

บรรณานุกรม

เอกสารทางราชการ

ภาษาไทย

กรมการเมือง กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ. เอกสารเกี่ยวกับปัญหากัมพูชา พ.ศ. 2522-2528,
กรุงเทพมหานคร.

เอกสารอาเซียน.

ภาษาอังกฤษ

ASEAN. The Third International Conference on Kampuchea, 25-26 July,
1987. Bangkok.

Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court
of Justice. United Nations - New York.

- Resolution and Decision adopted by the General Assembly during its
1979-1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/13973, 2 June
1980.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/INF.1, 10 July 1981.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/L.1/Add.1, 17 July
1981.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/INF. 2/Rev.1, 17 July
1981.

- Report of the International Conference : A/CONF.109/5, 13-17 July 1987.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/6, 27 September 1982.
- United Nations Press Release : GA/6852, 27 October 1983.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/8, 20 September 1984.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/17464, 13 September 1985.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/9, 16 September 1985.
- United Nations Information Service : N/34/85, 24 September 1985.
- United Nations Information Service : N/40/85, October 1985.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/17565, 14 October 1985.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/40/1005, 9 December 1985.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/40/1033, 12 December 1985.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/17638, 19 November 1985.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/18039, 28 April 1986.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/41/328, 7 May 1986.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/18339, 12 September 1986.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/11, 24 September 1986.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/18390, 9 October 1986.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/18565, 7 January 1987.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/18832, 29 April 1987.

- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/19102,
3 September 1987.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/12, 10 September
1987.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/19159,
29 September 1987.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/42/608/ , 6 October 1987.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/19276,
18 November 1987.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/19833,
26 Spril 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/19916,
1 June 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20125,
15 August 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20135,
19 August 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20138,
22 August 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/13, 30 August 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/43/730, 21 October 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/43/733, 21 October 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20239,
24 October 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/C.5/43/23, 28 October 1988.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20257,
3 November 1988.

- United Nations Economic and Social Council : E/CN.4/1989/52,
23 January 1989.
- United Nations Economic and Social Council : E/CN.4/1989/70,
20 February 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20571,
6 April 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20572,
6 April 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20612,
28 April 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20613,
1 May 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20616,
4 May 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20621,
8 May 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20717,
5 July 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20721,
6 July 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20722,
10 July 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20732,
12 July 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20748,
25 July 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20770,
3 August 1989.



- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/14, 12 September 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/CONF. 109/15, 18 September 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20859,
21 September 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20877,
2 October 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/44/670, 24 October 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20948,
6 November 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20958,
10 November 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/20959,
10 November 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/44/732, 15 November 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/44/733, 15 November 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly : A/44L.23/Add.1, 16 November 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21027,
15 December 1989.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21082,
15 January 1990.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21090,
17 January 1990.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21095,
22 January 1990.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21119,
1 February 1990.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21146,
15 February 1990.

- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21149,
15 February 1990.
- United Nations General Assembly Security Council : S/21214,
28 March 1990.

หนังสือ

ภาษาไทย

กวันต์ ฑูต. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศแผนกคดีเมือง. กรุงเทพฯ : สำนักพิมพ์
มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง, 2529.

กุลพล พลวัน. ปัญหาการคุ้มครองสิทธิมนุษยชนโดยสหประชาชาติ. (วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทบัณฑิต
แผนกวิชานิติศาสตร์ บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย : 2516)

จีต เศรษฐบุตร. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศแผนกคดีเมือง. กรุงเทพฯ : จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย,
2529.

เฉลิม อยู่เวียงชัย. เหตุการณ์โลกร่วมสมัย. กรุงเทพฯ : เจริญวิทย์การพิมพ์, 2528.

ชุมพร ปัจจุบันท์. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศกับสังคมระหว่างประเทศ. เอกสารโรเนียว.
คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย. กรุงเทพฯ : 2531.

นรนิติ เศรษฐบุตร. การขัดแย้งระหว่างสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนและสหภาพโซเวียตเป็นเหตุ
สำคัญที่ทำให้กรณีพิพาทในแหลมอินโดจีนระหว่างเขมรกับญวนขยายตัวและยืดเยื้อ.
สถาบันไทยคดีศึกษา มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ เอกสารวิจัยหมายเลข 20. กรุงเทพฯ
: 2526.

มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมมาธิราช. สาขาวิชานิติศาสตร์. สถาบันระหว่างประเทศ. เอกสารการ
สอนชุดวิชา หน่วยที่ 1-7. กรุงเทพฯ : บริษัท วิกตอรีเพาเวอร์พอยท์ จำกัด, 2528.

- โรเบิร์ต แอล. เวนด์เซล. ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประเทศ: การศึกษาโดยเน้นผู้กำหนดนโยบาย.
แปลโดย โคริน เฟื่องเกษม. กรุงเทพฯ : โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2532.
- สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย. เอเชียรายปี 253/1987. กรุงเทพฯ : บริษัท
พิมพ์สวย จำกัด, 2530.
- สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย. เอเชียรายปี 2532/1989. กรุงเทพฯ :
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2532.
- สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย. ไทยกับปัญหาภูมิภาค. เอกสารวิชาการ อันดับที่ 21.
กรุงเทพฯ: เจ้าพระยาการพิมพ์, 2528.
- สมพงษ์ ชูมาก. องค์การระหว่างประเทศ : สันติบาดชาติ สหประชาชาติ. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2.
กรุงเทพฯ : โรงพิมพ์จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2533.
- สมพงษ์ ชูมาก. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศแผนกคดีเมือง. กรุงเทพฯ: จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย,
2530.
- สมพงษ์ ชูมาก. ความพยายามของนานาชาติในการแก้ไขวิกฤติการณ์กัมพูชา. ชุดจุฬาลงกรณ์
ชุมชน ลำดับที่ 5 กรุงเทพฯ : จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2527.
- สุชมนันท์ บริพัตร. สู่โฉมหน้าใหม่ ? อาเซียน-เวียดนามกับปัญหาภูมิภาค. เอกสารวิชาการ
สถาบันศึกษาความมั่นคงและนานาชาติ. กรุงเทพฯ : เจ้าพระยาการพิมพ์, 2528.
- สุรกานต์ วัลณีย์. ต้นตอแห่งความขัดแย้งระหว่างพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์กัมพูชากับพรรคคนงาน
เวียดนาม. สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เอกสารวิชาการ
อันดับที่ 7. กรุงเทพฯ : บางกอกการพิมพ์, 2523.

สุเทพ อัดถากร. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศกับการเมืองระหว่างประเทศ พฤติกรรมและเอกสาร : เล่มสอง. กรุงเทพฯ : สำนักพิมพ์ไทยวัฒนาพานิช จำกัด, 2516.

สติเฟน อารี เฮดเดอร์ แบลโดย บันดดา เลิศล้ำอำไพ และคณะ. รากเหง้าแห่งความขัดแย้งระหว่างพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์กับพรรคราชการเวียดนาม. สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เอกสารวิชาการฉบับที่ 9. กรุงเทพฯ : บางกอกการพิมพ์, 2523.

ภาษาอังกฤษ

Ablin, David A., edit. and Hood. Marlowe edit. The Cambodian agony. New York : M.E. Sharpe, 1987.

Becker, Elizabeth. The voice of Cambodia's revolution and its people/ Elizabeth Becker. New York : Simon and Sohuster, 1986.

Black Henery Camphell, 1860-1927 Black's law dictionary. 5th.ed. St. Paul, Minn., West Pub., 1979.

Brownlie, Ian. International Law and the Use of Force by States. Hong Kong : Oxford University Press, 1963.

Brownlie, Ian. Principles of Public International Law. (Third Edition) Hong Kong : Oxford University Press, 1982.

Brownlie, Ian. Principles of Public International Law. (Third Edition). New York : Oxford University Press, 1979.

Burchett, Wilfred G. The China-Cambodia-Vietnam triangle. Chicago, Vanguard Book, 1981.

- Chambliss, William J. Law, order, and power. 2nd.ed. Mass., Addison-Wesley Pub., 1982.
- Chenng Ka-hing. Kampuchea : Historical and global context of the conflict. Hong Kong : Plongh Publications, 1981.
- China's Foreign Relations : A Conology Events (1949-1988). Beijing : Foreign Longuges Press, 1989.
- Fawcett, James. Law and Power in International Relations London, Faber and Faber, 1982.
- Gordon, Bernard K. The third Indochina conflict. Foreign affairs, Fall 1986.
- Gunn, Geoffery C., Jefferson Lee. Cambodian Watching Down Under (Bangkok : Institute of Asian Studies Chulalongkorn University, 1991), p. 201.
- Harris, D.J. Case and Materials on International Law. London : Sweet & Maxwell, 1979.
- Hebey, P. Ednard. Congress and the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia. London : Associated University Presses, 1982.
- Holsti, K.J. International Politics : A Framework for Analysis. Third Edition. University of British Columbia. The United States of America, 1977.

