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Items 25, 127 and 136 of the
provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 11 September 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 a declaration dated 10 September 1986 by the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the text of the declaration circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25, 127 and 136 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/41/150.

ANNEX

Declaration of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government
of Democratic Kampuchea issued at Beijing on 10 September 1986

1. On 10 September 1986 a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) was held 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, 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 and cordial atmosphere of solidarity, unity and optimism.
2. The Council of Ministers noted with great satisfaction the excellent results of the official friendly visit of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with His Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann and His Excellency Vice-President Khieu Samphan, as Deputy Heads of the delegation, to the People's Republic of China from 6 to 10 September 1986.
3. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK would like to express once again its most profound gratitude to the Chinese Government and people for their noble and constant support to the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea for national independence and survival.
4. The Council of Ministers noted with deep satisfaction and gratitude the recent clear-cut reaffirmation of the Chinese stance by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and the Government of the People's Republic of China that:

The Sino-Soviet relations cannot be improved and normalized, as long as the Soviet Union continues to support Viet Nam in its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea.

The Sino-Vietnamese relations cannot be normalized, as long as Viet Nam refuses to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.
5. This statement unmasks the perfidious manoeuvres carried out by Viet Nam and the Soviet Union which pretend that they are willing to establish good relations with the People's Republic of China and other countries in Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, while their real purpose is none other than to divert the world opinion from the problem of Kampuchea, so that they could continue to occupy quietly Kampuchea forever.
6. This reaffirmation constitutes a great encouragement for the people of Kampuchea in their valiant and dogged struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK. It is also an encouragement for most of the third world countries which always care very much about their national security and stability.

7. At present, having been driven to the wall by the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal which enjoys world-wide support from the international community, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union have resorted to deception by waving a false peace banner in order to bury the Kampuchean problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. By brandishing such a false peace banner, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union aim at continuing to occupy Kampuchea in accordance with the Vietnamese strategy of "Indochinese Federation" and consolidate the strategic positions of the Soviet Union in Cam Ranh, Danang, Kompong Som, Ream and so forth, with a view to extending Soviet control over the South China Sea and impose the Soviet domination over the whole South-East Asia region.
8. The Council of Ministers would like to reiterate its deep gratitude to the peace-loving countries the world over who have denounced these Soviet-Vietnamese misleading peace manoeuvres and call on them to keep on doing so in the future.
9. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK reaffirms once more that the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem must be solved only on the basis of the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea and the eight-point peace proposal of the CGDK.
10. The Council of Ministers of the CGDK would like to extend once again its most profound gratitude to the ASEAN countries for their noble and constant support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.
11. On this particular occasion, the Council of Ministers wishes to express its deep thanks to those ASEAN countries, members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other non-aligned countries, for their efforts at the Summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare and their call for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops of aggression from Kampuchea and for their action in favour of the adoption of a resolution reaffirming the Kampuchean people's rights to self-determination.
12. The CGDK would like to appeal to the international community and the United Nations to keep on condemning and denouncing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and press for the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.
13. The Council of Ministers launches a solemn appeal to those East European countries who have supported the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea to stop providing any more assistance to Viet Nam. By so doing, they would not only render justice to the innocent people of Kampuchea, but at the same time, they would win respect and admiration from the world opinion.
14. The situation under review shows clearly that the international forces supporting the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors have grown stronger and stronger. This situation will give a new impetus to the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK.
15. The Council of Ministers is determined to strive for further strengthening the solidarity and co-operation in the military, political and diplomatic fields, and

to pursue our struggle until the Hanoi authorities accept to negotiate a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea, on the basis of the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

16. After the liberation of Kampuchea, all the three parties are determined to remain united within the great national union and national reconciliation among all Kampucheans, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President, and devote themselves to the national development and the defence of Kampuchea as an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country, in the framework of a liberal democratic régime, as enshrined in the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal, which has become from now on our national Charter.

17. On this solemn occasion, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, in his capacity as President of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, declared once again before the nation and people of Kampuchea and the world that the party of Democratic Kampuchea, at present as well as in the future, is resolutely committed to uphold the great national union as it is stated in our eight-point national Charter.

(Signed) NORODOM SIHANOUK
President of Democratic
Kampuchea

(Signed) SON SANN
Prime Minister of the
Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) KHIEU SAMPHAN
Vice-President of
Democratic Kampuchea in
charge of Foreign Affairs
