of State, Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ghana from the time of the passing of the late President.

Mr Mahama contested to serve as a Member of Parliament for the Bole-Bamboi Constituency in 1996, and won on the ticket of the National Democratic Congress (NDC).

He was re-elected to parliament twice more in the years 2000 and 2004, prior to becoming the Vice-Presidential candidate for the party in 2008.

During his first term of office as an MP, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Communications and subsequently appointed substantive minister.

He was also a member of the economic management team during the NDC Administration of 1996–2000.

When the NDC Government left office in 2001, he served as Minority Spokesman for Communications in Parliament from 2001 to 2004, Minority Spokesperson on Foreign Affairs from 2005 to 2008, and as a Member of the Pan-African Parliament.

Mr Mahama attended the University of Ghana and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1981. He completed postgraduate studies in communication in 1986. He later studied for a postgraduate diploma at the Institute of Social Sciences in Moscow.

Over the course of his career he has written for several newspapers and other publications, and recently published his first book.

He was born in Damongo on 29 November 1958.

COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP
1957

INDEPENDENCE DAY
6 March 1957

CAPITAL
Accra

AREA
238,537 sq km

POPULATION
24,966,000 (2011)

CURRENCY
Cedi

ECONOMY
Agriculture, mining and timber

STATUS
Republic with an executive president

WEBSITE
ghan.gov.gh
Grenada

Dr the Rt Hon Keith Claudius Mitchell
PRIME MINISTER

Dr the Rt Hon Keith Claudius Mitchell was sworn into office on 20 February 2013 for the fourth time.

He is concurrently Minister of Information, Implementation, National Security, Disaster Management and Home Affairs.

Dr Mitchell had been Leader of the Opposition from July 2008. He became Prime Minister for the third consecutive time in 2003. Her Majesty the Queen appointed him to the Privy Council on 20 February 2004.

In 1999, Dr Mitchell became the first Prime Minister since independence to win two consecutive general elections. He first took office as Prime Minister on 22 June 1995.

Dr Mitchell was elected Political Leader of the New National Party (NNP) in 1989. In 1984, he was elected Member of Parliament for St George North West, and has held the seat in each subsequent election. He served as Minister of Communications, Works and Public Utilities, Cooperatives, Community Development, Women’s Affairs, and Civil Aviation from 1988 to 1989 in the NNP Government.

Dr Mitchell gained a bachelor’s degree in mathematics and chemistry from the University of the West Indies, followed by a master’s from Howard University and a doctorate in mathematics and statistics from the American University.

Dr Mitchell was a member of the Grenada Cricket Team from 1964–1966 and was made Captain in 1973. He was a Professor of Mathematics at Howard University between 1977 and 1983 and subsequently worked as a consultant in the US.

As Prime Minister, Dr Mitchell served as Chairman of the Caribbean Community; Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank; Chairman of the Ministerial Council of Association of Caribbean States; Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and Chairman of the Regional Security System.

He was born on 12 November 1946 in Brizan, St George’s,
Guyana

HE Mr Donald Rabindranauth Ramotar
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Donald Rabindranauth Ramotar was elected as the seventh President of Guyana after the 2011 general elections. He was sworn in on 3 December 2011.

Mr Ramotar is a long-standing trade unionist, politician and legislator in Guyana’s National Assembly. He has been in the leadership of the People’s Progressive Party for several decades and served as Executive Secretary. He was elected to the position of General Secretary of the ruling party in 1997 following the death of Dr Cheddi Jagan, the then-Executive President and General Secretary. He still holds that position.

The sugar workers were his main constituency of trade union activism on behalf of the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union, the largest in the country. He subsequently served on the Board of Directors of the Guyana Sugar Corporation. He also served as Bureau Member and Vice-President of the African, Caribbean and Pacific-European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly.

He holds a degree in economics from the University of Guyana.

He was born on 22 October 1950 in Caria Caria, Guyana.
India

The Hon Dr Manmohan Singh
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Manmohan Singh began a second term in office as Prime Minister of India on 22 May 2009, following the victory of his ruling Congress-led coalition at the May general election. He first became Prime Minister in May 2004.

Dr Singh has been a member of India’s Upper House of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) since 1991, serving as Leader of the Opposition from 1998 to 2004. He was Finance Minister from 1991 to 1996. Dr Singh served as Secretary-General of the South Commission in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1987 to 1990.

Dr Singh joined the civil service as an Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Commerce in 1971. The following year, he was appointed Chief Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Finance. He went on to hold many senior positions, including Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Deputy Chairperson of the Planning Commission, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Adviser to the Prime Minister and Chairperson of the University Grants Commission.

Before that, Dr Singh was Professor of International Trade at Delhi University’s School of Economics and Professor of Economics at Panjab University, Chandigarh. He also served a brief stint at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at the UN Secretariat in New York.

Dr Singh obtained his doctorate in economics from the University of Oxford, UK. He has a bachelor’s degree in economics from the University of Cambridge, UK, and a master’s degree in economics from Panjab University.

He is the author of India’s Export Trends and Prospects for Self-Sustained Growth (1964).

He was born on 26 September 1932 in Punjab, India.
The Most Hon Portia Simpson Miller
PRIME MINISTER

The Most Hon Portia Simpson Miller was sworn in as Prime Minister of Jamaica for the second time on 5 January 2012. She previously held office from March 2006 to September 2007 and was Leader of the Opposition between her two terms.

She was elected President of the People’s National Party on 25 February 2006 and Shadow Prime Minister.


In her business career she has worked in various positions as secretary and in the social services field.