- John P. Humphrey. The UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights : The International Protection of Human Rights. Evan Luard (ed). New York : Fredrich A. Pracger, 1967.
- Khien Samphan. Cambodia's economy and industrial development. Tr. by Laura Summers, Lthaca, New York, Department of Asian Stuides, Cornell University, 1979.
- Kiernan, Ben. The Samlaut rebellion and its aftermath, 1967-70: the origins of Cambodia's Liberation movembent. Mo nash University Center of Southeast Asian Studies. Working Paper. Melbourne, 1974.
- Kiernan, Ben. edit. and bona, chauthon, edit. Peasants and polities in Kampuchea 19742-1981. London Led, 1982.
- Kiljunen, Kimmo, edit. Kampuchea : decade of the genocide. London : Zed Books Ltd., 1984.
- Kirk, Donald. Wider war: The struggle for Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos. London : Pall Mall Press, 1971.
- Lauterpacht E. International Law Being the Collective Papers of Hersch Lauterpacht (Volum 4). New York : Cambridge University Press, 1970.
- Michael Akehurt. A Modern Introduction to International Law. Fourth Edition) London : George Allen and Unwin, 1982.
- Millton Osborne. Before Kampuchea : Preludes to Tragedy/Milton Osborne. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1979.

- Ra gos-Espinas, M. Democratic Kampuchea, 1975-1978. University of the Philippines. Asian Center. Quezon city, 1983.
- Raz, Joseph. The Authority of Law : Essays on Law and Morality. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1979.
- Robert L. Bledsoc and Bolcslaw A. Boczek. The International Law Dictionary University of Central Florida. Oxford, England, 1982.
- Ross, Estelle. Australia, The Indochina Problem and The Derecognition of The Pol Pot Regime. Griffith University-Center for the Study of Australian Asian Relations. Research paper. Nathan. Griffith University, 1984.
- Serm, vongchant. The Impact of The Kampuchean Crisis on ASEAN'S Unity: The role of Thailand..../ serm Vongchant. Ann Arbor, Mi. University Microfilms International, 1986.
- Shawcross, William. The quality of mercy : Cambodia, helocaust and modern conscience. Bangkok : D.K. Books, 1984.
- Smith, Roger M. Cambodia's Foreign Policy. Ithaca : Cornell University Press, 1966.
- Starke, J.G. Introduction to International Law. Seventh Editon) London : Butterworths, 1972.
- Thailand. Department of Political Affairs. Documents on the Kampuchean Problem, 1979-1985. Bangkok, 1985.

Theeravit, Khien, edit. and Brown, Macalister, edit. Indochina and Problems of Security and Stability in Southeast Asia. Institute of Asian Studies. Bangkok : Chulalongkorn University Press, 1983.

Vickery, Michael. Cambodia:1975-1982. Boston Mass. South End, 1984.

Vickery, Michael. Kampuchea: Politics, Economics and Society. London : Frances Pinter, 1986.

Weston, Burns H. Falk, Richard A. D'Amato, Anthony A. International Law and World Order : A Problem-Oriented Coursebook. United States of America. West Publishing Co., 1980.

วารสาร

ภาษาไทย

ณอง ฟิลิป เบจา. "จีน และอาเซียนกับปัญหาแกมพูชา." แปลโดย มานะ มาลาเพชร. เอเชียปริทัศน์ ปีที่ 9 ฉบับที่ 1 (มกราคม-เมษายน 2531) : 54-63.

ประสิทธิ์ เอกบุตร. "40 ปี สหประชาชาติ : สันติภาพกับการใช้กำลัง." วารสารนิติศาสตร์ ปีที่ 16 ฉบับที่ 1 (มีนาคม 2529) : 147-160.

นิรันดร์ ภาคพงศ์. "เป้าหมายการรุกรานของคอมมิวนิสต์จีนในเอเชีย." วารสารสวามุขมัย ปีที่ 21 (10 กุมภาพันธ์ 2514) : 172-184.

ไมเคิล วิลลารี. "ข้อพิจารณาบางประการว่าด้วย Lex Ferenda." แปลโดย นิรุณา ดิงศภัทย์. วารสารนิติศาสตร์ ปีที่ 16 ฉบับที่ 4 (กันยายน 2529) : 151-169.

- สนั่น ปลั่งประสูร. "บทบาทของกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศในสหประชาชาติ." วารสารสวามิภักดิ์
ปีที่ 13 (10 กุมภาพันธ์ 2506) : 98-192.
- สิทธิชัย วีระชาตนิชิต. "มติขององค์การระหว่างประเทศกับผลทางกฎหมาย." วารสารกฎหมาย
ปีที่ 11 ฉบับที่ 3 (2529) : 55-79.
- สุพจน์ ไช้มุกด์. "ปัญหาการนิยามคำว่า "การรุกราน" ของสหประชาชาติ." วารสารกฎหมาย
ปีที่ 2 ฉบับที่ 2 (พฤษภาคม 2519) : 49-57.
- วิสูตร ตูยานนท์. "กฎหมายอวกาศกับโลกที่สาม." วารสารนิติศาสตร์ ปีที่ 16 ฉบับที่ 4:9-19.
- วิสูตร ตูยานนท์. "กฎหมายอวกาศกับโลกที่สาม." วารสารนิติศาสตร์ ปีที่ 17 ฉบับที่ 1:181-190.
- วิสูตร ตูยานนท์. "กฎหมายอวกาศกับโลกที่สาม." วารสารนิติศาสตร์ ปีที่ 17 ฉบับที่ 2:167-181.
- อินโดจีน. วารสารข่าวพิเศษ ฉบับที่ 5-11 (กุมภาพันธ์ 2533) : 45-46.
- ภาษาอังกฤษ
- Chang, "Pao-Min, Beijing Versus Hanoi: the Diplomacy Over Kampuchea." Asian Survey 23 (May 1983) : 598-218.
- Chufrin, Gennady I. "Five Years of the People's Revolutionary Power in Kampuchea." Asian Survey 24 (November 1984) : 1143-1150.
- Colbert, Evelyn. "Changing Relationships in Southeast Asia : ASEAN, Indochina and the Great Powers." Contemporary Southeast Asia 4 (June 1982): 76-85.

- Draguhn, Werner. "The Indochina Conflict and the Positions of the Countries Involved." Contemporary Southeast Asia 5 (June 1983) : 95-116.
- Ferenoz, Benjamin B. "Defining Aggression : Where It Stands and Where It's Going," American Journal of International Law 3 (July 1972) : 495 - 550.
- Fifield, Russell H. "ASEAN, Kampuchea and the United Nations." Asia Pacific Community. 17 (Summer 1982) : 74-88.
- Forty Years of the United Nations : Peace-Keeping and Peace-Making Activities : the Role of the Federal Republic of Germany. Aussenpolitik 36 (3rd Quarter 1985) : 208-353.
- Gordon, Bernard K. "The Third Indochina Conflit." Foreign affairs (Fall 1986) : 66-85.
- Indochina : Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia Country Profile. The Economist Intelligence Unit (1989-1990) : 47-61.
- Indochina : Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia Country Profile. The Economist Intelligence Unit (March 1990) : 47-61.
- Isorart, Paul. "La Situation au Kampuches," Revue General du Droit International Public (janvier-mars 1983) : 46-48.
- Kampuchea. Asia & Pacific Annual Review (1980) : 135-138.

Kershaw, Roger. "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea : A Personal View." Contemporary Southeast Asia 4 (December 1982) : 405-409.

Mahbubani, Kishore. "The Kampuchean Problem : a Southeast Asian Perception." Foreign Affairs 62 (Winter 1983-1984) : 407-418.

Pouvatchy, Joseph R. "Cambodian-Vietnamese Relations." Asian survey 26 (April 1986) : 440-451.

Roger Kershaw. Kampuchea. Southeast Asian Affairs (1980) : 161-188.

Journal of contemporary Asia 11 (1981) : 351-366.

Stuart-Fox, Martin. "Resolving the Kampuchean Problem : the Case for Alternative Regional Initiative." Contemporary Southeast Asia 4 (September 1982) : 210-225.

UN Chronicle (September 1989) : 22-23.

Van der Kroef, Justus M. "ASEAN, Hanoi, and the Kampuchean Conflict: between "Kuantan" and a "Thrid alternative"." Asian survey 21 (May 1981) : 515-535.

Van der Kroef, Justus M. "ASEAN and the Indochina Problem." Asian Affairs (Dhaka) 5 (April-June 1983) : 121-141.

Van der Kroef, Justus M. "The Kampuchean Problem : Diplomatic Deadlock and Initiative." Contemporary Southeast Asia 5 (December 1983) : 263-292.

Viraphol, Sarasin, "Finding the way out of Kampuchea." Contemporary Southeast Asia 3 (December 1981) : 235-243.

