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Items 22 and 34 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND

CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 15 June 1981 from the representatives of the Lao
People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We, the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, have the honour to forward herewith the statement (annex I) by and the communiqué (annex II) of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic held at Phnom Penh on 13 and 14 June 1981.

We should be grateful if you could have this note and its enclosures circulated as official documents of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic
Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) NGUYEN NGOC DUNG
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of
the Socialist Republic of
Viet Nam to the United Nations

* A/36/50.

ANNEX I

S T A T E M E N T

BY THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
OF VIET NAM, KAMPUCHEA AND LAOS.
(Phnom Penh 13 - 14 June 1981)

1. Grudging at the growth of the three Indochinese countries, especially the marvellous achievements of the Kampuchean people in their rebirth and becoming masters of their destiny, and the developing trend to dialogue among countries of the region, the reactionary ruling clique in Beijing are plotting a new crisis in furtherance of their hegemonistic and expansionist policy in South-East Asia.

While continuing to threaten to teach Viet Nam a second lesson, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles are provoking bloody clashes on the Viet Nam - China and the Laos - China borders, stepping up psychological war, riot-fomenting and subversive activities, and attempts at economic blockade and disruption against Viet Nam and Laos. Particularly serious is the fact that in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and with the complicity of some ruling circles in South-East Asia, China is increasing the supply of arms and foodstuffs to the remnant Pol Pot troops and the reactionary Khmer forces in exile, and pushing them to form a "United front" so as to cover up the continued use of the universally-condemned genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, to oppose the Indochinese countries, to cause a confrontation between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries and to undermine the dialogue in the region. China continues to help and encourage the disruptive and subversive activities of the rebellious Maoist groups in South-East Asian countries. At the same time it has joined the U.S. administration in an international campaign for an economic blockade to bring pressure to bear on Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries.

The present situation has once again clearly shown world public opinion that the cause of the threat to the security and independence of the Indochinese countries, and to the peace and stability of the South-East Asian countries lies in the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese rulers acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

2. It is common knowledge that the peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos have waged a protracted fight to regain independence for their respective motherland and the right to live in peace and friendship with the other peoples in the world, first of all with their neighbours. In view of the persisting threat to their national independence, the three Indochinese countries have no other choice than to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance and fight the aggression together. That is the sacred right of self-defense of all nations.

As has been repeatedly stated, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is to cope with the threat from China acting in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionaries and is not directed against any third country. When this threat no longer exists, Viet Nam and Kampuchea will reach agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Right now, if peace and stability on the Kampuchea - Thai border are secured Viet Nam and Kampuchea will reach agreement on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic once again categorically reject the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea according to the U.N. Resolution 35/6.

They will not participate in that conference. Any U.N. Resolution on South-East Asia is illegal if it violates the sovereignty of the countries in the region and if the United Nations still recognizes the representation of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" of the genocidal Pol Pot clique already overthrown by the Kampuchean people and outlawed by the whole mankind. So long as Pol Pot and his clique are maintained at the United Nations, the latter cannot contribute in the name of the U.N. Charter to peace and stability in South-East Asia. The three Indochinese countries resolutely demand that the United Nations expel the Pol Pot gang who murdered millions of persons and are opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people who have just escaped from the hell created by them, they also demand that Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations be returned to the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the sole genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully support the good-will position taken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea regarding the problem of Kampuchean "refugees" in Thailand, accordingly the return of "refugees" must be conducted with the prior agreement of Kampuchea and Thailand, through an intermediary of a country or an international organization mutually accepted.

3. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic sternly condemn the Chinese authorities' policy of intervention and aggression against the three Indochinese peoples. China must put an immediate end to its armed attacks and provocations against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, immediately end its fostering, training and equipment of Lao reactionaries in exile to be sent back to oppose the Lao people, and stop fostering, and sending arms and food supplies to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces opposing the Kampuchean people.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic reassert the January 28, 1981 proposals on their willingness to sign with China bilateral treaties of non-aggression and peaceful co-existence. These reasonable and logical proposals have gained broad appreciation and support from world public opinion. In the interest of, and for the sake of friendship between the peoples of Indochina and the Chinese people, the Chinese authorities should give a positive response thereto.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam holds that in the present situation, the restoration of peace and stability on the Sino-Vietnamese border is of great importance. In this spirit, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam proposes that the Chinese side should reach an early agreement with the Vietnamese side on urgent measures to restore peace and stability on the border between the two countries and resume at an early date the third round of Viet Nam - China talks at the level of Vice-Foreign Minister to discuss matters of mutual concern so as to re-establish normal relations between the two countries. The urgent measures to restore peace and stability on the border between the two countries include cessation of hostilities, separation of troops of the two countries and establishment of a demilitarized zone. The timing and venue of the talks will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully support the correct stand and reasonable and logical proposals mentioned above of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and demand that China give a positive response thereto.

4. The three Ministers note with satisfaction that in spite of persisting differences on a number of regional issues, the dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries over the past period has brought about initial results in strengthening mutual understanding and comprehension, creating favourable conditions for further discussions and mutual agreement on regional matters without external imposition. The Foreign Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea highly appreciate the visit made by the Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to a number of South-East Asian countries and consider it a positive contribution to the process of regional consultations among the countries in the region. With the desire to bring the process of dialogue to early positive results, in the interest of peace and stability, friendship and cooperation in South-East Asia, the three Indochinese countries make the following proposals :

a. To hold a regional conference between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries on regional matters of mutual concern with the participation as observers of the U.N. Secretary General in a personal capacity and representatives of some other countries to be mutually agreed upon. The agenda will be raised in turn by the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries on an alternate and equal basis. The Indochinese countries propose that the conference will be held in mid-july 1981 in Rangoon or another Asian capital to be mutually agreed upon.

b. In case the ASEAN countries are not yet prepared to participate in a regional conference as mentioned above, the three Indochinese countries propose a continuation of regional consultations as proposed by some Asean countries between countries in the region on a bilateral or multilateral basis, to discuss and reach agreement on regional issues of mutual concern.

c. An international conference with a broader participation to be agreed upon by both sides will be convened to acknowledge and guarantee the agreements reached in the regional conference or regional consultations. If the United Nations stops recognizing Pol Pot and his clique, the Indochinese countries will consider the possibility of this international conference being convened by the United Nations.

