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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 5 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of a communiqué dated 3 February 1985 of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the communiqué circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the agenda items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" and "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIONN Prasith
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 3 February 1985
of the Council of Ministers of the
Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The fifth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was held on 3 February 1985 under the high chairmanship of His Royal Highness Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the participation of His Excellency Mr. SON SANN, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and His Excellency Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Ministers expressed its satisfaction at the favourable developments of the situation in Kampuchea in every field : military, political and diplomatic. In particular, the military situation in the current 7th dry season is better than in the last 6th dry season. The Vietnamese enemy's military situation has been regularly declining over the past 6 years. The morale of their troops keeps falling and Vietnam can no more be the support base of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. As for the resistance forces, they strike at the enemy everywhere inside Kampuchea. In the Tonle Sap area, our forces hit more strongly the Vietnamese enemy along the banks as well as deeper inside Kampuchea, seriously threatening them. If they try only to check our resistance forces inside Kampuchea, they are sure to lose their war of aggression in Kampuchea. That is why they are striving to concentrate their troops and attack us on the western border of Kampuchea for the purpose of checking us as well as propaganda. But their efforts will be of no avail as their concentration

of troops on the border leaves inside Kampuchea rather empty, which offers a golden opportunity for our resistance forces to strike deeper and deeper to the East. Moreover by coming to the border front, the Vietnamese enemy have entered our lines of defence enabling us to inflict heavy casualties upon them.

The Council of Ministers was of the view that the Vietnamese last-ditch military efforts against the three parties of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea during the current dry season proved that the Coalition Government was gaining strength militarily as well as wider political influence in Cambodia and abroad. The Council also took note that the current murderous attacks by the enemy against the armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and against the civilian population, far from loosening the bonds which unite the three factions of the Coalition together, have contributed to further reinforce these bonds, not only among the three parties but more and more between them and other Khmer patriots everywhere.

The Council of Ministers is therefore determined to further enhance the unity in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK as President of Democratic Kampuchea in order to carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy until their total withdrawal from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

The Council of Ministers then proceeded to examine a wide range of issues and problems confronting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Council of Ministers agreed to adopt a number of measures which would lead towards increasing the effectiveness and efficiency in all aspects of its struggle against the enemy.

The Council of Ministers once again strongly condemned :

- the Vietnamese manoeuvres to split the tripartite Coalition,
- the most inhumane crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese enemy against the people of Kampuchea through their policy of starvation and brutal levy of the population to clear the jungles along their supply lines throughout the country,
- their coward attacks against the civilian camps of refugees along the border with Thailand,
- their base policy of "Vietnamisation" of Kampuchea through the massive influx of Vietnamese settlers with a view to swallowing Kampuchea.

The Council of Ministers once again declared that only with the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions adopted by an overwhelming majority for 6 consecutive years already, can the problem of Kampuchea be solved.

The Council of Ministers also acknowledged with satisfaction the growing support which the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea enjoys from the international community, a vibrant and undeniable testimony of the rightness of its cause.

The Council of Ministers welcomed the declarations made by various Governments condemning the latest crimes perpetrated by the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against population centres under the administration and care of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. By deciding to attack civilian centres, the Vietnamese aggressors confirmed their nurtured hope to eventually impose a military solution on the Khmer people despite the desire of the international community for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea as witnessed by the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea adopted every year by an ever increasing number of countries. Vietnam's action also brought to light its insincerity as to its oft-repeated proposition to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian problem. It also showed Vietnam's difficulties in the pursuit of its annexationist ambitions: it is diplomatically isolated, is having serious economic difficulties at home, is plagued with internal political problems, etc... The Council of Ministers therefore called upon the international community to continue to keep up all sorts of pressure on Vietnam in order to force it to earnestly seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The Council of Ministers expressed its most sincere appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, for his part in the common effort to find a peaceful solution to the problem of Kampuchea on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions despite the obstinate refusal of the Vietnamese aggressors to accept them.

The Council of Ministers availed itself of this opportunity to renew its deepest thanks to all independence- and peace-loving countries the world over for granting their support and assistance to the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK as President of Democratic Kampuchea.