



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/120 ✓
S/20459
10 February 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH/
RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 10 February 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of
China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement on the Kampuchean issue made on 5 February 1989 at Beijing by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

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

(Signed) A. M. BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement on the Kampuchean issue made on 5 February by the
Minister for Foreign Affairs of China and the Minister for
Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of the People's Republic of China and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics held serious and frank discussions on a settlement of the Kampuchean question during their meeting in Beijing. They set forth their respective positions and reached agreement on the following points:

1. The two sides stand for a fair and reasonable political settlement of the Kampuchean question at the earliest possible date and express their readiness to make efforts to help attain this objective.

2. The two sides hold the view that Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is an important component of a political settlement of the Kampuchean question. They take note of the decision announced by Viet Nam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September 1989 at the latest, and hope that the implementation of the decision will facilitate the process of negotiations on settling other aspects of the Kampuchean question.

After the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, there should be no presence of foreign troops and military bases on the territory of Kampuchea.

3. The two sides hold that with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, all countries concerned should gradually reduce and eventually totally stop their military aid to any of the parties in Kampuchea.

4. China and the Soviet Union take the view that the internal problems of Kampuchea should be settled through negotiations by the parties in Kampuchea on the basis of national reconciliation and free from any outside interference. The two sides welcome the dialogue among the four parties in Kampuchea and hope that this dialogue will develop in a fruitful way.

The Chinese side stands for the establishment of a provisional coalition government in Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk and with quadripartite representation.

The Soviet side will support an agreement among the four parties in Kampuchea on the establishment of a provisional organ under the charge of Sihanouk and with quadripartite representation. This organ should not be subordinate to any party in Kampuchea and its task is to implement agreements reached by the parties in Kampuchea and to conduct free elections.

China and the Soviet Union will respect the results of future free elections in Kampuchea.

5. It is the view and concern of both sides that, after the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, no dangerous situation should emerge and no civil war should break out in the country. The two sides will welcome an agreement among the four parties in Kampuchea on effective measures to prevent such developments, including measures on cessation of all hostile military actions and a freeze on the armed forces to be followed by their possible reduction.

The two sides stand for non-return to the policies and practices of a recent past in Kampuchea.

The Chinese and Soviet sides consider it necessary and important for an effective international control mechanism to be established and to exercise strict international supervision over Vietnamese troop withdrawal, cessation of foreign military aid, maintenance of peace in Kampuchea and conduct of free elections.

6. The two sides are of the view that the United Nations mechanism may play its appropriate role in the process of a political settlement of the Kampuchea question as conditions gradually present themselves. The two sides are in favour of convening an international conference on the Kampuchea question when conditions are ripe.

7. The two sides hold that, following the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, an international guarantee should be instituted for the status of Kampuchea as an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned State. China and the Soviet Union express their willingness to join in this international guarantee.

8. The two sides agree to continue to discuss their remaining differences of views on settling certain aspects of the Kampuchean question.

9. The Chinese and Soviet sides hold that the settlement of the Kampuchean question will contribute to the removal of the source of tension in South-East Asia, to a healthy development of the political situation and also to the promotion of peace and stability in the region.
