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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987 and 43/19 of 3 November 1988,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea 1/ and resolution 1 (I) 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

1/ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

2/ Ibid., annex II.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/19, 3/

Deploing foreign armed intervention and occupation in Kampuchea, the cause of continuing hostilities in that country, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to achieve the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/156 of 24 May 1989 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

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 also that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes imposed in Kampuchea as a result of foreign occupation,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, with effective guarantees, that must include the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations and will provide for the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Recognizing that the Jakarta Informal Meetings held in Indonesia from 25 to 28 July 1988 4/ and from 19 to 21 February 1989 5/ have made a significant contribution towards achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Recognizing also that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, achieved progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive settlement, although it was not yet possible to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and that the Conference should be reconvened in due time after consultations by the Co-Presidents with the participants,

Noting the announced withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, but emphasizing that it has not been verified under supervision and control of the United Nations and is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can 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,

1. Recalls its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3 and 43/19 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, with effective guarantees, are the principal components of any just, lasting and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

4/ See A/43/493-S/20071.

5/ See A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1.

3. Emphasizes that the Kampuchean people should be allowed to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination through internationally supervised free, fair and democratic elections;
4. Affirms that any withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea without United Nations supervision, control and verification is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement;
5. Calls upon all parties concerned to intensify urgently all efforts towards ensuring that the Kampuchean problem be resolved through a comprehensive political settlement in order to prevent further hostilities, subsequent loss of life and the continued suffering of the Kampuchean people, and to ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea and the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past;
6. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1988-1989 6/ and requests that the Committee continue its work;
7. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;
8. Reaffirms its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;
10. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;
11. Invites the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference and its committees at an appropriate time;
12. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

13. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

14. Urges the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

15. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political settlement, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

