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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION  
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 July 1980 from the representatives of the  
Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the United  
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to forward herewith, for your information, the statement (annex I) and the resolution (annex II) of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam on international problems adopted at Vientiane on 18 July 1980 and kindly request you to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 50 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boun Omme SOUTHICHAK  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Lao People's Democratic  
Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) HA VAN LAU  
Permanent Representative  
of the Socialist Republic of  
Viet Nam to the United Nations

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ANNEX I

S T A T E M E N T

of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of  
Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam

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Since the Kampuchean people overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot - Ieng Sary regime, the Thai ruling circles while outwardly claiming to be neutral in the Kampuchean problem, have in fact acted in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists, and allowed their henchmen, the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries, to use their territory as a sanctuary for training and re-equipping and a staging base for disruptive and subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Thai ruling circles have pursued a systematic policy of creating tension along the border between the two countries, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, persistently pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, have shown the utmost restraint. But the Thai ruling circles have increasingly pushed ahead, and brazenly interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The so-called "voluntary repatriation", a series of armed provocations started by the Thai side along the Thailand - Kampuchea border since mid-June, 1980, and the campaign to slanderously accuse Viet Nam of "aggression against Thailand", the intrusion of bandit groups and Thai patrol forces into Lao territory on June 14 and 15, and Thailand's unilateral decision to close the whole border with Laos show that a number of people in the Thai ruling circles are making a further step along the dangerous path of following the United States and colluding with China against the three Indochinese peoples, at variance with the true interests of the Thai people and those of peace and stability in this region.

The creation of a tense situation along the Kampuchea - Thailand border at present is part and parcel of a wicked overall scheme of the reactionary ruling circles in China to collude with the United States against the three Indochinese peoples. The same circles are pinning a great illusory hope on the current rainy season, and trying through Thailand to pit the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean revolution in an

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attempt to reverse the situation in their favour, to maintain the Pol Pot clique's seat at the United Nations, to bring about opposition between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They have intensified armed provocations and violations of Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty on land, in the air and on the sea, delayed the opening of the third round of Viet Nam - China talks, and moved ahead with attempts to foment troubles against Viet Nam from within. They have increased threat and intimidation against Laos, and stepped up attempts to foment disturbances in that country.

Just as the colonialists and the U.S. imperialists waged wars against the three Indochinese peoples under the pretext of opposing aggression, the Beijing reactionaries are likewise colluding with the U.S. imperialists under the signboard of protecting Thailand's security and are loudly levelling at Viet Nam the slanderous charges of "aggression against Thailand", actually for the purpose of covering up this criminal design of theirs. China's perfidious policy is to turn the problem between Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam with China into one between the three countries and Thailand, to pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries in order to weaken the latter, cause instability to the former, and thus facilitate the carrying out of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic designs in South-East Asia, endangering peace and security in Asia and in the world.

The Chinese schemes have met with failure and are doomed to total failure. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the sole genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people and the manager of all affairs of the country, has been recognized by many countries and patriotic movements throughout the world. The decision of the Republic of India, a great country in Asia playing an important role in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the world, to formally recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea constitutes a precious support to the struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries and a positive contribution to the maintenance of peace and stability in South-east Asia. The militant solidarity among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries who enjoy the strong support of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, the friendly countries, and peace-loving peoples in the world, is becoming

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increasingly stronger. The three Indochinese peoples who have undergone the most severe tests are sure to overcome all difficulties and hardships, successfully defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful construction of their respective countries.

The development of the situation in the region has even more firmly established that the understanding of, and respect for, each other's legitimate interests and the principle of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries constitute an extremely important factor to ensure peace and stability in South-East Asia. In this spirit, Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam reaffirm their desire to promote durable relations of friendship and cooperation with the other South-East Asian countries on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and solving disputes through peaceful negotiations.

1. Renewing their fundamental proposals as set forth in the Joint Communiqué of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam, held in Phnom Penh on January 5, 1980, the Conference proposed:

a. to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties between Laos, Kampuchea, Viet Nam and Thailand pledging non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and refusal to allow any other country to use one's territory as a base against the other country or countries.

b. to sign bilateral treaties of non-aggression and peaceful coexistence between the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and other South-East Asian countries.

c. the Indochinese countries are prepared to discuss with the other countries in the region the establishment of a South-East Asian region of peace and stability and to peacefully settle together disputes in the Eastern Sea.

