



**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 12th MEETING**

Chairman: Mr. FONTAINE-ORTIZ (Cuba)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and  
Budgetary Questions: Mr. MSELE

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The meeting was called to order at 3.50 p.m.

RIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HIS EXCELLENCY MR. SAMORA MOISES MACHEL, PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

1. The CHAIRMAN, speaking on behalf of the Committee, extended his condolences to the Government and people of Mozambique and to the families of the President and those who had died with him in the tragic plane crash. President Machel would always be remembered as one of the champions of the fight against apartheid, colonialism and all forms of foreign domination.

2. Mr. EDON (Benin), on behalf of the African Group, Mr. ORTEGA (Mexico), on behalf of the Latin American Group, Mr. TAKASU (Japan), on behalf of the Asian Group, Mr. BELYAEV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), on behalf of the Eastern European Group, Mr. HOLBORN (Federal Republic of Germany), on behalf of the Western European Group and Mr. CABRIĆ (Yugoslavia), on behalf of the Group of 77, paid successive tributes to the memory of Mr. Samora Moisés Machel.

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the members of the Committee observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of His Excellency Mr. Samora Moisés Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

AGENDA ITEM 110: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987 (continued)

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/41/L.2 concerning agenda item 25 (A/C.5/41/21)

4. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that the Advisory Committee had examined the Secretary-General's analysis of the requirements for the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which were estimated at \$60,000; for the International Conference on Kampuchea; and for co-ordination of the Kampuchean humanitarian assistance programmes, which were estimated at \$385,700 and which included the cost of six temporary posts (one Assistant Secretary-General, one D-2, one P-5, one General Service post in New York and two local-level posts). He noted that, should the Conference be reconvened, the Secretary-General would seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into the necessary commitments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/254 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1986-1987.

5. The activities connected with draft resolution A/41/L.2 might have to be revised in light of the Organization's continuing financial crisis. If such a review were undertaken the temporary posts would have to be examined more closely. The Advisory Committee was not opposing the Secretary-General's proposals at that stage; however, it was recommending approval of the amounts of \$60,000 and \$385,700 on the understanding that they would be subject to such further cost-cutting measures as might be proposed during the current session.

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6. Mr. CHUA (Singapore), speaking on behalf of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), said that the co-sponsors of draft resolution A/41/L.2 believed that a comprehensive solution of the problem of Kampuchea was possible within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and they continued to support the important role played by the Secretary-General, the Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea and the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea in the efforts to find such a solution. They therefore supported the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

7. Mr. NGUYEN XUAN ANG (Viet Nam) said that since his delegation had expressed its views on the item at previous sessions, there was no need for him to repeat them. He simply wished to state that not only had the Ad Hoc Committee made no contribution to a solution to the question of Kampuchea, but it had actually hampered the dialogue initiated outside the United Nations with a view to finding a solution.

8. In a joint statement issued by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on 15 October 1986, the two Governments had fully endorsed the position of principle of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that discussion of the item and other related matters without the consent of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate representative of the country, constituted gross interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign State and that all decisions regarding Kampuchea adopted at the United Nations would therefore be considered null and void.

9. A solution must be found which respected the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and which guaranteed withdrawal of the volunteer Vietnamese forces and removal of the perpetrators of genocide, and brought about national reconciliation in Kampuchea. The activities of the Ad Hoc Committee ran counter to those objectives; the Committee should therefore be disbanded.

10. He asked for a separate recorded vote on the appropriations in respect of the Ad Hoc Committee and for a recorded vote on the appropriations as a whole.

11. Mr. TEP (Democratic Kampuchea) said that whatever reasons the representative of Viet Nam might invoke to justify his country's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, those actions constituted flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of a Member State. The military occupation of Kampuchea threatened the peace and stability of the entire region. The occupation of Kampuchea and the annexation of Laos, a process leading to the formation of the so-called Indo-China Federation, was the major destabilizing factor in South-East Asia and was generating increased distrust in the region.

12. The recent eight-point proposal made by the Coalition Government of Kampuchea and the ASEAN countries constituted a constructive framework for negotiations leading to a peaceful solution of the problem. Those proposals had been rejected by the Hanoi authorities, who continued to seek to achieve their goals by military means. The statement just made by the representative of Viet Nam was nothing but a pack of lies. In view of Viet Nam's persistent defiance of the United Nations resolutions, the United Nations must continue to be involved in the search for a comprehensive political solution of the problem.

13. Mr. MUDHO (Kenya) said that the draft resolution certainly deserved careful consideration for the United Nations must contribute to the solution of the problem. However, he noted that of the additional \$445,700 that would be required to implement the draft resolution only \$60,000 would be needed for the Ad Hoc Committee; the remaining \$385,700 would be for the Office of the Special Representative. Since it was agreed that there were already too many Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General in the Organization he wondered why the \$385,700 could not be absorbed within existing resources. He would appreciate an answer in due course.

14. The CHAIRMAN proposed that, on the basis of the Advisory Committee's recommendations, the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/41/L.2, an additional appropriation of \$445,700 would be required under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (\$60,000 under section 3B and \$385,700 under section 3E. An additional appropriation of \$119,800 would be required under section 3I, to be offset by an increase of the same amount under income section 1. The actual additional appropriations required would depend on the measures taken by the Secretary-General at the current session in the light of the financial crisis.

15. Recorded votes had been requested on the appropriation of \$60,000 under section 3B and on the appropriations as a whole. He invited the Committee to vote on the appropriation of \$60,000 under section 3B in respect of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

16. Mr. KISELEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking in explanation of vote, said that the Soviet Union opposed consideration of the question of Kampuchea since it was a direct infringement of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and of the United Nations Charter. Consideration of the item simply represented efforts by certain quarters to legalize interference in the affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which could only have the effect of heightening tension in South-East Asia. Accordingly, his delegation would vote against the appropriation.

17. At the request of the representative of Vietnam, a recorded vote was taken on the proposal.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

18. The proposal concerning the appropriation of \$60,000 under section 3B was adopted by 91 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.

19. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the appropriations as a whole.

20. At the request of the representative of Viet Nam, a recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

21. The proposal concerning the appropriations as a whole was adopted by 91 votes to 18, with 8 abstentions.

22. Mr. NGUYEN XUAN ANG (Viet Nam), speaking in explanation of vote, said that he had no objection to that element of the appropriations which related to humanitarian assistance to Kampuchea, provided that it was used for purely humanitarian and not political purposes.

23. Mr. MUDHO (Kenya) said that his delegation had not taken part in the vote owing to doubts in respect of implementation of the proposals.

24. Mr. OTHMAN (Jordan) said that his delegation had voted in favour of both proposals given the intrinsic merits of the activities called for in the draft resolution. The United Nations had an obligation to continue its involvement until the situation was resolved.

The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.