หนังสือพิมพ์

ภาษาไทย

- เดลินิวส์
- สยามรัฐ
- มติชน

ภาษาอังกฤษ

- The Nation
- The Bangkok Post



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ก

United Nations Resolution Relating to the Situation in Kampuchea

(between 1979 - 1989)



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

Press Release GA/7977
22 January 1990



RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE FIRST PART OF ITS FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

From 19 September to 29 December 1989

44/21. Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

Date: 15 November 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 56
Draft: A/44/L.38 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security for all States on the basis of full and universal respect for its Charter and through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Mindful of the potential of the United Nations to be even more effective in achieving international co-operation,

1. Calls upon all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms its support for the validity and relevance of the Charter and urges all States to abide by it and, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, refrain from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the Charter, settle disputes peacefully, adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States, and comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

3. Encourages Member States to consult and co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, the Security Council, the General Assembly and their appropriate subsidiary bodies in order to find multifaceted approaches to implement and strengthen the principles and the system of peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter.

44/22. The situation in Kampuchea

Date: 16 November 1989
Vote: 124-17-12 (recorded)

Meeting: 58
Draft: A/44/L.23 and Add.1

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 (92) and resolution 1 (I) (93) adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/19, 94/

Deploring 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,

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

93/ Ibid., annex II.

94/ A/44/670.

* 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 Kampuchean 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 Kampuchean 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 95/ and from 19 to 21 February 1989 96/ 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;

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

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

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;
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 97/ 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), 98/ 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;

97/ A/CONF.109/15.

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

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".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/22:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Congo, Finland, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Absent: Angola, Hungary, Iran, Romania, Seychelles.

44/23. United Nations Decade of International Law

Date: 17 November 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 60
Draft: A/44/L.41 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 99/ and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, 100/

99/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

100/ Resolution 37/10, annex.

RESOLUTIONS

and

DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its
FORTY-THIRD SESSION

Volume I

20 September - 22 December 1988

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED

16 OCT 1989

UN & ESCAP DOCUMENTATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 49 (A/43/49)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



UNITED NATIONS

10. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;
11. Also expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/20 and requests him to continue to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;
12. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;
13. Approves the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its seventh regular session at Kingston from 27 February to 23 March 1989 and to hold a summer meeting in 1989;
14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;
15. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a special report on recent developments related to the protection and preservation of the marine environment in the light of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;
16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

41st plenary meeting
1 November 1988

43/19. The situation in Kampuchea

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 and 42/3 of 14 October 1987,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea⁴⁰ and resolution 1 (I)⁴¹ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/3,⁴²

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces still remain in Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

⁴⁰ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴² A/43/730.

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Kampuchean forces under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1988/143 of 27 May 1988 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 being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

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 solution to the Kampuchean problem, with effective guarantees, that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under effective international supervision and control, 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 Meeting held at Bogor, Indonesia, from 25 to 28 July 1988 was a significant development, which marked for the first time the participation of the parties directly involved and other concerned countries,⁴³

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

⁴³ See A/43/493-S/20071. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20071, annex.

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under effective international supervision and control, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampuchean 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 and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1987-1988⁴⁴ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution I (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

9. *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;

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

11. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

44th plenary meeting
3 November 1988

43/20. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan⁴⁵ and the partial withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with the agreed time-frame,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁶ and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. *Welcomes* the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, under United Nations auspices, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

⁴⁵ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19835, annex I.

⁴⁶ A/43/720-S/20230. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988, document S/20230.

RESOLUTIONS

and

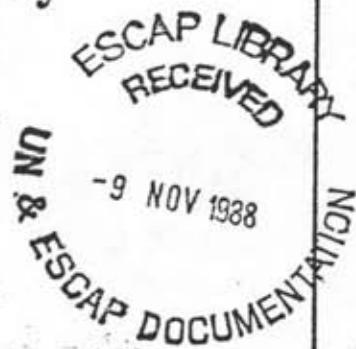
DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its

FORTY-SECOND SESSION

Volume I

15 September-21 December 1987



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 49 (A/42/49)



tral America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

28th plenary meeting
7 October 1987

42/2. Credentials of representatives to the forty-second session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.⁴

36th plenary meeting
13 October 1987

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁵

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987

42/3. The situation in Kampuchea

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 and 41/6 of 21 October 1986,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea⁶ and resolution 1 (I)⁷ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/6,⁸

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1987/155 of 29 May 1987 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 Kampuchean people 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 further 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 being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

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 solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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,

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

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1986-1987⁹ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

⁴ A/42/630.

⁵ A/42/630/Add.1.

⁶ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

⁷ Ibid., annex II.

⁸ A/42/608.

⁹ A/CONF.109/12.



8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *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;

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

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

39th plenary meeting
14 October 1987

42/4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,¹⁰

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking note of the encouraging progress made in the five priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other priority areas for developing trade and technical co-operation among the Islamic countries,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985 and 41/3 of 16 October 1986,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

4. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Recommends* that the third general meeting between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system should be organized in 1988 at a time and place to be determined through consultations;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

40th plenary meeting
15 October 1987

¹⁰ A/42/388 and Add.1.

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED

UN
22 JAN 1986
ESCAP DOCUMENTATION

RESOLUTIONS and DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

16 September-19 December 1986

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 53 (A/41/53)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



UNITED NATIONS

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Extends its congratulations* to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its thirtieth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional and international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard;
3. *Notes with appreciation* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee;
4. *Notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved during the past five years towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in wider areas;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

41st plenary meeting
17 October 1986

41/6. The situation in Kampuchea

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 and 40/7 of 5 November 1985,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea¹⁰ and resolution 1 (I)¹¹ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/7,¹²

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1986/146 of 23 May 1986 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 num-

ber of Kampuchean people 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 further 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 being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

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 solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the States 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. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1985-1986¹³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. *Renews its appeal* to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

¹⁰ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex 1.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹² A/41/707.

¹³ A/CONF.109/11 and Corr.1.

7. *Requests* the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *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 holding centres in Thailand;

11. *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 are necessary;

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

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

44th plenary meeting
21 October 1986

41/7. Credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the General Assembly¹⁴

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.¹⁵

45th plenary meeting
21 October 1986

¹⁴ Resolutions 41/7 A and B also apply to the credentials of representatives to the fourteenth special session of the General Assembly, which was held from 17 to 20 September 1986.

¹⁵ A/41/727.

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.¹⁶

101st plenary meeting
11 December 1986

41/8. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,¹⁷

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolution 40/20 of 21 November 1985, and the practical measures taken for their implementation, as well as its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 on the critical economic situation in Africa and the Declaration annexed thereto,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-second ordinary session, which were held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July and from 28 to 30 July 1986, respectively,¹⁸

Taking note also of the resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Organization of African Unity on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting further the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, annexed thereto, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first session held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,¹⁹ which was devoted mainly to the critical economic situation in Africa,

Noting also with satisfaction the support given by the international community to the special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 30 September 1986,²⁰

Gravely concerned about the serious and deteriorating economic situation in Africa, in particular the effects of the prolonged drought, desertification and the adverse effects of the international economic environment on the African States,

Recalling, in this connection, the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the

¹⁶ A/41/727/Add.1.

¹⁷ A/41/542.

¹⁸ See A/41/654.

¹⁹ A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI).

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 17th meeting.*

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED

UN
&
ESCAP DOCUMENTATION
27 APR 1987

RESOLUTIONS

and

DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its

FORTIETH SESSION

17 September-18 December 1985
28 April-9 May and 20 June 1986

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 53 (A/40/53)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



UNITED NATIONS

2. *Considers* that Israel has not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
3. *Requests* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies without further delay with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981);
4. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and in disregard of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
5. *Calls upon* Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council;
6. *Reaffirms* that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981;
7. *Urges* all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programme and to overcome the damage caused by the Israeli attack;
8. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;
9. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security".

*59th plenary meeting
1 November 1985*

40/7. The situation in Kampuchea

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 and 39/5 of 30 October 1984,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea¹¹ and resolution 1 (I)¹² adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/5,¹³

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

¹¹ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.L.20), annex I.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex II.

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1985/155 of 30 May 1985 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 Kampuchean 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 further 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 being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

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 solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the States 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. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3 and 39/5 and calls for their full implementation;

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1984-1985¹⁴ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

¹³ A/40/759.

¹⁴ A/CONF.109/9.

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. *Renews its appeal* to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *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 holding centres in Thailand;

11. *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 are necessary;

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

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

63rd plenary meeting
5 November 1985

40/8. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1984,¹⁵

¹⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency. *The Annual Report for 1984* (Austria, July 1985) (GC(XXIX)/748 and Corr.1); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (AJ/40/576 and Corr.1).

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 31 October 1985,¹⁶ which provides additional information on the main development of the Agency's activities during 1985,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its Statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy and its applications to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁷ and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purposes, as stated in article II of its Statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radioactive waste management, radiological protection and, in particular, of its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Noting that the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-ninth regular session approved the reappointment by the Board of Governors of the Agency of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency for a further term of four years, commencing on 1 December 1985,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXIX)/RES/442, GC(XXIX)/RES/443 and GC(XXIX)/RES/444, adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the Agency at its twenty-ninth regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its Statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the fortieth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

69th plenary meeting
8 November 1985

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 36th meeting.

