



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/41/225-
S/17927
19 March 1986
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-first session
Items 25, 61, 127 and 136 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 18 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, two documents issued on 17 March 1986 by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, namely:

1. Press communiqué of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (see annex I);
2. Proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement to the problem of Kampuchea (see annex II).

I should be very grateful if you would have these two documents distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25, 61, 127 and 136 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX I

Press communiqué of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition
Government of Democratic Kampuchea

1. On March 17, 1986 in Beijing was held a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), under the high chairmanship of His Royal Highness Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Democratic Kampuchea with the participation of His Excellency SON SANN, Prime Minister of the CGDK and His Excellency KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea, in charge of Foreign Affairs and other Ministers of the CGDK.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers proceeded in a warm atmosphere of solidarity, unity and cordiality with a firm conviction on the final victory of the struggle of the whole Nation and people of Kampuchea for national liberation.

2. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK has reviewed the military situation and expressed great satisfaction with the favourable development of our struggle in the current 8th dry season.

It warmly congratulates the people of Kampuchea, the compatriot Khmer soldiers and the members of Khmer administration forcibly set up by the Vietnamese enemy to serve their war of aggression in Kampuchea for their lofty patriotism by joining the resistance forces of the tripartite CGDK in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We call on them to keep on waging ever more actively the patriotic struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors along with the resistance forces of the CGDK.

3. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK has been greatly encouraged by the growing support of the international community given to the struggle of our people.

4. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK prompted by a genuine desire to seek a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea has thoroughly examined and adopted a clear proposal on 17 March 1986 in order to bring about a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

5. As long as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam refuses to negotiate with the tripartite CGDK to settle the problem of Kampuchea by political means, the CGDK will always continue to carry on resolutely its unswerving patriotic struggle.

6. To carry on our struggle with an ever more efficiency and to make new progress, the Council of Ministers has decided a number of measures.

The Council of Ministers has decided to set up a military Coordination Committee in order to develop the military cooperation among the resistance forces of the three parties of the CGDK on the battlefield at present as well as in the future.

7. The Council of Ministers has also decided to set up a Committee for Press and Information with the task to diffuse the military results and successes of the tripartite coalition's resistance forces on the ground and the CGDK's activities.

8. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK denounces and condemns the so-called "exchange of instrument of ratification on the Treaty of border delimitation" between Kampuchea and Vietnam, staged recently in Hanoi.

The CGDK has time and again rejected these so-called accords. The CGDK reiterates its appeal to the international community not to recognize this so-called Treaty or any other accords between the Hanoi authorities and the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh.

9. The Council of Ministers expresses grave concern at the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified their chemical and biological warfare during the current 8th dry season by poisoning the water sources used daily by the population and by shelling toxic gas through artillery. Hundreds of innocent population, men, women, children, elderly people, without discrimination, have been intoxicated and many of them have been killed.

The Council of Ministers denounces and condemns in the strongest terms these odious crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against the Kampuchean people.

The Council of Ministers launches an urgent appeal to the international community to firmly condemn these genocidal crimes and take efficient measures to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from exterminating the people of Kampuchea through the use of chemical and biological weapons.

10. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK calls upon the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to put an end to its genocidal crimes against the people of Kampuchea. This war of aggression not only sows immense destruction to the Nation and people of Kampuchea but it also brings destruction and suffering to Vietnam and its people as well.

So, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must respond positively to the CGDK's proposal for a political solution of the problem of Kampuchea by showing clearly its sincerity.

Beijing, March 17, 1986

(Signed)

KHIEU SAMPHAN

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

SON SANN

Vice-President
of Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of Foreign Affairs

President
of Democratic Kampuchea

Prime Minister
of the CGDK

ANNEX II

Proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for
a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea

This proposal is inspired by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK's genuine desire to seek a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea and is based on the United Nations relevant resolutions adopted in the past 7 consecutive years and the International Conference on Kampuchea Declaration in 1981.

1. The tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) calls on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to get into negotiation with it in order to discuss about the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. We do not demand the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea at once. We accept the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea in two phases within a definite period of time.

Other countries may take part in the negotiation according to their judgement in order to help bring about a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea.

2. After the agreement on the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, there will be a cease-fire so as to allow Vietnam to withdraw its forces according to the said agreement.

3. Both the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the cease-fire must be supervised directly by a UN observer group.

4. After the first phase of the Vietnamese troops withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his faction got into negotiation with the tripartite CGDK in order to set up a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea with Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK as President and His Excellency SON SANN as Prime Minister in conformity with the spirit of the great national union and national reconciliation so that each of the four parties should have the same rights as political forces in the national community.

5. The quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea will hold free elections under the supervision of a UN observer group.

6. Kampuchea will be restored as an independent, united in her own territorial integrity having a liberal democratic regime, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country without any base of foreign troops on her soil. The Kampuchea's neutrality will be guaranteed by the UN with the presence of its observer group on the spot for the first two or three years.

7. Kampuchea welcomes all countries from West as well as from East and neutral and non-aligned countries to help rebuild the country.

8. As for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Kampuchea independent, united in her own territorial integrity, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, is willing to sign with it a non aggression and peaceful coexistence treaty and to establish economic and trade relations between the two countries for ever.

The above proposal is put forward for the sake of peace in Kampuchea, and peace and security in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific region as well.

Beijing, March 17, 1986

(Signed)

KHIEU SAMPHAN

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

SON SANN

Vice-President
of Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of Foreign Affairs

President
of Democratic Kampuchea

Prime Minister
of the CGDK
