

- Monitoring official contacts especially in sensitive sectors.
- Introducing a voluntary ban on new loans to the government of South Africa and its agencies.
- Introducing a voluntary ban on the sale of crude oil and refined products to South Africa.
- Applying an embargo on air transport (cargo and passenger flights) between Canada and South Africa.
- Establishing a National Register of Anti-Apartheid Measures to record voluntary actions taken by individual Canadians, other levels of government and private organizations and firms.

### Public response

For the past year, individuals and organizations across Canada have been positive in their response to the invitation made by Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark to register the measures they have taken to oppose *apartheid*.

Canada's anti-*apartheid* register, the first in any country, was opened on September 13, 1985 by Mr. Clark, who expressed the hope that "other nations would follow suit" so that there will develop a world-wide register of the actions of individuals who abhor *apartheid*.

More than 2 000 responses have been received describing a wide variety of peaceful actions ranging from the boycott of South African products to the awarding of scholarships for the training of black South Africans at Canadian universities. The National Register of Anti-Apartheid Measures will be presented to the secretary-general of the United Nations.



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (centre) with Commonwealth leaders in London.

- Allocating \$7 million for an expanded program of scholarships for the black community to be administered through private channels.
- Appointing an officer at the Canadian embassy to facilitate cooperation in the labour area.
- Condemning the use of repression, such as the imposition of a state of emergency, and calling upon the government of South Africa to enter into an equal partnership with all South Africans.
- Ending Canadian government procurement of all South African products.
- Introducing a voluntary ban on the promotion in Canada of tourism in South Africa.
- Cancelling non-resident accreditation of the five South African attachés to Canada.
- Closing the Canadian embassy in Pretoria on Soweto Day, June 16, 1986 ■

### Additional sanctions

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney met with six other Commonwealth leaders in London, England, August 3 to 4, to discuss possible further action by the Commonwealth to increase pressure against *apartheid*. Six of the leaders, representing Canada, Australia, the Bahamas, India, Zambia and Zimbabwe, agreed to adopt, and recommend to all 49 nations in the Commonwealth and other nations, a program of economic measures against South Africa. Canada has already adopted some of the sanctions and Mr. Mulroney said he hoped that procedures for putting the measures in place would begin immediately.

The new measures for Canada from the conference in Nassau are:

- a ban on new investment or reinvestment of profits earned in South Africa;
- a ban on agricultural imports;
- a ban on any government contracts with majority-owned South African companies;
- a ban on all new bank loans in the public or private sectors;
- a ban on imports of uranium, coal, iron and steel; and
- the withdrawal of all consular facilities except those dealing directly with each country's own nationals and nationals of third countries where Canada renders consular services.