¹⁷ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED
UN & ESCAP DOCUMENTS
31 JUL 1985

RESOLUTIONS

and

DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

18 September-18 December 1984

and 9-12 April 1985



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 51 (A/39/51)



UNITED NATIONS

39/5. The situation in Kampuchea

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 and 38/3 of 27 October 1983,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea¹⁰ and resolution 1 (I)¹¹ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/3,¹²

Noting the continued effectiveness of the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Deploring that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1984/148 of 24 May 1984 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 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 further 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 being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about durable 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 solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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,

Convinced further 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. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6 and 38/3 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea¹³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. 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;

9. 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;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations 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 holding centres in Thailand;

11. 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 are necessary;

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

13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

¹⁰ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹² A/39/576.

¹³ A/CONF.109/8.

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

43rd plenary meeting
30 October 1984

39/6. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)¹⁴

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and having received the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982 and 38/12 of 16 November 1983, together with Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the obligation of States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and recalling that, in this respect, the General Assembly has repeatedly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Observing with concern that, in spite of the time which has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), the prolonged dispute has not yet been resolved,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the settlement by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of all their differences, in accordance with the United Nations ideals of peace and friendship among peoples,

Taking note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil at Berne on 20 July 1984,¹⁶

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9 and 38/12,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 above, and to take the necessary measures to that end;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

46th plenary meeting
1 November 1984

39/7. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,¹⁷

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting also the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the first annual meeting, held at Geneva on 15 July 1983, between representatives of the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the multisectoral contacts between the focal points of the two organizations,

Taking note of the encouraging results obtained and the urgent need to assure the co-ordination and follow-up of the decisions adopted during the meeting,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the co-operation between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Recalling its resolutions 35/36 of 14 November 1980, 36/23 of 9 November 1981, 37/4 of 22 October 1982 and 38/4 of 28 October 1983,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

3. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to strengthen the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in this field with a view to intensifying co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the mechanism for co-ordination between the two organizations, taking into account the results of the meeting at Geneva, namely, contacts pursued with focal points in the five priority fields, evaluation of their activities and prepa-

¹⁴ See also sect. I, footnote 6, and sect. X.B.5, decision 39/404.

¹⁵ A/39/589.

¹⁶ See A/39/364, annex.

¹⁷ A/39/481 and Corr.1.

RESOLUTIONS
and
DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its
THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

20 September-20 December 1983
and 26 June 1984

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED

12 SEP 1984

UN
&
ESCAP DOCUMENTATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 47 (A/38/47)



Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
	H. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (A/38/L.27 and Add.I)	32	5 December 1983	41
	I. Investments in South Africa (A/38/L.28 and Add.I)	32	5 December 1983	42
	J. Oil embargo against South Africa (A/38/L.30 and Add.I) ...	32	5 December 1983	42
	K. Apartheid in sports (A/38/L.31 and Add.I)	32	5 December 1983	42
38/54	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/38/L.33 and Add.I)	18	7 December 1983	43
38/55	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/38/L.34 and Add.I)	18	7 December 1983	44
38/56	International Year of Peace (A/38/L.16 and Add.I)	12	7 December 1983	45
38/57	Thirty-five years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: international co-operation for the promotion and observance of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (A/38/L.42/Rev.I) ..	21	9 December 1983	45
38/58	Question of Palestine			
	Resolution A (A/38/L.36 and Add.I)	33	13 December 1983	46
	Resolution B (A/38/L.37 and Add.I)	33	13 December 1983	46
	Resolution C (A/38/L.38 and Add.I)	33	13 December 1983	47
	Resolution D (A/38/L.39 and Add.I)	33	13 December 1983	47
	Resolution E (A/38/L.40 and Add.I)	33	13 December 1983	47
38/59	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea			
	Resolution A (A/38/L.18/Rev.I and Rev.I/Add.I)	31	14 December 1983	48
	Resolution B (A/38/L.47)	31	14 December 1983	49
38/60	United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (A/38/L.35) ...	35	14 December 1983	49
38/180	The situation in the Middle East			
	Resolution A (A/38/L.43 and Add.I)	34	19 December 1983	49
	Resolution B (A/38/L.44 and Add.I)	34	19 December 1983	50
	Resolution C (A/38/L.45 and Add.I)	34	19 December 1983	51
	Resolution D (A/38/L.46 and Add.I)	34	19 December 1983	51
	Resolution E (A/38/L.50)	34	19 December 1983	52

38/1. Admission of Saint Christopher and Nevis to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 22 September 1983 that Saint Christopher and Nevis should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,²

Having considered the application for membership of Saint Christopher and Nevis,³

Decides to admit Saint Christopher and Nevis to membership in the United Nations.

*3rd plenary meeting
23 September 1983*

38/2. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.⁴

*34th plenary meeting
20 October 1983*

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/38/442.*

³ *Ibid.*, document A/38/424-S/15989.

⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 3, document A/38/508.

38/3. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981 and 37/6 of 28 October 1982,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea⁵ and resolution 1 (I)⁶ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/6,⁷

Noting the increasing effectiveness of the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Deploing that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

**Gravely concerned that the continued deployment of foreign forces in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border and the renewed attack on civilians by those forces, in violation of humanitarian principles, have aggravated tension in the region;*

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

⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.L.20), annex I.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁷ A/38/513.

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 further 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 being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces.

Convinced that to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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.

Convinced further 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. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5 and 37/6 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea⁸ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. 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;

9. 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;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations 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 holding centres in Thailand;

11. 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 are necessary;

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

13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

38th plenary meeting
27 October 1983

38/4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,⁹

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Expressing its satisfaction at the convening of the first annual meeting between the representatives of the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Taking into account the high level of representation, the wide degree of participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the encouraging results obtained and the imperative necessity of co-ordination and follow-up of the decisions reached at that meeting,

Convinced of the need to strengthen further the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

⁸ A/CONF.109/7.

⁹ A/38/500.

ES RECEIVED
20 OCT 1983
DOCUMENTS REFERENCE UNIT

RESOLUTIONS and DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

21 September-21 December 1982
and 10-13 May 1983

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 51 (A/37/51)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



UNITED NATIONS.

37/5. Credentials of representatives to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.⁸

45th plenary meeting
26 October 1982

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁹

110th plenary meeting
17 December 1982

✓ 37/6. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980 and 36/5 of 21 October 1981,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea¹⁰ and resolution 1 (I)¹¹ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹² submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/5,

Noting the recent developments resulting in the coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Deploping that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security;

Greatly concerned that the continuing deployment of foreign forces in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has maintained tension in the region,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced 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,¹

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,²

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,³

✕ Convinced that, to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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,

✕ Convinced further 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. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea¹³ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. 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;

9. 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;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue existing arrangements to assist those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. 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 continue such efforts as are necessary;

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

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/37/543.

⁹ Ibid., document A/37/543/Add.1.

¹⁰ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

¹¹ Ibid., annex II.

¹² A/37/496.

¹³ A/CONF.109/6.

13. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

48th plenary meeting
28 October 1982

37/7. World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised draft World Charter for Nature,¹⁴

Recalling that, in its resolution 35/7 of 30 October 1980, it expressed its conviction that the benefits which could be obtained from nature depended on the maintenance of natural processes and on the diversity of life forms and that those benefits were jeopardized by the excessive exploitation and the destruction of natural habitats,

Further recalling that, in the same resolution, it recognized the need for appropriate measures at the national and international levels to protect nature and promote international co-operation in that field,

Recalling that, in its resolution 36/6 of 27 October 1981, it again expressed its awareness of the crucial importance attached by the international community to the promotion and development of co-operation aimed at protecting and safeguarding the balance and quality of nature and invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the text of the revised version of the draft World Charter for Nature contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the draft World Charter for Nature,¹⁵ as well as any further observations by States, with a view to appropriate consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,

Conscious of the spirit and terms of its resolutions 35/7 and 36/6, in which it solemnly invited Member States, in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to conduct their activities in recognition of the supreme importance of protecting natural systems, maintaining the balance and quality of nature and conserving natural resources, in the interests of present and future generations,

Having considered the supplementary report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶

Expressing its gratitude to the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts which, through its work, has assembled the necessary elements for the General Assembly to be able to complete the consideration of and adopt the revised draft World Charter for Nature at its thirty-seventh session, as it had previously recommended,

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the World Charter for Nature contained in the annex to the present resolution.

