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preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING
OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 July 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Communiqué of the Ninth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held at Vientiane on 2 July 1984.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the Communiqué circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 20, 37 and 124 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/39/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Ninth Conference of the Ministers for
Foreign Affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam, held
at Vientiane on 2 July 1984

The Ninth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was held at Vientiane on 2 July 1984.

1. The Conference is pleased to note that, despite new tensions and complexities created by the Chinese war escalation undertaken in collusion with United States imperialism and other reactionary forces against the three Indo-Chinese countries, the situation over the last six months has evolved favourably for the cause of each respective country's national construction and defence. With the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist States and friendly countries throughout the world, the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam have continued to overcome difficulties and have recorded new achievements in all fields, in a process of constant consolidation and growth. In particular, the great achievements of the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the last period in the economic, military, political and diplomatic fields more than ever confirm the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, the ever more enhanced position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena, in contrast with the ever weaker condition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea". The partial withdrawal last June of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, following those of 1982 and 1983, is vivid new evidence of the firm growth and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, of the solidarity binding the peoples of Viet Nam and Kampuchea together, and of the consistent policy of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to respect the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination. This constitutes another eloquent manifestation of the policy of peace and of the goodwill of the three Indo-Chinese countries. World-wide public opinion has warmly welcomed this goodwill and realizes more and more clearly that the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese ruling circles is the root cause of the tension and instability prevailing in South-East Asia.

2. The Conference strongly condemns the new escalation undertaken against the three Indo-Chinese countries by the reactionaries within the Chinese as well as the Thai ruling circles. Obviously, the recent visit of United States President Reagan to the People's Republic of China comes as yet another evidence of the collusion between the Chinese leadership and United States imperialism against the Soviet Union, the three Indo-Chinese countries and the other States in the socialist community. In all evidence, despite its serious set-backs, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist policy towards South-East Asia, and especially towards Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam, remains quite unchanged. China persists in strengthening its collusion with United States imperialism and the reactionary forces within the Thai ruling circles. The activities carried out by the Pol Pot clique with the assistance of China and Thailand with a view to undermining the Kampuchean people's edification process, the aggression staged by the Chinese

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authorities against the six Vietnamese border provinces and their concentration of troops to exert pressure along the Sino-Lao border in co-ordination with the occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Sayabouri Province by the ultra-rightist reactionary in the Thai ruling circles taking place precisely after the visit to China of the commander-in-chief of the Thai army, Arthit Kamlang Ek, prove that the Beijing ruling circles are bent on implementing their policy of intensification of the multifaceted sabotage war against the Indo-Chinese countries with a view to weakening Laos and Viet Nam. The Thai authorities' rejection of the proposals for negotiations put forth by the three Indo-Chinese countries, followed by the intensification of their activities against the latter, more than ever expose the nature of their policy, which is to maintain tension along the borders between the three Indo-Chinese countries and China and Thailand, to oppose the growing trend in favour of dialogue between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Indo-Chinese countries and to undermine peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Conference expresses its total support to the just stand and the measures taken by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to fight back the Chinese attacks and resolutely demands that the Chinese authorities immediately withdraw their troops from the Vietnamese positions they are occupying and respond to the latest peace proposals on the cessation of military hostilities along the Sino-Vietnamese border and the resumption of talks between the two countries. It resolutely demands from the Chinese authorities that they put an immediate end to their pressure at the Sino-Lao border, the use of their agents for sabotage and subversive activities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as their collusion with Thailand in the use of the Pol Pot genocidal clique to undermine the Kampuchean people's revival. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam once again reaffirm their desire and resolve to do their utmost to restore the long-standing relations of friendship between the three peoples of Indo-China and that of China and to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, considering it an extremely important factor to guarantee peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Conference expresses its serious concern over the present tension at the Lao-Thai border and resolutely demands that the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai authorities put an end to their violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, withdraw all their troops from the three Lao villages they have occupied, return the Lao citizens they have detained and compensate for the losses and damages they have caused. It wholly supports the position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic expounded in the Statement by the Lao Foreign Ministry of 13 June 1983, as well as the measures taken by Laos with a view to safeguarding its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to restoring normal relations between Thailand and Laos in conformity with the spirit of the Thai-Lao Joint Statement of 1979, and in keeping with the mutual desire of the Lao and Thai peoples to maintain between them relations of good-neighbourliness.

Concerning the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Conference considers it imperative now to swiftly reach agreement on every possible measure aimed at ensuring peace and security for both sides along their common border under international guarantee and control.

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In the interest of peace and stability in the region, the three Indo-Chinese countries reiterate their desire to entertain relations of good-neighbourliness with Thailand, to turn the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders into frontiers of peace and friendship and to settle all problems arising from their relations with Thailand by way of negotiations.

3. The Conference has reviewed a number of diplomatic activities of the Indo-Chinese countries since the Eighth Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries. It highly appraises the results of Minister Hun Sen's visit to Africa. These results bear evidence to the constantly growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Conference welcomes the fruitful activities of the leaders of the Lao Foreign Ministry in consolidating the international position of Laos and contributing to the cause of peace and co-operation in the region. It views favourably the positive results of the talks between the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam and his Indonesian and Australian counterparts. The Conference takes note that, although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese countries share a common desire and a common interest to ease tension, strengthen mutual understanding and find ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in South-East Asia without foreign intervention, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and with that of world peace:

(a) The three Indo-Chinese countries consider that striving for durable peace and stability in South-East Asia constitutes a long process that demands understanding and co-operation from all sides concerned. To start this process, a dialogue should be immediately initiated between ASEAN and the three Indo-Chinese countries with a view to discussing urgent problems of concern to both sides;

(b) The three Indo-Chinese countries hold that the ASEAN proposal of 21 September 1983 and that of the three Indo-Chinese countries put forth in the 29 January 1984 Communiqué of the Eighth Conference of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, as well as all other proposals from both sides, should be taken as a basis of discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect;

(c) In response to ASEAN's approval of Indonesia's continued dialogue with Viet Nam on the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia, the three Indo-Chinese countries welcome Viet Nam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on questions of mutual concern to both groups of countries.

The Conference considers that the dialogue between ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese countries will provide an important prelude for the easing of tension and the progression towards peace and stability in the region. The Conference calls upon the countries of the world that show concern for peace in South-East Asia to help foster this dialogue and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability and co-operation in the region.
