

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/57
S/14818

29 December 1981

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-seventh session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 December 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 to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of the Final Document of the Working Consultative Meeting of the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, held in Vientiane on 18 and 19 December 1981.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this text as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" and "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

WORKING CONSULTATIVE MEETING
OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

At the initiative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, a working consultative meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, was held in Vientiane, Capital of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, from December 18 to December 19, 1981 :

Kaysone PHOMVIHANE, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received and had a cordial conversation with the participants.

Phoumi VONGVICHIT, Political Bureau Member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Vice Premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered the opening speech.

The participants in the meeting note that the present tense international situation clearly shows the existence of two lines in world politics. The aggressive imperialists, first of all the United States, are striving to turn back the wheel of history, prevent the easing of tension, hoping to revive the cold war period. They are intensifying the arms race, trying to impose the theory that nuclear war is "acceptable", obviously wishing to break the strategic balance which has been established, and to gain supremacy :

These plans and acts which are dangerous to peace are meeting with resistance from the firm foreign policy of peace of the socialist countries, and from a broad movement of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world. The participants in the meeting declare that their countries fully support the important proposals on key international problems made at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The new initiatives of the Soviet Union which stem from its concern for peace and were put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany bear a tremendous significance.

The participants in the meeting express their satisfaction at the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration on the prevention of nuclear war and its resolutions aimed at checking the arms race in keeping with the vital interests of nations.

The participants in the meeting welcome all efforts of Governments and peoples of Asian countries aimed at building a relationship among nations in Asia based on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-violation of each other's national frontiers, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force, and settlement of contentious issues entirely through peaceful means, and development of reciprocally beneficial cooperation. They re-affirm their pledge to do all in their power to contribute to the early application of these principles to the relations among Asian countries.

The concrete proposals for negotiation on trustworthy measures in the far East among all concerned countries, the readiness to discuss all questions relating to the situation in Afghanistan on the basis of program put forth by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the initiative of the Mongolian People's

Republic, on the signing of a Treaty of non-aggression and renunciation of force in the relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific, and lastly the constructive proposals of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the member countries of ASEAN and China, actually follow this direction. Moreover, the constructive policy of peace of India is making a great contribution to the maintenance of international security.

The hegemonistic policy of the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and their gross interference in the internal affairs of other countries in Southeast Asia have strained the situation and threatened peace and stability in this region.

The military cooperation between Washington and Beijing constitutes a real threat to the nations in Asia. The U.S. administration, encouraged by Beijing, is continuing with its policy of intervention and penetration by different means in the Asian continent.

They hypocritically try to justify this policy by the necessity to launch a fight against the "danger of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam". But, as the only big power which has never made war in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union should not be regarded as a threat to anyone in this region. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam which has never made war against the ASEAN states, has not and will not have the intention of doing it.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemn the slander campaign, mounted by the United States and other reactionary forces against Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, claiming that these countries have used chemical weapons. This campaign is designed to divert growing protest by public opinion in the world against undeniable conse-

quences of noxious chemicals used by the United States in Viet Nam and other parts of the Indochinese peninsula. The abovementioned charge is made to hide the fact that the United States is stepping up the arms race and manufacturing and stockpiling chemical weapons.

The only correct way to guarantee peace and security in this region is that the forces of hegemony and imperialism must put an immediate end to all acts of aggression and intervention. To preserve peace and security in Southeast Asia, the countries in the region should consult and agree with one another on regional matters on basis of equality, mutual respect, non imposition of views and without interference from outside.

It is important to adopt a realistic attitude, cast aside anything which might divide the Southeast Asian countries, and continue dialogue to seek a mutually agreeable basis on which to carry out peaceful cooperation.

On behalf of their respective governments, the representatives of the People's Republic of Cuba, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Hungary declare consistent support for the three Indochinese countries in their struggle to consolidate and safeguard their independence and sovereignty. They reaffirm their readiness to give all necessary assistance to the Indochinese countries in socialist construction. At the same time they acclaim the consolidation of the solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, as well as between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. The foreign policy pursued by the three Indochinese countries is a factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The fraternal socialist countries unanimously support the constructive proposals and the good faith of the three Indochinese countries as well as the statements of the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers in connection with peace and stability in Southeast Asia and on a regional conference between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states.

The participants in the meeting lay emphasis with satisfaction on the success the Kampuchean people have obtained in the construction of a new Kampuchea which has just been saved from Pol Pot genocide. They declare opposition to any interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Matters related to Kampuchea can only be solved by the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the only authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations must be given to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As for the U.N. Resolution on the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and the decisions of the self styled "International Conference on Kampuchea", which were passed without the consent of the representative of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at variance with the Kampuchean people's will and whose aim is to help the genocidal Pol Pot gang to stage a come back in Kampuchea, are illegal, immoral and therefore, invalid.

The consultative meeting of Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs held in Vientiane took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, solidarity, one mindedness and complete mutual understanding. The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Poland, the

People's Republic of Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Hungary declare their desire to continue and strengthen cooperation and consultation. They affirm their readiness to promote friendly relations with all countries in South-east Asia and exchange views with them in order to help turn this region into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation, and contribute to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world as a whole./.