48th plenary meeting
28 October 1982

ANNEX

World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, technical, intellectual or humanitarian character,

Aware that:

(a) Mankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients,

(b) Civilization is rooted in nature, which has shaped human culture and influenced all artistic and scientific achievement, and living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity, and for rest and recreation,

Convinced that:

(a) Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man, and, to accord other organisms such recognition, man must be guided by a moral code of action,

(b) Man can alter nature and exhaust natural resources by his action or its consequences and, therefore, must fully recognize the urgency of maintaining the stability and quality of nature and of conserving natural resources,

Persuaded that:

(a) Lasting benefits from nature depend upon the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life support systems, and upon the diversity of life forms, which are jeopardized through excessive exploitation and habitat destruction by man,

(b) The degradation of natural systems owing to excessive consumption and misuse of natural resources, as well as to failure to establish an appropriate economic order among peoples and among States, leads to the breakdown of the economic, social and political framework of civilization,

(c) Competition for scarce resources creates conflicts, whereas the conservation of nature and natural resources contributes to justice and the maintenance of peace and cannot be achieved until mankind learns to live in peace and to forsake war and armaments,

Reaffirming that man must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,

Firmly convinced of the need for appropriate measures, at the national and international, individual and collective, and private and public levels, to protect nature and promote international co-operation in this field,

Adopts, to these ends, the present World Charter for Nature, which proclaims the following principles of conservation by which all human conduct affecting nature is to be guided and judged.

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired.

2. The genetic viability on the earth shall not be compromised; the population levels of all life forms, wild and domesticated, must be at least sufficient for their survival, and to this end necessary habitats shall be safeguarded.

3. All areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation; special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems and to the habitats of rare or endangered species.

4. Ecosystems and organisms, as well as the land, marine and atmospheric resources that are utilized by man, shall be managed to achieve and maintain optimum sustainable productivity, but not in such a way as to endanger the integrity of those other ecosystems or species with which they coexist.

5. Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities.

II. FUNCTIONS

6. In the decision-making process it shall be recognized that man's needs can be met only by ensuring the proper functioning of natural systems and by respecting the principles set forth in the present Charter.

¹⁴ A/36/539.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, annex I.

¹⁶ A/37/398 and Add.1.

REFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS
and
DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

15 September - 18 December 1981
16-29 March, 28 April and 20 September 1982

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED
19 NOV 1982
DOCUMENTS REFERENCE UNIT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 51 (A/36/51)



UNITED NATIONS

36/4. Observer status for the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States in the General Assembly

The General Assembly.

Noting the desire of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States for co-operation between the United Nations and that organization,

1. Decides to invite the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

35th plenary meeting
15 October 1981

36/5. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979 and 35/6 of 22 October 1980,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/6,⁸

Welcoming the convening of the International Conference on Kampuchea, held at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 17 July 1981, as a step forward towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Noting the joint statement issued in Singapore on 4 September 1981 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan concerning their agreement, in principle, to form a coalition,⁹

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Kampuchea and resolution 1 (I) adopted by the Conference on 17 July 1981, as contained in the report of the Conference,¹⁰

Deploring that foreign armed intervention continues and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Greatly concerned that the continuing deployment of foreign forces in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has heightened tension in the region,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced more 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 widespread 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 further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces 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.

⁸ A/36/583.

⁹ A/36/498-S/14687, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1981*.

¹⁰ A/CONF.109/5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.L.20), annexes I and II.

Convinced further 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. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22 and 35/6 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 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 are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution to the Kampuchean problem;

3. Approves the report of the International Conference on Kampuchea and adopts:

(a) The Declaration on Kampuchea, which includes four elements of negotiations for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

(b) Resolution 1 (I) in which the Conference, *inter alia*, established the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with, to assist and to provide the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

5. Authorizes the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene during regular sessions of the General Assembly in order to carry out its tasks;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake a preliminary study of the possible future role of the United Nations, taking into account the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and the elements of negotiations for a comprehensive political settlement as set out in paragraph 10 of the Declaration on Kampuchea;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in convening the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

9. Decides to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I);

10. Urges all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

11. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

12. Expresses its deep appreciation to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to assist Kampucheans who are still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

13. Deeply appreciates the efforts of the Secretary-General in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to continue such efforts as are necessary to deal with the situation;

14. Urges the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is

achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

15. *Expresses the hope* that, following a comprehensive political solution, 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 of the region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

40th plenary meeting
21 October 1981

36/6. Draft World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the draft World Charter for Nature,¹¹

Recalling its resolution 35/7 of 30 October 1980,

Aware of the crucial importance attached by the international community to the promotion and development of co-operation aimed at protecting and safeguarding the balance and quality of nature,

Also aware that life on earth is part of nature and depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems,

Noting resolution CM/Res.852 (XXXVII) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981,¹²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, which contains a revised version of the draft World Charter for Nature prepared on the basis of views and observations communicated by Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/7;

2. *Invites* Member States which have not yet done so to communicate their views and observations to the Secretary-General;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, to complete if necessary, on the basis of observations received from Member States, the revision of the draft World Charter for Nature and to submit a supplementary report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the text of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the Draft World Charter for Nature,¹³ containing the revised version of the draft Charter, as well as any further observations by States, with a view to appropriate consideration at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Consideration and adoption of the revised draft World Charter for Nature: report of the Secretary-General".

41st plenary meeting
27 October 1981

36/7. Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/8 of 30 October 1980,

Noting that the continuation and intensification of the arms race are adversely affecting the human environment and damaging the vegetable and animal world.

Attaching great importance to the development of planned and constructive international co-operation in solving the problems of preserving nature.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations,¹⁴

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of the United Nations Environment Programme and on the basis of the studies now in progress and the views expressed by States on this subject, to complete the preparation of a report containing recommendations for the adoption by States of specific obligations and measures relating to the protection of nature from the pernicious effects of the arms race, and to the limitation and prohibition of the types of military activity which present the greatest danger for nature;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report referred to in paragraph 1 above to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament.

41st plenary meeting
27 October 1981

36/23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,¹⁵

Recalling its resolutions 3369 (XXX) of 10 October 1975 and 35/36 of 14 November 1980,

Noting with satisfaction the development of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Noting further the establishment of relations of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to contribute to the search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Noting the participation of the Secretary-General in the work of the Third Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Mecca-Taif from 25 to 28 January 1981,¹⁶

Noting the effective participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the co-operation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

2. *Urges* the two organizations to intensify co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fun-

¹¹ A/36/539.

¹² See A/36/534, annex I.

¹³ A/36/539, annex I.

¹⁴ A/36/532 and Corr.1.

¹⁵ A/36/384.

¹⁶ See A/36/138.

RESOLUTIONS
and
DECISIONS

adopted by the General Assembly
during its
THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

16 September-17 December 1980
15 and 16 January, 2-6 March and 11 May 1981

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED
- 8 JAN 1982
DOCUMENTS REFERENCE UNIT

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 48 (A/35/48)



B

The General Assembly
Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁶

95th plenary meeting
15 December 1980

C

The General Assembly
Approves the third report of the Credentials Committee.⁶

103rd plenary meeting
2 March 1981

^b
35/31 Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,
Recalling paragraph 35 of its decision 34/401 of 12 December 1979 by which it established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Subsidiary Organs,
Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,⁷

1. Declares, as a temporary measure, a one-year moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, provided that this measure will not apply to:

(a) Pertinent previous resolutions of the General Assembly or resolutions of the current session of the Assembly which envisage the preparation of documents, such as the drafting of international conventions or declarations, for which the establishment of subsidiary organs may be necessary;

(b) All previous resolutions of the General Assembly which envisaged the establishment of subsidiary organs;

(c) All necessary arrangements for global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development;

2. Decides that the preparatory work for special United Nations conferences should be carried out by existing organs;

3. Decides that, in order that the limited resources available may be used in the most efficient manner, the duration of the sessions of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly should be reduced, whenever possible, taking into account the experience of past sessions;

4. Requests subsidiary organs to make a greater effort to schedule their meetings on a biennial basis;

5. Requests the Committee on Conferences to take the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above duly into account in the preparation of future calendars of conferences and meetings;

6. Decides to review at its thirty-sixth session the im-

✓ 35/6. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 34/22 of 14 November 1979,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/22,¹

Deeply regretting that the foreign armed intervention continues and the foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus seriously threatening international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the hostilities in Kampuchea have not ceased, but have on several occasions spilled over into Thailand, thus violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Greatly concerned that the deployment of more foreign troops and weapons in Kampuchea near the Thai-Kampuchean border has heightened tension in the region,

Recalling the conclusions reached at the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at Geneva on 26 and 27 May 1980, as contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,²

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has reduced the widespread food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people but that, despite such assistance, hunger and disease continue to afflict them,

Gravely disturbed that the continued fighting in Kampuchea has forced large numbers of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety, and that actions by outside forces in Kampuchea to seal the border have disrupted the cross-border flow of international relief aid,

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 further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Convinced that, to bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their future free from outside interference,

Convinced further that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region could 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-interference and non-interference in the internal affairs

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 34/22 and calls for its implementation;

2. *Decides*, taking into account paragraph 12 of resolution 34/22, to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Decides further* that the conference should negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on, *inter alia*:

