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Thirty-sixth session
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 6 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, on instructions from my Government, to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the statement by the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the so-called "comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea" proposed by the ASEAN meeting in Manila.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter with annex, to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to
the United Nations

* A/36/50.

ANNEX

S T A T E M E N T

BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA AND THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM ON THE SO-CALLED "COMPRE-
HENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN KAMPUCHEA" PROPOSED BY
THE ASEAN MEETING IN MANILA

On July 3, 1981, Foreign Minister PHOUNE SIPASEUTH of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ambassador NAU SAMUN of the People's Republic of Kampuchea acting under the authorization of Foreign Minister HUN SEN, and Ambassador NGUYEN XUAN of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam acting under the authorization of Foreign Minister NGUYEN CO THACH, met in Vientiane and agreed on the following statement :

" On June 18, 1981 the ASEAN Ministerial meeting in Manila proposed the so-called " comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea " and a plan to convene an International Conference on Kampuchea according to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 35/6. At a time when the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists are stepping up their collusion to create a tense situation in Asia and the world, this move of the ASEAN countries is an evidence of their intensified collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists to interfere with the Kampuchean people's revival and show hostility to the three Indochinese peoples, thus undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

1. The ASEAN's position on the threats existing in South-East Asia as stated in the Manila joint Communique is totally contrary to reality.

As is well-known, the Kampuchean people are reviving and the country is enjoying peace and stability, which has been manifested by the general elections held on May 1st, 1981. ASEAN's persistence that escalation of the fighting continues in Kampuchea and that a revived and stabilized Kampuchea is a direct threat to the security of the ASEAN member states as well as to peace and stability in the whole region is a sheer fabrication. The fact is that China is intensifying its threat against the independence, sovereignty and security of the three Indochinese countries, stepping up armed provocations and committing more crimes along the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Lao border areas, supplying weapons and munitions to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries who are seeking refuge on Thai soil, encouraging them to carry out more sabotage

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activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea while at the same time instigating the Maoist reactionaries to turn to violence and subversion in all South-East Asian countries. All this is the real danger to peace and security in the region but the ASEAN countries are deliberately trying to ignore it. They have been taken in by Beijing's scheme of sowing division and confrontation among South-East Asian countries, which would create constant instability in the region in the interest of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions.

2. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam vigorously condemn the so-called " comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea " which was proposed by the Manila meeting. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state. The Council of Ministers replacing the People's Revolutionary Council and elected by the National Assembly of Kampuchea following the recent general elections, is the sole legitimate and true representative of the Kampuchean people. The ASEAN countries, by giving themselves the right to urge a " political settlement " in Kampuchea have grossly trampled upon the U.N. Charter and the national right to self-determination.

The three Indochinese countries severely condemn every effort being made to put together various kinds of Khmer reactionaries, who have sold themselves to the imperialists and international reactionaries and the attempt to use them as a make-up to change the disgusting image of the " Democratic Kampuchea " corpse and to reimpose it on the Kampuchean people, thus seeking to retain its illegal seat in the United Nations.

The three countries reiterate their position that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was by agreement between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, two independent and sovereign states. That presence was necessary as a response to the threat posed by China in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, and it was not aimed at any third country. The ASEAN themselves have in effect admitted that there was no threat of aggression to them when they rejected the three Indochinese countries' proposal to sign treaties of non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and to establish a demilitarized zone along both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean borders.

3. The three Indochinese countries categorically reject the convening of the so-called " International Conference on

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Kampuchea ". This Conference would constitute a gross violation of the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a support to the genocidal Pol Pot group against the revival and growth of the Kampuchean people, and a helping hand to the policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese reactionaries against the three Indochinese countries. Such an International Conference on Kampuchea only means a one-sided conference of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries against the side of the three Indochinese countries. The three Indochinese countries vehemently condemn the illegal International Conference being convened in response to the request of the ASEAN countries and their allies, and declare their definite intention not to participate in that conference.

The constructive and goodwilled proposals made by the three Indochinese countries show the right way towards a reasonable and logical solution to the existing problems in the region. These proposals have enjoyed the approval and strong support of world public opinion, peace-and justice-loving peoples in Southeast Asia and the world. The three Indochinese countries express their hope that the ASEAN countries would study and make positive response to those proposals in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Any attempt to take advantage of this International Conference to exert pressure and impose the view of one side upon the three Indochinese countries will certainly solve nothing but on the contrary, only aggravate the situation. The advocates of this policy will not only put themselves into a tight corner but also create a dangerous precedent in international relations. The activities of the ASEAN countries in collusion with China and the U.S. supporting the genocidal Pol Pot group, in whatever form they may take, are bound to meet with condemnation and disastrous failure ".
