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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON KAMPUCHEA ON ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 1982-1983

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	2
II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK	3 - 6	2
III. ACTION TAKEN BY THE <u>AD HOC</u> COMMITTEE	7 - 21	3
A. Mission to Washington, D.C.	8 - 10	3
B. Mission to Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok, London and Geneva	11 - 21	4
IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.....	22 - 31	5

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea was established on 17 July 1981 by resolution 1 (I) of the International Conference on Kampuchea. By that resolution, the Conference entrusted the Ad Hoc Committee with the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Conference in seeking a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/6 of 22 October 1980;

(b) To act as an advisory body to the Secretary-General between sessions of the Conference;

(c) To undertake missions, where appropriate, in consultation with the Secretary-General and taking into account his recommendations, in pursuit of a comprehensive political settlement to the conflict in Kampuchea;

(d) To advise the President of the Conference, after consultation with the Secretary-General, as to when the Conference should be reconvened.

The same resolution also requested the Committee to submit reports to the Conference.

2. The General Assembly, in resolution 36/5 of 21 October 1981, adopted resolution 1 (I) of the International Conference on Kampuchea. At its thirty-seventh session, by resolution 37/6 of 28 October 1982, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue its work, pending the convening of the Conference, and authorized it to convene when necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate.

II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

3. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 36/5, the Ad Hoc Committee held its 1st formal meeting on 28 October 1981. This organizational meeting was opened by Dr. Willibald Pahr (Austria), President of the International Conference on Kampuchea. Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal) was then elected by acclamation Chairman of the Committee.

4. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 January 1982, the Ad Hoc Committee unanimously elected Miss Edmonde Dever (Belgium) and Tan Sri Zainal Abidin bin Sulong (Malaysia) as Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively.

5. At the 9th meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 24 January 1983, the members of the bureau were re-elected to their posts.

6. The Ad Hoc Committee was originally composed of seven members. It has thus far been enlarged to 10 members, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 1 (I) of the International Conference on Kampuchea, which provides for the inclusion of

additional members in the Committee. As a result, the Ad Hoc Committee is at present composed of the following Member States:

Belgium	Peru
Japan	Senegal
Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Nepal	Sudan
Nigeria	Thailand

A representative of the President of the Conference also participates in the meetings of the Committee.

III. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

7. After the adoption of resolution 37/6, the Ad Hoc Committee undertook consultations with a number of Governments, with a view to the elaboration of its programme of work for 1983. In the light of these consultations and taking into account budgetary and time constraints, the Committee, at its 10th meeting, on 22 February 1983, adopted its programme of work and decided to undertake missions to Washington, D.C., Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok and London, in pursuit of the mandate entrusted to it by resolution 1 (I) of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

A. Mission to Washington D.C.

8. A mission of the Ad Hoc Committee visited Washington, D.C. on 25 May 1983. The mission was composed of the following members:

Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal)
Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee

Miss Edmonde Dever (Belgium)
Vice-Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee

Tan Sri Zainal Abidin bin Sulong (Malaysia)
Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee

9. The mission held consultations at the United States Department of State with Mr. Donald Toussaint, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations Affairs and Mr. Daniel O'Donohue, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

10. At the 11th meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 1 June 1983, its Chairman, Mr. Massamba Sarré, reported on the talks held by the mission in Washington, D.C.

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B. Mission to Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok, London and Geneva

11. A mission of the Ad Hoc Committee visited by Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok, London and Geneva from 19 June to 6 July 1983. The mission consisted of the following members:

Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal)
Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee

Miss Edmonde Dever (Belgium)
Vice-Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee

Tan Sri Zainal Abidin bin Sulong (Malaysia)
Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee

Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan)

12. In Tokyo, the mission was received by Mr. Toshihiro Nakajima, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and by Mr. Yozo Ishikawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. It paid a call on Mr. Hiroshi Hashimoto, Director-General of the Asian Affairs Bureau, and held consultation with Mr. Shozo Kadota, Director-General of the United Nations Bureau. The mission also visited the International Refugee Assistance Centre at Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo.

13. In Beijing, the mission held consultations with Mr. Wu Xueqian, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Mr. Xie Qimei, Director-General of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences.

14. In Bangkok, the mission met with Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It subsequently held a joint meeting with Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN countries, namely: Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia; Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali Shafie, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia; Mr. Pacifico Castro, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines; Mr. S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore; and A. C. M. Siddhi Savetsila, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The ministers were accompanied by a number of senior officials.

15. The mission visited the Joint Operations Centre of the Thai Supreme Command. It also called on Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, Secretary-General of the National Security Council of Thailand.

16. General Sak Sutsakhan, General Thach Reng and Mr. Penn Nhach of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) called on the mission at their request. Members of the mission also visited the refugee encampment at Ban Nong Samet and the UNHCR holding centre at Khao-I-Dang.

17. In London, the mission was received by Mr. Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Commonwealth Office. It held consultations with Ambassador Alan Donald, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Richard Burges Watson, Head of the South East Asia Department.

