

release. The Committee also welcomed the draft strategy paper submitted by Canada on trade and investment promotion in the Front Line States.

- The CFM stressed that Namibia was the sole responsibility of the United Nations and that the Commonwealth looked to that body to bring Namibia to independence through free and fair elections under its effective supervision and control.
- The Committee gave particular attention to the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa and, based on proposals submitted by Canada, called for specific measures to be taken by the UN Security Council and the 421 Committee.
- The Government announced that it would provide nearly \$1 million to assist refugees and displaced persons in Southern Africa.
- The Government also announced the contribution of \$1 million for the Namibian Repatriation Program to help Namibian refugees return home in time for the UN supervised pre-independence elections.
- The Canadian Government announced that South Africa would be added to the Area Control List and specified that the control on exports included all high technology products, computers, software, telecommunications equipment, aircraft, helicopters, and four-wheel-drive vehicles. This action was consistent with agreements reached at Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' meetings.
- The Government announced that Canada would participate in the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) created to supervise Namibia's one-year transition to independence. External Affairs had already presented a check for \$11.9 million, in late February, as early payment for the bulk of Canada's assessed share.
- Later in March, the Government announced it would open its own Observer Mission in Namibia, distinct from UNTAG.

March
1989