

- ban on private sector investment in South Africa;
- commercial banks/institutions trade-related financing;
- federal government trade support services: Program for export Market Development (PEMD) contributions, EDC financing and insurance, trade development including the assignment of trade commissioners to South Africa;
- federal government procurement and sales to South African entities or majority-owned South African corporations; and,
- federal government grants and contributions to South African organizations or majority-owned South African corporations.

Financial Sanctions, "including lending by international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank."

Considered to be the most effective of the sanctions in place, heads of government agreed that these would remain in place until there was agreement on the text of a new democratic constitution, or could be lifted earlier if agreed upon by the participants at the multi-party negotiations or by an interim government.

- Non-trade related loans made by financial institutions
- World Bank Lending; and
- IMF lending.

Sanctions that remain in place

The Arms Embargo, applied by the United Nations under UN Security Resolution 418 and supported by a variety of specific Commonwealth measures.

- restrictions on the importation of arms from South Africa;
- restrictions on the export of arms and related munitions of war to South Africa; and,
- official contact by Canadian government officials with the South African military, security and intelligence forces, and the police, except where prior approval has been granted by the Department of External Affairs.