

## B

*The General Assembly*

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.<sup>5</sup>

95th plenary meeting  
15 December 1980

## C

*The General Assembly*

Approves the third report of the Credentials Committee.<sup>6</sup>

103rd plenary meeting  
2 March 1981

## 35/5. 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,<sup>7</sup>

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 implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting  
20 October 1980

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/35/484/Add.1.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/35/484/Add.2.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 47 (A/35/47).

## 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,<sup>8</sup>

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,<sup>9</sup>

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-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes,

<sup>8</sup> A/35/501.

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1)*, chap. XXXIV.