TRADE RELATED	FINANCIAL / INVESTMENT	CONTACTS / VISAS	ASSISTANCE
I — No Canadian government promotion of trade with South Africa. II — IMPORTS — Mandatory Bans on: a) all agricultural products b) uranium c) coal d) iron products e) steel products f) arms from South Africa III — EXPORTS — Mandatory Bans on: a) all arms and munitions of war b) all high technology and other sensitive equipment such as computers c) telecommunications	I — Abrogation of Double Taxation Agreement. II — Establishment of a Code of Conduct for Canadian companies in South Africa. III — Voluntary ban on new corporate investment in South Africa. IV — Voluntary ban on new bank loans (both public and private sectors) to South Africa V — Capped trade credits to South Africa, and Canadian banks requested to make loan rescheduling terms as	SPORTING CONTACTS I — Visas are denied to individuals travelling on South African passports seeking to enter Canada to participate in a sport event or activity. II — Sport associations are required to: — suspend members who participate in sport events in South Arica. — decline invitations to, protest or withdraw from competitions in third countries involving South Africans. — seek the suspension of members of their international federation who participate in sport events in South Africa.	I — Provision of assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa (\$9.67 million in 90/91). Major areas include: education and skills training for disadvantaged South Africans in their own country or Canada; legal and humanitarian aid to political detainees and their families; assistance for small scale community projects involving Canadian and local NGOs; labour education; and assistance to refugees in neighbouring countries through multilateral agencies. II — Pledge of \$5.8 million to resettle South African exiles and political prisoners. III — Chairmanship of Commonwealth group on human resource development in
equipment d) aircraft and aircraft parts, including helicopters e) four-wheel drive vehicles — Voluntary Ban on: a) petroleum and petroleum products IV — OTHER	short as possible. VI — Support for a centre established by the Commonwealth to monitor South Africa's international financial links.	compliance with Government policy on sporting contacts is tied to Government funding. IV — These policies apply at both amateur and professional levels, to both individual and team sports.	South Africa. IV — A major program to promote dialogue, negotiations and constitutional development for a non-racial, democratic South Africa. Funding will increase from \$0.6 million in 1988/89 to \$2.3 million in 1991/92.
a) voluntary ban on sales of Krugerrands b) ban on all air links with South Africa c) discontinued Export Market Development grants for South African market d) discontinued insurance to Canadian exporters to South Africa (provided by the Export Development Corporation) e) voluntary ban on tourism promotion to South Africa f) termination of Canadian government contracts grants, contributions and sales to South African majority-owned companies g) termination of Petro Canada's sulphur exports to South Africa h) termination of Canadian Government procurement of South African goods and	PUBLIC ACTION An anti-apartheid Register is maintained for Canadians to publicly demonstrate their opposition to apartheid.	VISITOR VISAS — no longer issued by our embassy in Pretoria. All South African visitors to Canada must obtain a visa outside South Africa. OFFICIAL CONTACTS — restricted contacts between officials of the Canadian and South African government. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION — cancellation of nonresident accreditation to Canada of South African	V — Under the Canadian Action Plan to Counteract South African Propaganda and Censorship over \$1 million in assistance has been provided to the alternative press and to anticensorship activities in South Africa as well as to projects aimed at informing Canadians about the realities of apartheid. VI — Over \$4 million in security assistance has been provided to the Front Line States for the protection of infrastructure projects (i.e. fuel, clothes, spare parts, communications equipment, food and balance of payments support). In addition, a substantial portion of Canada's global Military Training Assistance Program goes towards training of military personnel from the