

SOUTH AFRICA

Capital:	Pretoria is the administrative capital; Parliament sits in Cape Town
Head of State:	Frederik W. de Klerk
Head of Government:	Frederik W. de Klerk
Foreign Affairs Minister:	Roelof F. (Pik) Botha
Political Leadership:	Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party and Chief Minister of the KwaZulu homeland

DOMESTIC SITUATION

In September 1993 the South African parliament passed a bill to establish a multi-racial Transitional Executive Council to operate in parallel with the government during the lead-up to the first non-racial election scheduled for April 1994.

It is expected that the transition will be difficult. The high levels of politically motivated violence in 1992 caused a breakdown in the constitutional negotiations for almost a year. In certain areas, violence has become endemic, reflecting both a political struggle for power and ethnic rivalries. In addition, certain groups have either refused to participate in or withdrawn from negotiations, most notably Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party.

CANADIAN INTERESTS

i) Trade and Economic

Total bilateral trade in 1992 was \$278 million (exports were \$137 million and imports \$141 million). With the lifting of Canadian sanctions against South Africa in September 1993, two-way trade is expected to reach pre-sanctions (1986) levels of about \$500 million annually.

Canadian development assistance is currently about \$15 million annually and aims to support the peaceful transition to a democratic non-racial state, primarily through the provision of policy support and the training of black South Africans for positions in the civil service.