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2. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam affirm that the Kampuchean people's resolute action to completely wipe out the Pol Pot clique and the other Khmer reactionaries belongs entirely to the sovereignty of Kampuchea. The People's Republic of Kampuchea respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, but this does not mean that the Thai authorities may arrogate to themselves the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, and violate its sovereignty and territorial integrity without being resolutely rebuffed. The Governments and peoples of Laos and Viet Nam fully support that sacred right to self-defence of the Kampuchean people.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully support the following four-point proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at easing tension and proceeding to turn the Kampuchea-Thailand border into one of peace and friendship:

a. Kampuchea and Thailand undertake to preserve peace and stability in border areas, to refrain from using border areas as springboards to violate each other's sovereignty.

To establish a demilitarized zone in the border areas between the two countries and to set up a joint commission to implement agreements guaranteeing peace and stability in border areas and to agree upon a form of international control.

b. Kampuchea and Thailand shall cooperate with each other and with international organizations to find a satisfactory solution to the refugee problem in order to alleviate Thailand's burden and contribute to ensuring peace and stability in border areas between the two countries. To afford every facilities to the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand to resettle in other countries in accordance with their wishes. To negotiate a settlement of the question of repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. The refugee camps should be established far from the border to avoid border clashes.

In keeping with the international law on neutrality status, the armed Khmers belonging to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary forces which have

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fled to Thailand must be disarmed, regrouped into separate camps far from combat areas, they must not be regarded as refugees and must not be allowed to return to Kampuchea to oppose the Kampuchean people.

c. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is prepared to discuss with international humanitarian organizations so as to carry out relief to Kampuchea in the most effective way on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea.

- Humanitarian aid must not be used as a means to induce Kampucheans to leave their country and become refugees; thus depriving border areas of peace and stability. Humanitarian aid must not be used to feed armed Khmers belonging to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary forces having fled to Thailand.

- Aid to the Kampuchean people in Kampuchea must be distributed on Kampuchean territory, and not on Thai territory.

- The transportation of aid to Kampuchea must be subject to an agreement between the international organizations and the Kampuchean administration.

d. In order to solve the relevant questions between Kampuchea and Thailand, negotiations could be conducted directly between the Governments or between non-governmental organizations of Kampuchea and Thailand, or indirectly through a country representing Kampuchea and another representing Thailand, or through some form of intermediaries to be agreed upon between the two sides.

The agreements and understandings reached between the parties on the above questions could be confirmed and their implementation guaranteed at an international conference or by some form of international guarantee mutually agreed upon.

3. The Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam sternly condemn an ultra-rightist reactionary group in the Thai ruling circles for allowing bandit

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groups and Thai patrol forces to brazenly intrude into Lao territory to foment disturbances, and for unilaterally closing the entire Thailand-Laos border, thereby straining the relations between the two countries, seriously violating the agreed provisions of the Lao-Thai Joint Statements of January and April 1979. This action is part of the overall design of the reactionary Beijing rulers who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists against the three Indochinese countries. The Thai reactionaries' pursuance of a hostile policy sabotaging the Lao-Thai relations runs completely counter to the aspirations and interests of the two peoples and is detrimental to peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Thai side must be held fully responsible for the deterioration in the Thailand-Laos relations.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully support the fraternal Lao people in their determination to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, they fully support the correct foreign policy and the unswerving good-willed attitude of the Lao People's Democratic Republic which has been making persistent efforts to develop good-neighbourly relations with Thailand, scrupulously carrying out the commitments mentioned in the Lao-Thai statements, they firmly demand that the Thai side stop its hostile actions against the Lao people and scrupulously implement the agreed provisions, including those on matters related to the border between the two countries with a view to normalizing relations between Laos and Thailand.

4. The Foreign Ministers of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos strongly condemn the reactionary Beijing ruling circles who are stepping up anti-Viet Nam activities, increasing armed provocations in violation of Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty on land, in the air and on the sea, threatening aggression and attempting to cause violent disturbances against Viet Nam from within, and stubbornly and unilaterally delaying the third round of Viet Nam-China talks.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully support the fraternal Vietnamese people's just struggle to resolutely defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, a struggle

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bound to end in victory, they support the correct position and good-willed attitude of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam which seeks to settle through negotiations the problems in the relations between Viet Nam and China in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the two peoples, thus contributing to the defence of peace and stability in Asia and the world. They demand that the Chinese authorities put an immediate end to all hostile schemes and acts against Viet Nam and ensure an early holding of the third round of Viet Nam - China talks as has been repeatedly proposed by Viet Nam.