(a) Total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations;

(b) Measures by the United Nations to ensure law and order and the observance of the fundamental principles of human rights in Kampuchea;

(c) Measures by the United Nations to ensure non-interference by outside Powers in the internal affairs of Kampuchea;

(d) United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea;

(e) Guarantees against the introduction of any foreign forces in Kampuchea;

(f) Guarantees to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea;

(g) Guarantees that an independent and sovereign Kampuchea will not be a threat to its neighbours;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference;

5. *Calls for*, pending the settlement of the conflict:

(a) The stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border in order to observe the situation along the border and to verify that only civilian Kampucheans obtain international relief aid;

(b) The establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea for the uprooted civilian Kampucheans encamped near the Thai-Kampuchean border and those in Thailand who wish to return to their homeland;

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

7. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations which have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis such assistance to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including persons who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries;

8. *Deeply appreciates* the efforts of the Secretary-General in co-ordinating relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to strengthen such efforts so as to ensure that the assistance reaches all those for whom it is intended;

9. *Calls again upon all States* to provide resettlement for the displaced Kampucheans who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries and who do not wish to return to their homeland;

10. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in facilitating humanitarian relief efforts and in en-

sureing that the cross-border flow of international relief aid continues uninterrupted;

11. *Reiterates its appeal* to all parties to the conflict to observe fully the fundamental principles of human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

44th plenary meeting
22 October 1980

35/7. Draft World Charter for Nature

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the draft World Charter for Nature,

Conscious that life on earth is part of nature and depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems,

Taking account of the fact that civilization has its roots in nature and that life in close contact with nature offers man the best opportunities for creativity, rest and recreation,

Persuaded that the benefits which can be obtained from nature depend on the maintenance of natural processes and on the diversity of life-forms and that those benefits are jeopardized by the excessive exploitation and the destruction of natural habitats,

Convinced that it is urgent to maintain the balance and quality of nature and to conserve natural resources,

Further convinced that the destruction of natural systems and the abuse of resources lead to the collapse of the economic, social and political structures of civilization,

Deploring the destruction or alteration of natural systems resulting, *inter alia*, from excessive consumption and abuse of natural resources, from conflicts and from wars,

Reaffirming that man can and should exist in harmony with nature, exercising stewardship over it in the interests of present and future generations,

Firmly resolved to safeguard the balance of natural systems and to ensure the protection and conservation of nature,

Taking note of the existing international instruments in the matter, in particular the World Conservation Strategy,¹⁰

Recognizing the need for appropriate measures at the national and international levels to protect nature and promote international co-operation in this field,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources,

¹⁰World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development, prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, with the advice, cooperation and financial assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1980.

1/21/80
1/21/80



RESOLUTIONS and DECISIONS

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED
8 NOV 1980
DOCUMENTS REFERENCE UNIT

adopted by the General Assembly
during its
THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

18 September 1979 - 7 January 1980

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 46 (A/34/46)

ศูนย์เอกสารพิมพ์
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



UNITED NATIONS

programmes and to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by the Organization of African Unity;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as required;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and in this connexion draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity;

13. *Calls upon* the organizations within the United Nations system to come promptly to the aid of African States affected by natural or other disasters by mobilizing special economic assistance programmes;

14. *Further calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies, to increase their aid to refugees in Africa;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to arrange for a meeting to be held in Africa, before the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, between representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system to study means of effective implementation of programmes of mutual concern, including assistance to liberation movements;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their work concerning Africa;

17. *Reiterates its invitation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

61st plenary meeting
9 November 1979

34/22. The situation in Kampuchea

The General Assembly,

Noting with great concern that the armed conflict in Kampuchea has escalated and is seriously threatening the peace and stability of South-East Asia,

Deeply regretting the armed intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Kampuchea,¹⁷

Gravely alarmed that the present conflict may spill over to neighbouring countries and increase the danger of further involvement by outside Powers,

Deeply distressed by the widespread hardship and deprivation and the large-scale famine being suffered by the people of Kampuchea,¹⁷

Seriously disturbed that these developments have resulted in a continuing large exodus of people from Kampuchea to neighbouring countries, thereby causing them severe problems,

Noting with deep appreciation the roles played by the United Nations and other national and international humanitarian organizations in rendering relief assistance to the civilian population of Kampuchea, and the initiative of the Secretary-General in convening the Pledging Conference for Emergency Humanitarian Relief to the People of Kampuchea, held on 5 November 1979, as well as the pledges made by the various countries at that Conference,¹⁷

Convinced that a political solution which will ensure the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea is essential for bringing about durable peace and stability in the region,

Reaffirming the right of all peoples to determine their own future free from outside interference,

Emphasizing that all States shall refrain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of any State, and strictly adhere to the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Strongly appeals* to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render, on an urgent and non-discriminatory basis, humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea, including those who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take urgent measures to resettle from those countries the displaced Kampuchean;

3. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to co-ordinate relief assistance and to ensure its distribution to those for whom it is intended;

4. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to co-operate in every possible way to facilitate the humanitarian relief efforts;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to observe fully the fundamental principles of human rights;

6. *Further calls upon* all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities forthwith;

7. *Calls* for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and calls upon all States to refrain from all acts or threats of aggression and all forms of interference in the internal affairs of States in South-East Asia;

8. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Appeals* to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea in order to enable its people to decide their own future and destiny free from outside interference; subversion or coercion, and to respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea;

10. *Resolves* that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own govern-

¹⁷ See SG/CONF.1/SR.1 and 2.

ment, without outside interference, subversion or coercion;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a peaceful solution of the problem;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding an international conference on Kampuchea as one of the means for implementing the present resolution;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

67th plenary meeting
14 November 1979

34/30. Question of Cyprus¹⁸

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Recalling its resolution 3212 (XXIX) of 1 November 1974 and its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Mindful of the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force,

Recalling the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus,

Greatly concerned at the prolongation of the Cyprus crisis, which poses a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply regretting that the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus have not yet been implemented,

Welcoming the ten-point agreement of 19 May 1979,¹⁹

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks,

Deploring the continued presence of foreign armed forces and foreign military personnel on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the fact that part of its territory is still occupied by foreign forces,

Deploring also all unilateral actions that change the demographic structure of Cyprus,

Mindful of the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs;

2. *Expresses its support* for the ten-point agreement of 19 May 1979, concluded under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

3. *Affirms* the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights;

4. *Demands* the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted

by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974) of 13 December 1974, and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provide the valid basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus;

5. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence from the Republic of Cyprus;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices for the negotiations between the representatives of the two communities;

7. *Calls* for respect of the human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety;

8. *Calls* for the urgent resumption in a meaningful, result-oriented and constructive manner of the negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General between the representatives of the two communities, to be conducted freely on an equal footing on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979, with a view to reaching, as early as possible, a mutually acceptable agreement based on their fundamental and legitimate rights;

9. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action which might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;

10. *Welcomes* the proposal for the total demilitarization of Cyprus;

11. *Reiterates* its recommendation that the Security Council should examine the question of the implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter of the United Nations for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly by 31 March 1980 on the progress achieved in the negotiations between the two communities on the basis of the agreement of 19 May 1979;

13. *Authorizes* the President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in the event of the Secretary-General reporting lack of progress in the above-mentioned negotiations, to appoint an *ad hoc* committee composed of no more than seven Member States;

14. *Requests* the *ad hoc* committee to maintain contact with the Secretary-General in his task of facilitating the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the two communities;

15. *Further requests* the *ad hoc* committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to recommend steps for and promote the implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on Cyprus;

16. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Question of Cyprus" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report on all its aspects to the General Assembly at that session.

74th plenary meeting
20 November 1979

¹⁸ See also sect. I, foot-note 5, and sect. X.B.3, decision 34/408.

¹⁹ A/34/620 and Corr.1, annex V.



General Assembly

ESCAP LIBRARY
RECEIVED
16 OCT 1989
UN & ESCAP DOCUMENTS

Distr.
GENERAL
S
A/CONF.109/15
18 September 1989
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON KAMPUCHEA ON ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 1988-1989

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	2
I. ORGANIZATION OF WORK	8 - 10	3
II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE <u>AD HOC</u> COMMITTEE	11 - 23	3
A. Consultations in Bandar Seri Begawan (2-5 July)	14 - 16	4
B. Consultations in Bangkok (6-8 July)	17 - 19	5
C. Consultations in Paris (9 July)	20 - 21	5
D. Consultations in Vienna (10-13 July)	22 - 23	6
III. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS	24 - 26	6

คู่มือวิทยุโทรพยากรณ์
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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. 1/ By that resolution, the Conference, inter alia, 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.

