

of the products and services available from Canada. With this end in view, the Department held intergovernmental trade consultations and organized some 20 trade fairs for those involved in the Canadian and African economies. Bilateral commission meetings were held with Cameroon, Tunisia and Gabon. Three Canadian ministers went on missions to Africa: the Honourable Marcel Masse, Minister of Communications, to Algeria; the Honourable Suzanne Blais-Grenier, Minister of the Environment, also to Algeria; and the Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister for External Relations, to Gabon, Senegal and Niger.

Three African ministerial delegations from Cameroon, Angola and Ethiopia also visited Canada to discuss trade. Fourteen businessmen's trade missions were organized in priority sectors such as communications, energy and agriculture. The Department participated in three trade fairs: Kadun, Libreville and Kinshasa. It was also involved in various seminars on exporting to Africa, including the Canada-Cameroon Economic Days, which brought together more than 400 representatives from various companies in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal, and in a Canadian seminar on communications involving more than 300 Algerian experts.

South Africa

The world witnessed an intensification of the crisis in South Africa during 1985-86. Canada played a leading role in international efforts to promote a peaceful solution through dialogue.

In a major policy statement delivered on July 6 at Baie Comeau, Quebec, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced 12 new measures to demonstrate clearly and unequivocally to the South African government Canada's opposition to *apartheid*.

At that time the Canadian government adopted the measures outlined below. Canada

1. Strengthened the voluntary "Code of Conduct" Concerning the Employment Practices of Canadian Companies Operating in South Africa by:
 - appointing an independent and impartial administrator;
 - introducing a standard reporting format; and
 - making the Code applicable to all Canadian companies, including those with minority interests.
2. Tightened the administration of the UN arms embargo to end exports of sensitive equipment such as computers to the Government of South Africa and its agencies.*
3. Applied the voluntary UN embargo on imports of South African arms.*
4. Abrogated the Canada-South Africa Double Taxation Agreements.**
5. Terminated the use of the Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) for the South African market.*
6. Terminated insurance to Canadian exporters to South Africa provided by the Export Development Corporation.*
7. Issued public guidelines severely limiting sporting contacts between Canada and South Africa.*
8. Announced the termination of toll processing of Namibian uranium.

* Agreed to as an interim measure at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Nassau, October 1985.

9. Introduced a voluntary ban on the sale of Krugerrand gold coins.*
10. Monitored official contacts, especially in sensitive sectors.*
11. Announced the appointment of an officer at the Canadian Embassy to facilitate co-operation in the labour area.
12. Allocated \$5 million for an expanded program of scholarships for the black community, to be administered through private channels.

As the situation in South Africa deteriorated through the summer, and after the South African government's announcement of a state of emergency, Mr. Clark announced additional measures to increase the pressure on South Africa to institute meaningful reforms on September 13, in the House of Commons.

On that date, the Canadian government took the additional measures outlined below. Canada

13. Introduced a voluntary ban on new loans to the Government of South Africa and its agencies.*
14. Introduced a voluntary ban on the sale of crude oil and refined products to South Africa.*
15. Applied an embargo on air transport (cargo and passenger flights) between Canada and South Africa.**
16. Set up a National Register of Anti-Apartheid Measures to record voluntary actions taken by individual Canadians, other levels of government, as well as private organizations and firms.
17. Allocated \$1 million in humanitarian aid to the families or political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.

These actions, as enunciated in Mr. Clark's speeches, strengthened Canada's credentials at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Nassau in October. Prime Minister Mulroney played a key role in achieving a consensus on actions to be taken within the framework of the Commonwealth to promote peaceful change in South Africa.

The Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa, to which all Commonwealth leaders agreed, sets out interim measures against South Africa which it commends to all member countries and identifies additional measures which are to be considered if there is not adequate progress towards abolishing *apartheid*. The Accord also lists some criteria for meaningful change by calling on the Government of South Africa to carry out the measures outlined below.

1. Declare that the system of *apartheid* will be dismantled and specific and meaningful action taken.
2. Terminate the existing state of emergency.
3. Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and detained for their opposition to *apartheid*.
4. Establish political freedom and lift the existing ban on the African National Congress and other political parties.
5. Initiate, in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides, a process of dialogue across lines of colour, politics and religion, with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative government.

To advance these measures, the Commonwealth leaders agreed to establish a small group of eminent persons to

** Noted as a possible further measure at the CHOGM in Nassau, October 1985.