



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/43/716 ✓
3/20231
14 October 1988
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-third session
Agenda items 23, 42, 72, 130 and 137
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
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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS
WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 14 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit herewith, as an annex, a message dated 4 October 1988, addressed to you from H.E. Mr. Hun Sen, President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the annex thereto circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 23, 42, 72, 130 and 137, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Message dated 4 October 1988 from the President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea addressed to the Secretary-General

On the occasion of the forty-third General Assembly of the United Nations, allow me to convey to you, on behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and on my own behalf, our best wishes and sincere regards. I would also like to express here my deep appreciation for your interest in the question of Kampuchea, as attested by the two recent visits made to Phnom Penh by your Special Representative, Rafeudin Ahmed. You must surely be aware of my Government's efforts to put an end to the undeserved sufferings of the Kampuchean people and bring about national reconciliation. Thus, before the usual debate at the current session of the United Nations on the question of Kampuchea, at which the People's Republic of Kampuchea is not represented, I would like to inform you of my Government's views, as follows:

1. As proof of our good intentions, we have already made seven unilateral partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteers together with the High Command, which represents two thirds of the Vietnamese forces deployed in Kampuchea. The rest were withdrawn from within 30 kilometres of the Thai-Kampuchean border and placed under the command of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Due to the support of the Kampuchean people, numbering more than 7 million, our Government still exercises total and effective control over the entire country. At present, positive developments in the situation in South-East Asia and the question of Kampuchea have given rise to two meetings in Paris between Prince Sihanouk and myself, and to the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM), supplemented by the meetings at New Delhi and Harare under the auspices of three Chairmen of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

2. World public opinion is now well informed and is more actively supporting the initiatives taken and the dialogues already begun by the various parties concerned with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the question of Kampuchea. The Jakarta Informal Meeting in July 1988 was an historic regional event at which, with due respect for the vital interests and the rights to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, the two key aspects of the question were acknowledged to be inseparable, i.e.:

(a) That the withdrawal of the Vietnamese army from Kampuchea is proceeding according to a very definite timetable;

(b) That the withdrawal should be accompanied by a guarantee given by the countries concerned that the genocidal criminals, the Pol Pot-ist Khmer Rouge, will not be aided or allowed to return to power in Kampuchea, and that they will no longer be given sanctuary in foreign territory or receive war matériel. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, in its seven-point proposal, supplemented by the seven-point proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on peace and stability

in South-East Asia, advanced the date of the withdrawal to the end of 1989, or the first quarter of 1990 at the latest, if it proves possible to negotiate an acceptable political solution. In any event, the withdrawal will take place as planned, whether or not certain Powers so wish it. Despite attempts at sabotage by the Pol Pot faction of the Khmer Rouge, JIM succeeded in breaking the political stalemate by establishing the working group which is laying the groundwork for JIM II. JIM was also acclaimed by the recent Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries.

3. Another concrete result of JIM, the third meeting between Prince Sihanouk and myself, to be held in Paris in November 1988, will be a tête-à-tête which will facilitate the reconciliation of divergent views and possibly the conclusion of a peace agreement to the benefit of the Kampuchean people. But this prospect may still be sabotaged by the Khmer Rouge and by certain Powers who do not stand to gain by a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

4. Accordingly, we think that the United Nations, in the spirit of the Charter, has a duty to promote the above-mentioned initiatives and steps already set in motion and to avert all attempts at sabotage. Moreover, we are of the opinion that the United Nations can play a more positive role by bringing about a just settlement of the issue of the Kampuchean seat in the General Assembly. This ridiculous fiction of a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a convenient screen for the Pol Pot-ist Khmer Rouge who are half-heartedly maintained at the United Nations, merely stalls the ongoing negotiations and national reconciliation in Kampuchea and prevents the United Nations from playing its proper role in finding a solution to the question of Kampuchea. It is no longer tenable and deceives no one. The General Assembly will be called upon to vote on false and deceptive resolutions on Kampuchea which have poisoned General Assembly proceedings for a decade. It is now recognized that the main obstacle to peace in Kampuchea and South-East Asia is none other than the Pol Pot faction of the Khmer Rouge and their direct patrons. The Kampuchean people, victims of the genocidal régime and victims of a conspiracy hatched by certain regional Powers, have left it to the General Assembly calmly to settle the question of their relations with the genocidal criminals who can only expect to be brought before an international tribunal. We hope that you will exercise your good offices to render justice to the Kampuchean people.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document at the current session of the General Assembly.

HUN SEN
President of the Council of Ministers and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of Kampuchea
