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SECURITY COUNCIL Forty-third year

Letter dated 26 April 1988 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information the rejection of 23 April 1988 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea of the claim of Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co.

I should be very grateful if you would have the present letter and the attached text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 23 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(<u>Signed</u>) SISOWATH Sirirath Amhassador Chargé d'affaires a.i.

^{*} A/43/50.

ANNEX

Rejection dated 23 April 1988 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea of the claim of the Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister

- 1. On 22 April 1988, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co outlined a so-called three stage plan to solve the problem of Kampuchea as follows:
 - (I) Informal talks between the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh and the tripartite Kampuchean resistance.
 - (II)- Other concerned countries including Vielnam and other countries in Southeast Asia will later join the Talks.
 - (III) An international conference on the problem of Kampuchea to be hosted by India.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) totally rejects the above-cited claim of Tran Quan Co. This proposal as well as those made repeatedly by Vietnam during the past many years are always aimed at:

- Firstly, evading from the fact that it has been the aggressor of Kampuchea, and refusing to hold direct negotiation with the CGDK to solve the problem of Kampuchea.
- Secondly, misleading the international community.
- Thirdly, ensuring Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea in accordance with its "Indochina Federation" strategy. Moreover, Vietnam's regional strategy squares with the Soviet Union's global strategy in Southeast Asia and Asia Pacific.
- 2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK would like to point out that Vietnam has been the aggressor of Kampuchea and responsible for the problem of Kampuchea. Therefore, Vietnam must hold direct negotiation with the CGDK having H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea. Only in this way can the problem of Kampuchea be solved in the same manner the Hanoi authorities used to negotiate either with France during the 1946-1954 war between Vietnam and France or with the

United States of America during the 1960-1973 war between Vietnam and the United States.

The world community has already been aware of past and present Vietnamese manoeuvres. For its part, the CGDK which has been waging the national liberation struggle for nearly ten years against the Vietnamese aggressors has time and again pointed out clearly that the problem of Kampuchea can only be solved through a direct negotiation between the Vietnamese aggressors and the CGDK with H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea. The world community has also been aware of this CGDK's stance.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK would like to appeal to the world community to continue to exert stronger pressure on Vietnam in political, diplomatic and economic fields so as to compel it to accept a solution to the problem of Kampuchea through a direct negotiation with the CGDK having H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea so as to secure the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea and to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their right of self-determination. Only then can peace be restored in Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as in Southeast Asia and Asia Pacific.

23 April 1988

(Signed):

KHIEU Samphan Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.