



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/450
15 September 1980
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH

Thirty-fifth session
Items 12 and 22 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Note verbale dated 13 September 1980 from the Permanent
Representative of China to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to request that the enclosed statement made by the Chinese representative at the Meeting of Donors to the Programme of Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People held on 3 September 1980 be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12 and 22 of the provisional agenda.

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Statement by the Chinese representative at the Meeting of
Donors to the Programme of Humanitarian Assistance and
Relief to the Kampuchean People

3 September 1980

The plight of the Kampuchean refugees has been a matter of great concern to the international community. The Chinese Government highly appreciates the positive contribution made by the various international relief organizations and justice-upholding countries which came to the assistance of the Kampuchean refugees. Additional results were achieved at last May's Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People held at Geneva. Deeply sympathizing with the suffering Kampuchean people, the Chinese Government and people have done their best in the relief of the Kampuchean refugees.

The Chinese Government maintains that the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolution and the equitable and non-discriminatory principles set forth by the Geneva conference must be complied with so as to ensure the safety of the refugees and their effective relief. Accordingly, practical measures should be adopted to permit the direct distribution of international relief materials to the Kampuchean refugees in various places. However, according to a statement made on 3 July by Mr. Son Sann, Chairman of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People, 50 per cent of the international humanitarian relief supplies earmarked for the Kampuchean people had been requisitioned and directly shipped to Viet Nam, 15 per cent had been used by the Vietnamese authorities to sustain their occupation troops in Kampuchea, 25 per cent had been allocated to the troops and officials of the Heng Samrin régime, and only 10 per cent was left for the civilian population. Other reports said that in many cases the Vietnamese authorities simply took over the incoming relief shipments at the port of Kompong Som and diverted them to Viet Nam. Of the 100 trucks from the United Nations Children's Fund delivered to Phnom Penh from Thailand for distributing relief food to the famine-stricken people of Kampuchea, only one is left for this purpose, all the rest having been commandeered by Vietnamese troops: 97 are being used to carry Vietnamese troops, weapons and other war supplies; 2 are being used by Vietnamese officials in Phnom Penh. It is therefore necessary for the international relief organizations to take prompt actions to strengthen their monitoring over relief deliveries channelled through Phnom Penh, so that no relief supplies earmarked for the Kampuchean people will again be diverted or misused for the sustenance of the foreign aggressors or their puppet officials and troops.

The Vietnamese occupation troops and the Heng Samrin régime have not only appropriated large quantities of international relief supplies but have resorted to every means to sabotage the international relief operations on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnamese troops either forbade hungry people from going to the food distribution centres or extorted "passing fees" from them. There were even cases of arrest and shooting of people which seriously hampered relief operations there.

Particular mention should be made of the invasion of Thailand and the occupation of a number of refugee camps by Vietnamese troops last June and their incessant harassments along the border thereafter. As a consequence, relief operations on the border were interrupted and deliveries to the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea were suspended for over a month. Thanks to the persistent urging of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other justice-upholding countries and the common efforts of the international relief organizations, relief operations on the border have now basically been resumed. But the Vietnamese authorities have not desisted from their sabotage activities. It is hoped that the international community will remain vigilant over this matter.