By the same resolution, the Conference 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; 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, the Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work pending the reconvening of the Conference and authorized the Committee to convene when necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to it under its mandate.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee held its first formal meeting on 28 October 1981. The meeting was opened by Mr. Willibald Pahr (Austria), then President of the International Conference on Kampuchea. Mr. Massamba Sarré (Senegal) was elected Chairman of the Committee by acclamation. At the 2nd meeting of the Committee, on 11 January 1982, the representatives of Belgium and Malaysia were unanimously elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively. These officers have been re-elected to their posts in subsequent years.

4. The Ad Hoc Committee was originally composed of seven members. In 1982, it was enlarged to 10 members, in accordance with paragraph 1 of International Conference resolution 1 (I), which provided 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 and Thailand. A representative of the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea participates in the meetings of the Committee.

5. On 1 January 1986, Mr. Leopold Gratz, then Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, succeeded Mr. Willibald Pahr as President of the International Conference on Kampuchea.
6. At its 39th meeting, on 25 August 1988, the Ad Hoc Committee elected Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal) as its Chairman.
7. On 16 September 1989, Mr. Alois Mock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, succeeded Mr. Leopold Gratz as President of the International Conference on Kampuchea (see A/CONF.109/14).

I. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

8. At its 40th meeting, on 8 February 1989, the Committee unanimously re-elected its officers for the coming year and had a preliminary discussion on its programme of work. It also heard statements on the situation relating to Kampuchea.
9. Following appropriate consultations with a number of Governments, the Committee, at its 41st and 42nd meetings, on 28 February and 1 June 1989, discussed and adopted its programme of work for the year and decided, in accordance with its mandate, to undertake a mission to Bandar Seri Begawan, Bangkok, Paris and Vienna.
10. At the 43rd meeting, on 12 September 1989, the Chairman reported on the consultations held during the Committee's mission. At the same meeting, the Committee considered and adopted the present report on its activities during the past year.

II. ACTION TAKEN BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

11. The mission of the Ad Hoc Committee visited Bandar Seri Begawan, Bangkok, Paris and Vienna from 2 to 13 July 1989. The mission was composed of Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Chairman, Mr. Paul Noterdaeme (Belgium), Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal), and Mr. Rastam Mohd. Isa (Malaysia).
12. During the mission, extensive consultations were held on the situation in Kampuchea and on the prospects for a comprehensive political settlement of that issue, in the light of developments since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 43/19 and of the French initiative to convene a conference on Cambodia. The mission indicated that the purpose of the consultations was to underscore the continuing concern of the international community for the Kampuchean problem and to obtain the widest possible support for a comprehensive political settlement.
13. The mission stated that one of the main objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to encourage the process of negotiations leading to the implementation of the Declaration on Kampuchea 2/ adopted by the International Conference and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The mission expressed the view that a just and lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problem must be based on the following principles: the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea,

national reconciliation, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the establishment of a neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. It 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.

A. Consultations in Bandar Seri Begawan (2-5 July)

14. On 3 and 4 July, the mission attended the opening and closing ceremonies of the 22nd annual Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), at the invitation of the Government of Brunei Darussalam. The mission held consultations, on 4 July, with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of ASEAN, namely: Prince Mohamed Bolkiah (Brunei Darussalam), Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee; Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia); Dató Haji Abu Hassan Omar (Malaysia); Mr. Wong Kan Seng (Singapore); and Air Chief-Marshal Siddhi Savetsila (Thailand). Mr. Raúl Manglapus (Philippines) was represented at the meeting by Mr. Manuel T. Yan, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

15. Following a briefing by the mission on the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee, an exchange of views was had on the then upcoming Paris conference on Cambodia.^{*} The ASEAN Ministers stressed the need for a comprehensive political settlement which would resolve the internal and external aspects in an integrated manner. They urged all parties to exercise further flexibility and mutual accommodation towards the attainment of that end. The ASEAN Ministers noted that there appeared to be general agreement on the broad principles of a comprehensive settlement, as discussed at the two Jakarta Informal Meetings and as enshrined in the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, but that the details of a settlement plan remained to be worked out. They expressed the view that the Vietnamese withdrawal should be carried out under the effective supervision of an international control mechanism under United Nations auspices. The ASEAN Ministers expressed their appreciation for the work the Ad Hoc Committee had done towards promoting a comprehensive political settlement and a wider understanding of the Kampuchean problem. They expressed the hope that the international community would continue to support the efforts towards that end.

16. Also on 4 July, the mission held separate informal meetings with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Thailand and Indonesia. The discussion with the two Ministers focused on the preparations for the conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris. The issue of national reconciliation was also discussed and its importance for the ultimate success of the Paris conference was noted.

B. Consultations in Bangkok (6-8 July)

17. On 6 July, the delegation met with Sub. Lt. Prapas Limpabandhu, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The Deputy Foreign Minister noted the complexities involved in verifying the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. He expressed the view that a quadripartite provisional Government should be established in Kampuchea under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He also expressed his Government's appreciation for the work accomplished by the Ad Hoc Committee in maintaining the momentum towards reaching a comprehensive political solution of the problem.

18. Also on 6 July, the delegation met with Mr. Suvit Suthanukul, Secretary-General of the National Security Council of Thailand. The Secretary-General briefed the delegation on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and reviewed his Government's policy regarding the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons.

19. On 7 July, the delegation visited the Site 2 and Site B camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The delegation was briefed by officials of the United Nations Border Relief Operation on the humanitarian assistance provided to the displaced Kampuchean population. It was also briefed on the organization and security situation of the camps by officials of the Displaced Person Protection Unit established in 1988 by the Government of Thailand.

C. Consultations in Paris (9 July)

20. In Paris, the mission was received, on 9 July, by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Prince stated that fundamental differences remained between the positions of the parties on the Kampuchean problem. He stressed that the establishment of a quadripartite provisional Government was essential in the interests of peace and national unity in Kampuchea. He also expressed the view that free and fair elections should take place in Kampuchea no earlier than one year after the formation of the quadripartite Government. He informed the mission that he would be meeting Mr. Hun Sen in Paris on 24 July, following which a round table of the four Kampuchean parties would be held on 25 and 26 July.

21. The Prince expressed the view that one of the most difficult of the outstanding issues with which the Paris conference would be seized was that of the establishment of an international control mechanism. He stated that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea fully supported a United Nations international control mechanism in that regard. The Prince also stated that unanimity should be adopted as the decision-making mechanism at the Paris conference.

D. Consultations in Vienna (10-13 July)

22. In Vienna, on 11 July, the mission met with Mr. Leopold Gratz, the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea. The Kampuchean question was reviewed in the light of the consultations that had been held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Bangkok and Paris. Mr. Gratz informed the mission that he intended to relinquish his functions as President of the International Conference on Kampuchea in the coming weeks.

23. On 12 July, the mission was received by Mr. Alois Mock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The Minister briefed the mission on talks he had held with Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, during the latter's earlier visit to Vienna. Recent events were then reviewed in the light of the French initiative to convene a conference on Cambodia. Mr. Mock stressed the importance of attaining a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. He expressed appreciation to the Committee for its efforts toward the realization of this goal. The mission continued its discussions later that day with senior officials from the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

III. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

24. The Committee wishes to thank the Governments of Brunei Darussalam and Thailand for their hospitality, as well as for the co-operation so generously extended to its mission. The Committee also wishes to express its appreciation to Prince Sihanouk, to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of ASEAN and of Austria and to the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea for receiving its delegation.

25. The Committee welcomes the progress achieved by the Paris conference, which was held from 30 July to 30 August 1989, in elaborating the elements necessary for achieving a comprehensive political settlement to the problem. The Committee notes that those elements are consistent with the principles contained in the Declaration on Kampuchea 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea. The Committee regrets that the Paris conference was unable to achieve agreement on a comprehensive political settlement, and urges all the parties involved, the Paris conference co-chairmen and the international community to redouble their efforts towards the attainment of that goal.

26. The Ad Hoc Committee remains convinced that the long-term interests of all parties to the conflict lie in a negotiated settlement leading to the establishment of a sovereign, independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. Accordingly, the Committee is determined to continue its consultations and to consider all appropriate measures within the context of its mandate, 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 seek, through these endeavours, to facilitate the attainment of a comprehensive political settlement of the problem. It is the hope of the Committee that, in order to encourage that process, all parties concerned will demonstrate the political will

necessary for the peaceful resolution of the problem, thereby creating the conditions for the lasting peace and stability to which the peoples of the region have aspired for so long.

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.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

yclopedia of the
in the International organizations

K

KA'BA OR KA'BAH. A shrine of worship in the courtyard of the Great Mosque at Mecca. Saudi Arabia, location of a cult and pilgrimages of believers in Islam, who come there each year from all the Moslem states.

KABUL. Capital of Afghanistan since 1773; in south central Asia; on the Kabul River; pop. 1,036,000 in 1982. Occupied by British troops 1839, 1842 and 1879. Soviet troops since 1979. ▷ Afghanistan.

KAGERA. A river 400 km long in central Africa, subject of a border treaty between Uganda and Rwanda on the joint management of the navigable part of the Kagera, signed in Apr., 1971.