Mrs Simpson Miller holds a bachelor’s degree in public administration, and certificates in public relations and advanced management from the Union Institute and University of Cincinnati, USA. She also completed the Executive Programme for Leaders in Development at the John F Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

She was born in 1945 in Wood Hall, St Catherine, Jamaica.
Kenya

HE Mr Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Uhuru Kenyatta was sworn in as Kenya’s Fourth President on 9 April 2013 under the new constitution.

Following a 2007 pre-election pact with Mr Mwai Kibaki, Mr Kenyatta was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade in 2008. In the same year, he was transferred to the Treasury as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, as part of the Grand Coalition Government, where he served up until February 2012.

In January 2005, he was elected National Chairman of the Kenya African National Union (KANU). He also served as the elected Member of Parliament for Gatundu South Constituency for two terms in 2002 and 2007.

Mr Kenyatta ran for the Presidency as KANU’s candidate in the December 2002 presidential election. He conceded defeat and became Leader of the Official Opposition in parliament.

He attended Amherst College, Massachusetts, USA, where he studied political science and economics. Upon graduation, Mr Kenyatta returned to Kenya and became an active entrepreneur and businessman, rising to executive positions as Director, Chief Executive and Chairman in various companies.

He was born on 26 October 1961 and is the son of Kenya’s First President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
Kiribati

HE Mr Anote Tong
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Anote Tong is serving his third term in office as President of Kiribati following his victory in the October 2007 presidential election.

He first took office in July 2003 as the country’s fourth President.

Mr Tong is concurrently Minister of External Affairs and Immigration.

He was a Member of Parliament and a senior member of the Boutokaan Te Koaua Party from 1996 to 2003, and was re-elected in the August 2007 parliamentary election.

Mr Tong previously served as Minister for Natural Resources Development from 1994 to 1996. He was appointed Secretary for the Ministry of Communication and Works from 1980 to 1982, and was Senior Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Education from 1976 to 1977.

Mr Tong has been Chairperson of the National Fishing Company, the Development Bank of Kiribati, Otintai Hotel and Air Tungaru Co-operative.

He has a master’s degree in economics from the London School of Economics, UK, and a bachelor’s degree in science from the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

He was born in 1952.
Lesotho

The Rt Hon Dr Motsoahae Thomas Thabane
PRIME MINISTER

The Rt Hon Dr Motsoahae Thomas Thabane was appointed Prime Minister in June 2012. This followed his election in May 2012 as a Member of Parliament for Abia No. 37, representing the All Basotho Convention (ABC) political party. He is Leader of the ABC party, which he founded in 2006.


From 1991–1995 he worked as a development consultant and commodity broker. Prior to this, he served as Minister of Information and Broadcasting from 1991–1991 and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1990–1991. During the 1990s he led the negotiating team that led to the return of political exiles that fled the country in 1970.

He was the Chairperson of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers during the negotiations leading to the transformation of the OAU into the African Union (AU). He was also the Chairperson of the National Refugee Committee and the National Democratisation Committee. Additionally, Dr Thabane was a part-time consultant on primary health care implementation in sub-Saharan Africa for the World Health Organization (WHO).

He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and English from Puis VII University in Roma, Lesotho. He obtained his Primary Higher (PH) from Morija Teacher Training College in Morija, Lesotho.

He was born on 28 May 1939 at Makhoakhoeng, Ha-Abia, in Maseru, Lesotho.
Malawi

HE Dr Joyce Banda
PRESIDENT

HE Dr Joyce Banda was sworn in as President of the Republic of Malawi on 7 April 2012.

In 2011 she formed the People’s Party from the then-ruling Democratic Progressive Party. Dr Banda was elected Vice-President in 2009.

She served as Minister of Gender, Child Welfare and Community Services from 2004–2006 and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2006–2009.

She was first elected as a Member of Parliament in 2004 under the United Democratic Front.

Mrs Banda is the founder of the Young Emerging Leaders Network and the Joyce Banda Foundation. She also established the Hunger Project in Malawi which reaches out to rural households with activities for sustainable livelihoods.

In 1990, Mrs Banda formed the National Association for Business Women that lends start-up cash to small-scale business people.

Mrs Banda is Founding Member of the African Federation of Women Entrepreneurs, currently operating in 41 countries in Africa, the Council for the Economic Empowerment of Women in Africa and the Americans and Africans Business Women’s Alliance. She also served as Vice-President of Micro-Fin-Africa. In addition, she is a member of the Advisory Board of the Federation of World Peace and Love, Taiwan, Republic of China and is a member of the Executive Advisory Committee of United Nations Development Fund for Women.

She holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Early Childhood Education from Columbus University, a Bachelor of Social Studies from the Atlantic International University, USA and a Diploma in Management of NGOs from the International Labour Organization Centre.

She was born on 12 April 1950 in Zomba, Malawi.
Malaysia

The Hon Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak took office as the sixth Prime Minister of Malaysia on 3 April 2009. He is concurrently Minister of Finance.

Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib is also the President of the United Malays National Organisation, which leads the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition that has ruled the South-East Asian country since independence in 1957. He is also a Member of Parliament (MP) for Pekan, Pahang. Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib has been active in Malaysian politics for more than 30 years. He was elected as Malaysia’s youngest MP at the age of 23 in 1976 for the Pekan parliamentary seat, which had been vacated by the sudden demise of his father, the late Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein, Malaysia’s second prime minister.

In 1978, Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib was made Deputy Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Post – the youngest person to hold the portfolio. In 1980, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Education, while a year later he was made Deputy Minister of Finance. He served as Chief Minister of Pahang state from 1982 to 1986.

