



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/492
S/17345
17 July 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fortieth session
Items 22, 40 and 105 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 17 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative
of the Philippines 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 herewith the ASEAN joint communiqué on the situation in Kampuchea, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 9 July 1985.

I would be grateful if this letter and its enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22, 40 and 105 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis MORENO-SALCEDO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/40/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

ASEAN joint communiqué on the situation in Kampuchea, issued
at Kuala Lumpur on 9 July 1985

1. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern at the continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese military forces which posed a serious threat to the peace and stability of South-East Asia.
2. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the Appeal for Kampuchean Independence of 21 September 1983 and reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea which would have as its primary objective the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea following total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and the achievement of national reconciliation in Kampuchea.
3. The Foreign Ministers deplored Viet Nam's recent dry-season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border, which had resulted in untold hardship and suffering for hundreds of thousands of displaced Kampuchean who had been compelled to seek refuge in Thailand. They noted with concern the particular severity and scope of the offensive and expressed deep regret and disappointment at Viet Nam's persistent pursuit of a military solution in Kampuchea. Such military actions belied Viet Nam's own professions for a negotiated solution of the Kampuchean problem and went against the appeals for restraint made to Viet Nam by the international community.
4. The Foreign Ministers expressed their serious concern over the fact that, in carrying out the offensive, Vietnamese troops had committed recurrent acts of unprovoked aggression along the Thai-Kampuchean border in blatant disregard for and open violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They strongly condemned these illegal and hostile actions which had not only resulted in casualties and deaths among innocent Thai villagers living along the border, but also exacerbated tension in the region. They reiterated their call for Viet Nam to desist from launching these provocative actions and urged the international community to continue to prevail upon Viet Nam to refrain from further conducting similar actions.
5. The Foreign Ministers expressed full support for Thailand's actions in the exercise of her legitimate right of self-defence and reaffirmed their solidarity with the Government and people of Thailand in the face of such external provocations.
6. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that Viet Nam's latest so-called annual partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea in April 1985, which in fact had been mere troop rotation, was another attempt by Viet Nam to mislead the international community, the Kampuchean people and Vietnamese people.

7. The Foreign Ministers noted with serious concern the oppressive conditions under which the Kampuchean people have to live, under Vietnamese occupation, especially the practice of compelling civilians to work in the war zones in the country, which had caused numerous casualties. They shared the serious apprehension of the Kampuchean people about the dangers of continuing demographic changes in their country as a result of Vietnamese settlements. They also continued to be concerned at the ongoing process of Vietnamization of Kampuchea. They noted that increasing dissatisfaction with Vietnamese colonization has continued to drive masses of Kampuchean people to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

8. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk whose continued leadership is an important and crucial factor in the struggle of the Kampuchean people to restore their country to an independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned nation. They also reaffirmed their support for President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's call for national reconciliation among all the Kampuchean factions as a positive and constructive approach towards realizing the objectives of self-determination, independence, sovereignty and unity of the Kampuchean people.

9. The Foreign Ministers noted the increasing co-operation, unity and solidarity among the component parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on all fronts in their struggle to liberate their country from Vietnamese occupation. They were particularly gratified at the steady growth and high state of morale of the resistance forces which, in spite of the ferocity of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, are enjoying growing support from the Kampuchean people. They have also enhanced co-ordination of their actions in the field and have continued to cause serious disruption to the Vietnamese occupation forces.

10. The Foreign Ministers were equally gratified and expressed deep appreciation for the ever-increasing support given by the international community to the struggle led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the Presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This support is evidenced by the increase in the number of votes in favour of the resolution on the situation in Kampuchea at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly. This demonstrated the continued overwhelming rejection by the international community of Viet Nam's policies in Kampuchea.

11. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their statement of 11 February 1985, issued at Bangkok, and urged the international community to give greater support to the struggle of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their intention to continue close consultations with all friendly countries on constructive approaches which would reinforce international efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

12. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea, His Excellency Willibald Pahr, for his efforts towards the implementation of the objective of the Declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference. They also noted the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference and expressed their appreciation to its Chairman, His Excellency Ambassador Massamba Sarre of Senegal and all the members of the Committee for their commitment and dedication.

13. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In this regard, they expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's visit to South-East Asia early in the year and the hope that the Secretary-General would continue to use his good offices to bring about a political settlement in Kampuchea. They welcomed the presence of the Secretary-General's Special Representative on Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, His Excellency Rafeuddin Ahmed, at the eighteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

14. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the diplomatic efforts of ASEAN and its search for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. In continuing to pursue a military solution, Viet Nam has not indicated any genuine desire for a negotiated and peaceful settlement as called for by the overwhelming majority of countries at the United Nations. All the proposals of Viet Nam have been thoroughly examined by ASEAN which found them to be variations of Viet Nam's well-known positions and pre-conditions that have not contributed towards the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

15. The Foreign Ministers were determined to continue their efforts in seeking a comprehensive and lasting political solution to the Kampuchean problem as envisaged by the international community. In this regard, they noted with appreciation the efforts of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia who, as the designated interlocutor of ASEAN vis-à-vis Viet Nam, has endeavoured to reinforce ASEAN efforts in seeking a genuine dialogue; and at the broader level, to find a viable approach towards such a solution within a strategic framework for the future of South-East Asia. They were also appreciative of the latest efforts in the search for a political settlement undertaken by the Foreign Minister of Malaysia during his Chairmanship of the ASEAN Standing Committee. In pursuit of this objective the Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement on 8 July 1985 calling upon Viet Nam to accept the reality and strength of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and urged Viet Nam to have talks with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which might take the form of indirect or proximity talks which could be attended by representatives of Heng Samrin as part of the Vietnamese delegation.

16. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the measures taken by Thailand to ease the tensions that had arisen as a result of the Thai-Lao border incidents last year and to restore goodwill and understanding in her relations with Laos. They welcomed Thailand's continued adherence to the policy of resolving differences with Laos in the spirit of amity and good neighbourliness, without interference by outside powers.
