

**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATION
THIRTEENTH WORKING COMMITTEE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SEPTEMBER 21 – 26, 1992 JAKARTA, INDONESIA**

ANNEX F

DOC. 13GA/92/Res – P - 01

**RESOLUTION
ON
POLITICAL MATTERS**

THE THIRTEENTH AIPO GENERAL ASSEMBLY :

A. REGIONAL MATTERS

1. POLITICAL AND SECURITY COOPERATION

Welcomes accession by Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia on 24 February 1976, which provides a common framework for wider regional cooperation embracing the whole of South East Asia.

Strongly between that the accession of all regional states to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia would constitute a major step towards the realization of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) and a South East Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ).

Urges the ASEAN Governments to seek the cognizance of the United Nations for the treaty through such means as an appropriate Resolution. This will signify ASEAN's commitment to the centrality of the UN role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Urges ASEAN to use established for a to promote external dialogue on enhancing security in the region as well as intra-ASEAN dialogues on ASEAN security cooperation and the dialogues in political and security matters held during the ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conferences (PMC).

1. CAMBODIA

Welcomes the initial success of the implementation of the Paris Agreement on the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodian Conflict signed on 23rd October 1991. In spite of the success, the General Assembly viewed with concern the current difficulties in implementing phase 2 of the Agreement.

Expresses confidence in the capability of the Cambodian people under the leadership of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the members of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the sole legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia, in cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to overcome those difficulties.

Urges all parties to the Paris Peace Agreement on Cambodia to cooperate fully in the implementation of the Agreement in order to end the sufferings of the people.

Welcomes the pledges of support by the international community made during the Ministerial Conference on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia held in Tokyo on 22 June 1992, and expresses the hope that more of such support would be forthcoming.

3. INDOCHINESE ASYLUM SEEKERS

Expresses concern that problems still remain in the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) by the International Conference of Indochinese Refugees in Geneva on 13 – 14 June 1989, which hinder its accomplishment within the three year time-frame agreed to.

Stresses the need to address the problem of “residuals” urgently as tens of thousands of “screened-out” asylum seekers still remain in the camps in the region.

Urges strongly the international community to provide the UNHCR and other organizations/agencies concerned with the necessary financial resources to ensure the implementation of the CPA.

4. SOUTH CHINA SEA

Is of the view that in regard to the situations in the South China Sea, any sovereignty and jurisdictional issues by the parties concerned need to be resolved by peaceful means, without resorting to force.

Welcomes the initiative of the Indonesian Government in organizing the regular informal seminars on the South China Sea.

Urges the parties concerned to explore the possibility of cooperation in the South China Sea relating to the safety of maritime navigation and communication, protection against pollution of the marine environment, coordination of search and rescue operations, efforts towards

combating piracy and armed robbery as well as collaboration in the campaign against trafficking in illicit drugs, without prejudicing the sovereignty and jurisdiction of countries having direct interests in the area.

Commends all parties concerned to apply the principles contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East Asia as the basis for establishing a code of international conduct over the South China Sea.

Invites all parties concerned to subscribe to the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea, on 22 July 1992 in Manila.

5 MYANMAR

Expresses support for the continuing of constructive engagement undertaken by ASEAN and notes with deep concern the prevailing Human Rights situation in Myanmar with respect to the disrupted political and democratization processes, and extends its highest hopes for a speedy restoration of those process for the well being of the nation.

B. INTERNATIONAL MATTERS

1. RESTRUCTURING, REVITALIZATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Reaffirming the commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Realizing the functions of the United Nations as the most appropriate international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes and crises; for the achievement of freedoms and for securing the right to self-determination of peoples under alien and colonial domination; for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; for the attainment of just and equitable economic relations and social emancipation, as well as for the strengthening of friendly relations and peaceful co-existence among nations.

Is of the view that new resurgence of multilateralism has opened new opportunities for the United Nations to resolves long-standing regional conflicts, and the demands for greatly enhanced role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security are now greater than in the past.

Welcomes the outgoing endeavours aimed at reforming and improving certain structure and procedures of the United Nations as an essential component of strengthening multilateralism, with a view to ensuring equal participation, more balanced representation and better equilibrium in keeping with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

Expresses determination to participate constructively in the process of adaptation and reform, in the firm conviction that United Nations is an indispensable forum to be supported and strengthened.

Calls for balanced relationship between the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary General of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. In this regard, a coordinated political response should be made by the ASEAN countries in order to enhance the role of the General Assembly as a forum for deliberation, negotiation and decision-making on all issues of global concern.

Calls for a further improvement of the collective interests of the organization and methods of work of the General Assembly, so as to make them more responsive to the requirements of the times.

Taking note over the new cooperative spirit prevailing in the Security Council which has allowed it to take a number of unanimous positions on some of the most critical and complex issues.