In 1986, Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib was appointed Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. He held the post of Minister of Youth and Sports from 1987 to 1990. He went on to hold many further ministerial portfolios – Defence Minister (1990–95 and 1999–2008), Education Minister (1995–99) and Finance Minister (September 2008–present). In 2004 he was made Deputy Prime Minister.

Dato’ Sri Mohd Najib holds a bachelor’s degree in industrial economics from the University of Nottingham, UK.

He was born on 23 July 1953 in Kuala Lipis, Pahang, Malaysia.
Maldives

At the time of printing Maldives is in the process of holding a Presidential Election.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>26 July 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Malé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>298 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>320,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Maldivian rufiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Fisheries and tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Republic with an executive president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>presidencymaldives.gov.mv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Malta

The Hon Dr Joseph Muscat
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Joseph Muscat took office as Prime Minister of Malta on 11 March 2013.

In 2008 he was elected as the Leader of the Partit Laburista.

Dr Muscat successfully contested the first European Parliamentary elections in Malta in 2004.

From 1997 to 1998 he was a member of the National Commission for Fiscal Morality. He also worked as a market intelligence manager and investment adviser.

Dr Muscat was elected as a member to the National Executive of the Partit Laburista at the age of 21, and was later nominated to be Education Secretary of the party.

From 1992–1997 he was a journalist and eventually became Assistant Head of News with a national private radio station.

He graduated with honours in public policy from the University of Malta, and later received his master’s in European studies. In 2007, he was awarded a PhD in management research from the University of Bristol, UK.

He was born in Pietà on 22 January 1974.
Mauritius

The Hon Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam was sworn into office for a third term as Prime Minister of Mauritius on 6 May 2010. He served his second term from July 2005. He is concurrently Minister of Defence, Home Affairs and External Communications.

Dr Ramgoolam is Leader of the Mauritius Labour Party (MLP) and was Leader of the Opposition from October 2000 to July 2005.

He served before as Prime Minister from December 1995 to September 2000. From 1991 to 1995, he was Leader of the Opposition.

Dr Ramgoolam has headed the MLP since 1991 and served as its President from June 1991 to July 1992. Before entering politics, Dr Ramgoolam worked as a medical doctor in Mauritius from 1985 to 1987. He earlier served as a medical doctor at The Yorkshire Clinic in West Yorkshire, UK, from 1982 to 1985.

Dr Ramgoolam was a senior medical doctor at the Amersham General Hospital, Buckinghamshire, UK, from 1981 to 1982; and worked as a clinical assistant in cardiology at the University College Hospital in London from 1977 to 1981.

From 1976 to 1977, Dr Ramgoolam worked as a resident medical doctor at the Dr A G Jeetoo Hospital in Port Louis, Mauritius. Prior to this, he served at the Monaghan County Hospital in Ireland, and was an intern at St Lawrence’s Hospital in Dublin, Ireland, from 1975 to 1976.

Dr Ramgoolam has a bachelor’s degree in law from the University of London, UK. He later completed a vocation course at the Inns of Court School of Law in 1993, and was called to the Bar at Inner Temple, UK, that year. He holds a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of England, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

He was born on 14 July 1947.
Mozambique

HE Mr Armando Emilio Guebuza
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Armando Emilio Guebuza was sworn in for his second term in office as President of Mozambique in January 2010. He first took office in February 2005.

Mr Guebuza was the Secretary-General of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) in 2002 and served as its Chief Whip in the first multi-party parliament, which emerged after the 1994 general election.

He headed the government delegation to the Rome talks with the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), which culminated in the Rome Peace Agreement of 2 October 1992.

Mr Guebuza was also involved in the Burundi Peace Process, and in 1997 he was in charge of the Commission on the Nature of the Burundi Conflict, Problems of Genocide, Exclusion and Solutions. He chaired the Commission on Guarantees for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement in 2000.

Mr Guebuza was appointed Minister of Transport and Communications in 1986 and Minister in the President’s Office with responsibility for Agriculture, Trade, Light Industry and Tourism from 1984 to 1986. He was Minister of the Interior from 1983 to 1985, and from 1975 to 1977.

From 1966 to 1978, Mr Guebuza held various posts in FRELIMO, including Minister of Home Affairs in the Transition Government, formed after the Lusaka Agreement of 1974, as well as the post of Deputy Minister of National Defence from 1977 to 1978. He was appointed Secretary for Education and Culture in 1966. He has been a FRELIMO Central Committee member since 1966, after joining in 1963.

He was born on 20 January 1943 in Murrupula, Nampula Province, Mozambique.
Namibia

HE Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba is serving his second term in office as President of Namibia after winning the November 2009 election. He first took office in March 2005.

From 2001 to 2005, Mr Pohamba was Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. He also took on the post of Vice-President of the South-West Africa People’s Organisation (SWAPO) in 2002 after serving as its Secretary-General since 1997. Mr Pohamba served as Minister without Portfolio in the Office of the President from 1999 to 2000. From 1996 to 1998, he served as Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources. Following Namibia’s independence in March 1990, he served as Minister of Home Affairs. In 1989 Mr Pohamba was Head of Administration at the newly established SWAPO headquarters in Windhoek, and became a member of the Constituent Assembly in November that year, where he participated in the drafting of the Namibia Constitution. In 1981, he served at the SWAPO headquarters in Luanda, Angola.

In 1979, Mr Pohamba took charge of SWAPO affairs in Zambia. Prior to that, from 1977, he served as Secretary of Finance after becoming a member of SWAPO’s Political Bureau. He was SWAPO’s Chief Representative in East Africa from 1973 to 1977, based in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. From 1970 to 1973, Mr Pohamba was SWAPO’s Deputy Chief Representative for North and West Africa, based in Algiers, Algeria. He was elected to the Central Committee in 1970 and served as Deputy Administrative Secretary. He co-founded SWAPO in 1960 and served in the Lusaka, Zambia, office from 1964 to 1969.

Mr Pohamba has a diploma from the International School of Political Science in Moscow, Russia.

He was born on 18 August 1935 in Okanghudhi-Pohamba Village, Ondobe Constituency, Namibia.
Nauru

HE Mr Baron Waqa
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Baron Waqa, MP, assumed office on 11 June 2013.

The Office of the President is the highest office in government. The President of Nauru is the Head of State and Head of Government.

The President of Nauru is the Chairman of the Cabinet and also Minister responsible for the Public Service, Police and Emergency Services, Home Affairs and Climate Change.

He was born on 31 December 1959.

COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP
1968

NATIONAL DAY
31 January 1968

CAPITAL
Nauru

AREA
21.3 sq km

POPULATION
10,000 (2011)

CURRENCY
Australian dollar

ECONOMY
Phosphate mining, offshore banking and tourism

STATUS
Republic with an executive president

WEBSITE
naurugov.nr
New Zealand

The Rt Hon John Key
PRIME MINISTER

The Rt Hon John Key has been the Prime Minister of New Zealand since November 2008 and Leader of the New Zealand National Party (NP) since 2006. He is also Tourism Minister.

Mr Key first won a parliamentary seat in 2002 and led the National Party to victory in the elections that took place in 2008 and 2011.

Mr Key served as Leader of the Opposition from 2006 to 2008 after his election as Leader of the NP in November 2006. He was appointed Spokesperson on Communications and Statistics from 2003 to 2004.

Before his entry into politics, Mr Key was a member of the Foreign Exchange Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1999 to 2001. He had earlier worked for Merrill Lynch in Singapore, London and Sydney from 1995 to 2001. Mr Key started his career in investment banking in the mid-1980s.

He has a bachelor’s degree in commerce from the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

He was born on 9 August 1961 in Auckland.

COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP
1931 (Statute of Westminster)

NATIONAL DAY
6 February

CAPITAL
Wellington

AREA
270,500 sq km

POPULATION
4,415,000 (2011)

CURRENCY
New Zealand dollar

ECONOMY
Agriculture, livestock farming and tourism

STATUS
Constitutional monarchy under HM Queen Elizabeth II

WEBSITE
parliament.nz
Nigeria

HE Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan
PRESIDENT

HE Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan was sworn into office as President of Nigeria in April 2011 following victory in the presidential election. The ruling People’s Democratic Party’s candidate first served as President following the demise of his predecessor, President Umaru Musa Yar’Adua, in May 2010. He served as Acting President from February to May 2010 during the illness of Mr Yar’Adua. Dr Jonathan was Vice-President from May 2007 to February 2010.

Dr Jonathan served as Governor of Bayelsa State from 2005 to 2007, after he was appointed Deputy Governor from 1999 to 2005.

Prior to his entry into politics, Dr Jonathan worked as an Assistant Director of Ecology at the now-defunct Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission from 1993 to 1998. Prior to that, he lectured at the Rivers State College of Education from 1983 to 1993. He held the post of Science Inspector for Education at the Rivers State Ministry of Education from 1982 to 1983.

Dr Jonathan obtained his master’s degree in hydrobiology and fisheries biology, and his doctorate in zoology from the university of Port Harcourt.

He was born on 20 November 1957 in the Niger Delta, Nigeria.
Pakistan

The Hon Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was sworn in on 7 June 2013 for an unprecedented third term, after the election victory of the Pakistan Muslim League (N), of which he is the Leader.

Mr Sharif first held the Office of Prime Minister from November 1990 until President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly in April 1993. This decision was later overturned by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, and the National Assembly and Mr Sharif’s government were reinstated in May 1993. Mr Sharif then resigned from office in July 1993 to facilitate fresh elections in the country. He was Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly from 1993 to 1996.

Mr Sharif was elected Prime Minister for the second time in 1997. His government was overthrown in a military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf in October 1999. Mr Sharif was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment and spent 14 months in jail before being forced into exile.

Mr Sharif worked with former Prime Minister and Leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, to articulate a strategy to strengthen and sustain democracy in the country. This culminated in the signing of the significant Charter of Democracy in London in 1996.

Mr Sharif joined the Provincial Punjab Cabinet as Finance Minister in 1981. In the 1985 general elections, he was elected to both the National and Punjab Provincial Assemblies. In 1985, he was sworn in as Chief Minister of Punjab. He was re-elected as Chief Minister of Punjab in 1988.

Mr Muhammad Nawaz Sharif graduated from the Government College, Lahore. After completing his studies, he joined the family business and also participated actively in social and charitable activities.

He was born on 25 December 1949 in Lahore.
Papua New Guinea

The Hon Peter O’Neill
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Peter O’Neill took office as Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea in August 2011.


Mr O’Neill is the leader of the People’s National Congress party. He was Leader of the Opposition from 2004–2007.

In 1988, he obtained an honours degree in accounting from the University of Papua New Guinea, and in 1989 became a certified practicing accountant.

He was born 13 February 1965 in Pangia District, Southern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea.
Rwanda

HE Mr Paul Kagame
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Paul Kagame is serving his second elected term in office as President, following victory at the elections held in August 2010. In April 2000, Mr Kagame was appointed President of Rwanda by the Transitional National Assembly. He took office in August 2003 after the country’s first ever multi-party democratic elections.

In 1990, Mr Kagame returned to Rwanda after living in exile with his family in Uganda since 1960. He led the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in a four-year struggle to liberate the country from autocratic rule since independence. Mr Kagame also led the Rwandan Patriotic Army in defeating the genocidal government in July 1994.