This statement affirms once again the correct position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to resolutely defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their respective countries and their wish to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in South-East Asia and the world. The three countries are firmly confident that now as before, this position will enjoy the understanding, approval and strong support of the peoples of the world.

Vientiane, July 18, 1980

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ANNEX II

RESOLUTION  
of the Conference of Foreign Ministers  
of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam  
on international problems  
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At the Conference held in Vientiane on July 17 and 18, 1980, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoun Sipaseuth, Minister Keo Chanda, Representing the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Nguyen Co Thach exchanged views on international issues of common concern and unanimously passed the following resolution :

1. To firmly condemn the manoeuvres of the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism which, in collusion with the reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles, are out to intensify the arms race, create international tensions, restore the cold war, and undermine peace and stability in Asia and the world.

2. To strongly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the May 15, 1980 Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member countries aimed at consolidating international security, strengthening detente, and lessening the danger of war in Europe and the world.

3. To resolutely side with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle for peace, national independence, a better life, democracy and social progress.

4. To resolutely support and endeavour to contribute to the struggle waged by the peoples of the developing countries to do away with all forms of colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation, to gain the right of being masters of all their natural resources, eliminate all discriminations and

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inequalities in international economic relations and promote a new type of fair and equal international economic relations.

5. To strive to contribute to the consolidation and development of the Non Aligned Movement. The Ministers are gratified to note that since its Sixth Summit, the latter has been able, despite many trials, to continue enhancing its great influence in supporting the struggle of the nations against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism to defend national independence, peace and international security.

6. To extend total support to the Palestinian people who, under the leadership of the PLO, are waging a staunch struggle to regain their fundamental national rights, including the right to establish an independent and sovereign state. To support the Arab peoples' struggle to recover all the territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors, to support the tireless efforts of the Arab countries in the Front of Firmness to defeat the U.S. imperialists' design to impose the separate Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty on the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and the Israeli aggressors' scheme to permanently occupy Jerusalem, an inalienable sacred part of the territory of the Arab peoples.

7. To extend total support to the struggle of the people and Government of the People's Republic of Afghanistan to safeguard and consolidate the gains of the April Revolution and to defend their sovereignty and independence. To welcome the constructive proposals of the Government of the People's Republic of Afghanistan on a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation and on the normalization of relations with its neighbours. To extend total support to the Soviet

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Union's internationalist actions to help the people and Government of Afghanistan oppose the aggressive schemes and the interventionist and subversive activities of the Imperialist forces and the international reactionaries.

8. To firmly support the Iranian people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression, intervention and subversion, and in defence of the sovereignty and national independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

9. To strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' increasing their military forces, stepping up the activities of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in keeping with the aspirations of the peoples in the area and to support the legitimate claim of the Government and people of Mauritius to sovereignty over the Diego Garcia island.

10. To fully support the foreign policy of peace and independence of the Republic of India and highly value its great role in the Non-Aligned Movement and to welcome the constructive initiatives made by the Indian Government with a view to strengthening peace and security in Asia and the world.

11. To resolutely support the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and the other peoples of southern Africa, who are waging a staunch struggle against the brutal domination of colonialism and apartheid of the South African racists for the right of self-determination and genuine independence. To warmly welcome the contributions made by the front-line countries for the sake of their lofty international obligations and the resolutions of the 17th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the Organisation of African Unity supporting the just struggle of the peoples in Southern Africa.

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To fully stand on the side of the fraternal people of Angola fighting against the aggressive actions of the South African colonialists to support all steps taken by the People's Republic of Angola to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

To reaffirm militant solidarity with the people of the Arab Republic of Democratic Sahrawi who, under the leadership of Polisario, are waging a resolute struggle to achieve their sacred fundamental national rights.

12. To sternly condemn the policy of aggression, intervention and threat of force carried out by U.S. imperialism, the most dangerous enemy of national independence, peace and stability in central America and the Caribbean region. To resolutely support the heroic struggle waged by the fraternal people of Cuba to defend their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity against the policy of intervention, threat of aggression and economic blockade of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. U.S. imperialism must return to Cuba the naval base of Guantanamo which it has illegally occupied.

To warmly hail the fraternal people of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of their revolution and to hail their successes in their self-denying labour for their beautiful fatherland. To support the staunch struggle of the people of El Salvador against the dictatorial regime, lackey of the U.S. imperialists. To fully support the staunch struggle of the peoples and Governments of Grenada, Jamaica and other countries in the area to defend their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity against all interventionist and subversive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen.

Done in Vientiane, on July 18, 1980.

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