

non-mandatory) and their implementation; measures by voluntary groups and the private sector; dates of adoption and implementation; monitoring mechanisms and provisions of penalties against offenders.

b) Efforts to Frustrate Sanctions

Efforts by South Africa to frustrate sanctions by category of measures; the role of governments, organizations and groups outside South Africa in frustrating sanctions; South Africa's policies towards its neighbours in frustrating sanctions.

c) Strengthening Existing Measures

Scope for making existing measures more effective through a wider, tighter and more intensified application:

(i) Economic Impact of Sanctions

Impact on credit and investment flows to South Africa; on the cost and supply of oil; on exports and imports in terms of volume and unit values. Economy wide impact in terms of capital formation; access to technology; employment and growth of GDP; and on the confidence of the business community.

(ii) Impact on Military Capability

Impact on access to security/military related technology and on the availability of armaments; on the military capability of South Africa.

(iii) Political Impact

Impact on the Pretoria regime and its willingness to negotiate, on the political perceptions of the business community and on the white electorate in general. Impact in terms of South Africa's isolation in the international community and its ability to conduct external relations.

d) Areas of Vulnerability

Areas, economic or otherwise, in which South Africa is particularly vulnerable to sanctions. Measures that will have a significant impact when applied (a) concertedly or (b) bilaterally. A prioritization of possible measures.