Mr Kagame was appointed Vice-President and Minister for Defence in the Government of National Unity (GNU) on 19 July 1994. Four years later he was elected as Chair of the RPF, a partner in the GNU.

Mr Kagame has received recognition for his leadership in peace building and reconciliation, development, good governance, promotion of human rights and women’s empowerment, and advancement of education and ICT. President Kagame currently serves as Chair of the UN Secretary-General’s Advisory Group on UN MDG Advocacy Group and as Co-chair of the ITU’s Broadband Commission for Digital Development.

He was born in October 1957 in the Southern Province of Rwanda.
St Kitts and Nevis

The Hon Dr Denzil Llewellyn Douglas
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Denzil Llewellyn Douglas is serving his fourth term in office as Prime Minister of St Kitts and Nevis following his success at the general election in January 2010. He was sworn in as the country’s second Prime Minister in July 1995, and was re-elected in March 2000 and again in October 2004.

Dr Douglas is also concurrently Minister of Finance, Sustainable Development, Human Resource Development, Constituency Empowerment and Social Security.

He had earlier served as Chairperson of the Caribbean Community, and Chair of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

Dr Douglas became Leader of the Labour Party in 1989 and Leader of the Opposition in the St Kitts and Nevis National Assembly. He was Deputy Chairperson of the Labour Party from 1987 to 1989.

Before entering politics, Dr Douglas was in private medical practice and served as President of the St Kitts-Nevis Medical Association in the late 1980s.

He has a bachelor’s degree in science, with qualifications in medicine and surgery from the University of the West Indies.

He was born on 14 January 1953 in St Pauls, St Kitts.
Saint Lucia

The Hon Dr Kenneth Davis Anthony
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Kenneth Anthony was elected Prime Minister of Saint Lucia on 28 November 2011, and previously served as Prime Minister from 1997 to 2006.

Dr Anthony is concurrently Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs, and Planning and Social Security.

He became Leader of the Opposition after his party lost the 11 December 2006 general election.

On 23 May 1997, Dr Anthony led the Saint Lucia Labour Party to victory in the general elections with the largest ever majority in Saint Lucian electoral history. He then went on to form a government for the second time following the December 2001 general election.

In 1979, Dr Anthony was appointed Special Adviser to the Ministry of Education and Culture, and a year later became a Senator and Minister for Education. He held that position until March of 1981, before returning to academia and the law following the premature collapse of the Louisy Government. This period included being a lecturer at the Faculty of Law at the University of West Indies Cave Hill Campus and working as CARICOM’s General Counsel, based in Guyana. Dr Anthony is a graduate of the University of the West Indies and the University of Birmingham, UK, where he received his doctorate. He is a qualified teacher and barrister.

He was born on 8 January 1951.
St Vincent and the Grenadines

The Hon Dr Ralph Everard Gonsalves
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Ralph Everard Gonsalves is serving his third term as Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines after his Unity Labour Party (ULP) won re-election in the December 2010 polls.

Dr Gonsalves first took office in March 2001 and continued for a second term from December 2005. He is concurrently Minister of Finance, National Security, Legal Affairs and Grenadines Affairs.

Dr Gonsalves was Leader of the Opposition from October 1999 until his election in March 2001. He has been Leader of the ULP since 1998 after holding the post of Deputy Leader from 1994 to 1998. Between 1979 and 1994, he held leadership positions in the United People’s Movement and the Movement for National Unity.

Prior to this, Dr Gonsalves practised law before the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court. He was called to the Bar at Gray’s Inn, UK. Dr Gonsalves earned his doctorate in government from the University of Manchester, UK, as well as a master’s degree in government from the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, and a bachelor’s degree in economics from the same university.

Dr Gonsalves is the author of several books, including The Politics of Our Caribbean Civilisation: Essays and Speeches (2001), and History and the Future: A Caribbean Perspective (1994).

He was born on 8 August 1946 in Colonarie, St Vincent.
**COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP**  
1970

**INDEPENDENCE DAY**  
1 January 1962

**CAPITAL**  
Apia

**AREA**  
2,831 sq km

**POPULATION**  
184,000 (2011)

**CURRENCY**  
Tala or Samoan dollar

**ECONOMY**  
Agriculture and fisheries

**STATUS**  
Republic

**WEBSITE**  
samoaw.s

---

**Samoa**

**The Hon Tuilaepa Lopesolai Sailele Malielegaoi PRIME MINISTER**

The Hon Tuilaepa Lopesolai Sailele Malielegaoi is serving his fourth term in office as Prime Minister of Samoa after his victory in the March 2011 general election. He was earlier elected into office in the March 2006 general election.

Mr Malielegaoi first served as Prime Minister from November 1998 to March 2001 when his predecessor, Tofilau Eti Alesana, stepped down.

Mr Malielegaoi is concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He served as Deputy Prime Minister from 1991 to 1998, and also held the concurrent ministerial portfolios for Finance, Tourism, as well as Trade, Commerce and Industry, which he oversaw from 1988 to 1991.

Mr Malielegaoi has held other key appointments, including Chairperson of the Pacific Branch of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) from 1988 to 2000, and Co-President of the ACP-European Union Council of Ministers in 1990 and 1992.

Mr Malielegaoi held ministerial portfolios in Finance, Economic Affairs, Transport and Civil Aviation from 1982 to 1985. He became a Member of Parliament in May 1981.

