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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-third session  
Items 23, 42, 72, 130 and 137 of the  
preliminary list\*  
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA  
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND  
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN  
STATES  
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF  
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-third year

Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed  
to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the communiqué by the Ministry of National Defence and the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea in 1988. Both documents were issued on 26 May 1988.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 42, 72, 130 and 137 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) NGUYEN BINH THANH  
Acting Permanent Representative

\* A/43/50.

ANNEX I

Communiqué issued in Hanoi on 26 May 1988 by the Ministry of  
National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on  
the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from  
Kampuchea in 1988

Acting upon the statement of the February 1983 Summit Conference of the three countries, Kampuchea, Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the decision taken in August 1985 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the annual troop withdrawals and the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea by 1990,

Taking into consideration the growth in strength in all fields of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, especially its security and defence capabilities after six partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea since 1982,

In conformity with Viet Nam's consistent position of strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination of the Kampuchean people,

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have agreed

1. To withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea in 1988. This important partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea shall be effected from June till December 1988. The withdrawal routings include land routes and waterways;
2. That, along with the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces, the Command of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea shall be repatriated in 1988;
3. To place under the direction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea the remaining Vietnamese volunteer forces, who will be completely brought home by 1990.

ANNEX II

Statement issued at Hanoi on 26 May 1988 by the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

1. Acting upon the agreements between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam has since 1982 carried out annual partial withdrawals and after six times of partial withdrawal, half of the Vietnamese volunteer forces have been brought home. This year, the two Governments have agreed on an additional withdrawal of 50,000 troops which amounts to half of the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops. The two sides have also agreed to withdraw the Command of the Vietnamese volunteer forces and place the Vietnamese troops remaining in Kampuchea under the direction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome as observers of the withdrawal this year representatives of Governments and international organizations and those who are interested in the Kampuchean issue.

2. Over the past six years, despite the withdrawal of half of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, the all-round situation in Kampuchea has been more and more stabilized. The Kampuchean People's Armed Forces have gradually grown up and shouldered an ever greater responsibility of national defence. The withdrawal of the largest number of troops ever by Viet Nam in the last six months of 1988 once again testifies to the steady growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is also a manifestation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam's policy of respect for the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and its resolve to withdraw all the volunteer forces by 1990.

At the same time, it is the wish of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchean question and to withdraw all the volunteer forces by the time to be agreed upon in a political solution to the Kampuchean question.

3. The public opinion in South-East Asia and the world over are warmly hailing the People's Republic of Kampuchea's policy of peace, independence, democracy and national reconciliation and the talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk. The main obstacle to a political solution to the Kampuchean question now is the Polpot genocidal clique. The Kampuchean people and the people in other countries legitimately demand that the provision of aid and sanctuaries to the Polpot clique be ended and all the schemes to reimpose the Polpot genocidal régime on Kampuchea be stopped.

4. The Vietnamese Government fully supports the proposals of the Kampuchean Government on the establishment of a zone of peace along the Kampuchean-Thai border and the settlement of the issue of repatriating the Kampuchean refugees. In that spirit, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have agreed that Vietnamese volunteer forces be withdrawn from the Kampuchean areas stretching 30 kilometres from the Kampuchean-Thai border.

5. Proceeding from the good will to achieve an early political solution to the Kampuchean question and to strive for lasting peace and stability in South-East Asia, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will appreciate every effort aimed at promoting talks to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean question and to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia as proposed by the ASEAN countries.

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