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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-fourth session  
Items 31 and 41 of the preliminary list\*  
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA  
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND  
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 5 July 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Indonesia 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 to you herewith the joint statement, entitled "ASEAN Foreign Ministers' call for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem", which was issued at the annual meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 July 1989.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31 and 41 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Agus TARMIDZI  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

\* A/44/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Joint statement issued at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 July 1989: ASEAN Foreign Ministers' call for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem

1. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers, having reviewed the many significant recent developments in the Kampuchean problem, concluded that the only means of ensuring a just and durable peace in Kampuchea and long-term stability in the region was through a comprehensive political settlement that would resolve the internal and external aspects of the problem in an integral manner. A partial settlement would only prolong war and instability and was not in the interests of the Kampuchean people and of the region as a whole.
2. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their view that such a comprehensive political settlement was necessary for peace, stability and harmony in the region.
3. The Foreign Ministers took note of the Vietnamese announcement that it would withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September 1989, which they considered a positive development. They stressed, however, that the announcement was not within the context of a comprehensive political settlement.
4. Consistent with the results of the Second Jakarta Informal Meeting and the relevant United Nations resolutions endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the international community, the Foreign Ministers called upon Viet Nam to ensure that the planned troop withdrawal was carried out under the effective supervision of an international control mechanism under United Nations auspices with a peace-keeping force component and as a part of a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem.
5. The Foreign Ministers held the view that the current peace efforts and dialogues among the various concerned parties had contributed towards the attainment of a comprehensive political settlement and should be intensified. They expressed their support for the inter-Khmer talks and renewed their commitment to work in the interests of the Kampuchean people and continue consultations with all parties concerned in the peace process. The Foreign Ministers also urged all parties concerned to further exercise flexibility and accommodation in order to reach a comprehensive political settlement.
6. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk in its quest to free Kampuchea from foreign occupation and build a future Kampuchea that is sovereign, independent, neutral and non-aligned, on the basis of national reconciliation of the Kampuchean people.
7. The Foreign Ministers expressed appreciation for support of the ASEAN position and the desire of the world community to achieve a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. They also expressed hope for their continued support in this regard as the efforts towards a comprehensive political settlement had now reached a crucial stage.

8. The Foreign Ministers noted with appreciation the French initiative to convene an international conference on Kampuchea. An international conference should be complementary to efforts taken by ASEAN over the last 10 years to find a comprehensive settlement to the Kampuchean problem through the United Nations, the Jakarta Informal Meeting process and other modalities. It should build upon the issues and principles already discussed through the Jakarta Informal Meeting process and enshrined in the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Foreign Ministers stressed that the objective of an international conference should be to reach a comprehensive political settlement.

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