Before embarking on a political career, Mr Malielegaoi was Deputy Financial Secretary in the Treasury from 1973 to 1981. During this period, he served in the ACP Secretariat in Brussels, Belgium, as an expert on intra-ACP trade, transport and communications, from 1978 to 1980. Before joining the civil service, Mr Malielegaoi was a partner in an accounting firm in Samoa.

He has master’s and bachelor’s degrees in commerce from the University of Auckland, New Zealand. He is also a certified public accountant.

He was born on 14 April 1945 in Lepa, Samoa.
Seychelles

HE Mr James Alix Michel
PRESIDENT

HE Mr James Alix Michel is serving his third term in office as President of Seychelles after winning the May 2011 presidential election. He first took office in April 2004 following the retirement of his predecessor, Mr France Albert René, after which Mr Michel went on to win the July 2006 presidential election.

He is concurrently Minister for Defence, Legal Affairs, Youth and Hydrocarbons. He is also President of his ruling Parti Lepep (People’s Party), which was renamed in June 2009 having formerly been known as the Seychelles People’s Progressive Front (SPPF).

Mr Michel previously served as Vice-President of Seychelles from August 1996 to April 2004, and also held ministerial portfolios for Defence, Education, Finance, Communications, Culture and Sports. From 1993 to 1996, he was First Designated Minister to discharge the Office of the President in the absence of the Head of State.

Mr Michel served as Secretary-General of the SPPF from 1994 to June 2009, having held the post of Deputy Secretary-General from 1984 to 1994.

In 1978 he became a member of the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the SPPF, which replaced the Seychelles People’s United Party – where he was also a CEC member from 1974 to 1977.

In January 2013, President James Michel was presented with the Sustainable Development Leadership Award 2013 at the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit.

Mr Michel served in the Seychelles Defence Forces from 1977 to 1993, becoming Chief-of-Staff in 1979 before retiring as a Colonel. He had earlier joined the private sector following a brief period as a teacher. Mr Michel was educated in Seychelles and attended the Teacher Training College.

He was born on 16 August 1944 in Mahé, Seychelles.
Sierra Leone

HE Mr Ernest Bai Koroma
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Ernest Bai Koroma won re-election on 17 November 2012, becoming the fourth President of Sierra Leone. He first became President in 2007.

He is the leader of the All People’s Congress party, which had previously ruled Sierra Leone from 1967 to 1992. Before becoming President, Mr Koroma was the minority leader in parliament from 2005 to August 2007.

Before his entry into politics, Mr Koroma was an insurance executive, holding the post of Managing Director of the Reliance Insurance Trust Corporation. Prior to this, he had worked for the National Insurance Company. Mr Koroma started his working career as a teacher at the St Francis Secondary School in Makeni.

He is currently team leader of Africa’s effort to reform the United Nations.

He is a graduate of Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.

He was born on 2 October 1953 in Makeni, Bombali district, Sierra Leone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>27 April 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Freetown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>71,740 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>5,997,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Mining, agriculture and fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Republic with an executive president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>statehouse.gov.sl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Singapore

The Hon Lee Hsien Loong
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Lee Hsien Loong is serving his third term in office as Prime Minister of Singapore, following victory at the May 2011 general election.

He first became Prime Minister in August 2004, and then served a second term following victory in the May 2006 general election.

Mr Lee was appointed Chairperson of the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation in June 2011. He served as Minister for Finance from 2001 to 2007. From 1990 to 2004, Mr Lee was Deputy Prime Minister with responsibilities for economic and civil service matters. In 1998, he was appointed Chairperson of the Monetary Authority of Singapore and served in that post until 2004. Mr Lee was Minister for Trade and Industry from 1987 to 1992. From 1987 to 1990, he held the concurrent post of Second Minister for Defence. Mr Lee had risen through the ranks from his first appointment as Minister of State for Trade and Industry, and Minister for Defence from 1984 to 1987.

Mr Lee is the Secretary-General of the ruling People’s Action Party (PAP), a post he has held since December 2004. Mr Lee was elected to the PAP’s Central Executive Committee in 1986 after becoming a Member of Parliament in 1984.

Before his entry into politics, Mr Lee was a Brigadier-General in the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF). He joined the SAF in 1971 and held various staff and command posts. Mr Lee attended the US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA, from 1978 to 1979. He was the first Director of the Joint Operations and Plans Directorate (1983–84), and Chief-of-Staff of the General Staff (1982–84).

Mr Lee has a master’s degree in public administration from Harvard University, USA, and a bachelor’s degree in mathematics from the University of Cambridge, UK.

He was born on 10 February 1952.
Solomon Islands

The Hon Gordon Darcy Lilo
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Gordon Darcy Lilo has served as Prime Minister of Solomon Islands since 16 November 2011.

He was elected to the National Parliament of the Solomon Islands for Gizo/Kolombangara constituency in 2001 and still represents the constituency today.

As a Member of Parliament Mr Lilo has served as Minister of Finance & Treasury, Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs; and Minister of Planning.

Prior to entering parliament, Mr Lilo held the post of Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Finance; and the Ministry of Forestry, Environment & Conservation. He has also served as Deputy Head of the Policy Evaluation Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister; Director of Energy in the Ministry of Mines; and Under Secretary, Budget, in the Ministry of Finance.

He holds a master’s degree in development and administration and a post graduate diploma from the Australian National University, and a bachelor’s degree in economics from the University of Papua New Guinea.

He was born on 28 August 1965 in Ghatere village, Kolombangara Island.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>7 July 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Honiara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>28,370 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>548,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Solomon Islands dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Agriculture, fisheries and forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy under HM Queen Elizabeth II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>pmc.gov.sb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Africa

HE Mr Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma took office as President on 9 May 2009. He has also been President of the African National Congress (ANC) since taking over its leadership in December 2007. Mr Zuma had earlier served as Deputy President of South Africa from 1999 to 2005.

