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The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁵

95th plenary meeting
15 December 1980

C

The General Assembly

Approves the third report of the Credentials Committee.⁶

103rd plenary meeting
2 March 1981

35/5. Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 35 of its decision 34/401 of 12 December 1979 by which it established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Subsidiary Organs,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,⁷

1. Declares, as a temporary measure, a one-year moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, provided that this measure will not apply to:

(a) Pertinent previous resolutions of the General Assembly or resolutions of the current session of the Assembly which envisage the preparation of documents, such as the drafting of international conventions or declarations, for which the establishment of subsidiary organs may be necessary;

(b) All previous resolutions of the General Assembly which envisaged the establishment of subsidiary organs;

(c) All necessary arrangements for global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development;

2. Decides that the preparatory work for special United Nations conferences should be carried out by existing organs;

3. Decides that, in order that the limited resources available may be used in the most efficient manner, the duration of the sessions of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly should be reduced, whenever possible, taking into account the experience of past sessions;

4. Requests subsidiary organs to make a greater effort to schedule their meetings on a biennial basis;

5. Requests the Committee on Conferences to take the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above duly into account in the preparation of future calendars of conferences and meetings;

6. Decides to review at its thirty-sixth session the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
20 October 1980

⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/35/484/Add.1.

⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/35/484/Add.2.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/35/47).

35/6. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/22 of 14 November 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/22,⁸

Deeply regretting that the foreign armed intervention continues and the foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus seriously threatening international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the hostilities in Kampuchea have not ceased, but have on several occasions spilled over into Thailand, thus violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Greatly concerned that the deployment of more foreign troops and weapons in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has heightened tension in the region,

Recalling the conclusions reached at the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May 1980, as contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,⁹

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has reduced the widespread food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people but that, despite such assistance, hunger and disease continue to afflict them,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting in Kampuchea has forced large numbers of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety, and that actions by outside forces in Kampuchea to seal the border have disrupted the cross-border flow of international relief aid,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their future free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region could pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes,

⁸ A/35/501.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1)*, chap. XXXIV.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 34/22 and calls for its implementation;
2. *Decides*, taking into account paragraph 12 of resolution 34/22, to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;
3. *Decides further* that the conference should negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations;
 - (b) Measures by the United Nations to ensure law and order and the observance of the fundamental principles of human rights in Kampuchea;
 - (c) Measures by the United Nations to ensure non-interference by outside Powers in the internal affairs of Kampuchea;
 - (d) United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea;
 - (e) Guarantees against the introduction of any foreign forces in Kampuchea;
 - (f) Guarantees to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea;
 - (g) Guarantees that an independent and sovereign Kampuchea will not be a threat to its neighbours;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference;
5. *Calls for*, pending the settlement of the conflict:
 - (a) The stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border in order to observe the situation along the border and to verify that only civilian Kampuchean obtain international relief aid;
 - (b) The establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea for the uprooted civilian Kampuchean encamped near the Thai-Kampuchean border and those in Thailand who wish to return to their homeland;
6. *Urges* the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;
7. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis such assistance to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including persons who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries;
8. *Deeply appreciates* the efforts of the Secretary-General in co-ordinating relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to strengthen such efforts so as to ensure that the assistance reaches all those for whom it is intended;
9. *Calls again upon* all States to provide resettlement for the displaced Kampuchean who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries and who do not wish to return to their homeland;
10. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in facilitating humanitarian relief efforts and in en-

uring that the cross-border flow of international relief aid continues uninterrupted;

11. *Reiterates its appeal* to all parties to the conflict to observe fully the fundamental principles of human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

*44th plenary meeting
22 October 1980*

35/7. Draft World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the draft World Charter for Nature,

Conscious that life on earth is part of nature and depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems,

Taking account of the fact that civilization has its roots in nature and that life in close contact with nature offers man the best opportunities for creativity, rest and recreation,

Persuaded that the benefits which can be obtained from nature depend on the maintenance of natural processes and on the diversity of life-forms and that those benefits are jeopardized by the excessive exploitation and the destruction of natural habitats,

Convinced that it is urgent to maintain the balance and quality of nature and to conserve natural resources,

Further convinced that the destruction of natural systems and the abuse of resources lead to the collapse of the economic, social and political structures of civilization,

Deploring the destruction or alteration of natural systems resulting, *inter alia*, from excessive consumption and abuse of natural resources, from conflicts and from wars,

Reaffirming that man can and should exist in harmony with nature, exercising stewardship over it in the interests of present and future generations,

Firmly resolved to safeguard the balance of natural systems and to ensure the protection and conservation of nature,

Taking note of the existing international instruments in the matter, in particular the World Conservation Strategy,¹⁰

Recognizing the need for appropriate measures at the national and international levels to protect nature and promote international co-operation in this field,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources,

¹⁰World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development, prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, with the advice, co-operation and financial assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1980.