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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Items 31, 41, 72 and 143 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

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 5 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In agreement with the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit herewith, as an annex, the text of the Joint Declaration issued on 5 April 1989 by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31, 41, 72 and 143 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) TRINH XUAN LANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

* A/44/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Joint Declaration, issued on 5 April 1989 by the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea

1. Within four years in power, from April 1975 to January 1979, the genocidal Pol Pot régime massacred 3 million Kampuchean people and unleashed a war against neighbouring Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam. Especially, the genocidal Pol Pot régime turned down all proposals for peaceful negotiations put forward by Viet Nam. At the end of 1977, it broke off diplomatic relations with Viet Nam and mustered up most of its armed forces to wage large-scale aggression against the southern part of Viet Nam's territory, murdering tens of thousands of Vietnamese in the border area. In the face of such obstinacy on the part of the Pol Pot clique, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam had to resort to its legitimate right of self-defence to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, in response to the appeal of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea, Vietnamese volunteer forces were sent to Kampuchea to fight shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces of the National United Front and with the people of Kampuchea, overthrowing the Pol Pot régime, saving the Kampuchean people from the scourge of genocide and extinguishing a hotbed of war in South-East Asia.

The action undertaken by the Vietnamese forces was legitimate and in full conformity with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Charter of the United Nations concerning the legitimate right of self-defence of States and the right to help each other against the scourge of genocide. This action has won the sympathy and support of peace-and-justice-loving people worldwide.

2. Over the past 10 years, inspired by the spirit of self-reliance, the intelligent, courageous and creative Kampuchean people have, with the valuable assistance of Viet Nam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other friends over the world, rapidly re-emerged from the hell of the Pol Pot genocide. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has been steadily growing stronger, controlling the entire territory and securing a stable and ever better life for the Kampuchean people.

Since 1982, prompted by the all round development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam has annually withdrawn part of her forces despite the fact that the Pol Pot clique has, with foreign support, spared no efforts to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people in its attempt to re-establish the genocidal régime in Kampuchea. With the seventh troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, by the end of 1988, three quarters of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea have been pulled out. All the while, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have, out of good will, put forward successive proposals for a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean question on the basis of respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, to a life once and for all freed from the genocidal Pol Pot régime and to build a peaceful, independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

In order to settle the Kampuchean question by political means, the uppermost concern of world public opinion at present is the need for concrete measures to prevent the danger of the re-establishment of the genocidal Pol Pot régime in Kampuchea in the wake of the total pullout of Vietnamese forces. The first and second informal meetings of the South-East Asian countries and the Kampuchean parties held in Jakarta (JIM I, JIM II, respectively) have reached a basic agreement on the substance of a settlement of the Kampuchean question in its international aspect, linking closely the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea with the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot régime, with the cessation of foreign interference, the cessation of foreign military aid to all the Kampuchean parties and with the prevention of civil war, the setting up of an effective international control mechanism for the implementation of the above-mentioned provisions and the convening of an international conference to guarantee the independence, neutrality and non-alignment of Kampuchea and the agreements reached. The People's Republic of China and several other countries concerned have solemnly declared their complete cessation of military aid to all the Kampuchean parties concurrently with the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

At the same time, the parties participating in those two conferences agreed to respect the principle whereby the internal problems of Kampuchea must be settled by the Kampuchean parties themselves without any interference and intervention from outside.

3. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reiterate once more their earnest desire for a comprehensive solution to the Kampuchean question meeting the interests of the Kampuchean people as well as the legitimate interests of the countries concerned and conforming with the aspiration of the peoples in South-East Asia and the world, and they will do all within their power to this end. They hold that there actually exists a possibility to implement immediately the resolutions reached at JIM I and JIM II and the commitments made by the countries concerned that the total pullout of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea is closely linked with the prevention of the re-establishment of the genocidal Pol Pot régime and the cessation of military aid to all the Kampuchea parties as well as the cessation of all foreign interference. The fulfilment of those resolutions and commitments will stimulate the settlement of the Kampuchean question in its internal aspect.

4. In this spirit, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declare the following:

(a) The total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea and the cessation of foreign interference, and of all foreign military aid to all the Kampuchean parties must be achieved by the end of September 1989 in conformity with the resolutions and commitments already made. For its part, Viet Nam will withdraw from Kampuchea all of her forces by the end of September 1989;

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(b) In fulfilment of the agreements reached at JIM II on the tasks and mechanism of international control, the International Control and Supervision Commission for the Implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Kampuchea, comprising India, Poland and Canada, is invited to resume its activities with the participation of the Chairman of JIM and a personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view in the immediate future to supervising and controlling the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, as well as the cessation of foreign interference and of foreign military aid to the Kampuchean parties. The International Commission may increase its staff as appropriate and be allowed to carry such weapons as needed for self-defence and for the effective performance of its tasks on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of Kampuchea;

(c) The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam call upon all the countries and parties concerned to implement the resolutions and commitments concerning the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, as well as the cessation of interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea and the cessation of military aid to the Kampuchean parties. The total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the cessation of all foreign interference and all military aid will put an end to the civil war and stimulate the Kampuchean parties to settle the internal aspect of the Kampuchean question before September 1989 on the basis of national reconciliation. After the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, if foreign countries do not honour their commitments to put a complete end to the military aid to the Kampuchean parties, especially the Pol Pot clique, to cease all interference into the internal affairs of Kampuchea, this course of action would amount to undermining a political settlement of the Kampuchean question, facilitating the re-establishment of the genocidal Pol Pot régime in Kampuchea, rekindling the civil war, violating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and thereby undermining the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people as well as peace in South-East Asia. In this eventuality, the People's Republic of Kampuchea would reserve its legitimate right to call on other countries to give assistance to the Kampuchean people to defend themselves in full accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement;

(d) The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam call upon other countries to encourage the meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and those among the Kampuchean parties, so as to reach an early agreement on the settlement of the Kampuchean question in its internal aspect in the spirit of national reconciliation and to inform the Chairman of JIM of the outcome of the meetings within four months or earlier as agreed upon so as to allow JIM II to continue as early as possible its proceedings and arrive at conclusions.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic value highly the great services rendered to the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese volunteer forces who have successfully discharged their lofty obligation and who

will totally be withdrawn by the end of September 1989. This further reflects clearly the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam which has lent whole-hearted and disinterested assistance to Kampuchea and strictly respected the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will for ever bear in mind the services of the Vietnamese cadre and volunteer forces who have sacrificed themselves to help the Kampuchean people in their struggle to defend and build a new life against the genocidal Pol Pot clique backed by outside forces.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam are confident that, with the efforts of all the parties concerned, the Kampuchean question will soon be solved by political means and South-East Asia will be built into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation, in full conformity with the interests and aspiration of the peoples of South-East Asia and the world.
