

Canada has implemented all of the measures adopted during the Nassau and London Summits and has taken other steps unilaterally in 1985 and 1986 to manifest its opposition to apartheid. The following are examples of actions taken by Canada.

- The voluntary "Code of Conduct" concerning the Employment Practices of Canadian Companies Operating in South Africa was strengthened.
- The administration of the United Nations arms embargo was tightened to end the exports of sensitive equipment such as computers to the Government of South Africa and its agencies.
- A voluntary ban on the sale of Krugerrands and other South African gold coins was introduced.
- The imports of South African agricultural products has been prohibited in Canada, as of October 1, 1986.
- A ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron and steel was put into force.
- At the request of the Secretary of State for External Affairs the Minister of Transport has asked the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) not to approve any charter flights to South Africa by Canadian airlines. In addition, the South African Airways offices in Canada were closed on November 1, 1986.
- Any form of government assistance to investment and trade was curtailed. Canada has not maintained trade commissioners in South Africa for the past decade. Financing, insurance and other forms of export assistance are no longer available to Canadian firms doing business in South Africa.
- Canadian government procurement of goods and services in South Africa was discouraged and the government's policy has been affirmed in a Treasury Board directive to all departments and agencies of the government.
- A voluntary ban on the promotion of tourism was announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on June 12. The Toronto office of the South African Tourism Board has been closed, effective November 1, 1986, at the Minister's request.