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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM  
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COMMUNIQUE OF THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF  
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF LAOS, KAMPUCHEA AND VIET NAM  
(JULY 6 & 7, 1982)

The Sixth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Ho Chi Minh City (Viet Nam) on July 6th and 7th, 1982.

1. The conference reviewed the relations of friendship and co-operation between the three countries and the preparatory work for the summit conference of the three countries. The three countries agreed that the summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam would be held in next December.

2. The conference observed that the world was going through an extremely complex period. Imperialist forces with the United States as leader and reactionary elements in Beijing's ruling spheres as abettors are endeavouring to propulse mankind towards the holocaust of an exterminating nuclear war. They are inveigling regional reactionary forces into thwarting the national liberation and independence movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. World peace, independence and peoples' self-determination are seriously threatened. In such circumstances the conference considered that struggles for peace and national independence can by no means be dissociated from each

other and indeed are peoples' primary concern. As far as they are concerned the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples will continue faithfully to a constant attitude of their own, to contribute up to the utmost of their strength to that common fighting. Peoples of the three countries wholly uphold the important initiatives taken by the Soviet Union, the Socialist and Non-Aligned countries in the chapter of disarmament, especially the recent declaration of President L. Breznev where the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam strongly require that imperialist forces put an end to the arms race for the sake of detente in the world situation. The Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples severely condemn the United States and Israel and require that they stop the war of aggression and genocide launched against peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab Peoples. The Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are mostly convinced that the just struggle of Palestinian and Arab peoples will triumph. Peoples of the three Indochinese countries once again reiterate their resolute support to the struggle of all the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America for peace, national independence and social progress.

3. The conference proceeded to the analysis of the situation in South East Asia and the struggle of the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in order to build up and defend their countries and to promote peace and stability in the region as well.

The conference acknowledged that the situation in South East Asia, -although still tense and complicated due to the policy of aggression and interference pursued by reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles acting in collusion with U.S imperialism and other reactionary elements in the region to oppose Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and other countries in South East Asia, has developed in favour of the forces of peace

and national independence. The manoeuvres of reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles aim at maintaining tension along the borders between the three Indochinese countries and China and Thailand, carrying out multi-faced sabotage within each country and pitting the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries in order to weaken Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, sowing discord between the latter and the Soviet Union and other countries in the Socialist community, encircling and isolating Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in the international arena. However, their scheme does not bring the expected results. On the contrary, the situation in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, in spite of difficulties, continues to consolidate and to develop satisfactorily. Realities in South East Asia over the past three years have clearly pointed out to the world opinion, including different strata of the populations and a certain number of personalities in the ruling circles of ASEAN countries, that the main cause of the tension and instability in South East Asia lies in the Beijing ruling circle's expansionist and hegemonist policy. Like other countries in South East Asia, Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have constantly wished to live in peace, friendship and co-operation with all other countries, first of all with neighbouring countries in South-East Asia and China. People of common sense all hail and highly appreciate the initiatives of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to restore peace and stability in this part of the world.

4. The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have always thought highly of the relations of traditional friendship between the brotherly Chinese people and themselves. The present struggle of the peoples of the three countries against the policy of aggression and intervention of reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles aims precisely at restoring those relations which constitute an extremely important factor for peace and stability in South East Asia, in the common interest of the Indochinese peoples, of the Chinese and world peoples. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again call on the People's Republic of China to give a positive response to the proposal of

January 28th, 1981 made by Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam on the signing of bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence between Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and China. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully support the goodwill proposals made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to resume the Vietnam-China talks to settle problems in the bilateral relations in the immediate future. It is necessary to organize contacts between the two countries in preparation for the resumption of these talks.

The Peoples of Laos and Kampuchea deeply appreciate the great and valuable contribution made by the Vietnam People's Army, together with the People's Armies of Laos and Kampuchea, to the defence of peace and independence of the three countries. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again reaffirm that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea responds to the request from the Kampuchean people and is in conformity with the terms of the Vietnam - Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation in order to deal with the threat from the Beijing ruling circles acting in collusion with American imperialists and other reactionary forces. The two countries will agree on a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea when that threat disappears.

5. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in no way threatens Thailand's security. Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have on several occasions proposed to sign with Thailand treaties of non-aggression and non-intervention in their respective internal affairs. At the same time, they are ready to negotiate with Thailand on all necessary measures to assure security, independence sovereignty and territorial integrity for each country. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirm their standpoint regarding the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea provided that reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles are no more allowed to use Thailand's territory to help the Khmer reactionaries oppose the Kampuchean people, and that the Polpotists and other reactionary Khmer forces are disarmed, no longer supplied with weapons and food nor allowed to use Thai territory to impede the revival of the Kampuchean people. As an act of goodwill, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam agreed to make

the first steps. They decided to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July, 1982. Depending on the state of security and stability at the Kampuchea-Thailand border and on Thailand's actions in response to their initiative, Kampuchea and Vietnam might consider a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in a near future.

It is hoped that this act of goodwill will meet with a positive response from Thailand leading to the re-establishment of peace and stability in the Kampuchea-Thailand border area. Should the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles, their henchmen and other reactionary forces take advantage of the withdrawal to step up hostile activities against the Kampuchean people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would consult each other, as stipulated in Article 2 of the treaty of peace, Friendship and Co-operation signed by the two countries on February 18, 1979, and decide on appropriate measures.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea reasserts its proposal of July 18, 1980 as to the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. If Thailand is not yet prepared to adhere to that proposal, the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposes the setting up of a safety zone along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. Only the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be present in the part of the safety zone situated in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops who are assuming internationalist obligations in Kampuchea will not be stationed in that area. Only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be present on the part of the safety zone located in the Thai territory, the Pol-pot remnant troops and other reactionary Khmer forces must be expelled from and refugee camps moved out of the safety zone. The status and the width of the zone will be agreed upon by the parties. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to discuss with the Kingdom of Thailand every measure to ensure the full respect of the border between the two countries and to prevent the utilization of one country's territory to nurture hostile activities against the other.

To ensure the implementation of the agreements on peace and security at the border between the two countries, the two sides will agree on an international supervision, if the United Nations gives up the recognition of the representation of the Polpot or disguised Polpot clique, The People's Republic of Kampuchea may consider a United Nations control.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wholly support that initiative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and call on Thailand to give a positive response thereto.

Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam reiterate their proposal of February 17, 82 to open contacts with Thailand to discuss and settle all questions of common concern.

6. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirmed that they were prepared to organize meetings with ASEAN countries to discuss and settle regional problems accordingly to the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-enforcement of one party's views upon the other. The three countries are of the view that the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries should reach an agreement on a form of international conference on matters relating to South East Asia on the basis of the principle that regional problems should be discussed and resolved by the countries in the region without infringing upon the sovereignty or interfering in the internal affairs of each country while all problems between South East Asian countries and countries situated outside the region will be settled by those two groups of countries. Accordingly, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam propose the convening of an international conference on South East Asia with the participation of the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, of Burma, of 5 countries who participated in international conferences on Indochina in 1954, 1961-1962 and in 1973, i.e., the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Great Britain and of India, a neighbouring country who for a very long time

has kept relations of friendship with the South East Asian countries and greatly contributed to safeguarding of peace in Indochina and in the region for the past twenty years.

The U.N. Secretary-General will be invited to attend the conference in his personal capacities. In case of the expulsion of the Polpot clique from the United Nations, the U.N Secretary-General will take part in the conference in his capacities as U.N official representative.

Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are prepared to meet the ASEAN countries to discuss and reach agreement on all matters relating to this conference (e.g. the meeting date and place, attendance, agenda, precedures , etc...)

7. The Lao People's Democratic Republic , the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam held that the regging up of the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is a farce aiming at concealing the evil nature of the Polpot clique, an attempt to reimpose the genocide regime to the Kampuchean people just saved from death and a plot hatched by reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and the ASEAN to interfere in the Kampuchean internal affairs and to continue creating tension in South East Asia. The three countries consider that the retaining of the representation of the Polpot clique at the U.N. under whatever name, is an illegal act which contravenes the U.N.Charter.. For the sake of justice and the U.N. prestige, Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam resolutely demand that the organization expel the Polpot and disguised Polpot clique and restitute the Kampuchean seat to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. The people's Republic of Kampuchea declares that, in the immediate future, it does no require the U.N. to accept its representation in the case the U.N. expels the Polpot genocidal criminals but rather to leave the Kampuchea seat vacant. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam totally approve this constructive standpoint of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

8. The conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam proceeded in a spirit of brotherly friendship and unanimity of views. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam highly appreciate the contribution by the Lao People's Democratic Republic as representative of the three countries at various international forums in promoting dialogue with ASEAN countries.

HO CHI MINH CITY, JULY 7th, 1982