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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-fourth session  
Items 31, 72 and 138 of the preliminary  
list\*

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING  
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN  
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 6 March 1989 from the Chargé 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 a press communiqué of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, issued on 27 February 1989.

I should be very grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31, 72 and 138 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SISOWATH Sirirath  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

\* A/44/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued on 27 February 1989 by the  
Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

1. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) would like to express its gratitude to U.S. President Soeharto, to H.E. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and to the people and Government of Indonesia for their generous hospitality accorded to the delegation of the three components of the CGDK during JIM II.
  
2. It is most regrettable that, during JIM II, Vietnam has not shown any sign of flexibility in the search of a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea which is actually the Vietnam-Kampuchea problem.
  - (i) - It has, as in the past, tried to portray itself as an "outsider" to the problem;
  - (ii) - It has not accepted an effective international control of its troops' withdrawal;
  - (iii) - It has refused, as H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, Leader of the Cambodian Nation and Cambodian National Resistance, President of Democratic Kampuchea recently pointed out, to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea so long as the three components of the CGDK do not accept the unacceptable conditions set by its régime in Phnom Penh. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was un-ambiguously clear when, in a press conference on 21 February, he repeated Vietnam's previous claims

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that "it is now for the Khmer factions to work on their problems. If they can solve their problems, we will withdraw our troops by September." Vietnam knows full well that such a sine qua non condition can never be fulfilled for the simple reason that Vietnam will manipulate at will its régime in Phnom Penh to make any solution among the Kampuchean parties impossible;

- (iv)- It has also refused the dismantling of the "People's Republic of Kampuchea" simultaneously with the State of Democratic Kampuchea, and the formation of a provisional quadripartite government under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, prior to the general elections in Kampuchea.

3. The CGDK for its part has put forward the 5-point Peace Plan of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK and the Modalities for its implementation, which will secure:

- the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, in an orderly manner, within a definite timetable, and under effective international control;
- the national reconciliation in Kampuchea through the formation of a provisional quadripartite government under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK.

In the modalities for the implementation of the 5-point Peace Plan, the CGDK has proposed two international control bodies:

- (i)- The International Control Mechanism of the United Nations (ICM-UN), which will have the tasks to control and verify:
- The withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces;
  - The disarming of 4 Cambodian parties' armed forces which exceed the 10,000 men limit for each party within the framework of a provisional quadripartite army;
  - The phased reduction of military aids to the 4 Cambodian parties in parallel with the timetable of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces;
  - The free elections;
  - The non-reintroduction of foreign armed forces and armaments and war material into Cambodia after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces.

(ii) - The International Peace Keeping Force of the United Nations (IPKF-UN) after the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, which will have the tasks:

- To prevent one Cambodian party from abusing its forces to the detriment of another one;
- To prevent the Democratic Kampuchea party (Khmer Rouge) from returning to power alone;
- To prevent a civil war in Cambodia;
- To prevent any act of external aggression against Cambodia, to guarantee her territorial integrity, independence, neutrality and non-aligned status, and to contribute thereby to ensure regional peace and security.

4. The CGDK would like once again to express its deep gratitude to all the friendly countries for their invaluable support to the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK and call on them to continue to do the same until Cambodia regains her hundred per cent independence.

(Signed):

SON SANN  
Prime Minister  
of the CGDK

(Signed):

KHIEU SAMPHAN  
Vice-President of  
Democratic Kampuchea  
in charge of  
Foreign Affairs

(Signed):

NORODOM RANARIDDH  
Personal Representative  
of H.R.H. Samdech  
NORODOM SIHANOUK in  
Cambodia and Asia

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