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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 5 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of
China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China dated 1 July 1988 (see annex).

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

(Signed) LI Luye
Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of
China to the United Nations

* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's
Republic of China dated 1 July 1988

It has been nearly a decade since the military invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities. Viet Nam's aggression constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the norms governing international relations. It has not only caused a catastrophe to the Kampuchean nation, but also great suffering to the Vietnamese people. Besides, it has gravely affected peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Kampuchean people's just struggle against foreign aggression has won extensive sympathy and support from the people of the world and the international community. For each of the past few years, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, with an overwhelming majority, a resolution on the situation in Kampuchea. Since the recent signing of the Geneva Accords on a political settlement of the Afghan question, there has been an even stronger demand by the international community for prompt Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and for an early settlement of the Kampuchean question.

It is the consistent view of the Chinese Government that the key to a settlement of the Kampuchean question lies in Viet Nam's earliest possible withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may decide their own destiny free from foreign interference. The Chinese Government has all along favoured a political settlement of the Kampuchean question and supported all attempts and efforts towards a just and reasonable settlement of the question. At present, the parties concerned are seeking a solution to this issue. The Chinese Government is ready to help to facilitate this process and hereby states as follows:

1. The complete withdrawal by Viet Nam of its troops from Kampuchea at the earliest possible date is the key to a settlement of the Kampuchean question. The Vietnamese side should produce as soon as possible a timetable for its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea within a short period of time, a timetable that must be acceptable to all the parties concerned, and an agreement should be reached on such a basis.
2. We favour the establishment, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in charge, of a provisional quadripartite coalition government in Kampuchea, while Viet Nam withdraws its troops from the country. Each party's candidates for the provisional government should be proposed by the party itself and should also be acceptable to the other parties concerned.
3. Upon the establishment of the provisional quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, a freeze should be imposed on Kampuchean forces of all factions and these forces should refrain from getting involved in politics and interfering in the general election so that the Kampuchean people may conduct a free election without outside interference and threat of force.

4. Practical and effective international supervision should be instituted over Viet Nam's troop withdrawal, the maintenance of peace in Kampuchea and the conduct of a free election. If the parties concerned succeed in reaching an agreement on a political settlement of the Kampuchean question, China will be ready to join other countries in an international guarantee for an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.
