

EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE OF  
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KAMPUCHEA, LAOS AND VIETNAM  
(Phnom Penh, 12th April 1983)

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The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoune Sipaseuth, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach have had an Extraordinary Conference held in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1983.

1. The three Ministers have been unanimous in their assessment that the successes of the Vientiane Summit between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam held last February, have inaugurated a new step in the relations between the three peoples, relations marked by friendship, militant solidarity and a close cooperation in all fields. Socialist countries, a number of Non-Aligned and peace-loving countries as well as world opinion have highly appreciated the solidarity between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, and the foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation followed by the three countries, and have considered the Vientiane Summit as an important contribution to peace and stability in South East Asia and in the world.

2. The Conference has highly appreciated the victory of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit, which constitutes an important contribution to peace, national independence and to economic development of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The three countries of Indochina will share the efforts of India, President of the Non-Aligned Movement and other member countries made toward enhancing the significance of the victory of the 7th Summit and carrying out the New Delhi historical appeal as well as the political and economic resolutions adopted by the Conference.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea expresses its profound gratitude to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their struggle to promote the realization of reasonable resolution on the question of representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea within the Non-Aligned Movement.

The countries of Indochina express their sincere appreciation to the Non-Aligned countries which by their strong support have contributed to the victorious struggle carried out against the imperialist and international reactionary forces which have tried to put back into the Non-Aligned Movement the Polpotist band guilty of genocide under the cover of Sihanouk.

The 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries has brought about judicious resolution which have been accepted by the two groups of Non-Aligned countries of ASEAN and Indochina refusing to recognize the Polpotist band, urging the South East Asian countries to negotiate in order to solve their disagreements and putting forward an overall solution for the restoration of peace and security in South East Asia.

These resolutions thus refute the erroneous U.N. resolutions which reflect only the interest of one single group of South East Asian countries and which had been rejected by the other.

The three countries of Indochina appeal to India, President of the Movement and to other Non-Aligned countries to contribute with their best to a dialogue between the countries of South East Asia and to the realization of the resolutions of the 7th Summit on South East Asia.

The three countries of Indochina request the U.N. and other member countries to derecognize Pol Pot, to give up their encouragement to confrontation in South East Asia and to contribute to the implementation of the resolution on South East Asia adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement.

The three countries of Indochina are pleased that those countries which earlier had voted for Pol Pot in the U.N. have recently approved that the seat of Kampuchea be left vacant at the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned.

3. The three Ministers have examined the proposal made in New Delhi on March 8, 1983 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia during his talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam relating to the opening of dialogues between the countries of ASEAN and the two countries of Indochina.

They have noted that proposal is in conformity to the spirit of the 7th Summit resolutions and that it has met with approval from several ASEAN countries.

The Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the ASEAN countries held on 23rd March 1983 in Bangkok has not yet decided on that matter. The Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Indochina strongly condemns China for her frenetic all out opposition to that proposal, this constitutes an act of gross interference in the affairs of South East Asian countries and an act of sabotage of peace and stability in this region.

The three Ministers have also examined the declaration of the above-mentioned Bangkok Conference. They have taken note of the desire for dialogue of the ASEAN countries but they consider that the conditions set down by the latter constitute an obstacle to the dialogue itself.

The countries of Indochina are of the opinion that the sought after dialogue should include the two groups of South East Asian countries, that the agenda should be either open or settled by mutual agreement on the basis of the resolutions of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit as having been accepted by concerned parties.

Differences over the list of participants and the agenda could be solved by way of consultation on the basis of equality and mutual respect, in the interest of peace and stability in South East Asia.

The three Ministers are decided to further their efforts in view to promote dialogue between the countries of ASEAN and Indochina. The three countries of Indochina request to the other not to hamper dialogue between the countries of South East Asia and welcome any contribution to such dialogue wherever it comes from.

4. Due to the stability of the situation in Kampuchea and in order to translate it into deeds the declaration of Kampuchea and Vietnam made during the recent Vientiane Summit of February 1983 on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese voluntary units from Kampuchea, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea and his Vietnamese counterpart have informed the conference of the partial withdrawal of 1983 which will take place next May.

5. The Conference has examined the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border and has categorically rejected the allegations of the American and Chinese ruling circles as well as of some regional reactionary circles pertaining to the so-called offensive against the Kampuchean civilians and violation of Thai territory carried out by the Vietnamese army. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three Indochinese countries strongly condemn Peking which, in collusion with Washington is using the Thai territory to help the Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionary forces to oppose the Kampuchean people. They also strongly condemn the U.S.A. which intensifies its aid in armament to Thailand, with the aim of regaining its lost positions in South East Asia. The Conference has affirmed that the Kampuchean people and its armed forces, with the help of the Vietnamese volunteers, have the right to punish all saboteurs of the rebirth of the Kampucheans, whether it be the Polpotist remnant army or other counter-revolutionary forces.

The three countries of Indochina, while demanding that the Thai authorities put an end to their interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and to the gross violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, insist in reaffirming their constant policy of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The three countries of Indochina are of the opinion that it is urgent to put an end to the military action at the Kampuchea-Thailand border, to find a solution to the problem of the Kampuchean victims and to restore peace and security in this border region. They reiterate the proposal put forward by the Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam held in Ho Chi Minh ville on 7th July, 1982 in favour of the establishment of a security zone along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand and appeal to Thailand to response positively so as to ensure security and stability of that border region.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea once again proposes that the Red Cross of the People's

Republic of Kampuchea and its counterpart of the Kingdom of Thailand undertake negotiation on the repatriation of the Kampuchean victims forced to emigrate in Thailand. The three countries of Indochina are ready to examine any proposal in order to restore peace and security at the border region between Kampuchea and Thailand as well as all forms of international guarantee equally acceptable by all parties.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes all efforts of every country or international organization which, having friendly relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Thailand would help both of them to restore peace and stability at their border.

PENOM PENH, APRIL 12, 1983