He was Deputy President of the ANC in 1997 after serving as both Chairperson of the party, as well as Chairperson of its KwaZulu-Natal branch in 1994. During the period from 1994 to 1997, Mr Zuma also served in the Executive Committee of Economic Affairs and Tourism for the provincial government.

In 1991, he was elected Deputy Secretary-General of the ANC. Mr Zuma was one of the first ANC leaders to return to South Africa in 1990 following the removal of the ban on the ANC, to begin the process of negotiation with the ruling F W de Klerk Government. In that same year, Mr Zuma was elected Chairperson of the ANC’s Southern Natal branch and he led the party towards a number of peace accords with the rival Inkatha Freedom Party.

From 1975 to 1987, Mr Zuma was actively involved in working for the ANC branches in Swaziland and Mozambique. He became a member of the National Executive Committee in 1977, and served as Deputy Chief Representative and later Chief Representative of the ANC in Mozambique until 1984. Mr Zuma also served on the ANC’s Military and Political Committees, and was Chief of Intelligence at the ANC head office in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1987.

Between 1974 and 1975, Mr Zuma helped to re-establish ANC underground structures in the then-Natal province. He first joined the ANC in 1958 and became a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the military wing of the ANC, in 1962. This was shortly after the banning of the ANC in 1960.

He was born on 12 April 1942 in Inkandla, KwaZulu, Natal.
Sri Lanka

HE Mr Mahinda Rajapaksa
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Mahinda Rajapaksa is serving his second consecutive term in office after winning the presidential election in January 2010. He first took office in November 2005.

Mr Rajapaksa is Chair of the ruling United People’s Freedom Alliance, led by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP).

He had previously served as Prime Minister from April 2004 in the government of President Chandrika Kumaratunga. At the time, Mr Rajapaksa held the concurrent post of Minister of Highways. He was also Senior Vice-President of the SLFP.

Mr Rajapaksa was Leader of the Opposition from March 2002 to 2004.

From 1994 to 2001, he served as Minister for Labour and Vocational Training, Fisheries, and Ports and Shipping.

In addition to his political career, Mr Rajapaksa practised law in the southern town of Tangalle from 1977 to 1994. This was until his ministerial appointment in 1994.

Mr Rajapaksa entered politics in 1970 as a Member of Parliament of the SLFP. He lost his parliamentary seat in 1977 during the victory of the United National Party, but was re-elected in the general election in 1989. Mr Rajapaksa held this position until his appointment as Sri Lanka’s President in 2005. He was elected SLFP President in June 2006.

Mr Rajapaksa qualified as Attorney-at-Law in 1977 after graduating from the Colombo Law College.

He was born on 18 November 1945 in Weeraketiya, Sri Lanka.
Swaziland

The Hon Dr Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Dr Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini was re-appointed Prime Minister of Swaziland by HM King Mswati III in October 2013 following the September parliamentary election.

He was appointed Prime Minister in October 2008, having previously served in the post from 1996 to 2003, before becoming a member of the King’s Advisory Council from 2003.

He had earlier served as Minister of Finance from 1984 to 1993 and was an Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Dr Dlamini has a MBA in accounting from New York University, USA, a BComm from the University of South Africa and a BSc in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin, USA. He is a chartered accountant and certified public accountant.

He was born on 15 May 1942.
**Tonga**

**The Hon Lord Siale’ataonga Tu’ivakano**

The Hon Lord Siale’ataonga Tu’ivakano was sworn into office as Prime Minister of Tonga on 22 December 2010 after being elected by the Legislative Assembly. He is concurrently Minister for Defence, Foreign Affairs, and Information and Communications.

He previously served as Minister for Training, Employment, Youth and Sport from 2006 to 2010. He was Minister for Works from 2005 to 2006.

He was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from 2002 to 2004.

Before his entry into politics and public service, he took on a career in education, working as a teacher.

Lord Tu’ivakano has a bachelor’s degree in political science from Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia.

He was born on 15 January 1952 in Niutoua, Hahake, Tongatapu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>4 June 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Nuku’alofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>748 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>105,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Pa’anga or Tongan dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Agriculture, fisheries and tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>National monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>mic.gov.to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trinidad and Tobago

The Hon Kamla Persad-Bissessar
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Kamla Persad-Bissessar is the seventh Prime Minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. She was sworn in to office on 26 May 2010 and is the country’s first female Prime Minister.

Mrs Persad-Bissessar is the political leader of the United National Congress (UNC) and leads the People’s Partnership, a coalition of five parties formed for the general election of 24 May 2010. She was appointed Leader of the Opposition in February 2010, having been first appointed to this position on 26 April 2006. She was the first woman to hold that position in Trinidad and Tobago.

Mrs Persad-Bissessar was elected Member of Parliament for Siparia in 1995, and served as Attorney-General, Minister of Legal Affairs, and Minister of Education between 1995 and 2001. To date, she continues to serve as the Member of Parliament for Siparia.

Mrs Persad-Bissessar entered the political arena in 1987, serving as an Alderman for the St Patrick County Council until 1991. Representing the UNC in opposition, she took the Oath of Allegiance at a sitting of the Senate on 1 November 1994.

She completed her law education at the Hugh Wooding Law School, where she was awarded a legal education certificate, a diploma in education and a LLB (Hons). After lecturing for a total of six years, she then became a full-time Attorney-at-Law. In 2006, she obtained an Executive Masters in Business Administration from the Arthur Lok Jack Graduate School of Business, Trinidad.

In July 2013, Mrs Persad-Bissessar assumed the Chair of CARICOM.

