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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Letter dated 22 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a report by the Kampuchean News Agency (SPK) on the meeting of the Committee for Reception and Distribution of Humanitarian Aid held on 16 May 1980 to review its work and decide on new measures to expedite this task in the coming period, and I kindly request Your Excellency to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12 and 22 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of
the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

KAMPUCHEAN AID RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

COMMITTEE MEETS

HANOI VNA MAY 20--

The Kampuchean Committee for Reception and Distribution of Humanitarian Aid met last Friday (16 May 1980) to review its work and decide on new measures to expedite this task in the coming period, the Kampuchean News Agency SPK reports.

The Committee noted that the important and timely aid from Viet Nam, the Soviet Union and other socialist and non socialist countries, and various international aid organizations has helped Kampuchea basically repulse the famine left by the Pol Pot regime. It stressed the need to improve continually the reception and distribution of aid, in particular of food and rice seeds, in order to attain the target of one and a half million hectares of cultivated area in 1980.

The Committee reported that in 1979 Viet Nam aid to Kampuchea amounted to 56 million U.S. dollars for the restoration of agriculture, sanitation facilities, communication and transport, industry, fishery and other services.

In 1980 the figure is expected to rise to 62 million U.S. dollar

Soviet aid amounts to 134 million U.S. dollars including 112,000 tons of food, 130,000 tons of fuel, 8 million metres of textile, 420 motor vehicles, etc.

Laos has supplied 500 tons of rice and other goods.

Bulgaria has donated 11,810 tons of merchandises; Hungary, 137 t
Mongolia, 77 tons; Poland, 254 tons; Czechoslovakia, 133 tons (the latter has promised to give 60 million Czechoslovak crowns worth of aid in 1980); the G.D.R., 413 tons; India, 1,004 tons.

International organizations:

UNICEF, CICR, PAM, FAO: 82,463 tons; OXFAM: 17,317 tons; World Vision: 212 tons; CCE - CCA: 5,050 ; CWS - ARRK: 965 tons; American Friends Service Committee: an amount of drugs, medical equipment and other necessities; French People's Relief: 46 tons; French Committee for Medical and Sanitary Aid: 259 tons; CLDSE : 2,157 tons; Japan - Kampuchea Friendship Association: 8 tons; Japanese Communist Party: 26 tons; Hungarian Red Cross: 13 tons; HILFSAKTION VIET NAM (FRG): 100 tons; Viet Nam Fraternity (France): 50 tons; Terre des hommes (France): 42 tons.

In addition, aid has also been received from humanitarian agencies and individuals in various countries.

Speaking at the close of the meeting, the Chairman of the Committee for Reception and Distribution of Humanitarian Aid sincerely thanked the donors who, he said, have made precious contributions to help the Kampuchean people surmount difficulties caused by the Pol Pot regime. He also extended warm thanks to all those who have joined the Kampuchean people in denouncing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and international reactionaries aimed at distorting realities in Kampuchea, slandering the revolutionary power and using the "humanitarian aid" label to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea./.