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18. In Geneva, the mission met with Dr. Willibald Pahr, President of the International Conference on Kampuchea.
19. At the 12th meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 14 July 1983, Mr. Massamba Sarré, Chairman of the Committee, reported on the consultations held by the mission in Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok and London, as well as on its discussions in Geneva with the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea.
20. The Ad Hoc Committee wishes to thank the Governments of the United States, Japan, China, Thailand and the United Kingdom for their hospitality and for the assistance and co-operation they so generously extended to the missions of the Committee. The Committee also wishes to express its appreciation to the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN countries for receiving the mission.
21. At its 13th meeting, on 20 September 1983, the Ad Hoc Committee considered and adopted the present report on its activities during 1982-1983.

IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

22. During its visits to Washington D.C., Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok and London, the mission of the Ad Hoc Committee held extensive consultations with the Governments concerned on the situation in Kampuchea, taking into account the main developments which occurred since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/6. It pointed out that the purpose of these consultations was to underscore the continuing concern of the international community and to seek the widest possible participation in and support for the efforts towards a comprehensive political solution of the conflict in Kampuchea.
23. As in the previous year, the mission stated that one of the main objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to contribute to the promotion of a process of negotiations on the implementation of the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In this connection, the mission stressed that a just and lasting settlement must be based on two basic principles: the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny. It also reiterated its conviction that such a settlement should take into account the legitimate security concerns of the States in the region, including a commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.
24. In Washington D.C., Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok and London, the Representative of the Governments concerned re-affirmed their support for the principles and objectives laid down by the ICK Declaration and the General Assembly resolutions. They expressed their appreciation for the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and encouraged it to continue the efforts it had undertaken in pursuit of its mandate. They expressed the view that the establishment of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk represented a step forward in the search for a comprehensive political settlement of the

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Kampuchean problem. They noted that the formation of the Coalition Government had contributed to a strengthening of international support for Democratic Kampuchea.

25. The mission had extensive exchanges of views with the above-mentioned Governments on the partial troop withdrawal recently announced by Viet Nam, on the latest military attacks by foreign troops on Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border, on the proposal by Thailand for a 30 km withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border and on the five-point proposal made public by China on 1 March 1983. These Governments considered that a partial withdrawal undertaken within the framework of a process of total withdrawal could open the way to a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Discussions were also held on the Declaration adopted by the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, held at New Delhi in March 1983. It was noted, in this regard, that the Declaration called inter alia, for a comprehensive political solution providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and that it re-affirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny, free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion.

26. The Governments of the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom indicated to the mission that they would continue to support the efforts and initiatives of the ASEAN countries for a political solution of the Kampuchean issue. They expressed the hope that all parties to the conflict would come to recognize the wisdom of a negotiated settlement. They considered that the framework defined by the International Conference on Kampuchea would safeguard the legitimate interests of all parties concerned and create the conditions for the restoration of durable peace and stability in the region.

27. During the mission's visit to Beijing, the Chinese authorities stressed that all efforts towards a political settlement should be based on the Declaration of the International Conference of Kampuchea and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. They also reiterated China's position, as expressed in its five-point proposal of 1 March 1983.

28. In Bangkok, the mission was briefed on the results of the Sixteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting of 24 and 25 June 1983. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers expressed their continued support for the efforts of the President of the ICK, Dr. Willibald Pahr, towards the implementation of the objectives of the Declaration adopted by the Conference. They reiterated, in this regard, their appeal to Viet Nam to consider the elements contained in the ICK Declaration. The mission was also informed of the talks held during the visits of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, to the Philippines and Thailand, in June 1983. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers reiterated to the mission their willingness to engage in constructive consultations with Viet Nam, in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement.

29. In Geneva, the mission reported to the President of the ICK, Dr. Willibald Pahr, on the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee and on its visits to Washington D.C., Tokyo, Beijing, Bangkok and London. The mission conveyed to Dr. Pahr the expressions of support for his continued presidency of the Conference. The President in turn briefed the mission on his contacts and

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consultations with the parties concerned and other interested Governments. He discussed with the mission the developments taking place in Kampuchea, including recent reports regarding measures that could lead to alterations in the demographic character of the country. The future work of the Committee was also examined and Dr. Pahr made suggestions for the elaboration of the Committee's annual report.

30. In this connection, the Ad Hoc Committee wishes to appeal to the Member States which did not participate in the International Conference on Kampuchea to co-operate in any suitable way in the efforts to achieve the goals of the ICK Declaration and the General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea. It also appeals to all parties concerned to pursue the process of dialogue and to consider steps to overcome the obstacles to a comprehensive political settlement. It is the Committee's hope that, to facilitate this process, all parties concerned will refrain from taking any action or measure which would complicate further the situation in Kampuchea and jeopardize the chances for a fair and peaceful solution of the problem.

31. The Committee intends to continue the consultations undertaken over the last two years, with a view to gaining further understanding and support for the principles and objectives set out by the International Conference on Kampuchea and the General Assembly. It will also seek, through these consultations, to encourage the initiation of a process of negotiations on the substantive aspects of the problem. The Committee is, indeed, convinced that the long-term interests of all parties to the conflict lie in a negotiated settlement leading to the establishment of an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, thereby creating the conditions for the lasting peace and stability to which the peoples of the region have aspired for so long.