As a member of the legal fraternity for many years, she received ‘silk’ – the title of Senior Counsel – in 2011.

She was born on 22 April 1952 in Sipiria, Trinidad.
Tuvalu

The Hon Enele Sopoaga
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Enele Sopoaga was sworn in on 5 August 2013. He became caretaker Prime Minister on 1 August 2013. A day later, on 2 August 2013, the opposition voted out Willy Telavi’s government in a no confidence vote. Following this, a ballot was cast and Mr Sopoaga was elected Prime Minister.

A Tuvaluan diplomat and politician, he was elected to parliament in the general election of 2010. He served as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Environment and Labour during Prime Minister Maatia Toafa’s short-lived government from September to December 2010. Following an unsuccessful bid for the premiership in December 2010, he became Leader of the Opposition during Prime Minister Willy Telavi’s government.

Mr Sopoaga earned a certificate in diplomatic studies from Oxford University in 1990 and a master’s degree from the University of Sussex.

He was born on 10 February 1956.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE DAY</td>
<td>1 October 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL</td>
<td>Funafuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>26 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION</td>
<td>10,000 (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENCY</td>
<td>Australian dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td>Agriculture and fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Constitutional monarchy under HM Queen Elizabeth II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSITE</td>
<td>tuvalu.islands.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HE Mr Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Yoweri Kaguta Museveni was re-elected as President of Uganda in February 2011. He first became President in January 1986 and was the first directly elected President of Uganda in the 1996 election.

He was also re-elected in 2001 and 2006.

He is Chair of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), which he co-founded in 1981.

Mr Museveni had served briefly as Minister of Defence, Minister of Regional Co-operation and Vice-Chair of the Military Council in previous administrations.

He and several others formed the NRM and the National Resistance Army (NRA) in the early 1980s. The NRA has evolved into the Uganda People’s Defence Forces today. Mr Museveni was also instrumental in forming the Front for National Salvation, one of the core Ugandan guerrilla groups involved in a liberation struggle in the 1970s.

Mr Museveni has a bachelor’s degree in economics and political science from the University of Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

He was born in 1944 in Ntungamo, Rwamara, Uganda.
United Kingdom

The Rt Hon David Cameron
PRIME MINISTER

The Rt Hon David Cameron became Prime Minister on 11 May 2010 in a Coalition Government comprising his Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats after the 6 May general election.

Mr Cameron was elected Leader of the Conservative Party in December 2005 and served as Leader of the Opposition until his victory at the polls. He had previously served as Head of Policy Co-ordination in the run-up to the general election of May 2005, Shadow Secretary of State for Education and Skills (2005), Front Bench Spokesman for Local Government Finance (2004) and Shadow Deputy Leader of the House of Commons (2003). Mr Cameron was also a member of the influential House of Commons Home Affairs Select Committee between 2001 and 2003. He has been a Member of Parliament (MP) since 2001.

Before becoming an MP, Mr Cameron worked in business and government. He served on the management board of a UK media company for several years. Prior to that, Mr Cameron served as Special Adviser, first to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and then to the Home Secretary.

Mr Cameron is a graduate of the University of Oxford with a degree in philosophy, politics and economics.

He was born in 1966 and raised in Berkshire, UK.
United Republic of Tanzania

HE Mr Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete was re-elected to a second term in office as President of the United Republic of Tanzania in October 2010. He had previously been sworn in as the country’s fourth President on 21 December 2005 following victory in the presidential and parliamentary elections held on 14 December. In June 2006, he was elected Chairperson of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) – ‘Party of the Revolution’.

Before becoming President, Mr Kikwete served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation from 1995 to 2005. He was Minister of Finance from 1994 to 1995, and Minister of Water, Energy and Minerals from 1990 to 1994. Nominated as a Member of Parliament in 1988, Mr Kikwete held the post of Deputy Minister of Energy and Minerals from 1988 to 1990. He was Secretary-General of the Nachingwea and Masasi districts from 1986 to 1988.

Mr Kikwete attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1991 after serving in the military in 1972 as a Lieutenant. He received training at the Monduli Military Officers’ College in 1983 and was promoted to Major and Chief Political Instructor of the Tanzanian People’s Defence Force in 1984. He served at the Tanzania Military Academy in Monduli until 1986.

Mr Kikwete was CCM Regional Secretary at Tabora (1981–83), Administrative Officer at CCM headquarters (1980–81) and Deputy Secretary of CCM in Zanzibar (1977–80). He served as Deputy Regional Secretary of the Tanganyika African National Union from 1975 to 1977.

Mr Kikwete has a bachelor’s degree in economics from the University of Dar es Salaam.

He was born on 7 October 1950 in Msoga, Bagamoyo District, United Republic of Tanzania.
Vanuatu

The Hon Moana Carcasses Kalosil
PRIME MINISTER

The Hon Moana Carcasses Kalosil has been Prime Minister of Vanuatu since 23 March 2013. Mr Kalosil has held several cabinet posts over the past 10 years, including Foreign Minister and Finance Minister, and is a member of the Greens Confederation party.

He was born 28 January 1963 in Taravao, Tahiti.
Zambia

HE Mr Michael Chilufya Sata
PRESIDENT

HE Mr Michael Chilufya Sata was sworn into office on 24 September 2011, following victory in Zambia’s presidential election.

The Leader of the Patriotic Front had previously served as Minister without Portfolio, and also Minister of Local Government, Labour and Health under the administration of President Frederick Chiluba.

Mr Sata was Governor of Lusaka under the first administration of President Kenneth Kaunda.

He was born in 1937 in Mpika, Zambia.