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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 8 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative
of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit herewith the ASEAN joint communiqué on the situation in Kampuchea, issued at Manila on 24 June 1986.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25, 39 and 101 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kishore MAHBUBANI

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Joint communiqué of the Association of South-East Asian
Nations (ASEAN) on the situation in Kampuchea, issued
at Manila on 24 June 1986

1. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern on the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea, now in its eighth year, by Vietnamese military forces. They reaffirmed their conviction that Viet Nam's military occupation of Kampuchea is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State. At the same time, it poses a grave threat to the peace and stability of South-East Asia, thus endangering international peace and security.
2. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their call for a durable and comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that will lead to the total withdrawal of all foreign forces; the restoration of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea; the exercise of self-determination; and the achievement of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. In this context the Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the Joint Appeal for Kampuchean Independence issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 21 September 1983 and reiterated their proposal for indirect or proximity talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam made at Kuala Lumpur on 8 July 1985.
3. The Foreign Ministers deplored Viet Nam's continued pursuit of a military solution to the Kampuchean problem. They noted that despite the absence of military targets along the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, Vietnamese forces have continued mounting military operations against civilian camps in the border area in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The most recent of these operations occurred on 29 May 1986, and resulted in deaths and casualties among innocent Kampuchean civilians and Thai villagers living along the border. In addition, land-mines have been planted in border areas that have claimed hundreds of lives and caused serious injuries to hundreds of Kampuchean and Thai nationals. They strongly condemned these premeditated and violent actions, and reiterated their call for Viet Nam to desist from launching them. They urged the international community to make a similar appeal to Viet Nam.
4. The Foreign Ministers expressed full support for Thailand's actions in the exercise of her legitimate right of self-defence. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Government and people of Thailand in the face of such external provocations.
5. The Foreign Ministers viewed Viet Nam's recent so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea in May 1986 as mere troop rotation intended to mislead the international community, the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people themselves.

6. The Foreign Ministers noted with serious concern the plight of the Kampuchean people under Vietnamese occupation. The oppressive conditions inside Kampuchea, particularly the practice of compelling Kampuchean civilians to work in the war zones, have caused numerous casualties. The Foreign Ministers shared the serious apprehension of the Kampuchean people over the demographic changes in Kampuchea brought about by the increasing number of Vietnamese settlers and the ongoing process of Vietnamization of Kampuchea.

7. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, whose continued leadership of the Coalition is vital and crucial in the Kampuchean people's struggle to restore the independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned status of their nation. They reaffirmed further their support of Samdech Sihanouk's call for national reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions as an essential step in the restoration of independence and national unity in Kampuchea.

8. The Foreign Ministers recalled their Joint Statement issued at Bali on 29 April 1986 and reiterated their support of the Eight-Point Proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem. In their view, the proposal can serve as a constructive framework for negotiations and addresses important aspects of the Kampuchean problem, particularly the core issues on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, self-determination of the Kampuchean people, concrete steps to bring about national reconciliation and Kampuchea's role and obligations in the regional and international context. Their support reaffirms ASEAN's conviction that the Kampuchean problem has to be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves. The Foreign Ministers again called on Viet Nam to reconsider its rejection of the Eight-Point Proposal and strongly urged the international community to support it.

9. The Foreign Ministers noted the increasing co-operation and unity among the component parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their political, diplomatic and military struggle, with a clear objective of liberating their country from Vietnamese occupation. They took note of the growing number and high morale of the nationalist resistance forces who are fighting more effectively to achieve that goal. The Foreign Ministers were particularly encouraged by the growing co-operation and support given by the Khmer people, including disenchanted followers of the Phnom Penh puppet régime to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

10. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation to the international community of its support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The increase in the number of votes in favour of resolution 40/7 on the situation in Kampuchea approved by the General Assembly at its fortieth session, on 5 November 1985, attests to this overwhelming support and to the rejection by the international community of Viet Nam's policies in Kampuchea.

11. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the former President of the International Conference on Kampuchea, His Excellency Willihald Pahr, for his dedication to and efforts towards the implementation of the objectives of the resolution and declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. They

likewise expressed their appreciation to the President of the Conference, His Excellency Leopold Gratz, former Foreign Minister of Austria, for his efforts towards the attainment of the same objectives. Recognizing the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea, the Foreign Ministers also expressed their appreciation to its Chairman, His Excellency Massamba Sarre of Senegal, and to all its members for their commitment and dedication. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the presence of Ambassador Sarre and other members of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea at the 19th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

12. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to find a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. They welcomed the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, His Excellency Rafaeuddin Ahmed, at the 19th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

13. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the diplomatic efforts of ASEAN in its search for a comprehensive and durable political solution to the Kampuchean problem. They reaffirmed their determination to continue their efforts in seeking such a solution to the Kampuchean problem as envisaged in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the situation in Kampuchea.

14. The Foreign Ministers noted with appreciation the efforts of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, His Excellency Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja who, as the interlocutor of ASEAN vis-à-vis Viet Nam, has endeavoured to explore and broaden the options available in the search for a comprehensive and durable political solution of the Kampuchean problem within a strategic framework for the future of South-East Asia.

15. The Foreign Ministers noted with deep regret the absence of any genuine desire on the part of Viet Nam for a negotiated and peaceful settlement as called for by an overwhelming majority of countries in the United Nations. ASEAN views Viet Nam's pronouncements as variations of its well-known positions and pre-conditions that have not contributed towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Viet Nam's rejection of the Eight-Point Proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea further illustrates the continuing inflexibility of its position on the Kampuchean problem. The Foreign Ministers called on the international community to continue to concern itself with the problem.
