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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON KAMPUCHEA ON ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 1984-1985

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea was established on 17 July 1981 by resolution 1 (I) 1/ 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 of the conflict in Kampuchea;

(d) To advise the President of the Conference, after consultations 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. By resolution 36/5 of 21 October 1981, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1 (I) of the International Conference on Kampuchea. By resolutions 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983 and 39/5 of 30 October 1984, the Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference, and authorized it to convene when necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate.

### I. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

3. The Ad Hoc Committee held its first formal meeting on 28 October 1981. That organizational meeting was opened by Mr. Willibald Pahr (Austria), President of the International Conference on Kampuchea. Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal) was then elected Chairman of the Committee by acclamation.

4. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 January 1982, the representatives of Belgium and Malaysia were unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively. The members of the bureau have been re-elected to their posts in subsequent years.

5. The Ad Hoc Committee was originally composed of seven members. In 1982, it was enlarged to 10 members, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Conference resolution 1 (I), 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  
Japan  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Nigeria

Peru  
Senegal  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Thailand

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

## II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

6. During the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Mr. Willibald Pahr, President of the International Conference on Kampuchea, and the members of the bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee had an exchange of views in New York on 28 September 1984 with the foreign ministers of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely: Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen of Malaysia, Mr. Arturo Tolentino of the Philippines, Mr. Supiah Dhanabalan of Singapore and Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand.

7. The first two meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee in 1985 were essentially devoted to a consideration of the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Committee issued two statements, on 17 January and 15 February, respectively, expressing its serious concern at the escalation of hostilities along the border. It strongly deplored the military attacks by foreign forces against Kampuchean encampments in the border area, as well as their incursions into Thailand. It stressed that those attacks had endangered the lives of a large number of innocent Kampuchean civilians, forcing them to seek refuge inside Thailand. The Committee called for an immediate end to such attacks, pointing out that they served only to impede the search for a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The Committee reiterated its conviction that the problem could be solved only through peaceful means in accordance with the Declaration 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. It also appealed to all parties concerned to join in the efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to constructive dialogue and negotiations.

8. At its 21st meeting, on 15 February, the Ad Hoc Committee approved a suggestion that the Chairman and Rapporteur should hold consultations on the Kampuchean question with the Governments of China and Thailand, during their visits to those countries in connection with other United Nations activities. Subsequently, after further consultations with a number of Governments, the Ad Hoc Committee decided, in pursuit of the mandate entrusted to it by Conference resolution 1 (I), to undertake two missions during the current year.

### A. Consultations at Beijing and Bangkok

9. The Chairman and the Rapporteur visited China and Thailand in the second half of April 1985 and were received on 24 April at Beijing by Mr. Qian Qichen, Deputy Foreign Minister of China, and on 29 April in Bangkok, by Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Foreign Minister of Thailand.

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10. At the 22nd meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 28 May 1985, the Chairman reported to the Committee on the talks held in the two capitals mentioned above.

**B. Mission to Argentina, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago**

11. A mission of the Ad Hoc Committee visited Argentina, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago from 2 to 11 June 1985. 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; and Mr. Antonio García (Peru). Mr. Birabhongse Kasemsri (Thailand) joined the mission in Peru.

12. At Buenos Aires, the mission called on Mr. Dante Caputo, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship, and Mr. Jorge Mauhourat, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It also held consultations with Mr. Eduardo Pellegrini, Director of the Division of International Organizations.

13. At Lima, the mission was received by Mr. Luis Percovich Roca, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Mr. José Carlos Mariategui, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. It held consultations with Mr. Hubert Wieland, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, with Mr. Luis Solari, Director, Department of International Organizations, Mr. Hernán Couturier, Director of Planning, and Mr. Felix Calderón, Chief of the United Nations Section.

14. In Port of Spain, the mission met with the Ministerial Committee for Political and Economic Affairs under the chairmanship of Mr. Ravindranath Permanand, Acting Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs. Following their return to New York, the members of the mission were received on 12 June by Mr. Errol Mahabir, Minister for External Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, who was then presiding over the Security Council.

15. At the 23rd meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 19 June 1985, the Vice Chairman reported on the talks held with the aforementioned Governments.

**C. Mission to Jordan and Malaysia**

16. A mission of the Ad Hoc Committee visited Amman and Kuala Lumpur from 2 to 8 July 1985. The mission was composed of Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal), Chairman of the Committee; Mr. Hassan Adam (Sudan); and Mr. Hari B. Joshi (Nepal).

17. At Amman, the mission was received by Mr. Zaid Rifai, Prime Minister of Jordan, and by Mr. Abdel Wahab Al-Majali, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education. It held consultations with Mr. Taher Al Masri, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Mr. Saleh Al-Zubi, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, and called on Mr. Taher Kan'an, Minister for the Occupied Territories.

18. At Kuala Lumpur, the mission held a meeting with the foreign ministers of the States members of ASEAN, namely Prince Mohamed Bolkihah of Brunei Darussalam, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen of Malaysia,

Mr. Supiah Dhanabalan of Singapore, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand and Mr. Pacifico Castro, Acting Foreign Minister of the Philippines. The ministers were accompanied by a number of senior officials. Mr. Zain Azraai (Malaysia), Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee, and Mr. Birabhongse Kasemsri, representative of Thailand on the Committee, were also present. The mission subsequently attended the opening ceremony of the 18th Ministerial Meeting of ASEAN.

