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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 40, 72, 132 and 133 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 20 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 17 May 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on Thai troops' serious violations of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency could have this note and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 40, 72, 132 and 133 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HOANG BICH SON
Permanent Representative

* A/40/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on Thai troops'
serious violations of the territory of the People's Republic
of Kampuchea

(Hanoi, 17 May 1985)

According to the Kampuchean News Agency S.P.K., on 17 May, and repeatedly from 1 to 11 May, Thailand's L. 19, F5A, A37 planes intruded into Kampuchean airspace to reconnoitre and wantonly bombard the areas of Ampil, Chomchom, Koh Kong, Pursat Dang Kor and Pailin, lying from 1 kilometre to 7 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory. Thai troops opened fire at Kampuchea's provinces of Pursat, Siem Reap and Battambang. Particularly serious was the incident of 8 May, in which Thai aircraft bombarded and Thai gunners fired more than 800 artillery and mortar shells at the northern and southern ends of road 56 in Pursat province, lying from 4 to 7 kilometres inside Kampuchean territory. Then 200 Thai troops intruded into that area killing and wounding many Kampuchean civilians; at the same time, many Thai vessels sailed into Kampuchean territorial waters in areas near the Koh Kong and Koh Tang islands.

This is an extremely serious violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is obvious that the Thai authorities are realizing Thai Prime Minister Prem Tisulanonda's statement of 22 March 1985 concerning the possibility of Thai forces fighting with the Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchean territory, and Thai Deputy Army Commander Thienchai Sirisamphan's brazen declaration that the Thai army would attack the Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea.

In order to cover up their violations of Kampuchean territory, the Thai authorities have repeatedly and slanderously charged Vietnamese troops with intruding into Thai territory and annexing Thailand's 17 north-eastern provinces. It is similar to their attempt to conceal their incursion into the three Lao hamlets in June 1984, in which the Thai authorities fabricated the so-called Lao army's attack on Thai territory.

Realities over the past six years have shown that the presence of the Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea does not in the least threaten Thailand's security. On the contrary, it is Thailand that has tried all ways and means to make the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border constantly tense and even explosive so as to lend a hand to the Polpotists in opposing the Kampuchean people's revival and smearing Viet Nam. At the same time, the Thai authorities have persisted in rejecting the proposal for establishing a zone of peace along the Kampuchean-Thai border under international control.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam firmly demands that the Thai authorities immediately end their violations of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and that the Thai side bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their acts.