Expresses concern over the tendency of some states to dominate the Council which could become an institution for the imposition of the will of the strong upon the weak, and reaffirmed that all nations and States, large or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, have the right to full independence and sovereign equality in international relations.

Is of the view that the veto powers which guarantee an exclusion and dominant role for the permanent members of the Council are contrary to the aim of democratizing the United Nations and must, therefore, be reviewed in line with the reform of the United Nations aimed at bringing about greater democratization and transparency in the work of all United Nations bodies.

Calls for a review of the membership of the Council with a view to reflecting the increased membership of the United Nations and promoting a more equitable and balanced representation of the members of the United Nations.

Expresses the need for a workable and effective system of collective security in accordance with the United Nations Charter and for the development of modalities for preventive diplomacy, fact-finding and good offices mission, and United Nations observers or presence in areas of conflict in full respect of the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of state.

Expresses also the need for parliamentary diplomacy to promote International understanding and peace, based on the respect for universal human rights and democracy which is contributive to the effective functioning and strengthening of the UN system and International relations and the resolving of Global matters of common concern.

2. PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Underlines that respect for international law in inter state relations is the foundation for world peace and stability. This is particularly important in this era of historic transformation in the international system, post-Cold War period. A new world order must be based on the rule of law, without exceptions.

Notes with deep concern the recent actions by certain major powers that challenges and threaten the concepts of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the exercise or extra-territorial rights by such powers.

Declares the rejection of such actions, and reiterate the commitment to uphold principles of the Charter and inter-national law in the conduct of international relations.

3. **EUROPE**

Is of the view that profound political, economic and institutional restructuring in Central and Eastern Europe could make a profound impact throughout the world.

Welcomes the mergence of the newly independent states in Central and Eastern Europe and notes the encouraging reforms being instituted to bring about political and stability in the region.

Expresses deep concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia Herzegovina, and calls for immediate cessation of hostilities and reaffirms the inadmissibility of aggression and of acquisition of territory by force.

Strongly Condemns the obnoxious policy of ethnic cleansing by Serb in Bosnia-Herzegovina, massive atrocities and grave violations of human rights being committed against the people of Bosnia Herzegovina, and demands the immediate freeing of prisoners and dismantling of camps, prisons and other places of detention.

Calls for the full respect of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia Herzegovina and other states in that area.

Calls further for the speedy withdrawal of all external forces from the territory, and the immediate deployment of United Nations peace-keeping forces along the border and other places where necessary, and urges all parties to fully cooperate with these forces.

Urges the resumption of negotiations without preconditions and the participation by all parties concerned to secure peace.

4. **MIDDLE EAST**

Expresses deep concern at the volatile situation in region resulting from continued Israel occupation of the Palestinian land, the Syrian Golan and other Arab territories and considers that

the persistence of Israel in its aggressive policies and expansionist practices in the region constitutes a dangerous threat to the peace and security of the region.

Welcomes the convening of the Peace Conference with the aim of reaching a just and comprehensive settlement through direct negotiations, and note a certain progress made in the effort toward the peaceful solution to the problem.

Calls for the intensification of efforts to give greater impetus to the next round of negotiations, abiding by international legality and retaining the principle of land for peace as a basic formula for all parties concerned.

Invites the United Nations to assume a fundamental role in the peace negotiations as its resolutions serve as terms of reference for the Madrid Conference and other subsequent conferences, and basically for international legality and the overall peace process.

5. SOUTH AFRICA

Expresses satisfaction over the repeal and amendments of some of the basic discriminatory laws, the convening of the Patriotic United Front Conference in October 1991 and the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA)

Notes that despite the signing of the national Peace Accord on 14 September 1991, there is persistent violence by the parties concerned which continue to put a heavy toll on the population.

Welcomes the adoption of Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) and 772 (1992), confident that the Secretary General of the United Nations will urgently deploy as many observers in South Africa to effectively address the question of violence.

Urges strongly the South African regime to create a climate conducive to peaceful negotiation and free political activity, by repealing all remaining discriminatory laws, releasing all political prisoners as well as facilitating the return of all political exiles.

Supports the legitimate demands of the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa for the establishment of an elected constituent assembly to draw up the non-racial democratic constitution.

6. SOMALIA

Expresses deep concern that the conflict in Somalia threatens national unity and cohesion as well as stability, peace and security in the region.

Urges the warring factions to cease hostilities, to honour their commitments and to accept UN observers to monitor the cease-fire agreement and a UN police force to supervise the

distribution of food and other essentials, and to ensure that such humanitarian assistance should be delivered to those who are in need, in particular women and children.

Commends the UN, inter-governmental as well as non-governmental organizations and the international community for the humanitarian assistance they have extended to Somalia.

Endorses the proposal for the convening of a conference on national reconciliation reconstruction and unity of Somalia, leading to a peaceful and lasting political settlement of the conflict.