A/36/328
S/14547
English
Annex I
Page 4

The three Indochinese countries hope that for the sake of peace and stability in the region and in the interest of each nation, the ASEAN countries will give a positive response to the above goodwill-pervaded proposals.

PHNOM PENH, 14th June, 1981

ANNEX II

C O M M U N I Q U E
OF THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF
VIET NAM, KAMPUCHEA AND LAOS.
(Phnom Penh, 13 - 14 June 1981)

1. At the invitation of the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a conference of Foreign Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was held in Phnom Penh from the 13th to the 14th of June, 1981. Foreign Minister NGUYEN CO THACH of Viet Nam, Foreign Minister HUN SEN of Kampuchea and Foreign Minister PHOUNE SIPASEUTH of Laos exchanged views on the international and regional situation and discussed measures aimed at strengthening solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three countries.

2. The Ministers warmly hailed the great successes of the Kampuchean people in their marvellous rebirth and the great achievements of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in national construction and defence. They expressed a particularly high appraisal of the success of the general elections in Kampuchea, the convening of the first session of Kampuchea's first National Assembly, and the establishment of the new organs of power of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These are historic developments of paramount importance in the political life of the Kampuchean people on the road to being effectively masters of their destiny. At the same time, they eloquently evidence the firm stability of the situation in Kampuchea, the new successes recorded by the peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos have made the situation on the Indochinese peninsula better than ever. All attempts of Beijing expansionism acting in collusion with the imperialists and reactionaries to reverse the Kampuchean situation and to weaken Viet Nam and Laos have failed. The three Indochinese peoples, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and the world socialist community, and the sympathy and support of the non-aligned countries and progressive mankind, are sure to overcome all trials and firmly defend the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of their respective countries, thereby contributing to safeguard peace and stability in South-East Asia and the world.

The three Ministers noted with satisfaction the unceasing development both in scope and depth of the militant solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation among the three countries. The plans for cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, education, science and technology among the three countries have been fruitfully carried out, thereby contributing to increase the potential of each of them and the combined strength of the three countries. The increasing exchanges of party, Government and people's delegations and the twinning of various localities of the three countries have made a very important contribution to the deepening of the mutual understanding and trust among the three fraternal nations. The three Ministers continued exchanges of views on the preparations for a summit conference of the three countries.

3. The three Ministers agreed on the view that the basic cause of the current international tension is the bellicose and aggressive policy of the imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists acting in collusion with the Beijing reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists are frenziedly pushing up the arms-race, bringing middle-range nuclear missiles to Europe, creating a cold war atmosphere and undermining international detente, together with other imperialist and reactionary forces in Europe, they are crudely interfering in the Polish people's internal affairs in an attempt to sever Poland from the world socialist system.

Particularly serious is the fact that the Reagan administration continues to play the China card, tries to expand the Japanese militarists' military role, steps up arms aid for the reactionary dictatorships in South-West Asia and the Persian gulf area, Central America, especially El Salvador, lends a helping hand to Israel in the Middle-East, South African racists, etc... to cause new crises, to oppose the world people's movement for national liberation, to threaten the independence of many non-aligned countries, and to undermine world peace.

4. The three Ministers resolutely exposed and sternly condemned these bellicose designs and acts of the international imperialist and reactionary forces. They expressed warm appraisal of and full support of, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives put forth by comrade L.I. BREZHNEV at the 26th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 9 June 1981 proposal on a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in the Mediterranean region aimed at improving the international situation and consolidating the mutual trust between various countries.

The three Ministers highly appreciated the role played by India and warmly supported the peace proposals put forward by India and other non-aligned countries aimed at easing international tension and contributing to the preservation of peace and stability in the world.

The three Ministers sternly denounced the designs of imperialism and other reactionary forces trying to liquidate the achievements of socialism in Poland, and expressed full support for the measures taken by the Soviet Union and the world socialist community to help the Polish people defend their revolutionary gains.

The peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos once again expressed their determination to stand by the side of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The three Indochinese countries expressed resolute support for the fraternal Afghan people who, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are struggling to defend the gains of the April revolution. They supported the just struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO against Israeli expansionism, for regaining their fundamental national rights, including the right to establish their own state. They sternly condemned Israeli acts of aggression and provocation against Syria and the

Lebanese people, and they particularly condemned the bombing carried out by Israeli planes against the nuclear reactors of the Republic of Iraq, and considered it an extremely dangerous act of aggression.

The peoples of the three Indochinese countries continued to express their warm sympathy and support for the fraternal Namibian people and other peoples in Southern Africa who are fighting for national independence, against the domination of the South African racists.

The three Indochinese countries sternly condemned the policy of interference and threat of aggression conducted by U.S. imperialism against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and expressed full support for the heroic Salvadorean people and other Latin American peoples in their struggle for national independence and social progress.

The peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos consider each success of the world's peoples in their struggle a great encouragement to the three Indochinese peoples who are struggling against the policy of aggression and intervention carried out by Chinese expansionism acting in collusion with imperialism and other reactionary forces, to defend their respective national independence and to build South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation, thereby contributing to the preservation of world peace.

PHNOM PENH, 14 June 1981.