19. At the 24th meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 30 July 1985, the Chairman reported on the consultations held by the mission during its visits to Amman and Kuala Lumpur.

20. The Ad Hoc Committee wishes to thank the Governments of Argentina, China, Jordan, Malaysia, Peru, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago for their hospitality and to express its appreciation for the assistance and co-operation they have so generously extended to the missions. The Committee also wishes to express its appreciation to the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries for receiving the mission.

21. At its 25th meeting, on 12 September 1985, the Ad Hoc Committee considered and adopted the present report on its activities during 1984-1985.

### III. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

22. During their visits, the missions engaged in extensive consultations with the Governments concerned on the situation in Kampuchea, and on the prospects for a political settlement of that problem in the light of the developments following the adoption of the most recent General Assembly resolution, in particular, the escalation of hostilities along the Thai-Kampuchean border during the 1985 dry-season offensive. The missions expressed the view that the purpose of the consultations was to underscore the continuing concern of the international community for that issue and to obtain the widest possible support for the efforts towards a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Kampuchea.

23. As in the past, the missions stated that one of the main objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to contribute to the promotion of a process of negotiations which would lead to the implementation of the Declaration on Kampuchea 2/ adopted by the International Conference and of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The missions restated the principles on which a just and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem must be based, namely, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny. They also reiterated the 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. During talks with the Chairman and the Rapporteur at Beijing, the Chinese authorities reiterated the view that the key to the solution of the Kampuchean problem was the withdrawal of Viet Nam's troops from Kampuchea and restated China's position set out in the five-point proposal of 1 March 1983.

25. In Bangkok, the Chairman and the Rapporteur were briefed on the military situation in Kampuchea and on the hostilities along the Thai-Kampuchean border, which had caused the influx of some 230,000 Kampuchean civilians into Thailand and resulted in renewed hardship for the affected Thai villagers in the area. They were also informed that these hostilities, as well as the repeated incursions by foreign forces into Thailand, had exacerbated tensions in the region and undermined ASEAN's initiatives towards the promotion of a meaningful dialogue. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand emphasized the united and continued determination of ASEAN to pursue its efforts in the search for a political settlement based on the total withdrawal of foreign forces, national reconciliation among all Kampucheans and the exercise of self-determination by the Kampuchean people.

26. In Buenos Aires and Lima, the mission had extensive exchanges of views both on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and on prospects for the debate on the question of Kampuchea at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, as well as on recent developments in South-East Asia. The representatives of the two Governments reaffirmed their support for the principles and objectives laid down by the Declaration on Kampuchea and the General Assembly resolutions. They expressed their support for the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and urged it to continue the efforts it had undertaken in pursuit of its mandate to maintain international awareness of the need for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the problem. The Governments concerned also indicated their willingness to contribute to that objective in their bilateral and multilateral exchanges.

27. In Port of Spain, the mission briefed the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs on the action taken at the United Nations on the question of Kampuchea, on recent developments in the region, the latest initiatives towards a settlement and on the reactions of the parties concerned. The officials said that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago supported the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee in trying to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Minister for External Affairs reaffirmed the commitment of Trinidad and Tobago to the principle of non-intervention and stressed his Government's strong concern for the implementation of United Nations resolutions.

28. At Amman, the representatives of the Jordanian Government stated their willingness to co-operate in the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. They expressed the view that this problem stemmed from a violation of principles of the United Nations Charter. They stressed that these principles could not be applied selectively and that Jordan would continue to seek the implementation of the principles of the withdrawal of foreign forces and of the right to self-determination in the case of Kampuchea as well as in other conflicts.

29. At Kuala Lumpur, the mission briefed the ASEAN foreign ministers on the activities undertaken by the Ad Hoc Committee since the beginning of 1985 and on the results of its consultations with China, Argentina, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Jordan. In turn, the ASEAN foreign ministers informed the mission about the military situation in Kampuchea following the hostilities of the last dry season and on the continuing efforts of the ASEAN countries towards a comprehensive political settlement. In that context, they briefed the mission on the proposal

for proximity talks which was set out in the joint statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers on the Kampuchean problem, issued on 8 July 1985 (A/40/491-S/17344). The ASEAN foreign ministers expressed the hope that Viet Nam would respond favourably to that proposal. They also expressed their appreciation for the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and urged it to continue its tasks as well as its consultations with interested Governments. They stressed that such consultations served to keep alive public awareness of the Kampuchean situation and helped to foster a better understanding of the various aspects of the problem.

30. The Ad Hoc Committee wishes to appeal to those Member States which did not participate in the International Conference on Kampuchea to co-operate in any suitable way in the efforts to attain the goals of the Declaration on Kampuchea and the General Assembly resolutions on this question. It appeals once again to all parties concerned to act in such a way that conditions are created which could lead to a process of constructive dialogue. It is the Committee's hope that, in order to bring about such conditions, all parties would refrain from taking any action that would complicate further the situation in Kampuchea and thus jeopardize the chances for a fair and peaceful solution of the problem.

31. In this connection, the Ad Hoc Committee intends to continue the consultations it began three years ago, with a view to increasing understanding of the issue and strengthening support for the principles and objectives set out by the International Conference on Kampuchea and the General Assembly. Further, the Committee hopes by its efforts to encourage the initiation of a process of negotiation on the substantive aspects of the problem. The Committee remains convinced that the long-term interests of all parties to the conflict will best be served by 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 so ardently desired by its people.

#### Notes

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

2/ Ibid., annex I.

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