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# GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY Thirty-fifth session Items 22 and 50 of the preliminary list\* THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SECURITY COUNCIL Thirty-fifth year

### Letter dated 25 June 1980 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, a statement dated 24 June 1980 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the ministerial meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations in Kuala Lumpur.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 50 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(<u>Signed</u>) THIOUNN Prasith Ambassador Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea

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#### ANNEX

### STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

## ON THE ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR

- 24 June 1980 -

On 25 and 26 June 1980 in Kuala Lumpur, the ASEAN countries will hold a ministerial meeting to discuss a number of issues including the Kampuchea's issue. This issue is examined at a time when the struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea has reached an important strategic turning point. The Le Duan clique has no more any possibility to annihilate militarily Democratic Kampuchea. The Vietnamese occupying forces are being bogged down without any possibility to extricate themselves and they are in a way of an irrevocable decay. As for Democratic Kampuchea, the situation is developing more and more favourably.

The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has been increasingly developed and strengthened, in quantity as well as in quality. The whole people of Kampuchea are siding with the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the government of Democratic Kampuchea to combat the Le Duan clique.

The development of the political situation since the beginning of 1980 has put the Vietnamese enemy in a situation of being encircled, that is mostly favourable to the activities carried out by the guerrillas and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in the whole country, including Phnom Penh.

This struggle has been imposed to the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea. It only aims at ensuring the salvation and perenniality of the nation and race of Kampuchea, so as Kampuchea remain an independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country, without any foreign mulitary base. At the same time, this struggle is playing a direct and active role in the defence of peace, stability and

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security in Southeast Asia, Asia and in the World, against the aggressors and the international and regional expansionists.

The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea do not want to wage war. They want nothing but to carry out peaceful coexistence and to maintain good relations with all countries, near or far. Consequently, they would be very pleased if the issue of Kampuchea could find a rapid solution. Meanwhile, the just solution of this issue involves the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, in conformity with the UN Resolution 34/22, as advocated by the ASEAN countries. Any other solution would allow the Hanoi's authorities to legalize their aggression and would be tantamount to accepting the <u>fait accompli</u>, letting them keep on their control on Kampuchea whose martyrdom would then continue indefinitely.

Any other solution would open the door to the expansionist ventures of Hanoi in South-East Asia where peace, stability and security would continue to be seriously threatened.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea is bent on reaffirming the position and measures advocated by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to resolve the issue of Kampuchea, as they have been mentioned in the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on 5 May 1980 and in the Communique of the Prime Minister Office of Democratic Kampuchea on 7 June 1980, that is :

- Firstly: Hanoi must withdraw all .ts troops from Kampuchca;
- <u>Secondly</u>: After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the people of Kampuchea will nominate their own National Government through general and free elections by secret and direct ballot, under the direct supervision of the UN Secretary-General or his representatives.
- <u>Thirdly</u>: With regard to the Vietnamese people and Vietnam, the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea affirm once again that they do not foster any hatred and do not require any indemnity, provided Hanoi withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

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This position and the above-mentioned 3 measures are more than ever, realistic, correct and just. For they respond to the profond aspirations of the whole people of Kampuchea and to the legitimate interests of all countries in Southeast Asia, in Asia, in the Pacific, and in the World.

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In the face of a situation in which Hanoi is no more able to achieve its ambition to militarily control Kampuchea and in which it is carrying out intensive diplomatic activities in order to divide ASEAN, in an attempt to legalize its aggression which it wants to put as a fait accompli, the present ministerial meeting of the ASEAN countries has a great importance and will surely exert an influence on the ASEAN countries. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is fully confident in the wisdom and equity of the Governments of all ASEAN countries and of all peace- and justice-loving countries which will participate in the Conference with the ASEAN countries. It is convinced that all these governments will continue, like in the past, to support this position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the solution of the Kampuchea's issue, as well as the just struggle of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.