KAHUZI BIEGA. The National Park of Zaïre, included in the ▷ World Heritage UNESCO List. In the spectacular landscapes of two extinct volcanoes, Mounts Kahuzi and Biega, are to be found numerous characteristic species, viz.: chimpanzees, baboons, forest elephants, giant forest hogs, hyraxes, etc. At a height of between 2100 and 2400 meters is a sizeable population of mountain gorillas. On account of the protection which they receive, this park is a sanctuary of outstanding importance.

UNESCO, *A Legacy for All*, Paris, 1984.

KAKADU NATIONAL PARK. The Australian natural site, included in the ▷ World Heritage UNESCO List, situated in the Alligator River basin. It covers an area of over 6000 sq. km and extends from the sea to the sandstone plateaux. It provides protection for the rarest animals in the continent. The first inhabitants of Australia landed here 50,000 years ago. Several groups of aborigines live inside the park and the oldest examples of their cave art are to be found here.

UNESCO, *A Legacy for All*, Paris, 1984.

KALININGRAD. Formerly German; Königsberg, Polish; Królewiec, city and sea port and capital of Kaliningrad oblast of the Russian SSR in western European USSR, on the Pregolya River and the Gulf of Kaliningrad on the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1976 est. 345,000. Founded 1255 by Teutonic Knights, from 1340 a member of the Hanseatic League. In 1457 residence of the grand master of the order of Teutonic Knights; in feudal dependence on the King of Poland until 1701, the coronation in Königsberg of the King of Prussia. In the University, f. 1544, Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), author of *Zum Ewigen Frieden* (To Perpetual Peace) was a teacher. On Aug. 2, 1945 ceded to the USSR under the Potsdam Agreement. Naval base of the USSR on the Baltic and a commercial port open in winter. Headquarters of Baltic Research Institute of Marine Fisheries; In 1984 the *Kaliningrad-Neftegazprom* initiated the oil drilling in the Baltic

sea-bed in Gulf of Kaliningrad, near the peninsula Taran.

KAMIKAZE. *Japanese:* divine wind. The pilot of a Japanese combat aircraft filled with explosives directed suicidally at an enemy target. The first kamikaze flights began Oct. 25, 1944, the last at the beginning of Aug., 1945. A total of c. 500 Japanese pilots were lost in kamikaze flights. The initiator of "Action Kamikaze" was Vice-Admiral Oniski, who committed harakiri on Aug. 15, 1945.

KAMPALA. The capital of Uganda since 1962; seat of the East African Development Bank, inter-governmental institution of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

KAMPUCHEA. Member of the UN. Formerly Cambodia. Democratic Kampuchea. Country in south-east Asia on the Indochina Peninsula. Borders on Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. Area: 181,035 sq. km. Pop. 1981 census: 6,682,000 (1962 census: 5,729,000; 1971 - 7,700,000). Capital: Phnom Penh with c. 600,000 inhabitants 1983 (in 1971 c. 2,500,000). Official language: Khmer. Currency: one Riel = 100 sens. National Day: January 7, Liberation Day. Member of the UN since Dec. 14, 1955 and all its specialized agencies save IFC.

International relations: sovereign Cambodian monarchy under formal French protectorate 1863-1942; 1943-49 under Japanese occupation; since 1945 in Federation of Indochina. On May 6, 1947 proclaimed constitutional monarchy and French dependency as member of the French Union. Since 1949 affiliated country of the French Union. Independence guaranteed by Geneva Conference for Indochina July 22, 1954 which set up International Control Commission composed of representatives of Canada and Poland and India. After complete withdrawal of French troops, Cambodian Assembly on Sept. 25, 1955 announced its withdrawal from the French Union and changes in the country's constitution. Cambodia participated in Indochina Geneva Conference May 16, 1961-July 21, 1962. In June, 1962 the International Court of Justice ruled in favor of Cambodia in its dispute with Thailand over ▷ Preah Vihear temple. In the southern part of Cambodia the Front Unie National du Kampuchea FUNK was founded under Sihanouk on May 3, 1970 and assumed political control over the Liberation Army. On Apr. 17, 1975 the Liberation Army captured Phnom Penh. On Jan. 5, 1976 a new constitution entered into force, changing the name of the Khmer Republic into Kampuchea. The Red Khmer regime under Pol Pot was accused in 1978 by the People's Revolutionary Council that "during three years they killed millions." On Dec. 2, 1978 the United Front of National Salvation of Cambodia was founded. Border frictions with Vietnam were subject of disputes and negotiations in: 1960, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1977, 1978. On Jan. 7, 1979 the Salvation Front together with Vietnamese troops seized Phnom Penh. On Jan. 11-12, 1979 the UN Security Council considered the new situation in Kampuchea; the majority (13:2) accused Vietnam of armed intervention into internal affairs of Kampuchea. The resolution was vetoed by USSR. On Nov. 14, 1979 the majority of the UN General Assembly (91:21 with 29 abstentions) have not accepted the replacement of the Pol Pot delegation by the Salvation Front representation, and called upon Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. Similar resolution was adopted in Nov., 1980 by the UN General Assembly. An International Conference on Kampuchea called for by the 1980 UN General Assembly decision was

held in July, 1981 in New York. A Declaration on Kampuchea was adopted reaffirming the elements of political settlement: In 1982 the UN General Assembly in Res. 37/S deplored continued foreign armed intervention and occupation in Kampuchea, reaffirmed its 1981 decision to reconvene the International Conference at an appropriate time and reiterated appeals for the cessation of hostilities and continued humanitarian relief.

On July 23, 1982, Kampuchea proclaimed that Kampuchea's territorial waters extended 12 nautical miles, determined by French-Siamese Treaty of 1907, but the contiguous zone extended for a further 72 nautical miles and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf extended 200 nautical miles from the coast. In July 1982, Kampuchea and Vietnam signed an agreement on the delimitation of the territorial waters of the two countries, and on July 20, 1983 an agreement on the delimitation of border.

During sessions of the UN General Assembly the majority in 1983 (105 to 23 with 19 abstentions) and in 1984 (110 to 22 with 18 abstentions) accepted similar resolutions as in 1979-82.

L.P. BRIGS, *The Ancient Khmer Empire*, Philadelphia, 1951; M.F. HERZ, *A Short History of Cambodia from the days of Angkor to the Present*, London, 1958; T. FITZSIMONIS (ed.), *Cambodia, its People, its Society, its Culture*, New Haven, Conn., 1959; R. MIGOT, *Les Khmers*, Paris, 1960; R.M. SOUNTH, *Cambodia's Foreign Policy*, Ithaca, N.Y., 1965; D.W. WAINHOUSE, *International Peace Observation*, Baltimore, 1966, pp. 512-525; F. DEBRÉ, *La Révolution de la Forêt*, Paris, 1976; J. BARRON, A. PAUL, *Murder of a Gentle Land*, New York, 1977; F. PONCHAUD, *Cambodia, Year Zero 1978*; W. SCHAWCROSS, *The Sides: Nixon, Kissinger and the Destruction of Cambodia*, London, 1979; *Yearbook of the UN 1979*, pp. 306-307, New York, 1982; *UN Chronicle*, December, 1983, pp. 27-33. W. SHAWCROSS, *The Quality of Mercy: Cambodia Holocaust and Modern Conscience*, New York, 1984; *The Europa Year Book 1984. A World Survey*, Vol. 1, p. London, 1984.

KANAGAWA TREATY, 1854. An unequal peace and trade treaty between the USA and the empire of Japan, signed on Mar. 31, 1854 in Kanagawa (Japan port from 1858 joined to Yokohama), initiating an "open door" policy in the Far East; establishing in art. 2 that:

"the port of Shimoda in the duchy of Idzu, as well as the port of Hakodate in the duchy of Matsau, are recognized by Japan as open ports for American ships where they will be able to supply themselves with available food, water, stores, coal and other articles as needed."

W.M. MALLOY, *Treaties, Conventions*, Washington, DC, 1910, Vol. 1, p. 96; *Major Peace Treaties of Modern History*, New York, 1967, Vol. II, pp. 759-762.

KANAKY. ▷ New Caledonia.

KANONENFUTTER. *German* = "cannon fodder." An international term, coined during World War I in Germany after the blood bath of young soldiers sent to the western front.

KANONEN STATT BUTTER. *German* = "Guns before butter." A German austerity slogan during World War I and since 1936 in the German III Reich.

KARACHI. A former capital of Pakistan, 1949-59; seat of the World Federation of Islamic Missions and of the World Muslim Congress.

Yearbook of International Organizations.

KARAFUTO. ▷ Pacific Ocean Washington Treaty, 1921.

ประวัติผู้เขียน

นางสาวนพมาศ คมขำ เกิดเมื่อวันที่ 18 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2502 สำเร็จการศึกษา
หลักสูตรปริญญานิติศาสตรบัณฑิตที่มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง พ.ศ. 2531



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย