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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION
IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 February 1983 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions from my Government and on behalf of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, I have the honour to forward herewith the two statements of the Summit Conference of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, held on 22 and 23 February 1983 in Vientiane, Laos.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for these statements to be circulated as official documents of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 37 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Xaynhonh KHAMMAVONG
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the Lao People's
Democratic Republic to the United Nations

* A/38/50.

ANNEX I

S T A T E M E N T
OF THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF
LAOS, KAMPUCHEA AND VIETNAM

The summit conference of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was held in Vientiane from 22 to 23 February 1983 and proceeded to exchanging views on the situation in their countries and in the world. The summit conference examined ways and means to strengthen solidarity and all-fields cooperation for the sake of socialist construction and national defence in their respective countries. The three parties made the following statement :

I

From generation to generation, the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples have lived in good neighbourhood and constantly consolidated their friendship through each one's struggle for existence and development.

In the past, colonialist, militarist, imperialist and expansionist forces used to interfere in the three countries of Indochina and make them victims of aggression. Previous and present aggressors as well consider the three countries one single theatre for their aggression, using one as a springboard to invade the other two and sowing divisions among the three so as to rule them all.

The history of the three people's struggle, especially since revolution in the three countries of Indochina was enlightened by Great President HO CHI MINH with Marxism-Leninism and the Communist Party of Indochina - predecessor of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Communist Party of Viet Nam - was founded, shows that militant alliance among them is a law of development of the three countries' revolutions, and a fundamental factor for defeating all enemies and regaining their independence and freedom. Whenever solidarity is jeopardized, each country's independence is in danger. The treason of the Pol Pot clique - henchmen of reactionary forces in Beijing ruling circles - seriously injured solidarity among the three peoples, caused to the Kampuchean people horrible suffering resulting from both genocide and intervention by expansionist and reactionary forces, destroyed the attainments of the Kampuchean revolution and threatened both Laos and Viet Nam's independence and security.

Under the leadership of the genuine revolutionary party in each country, the three peoples, paying from their own blood, have restored and brought to a higher level their vital solidarity. At present, they are co-operating and assisting one another

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in carrying out, shoulder by shoulder, the task of national construction on the path of socialism, national defence, thereby sharing in the common struggle of peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

II

At present, Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have not yet abandoned their aggression and annexation schemes against the three countries. Neither have they given up their multifaced sabotaging activities against Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, aimed at making them a springboard for their hegemony all over South East Asia.

The new situation and tasks require from the three peoples of Indochina closer solidarity and cooperation in all fields. Bearing this in mind, the three parties pledged to :

1. Promote mutual solidarity and cooperation to assist one another in national construction and defence, contributing thereby to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world without offending any other countries.

2. Continuously strengthen solidarity and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. All problems concerning relations among the three countries will be settled through negotiations in the spirit of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual understanding, respect for the legitimate interests of each people and all the three peoples.

3. Develop long-term cooperation and mutual assistance between two or three parties in all fields in the spirit of friendship and brotherhood, free consent and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

4. Strengthen solidarity among the three peoples against any manoeuvre of division by enemies and any manifestation of big-power chauvinism and narrow-minded nationalism; constantly educate the three countries' people on the traditional friendship and special relationship among them, as well as against any activity that might harm their friendship.

The above-mentioned principles which guide relations among the three Indochinese countries not only meet the interests of the three peoples, accord with their longstanding tradition of solidarity and friendship but also conform with the spirit of international agreements on Indochina and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Non-Aligned movement.

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They lead the parties concerned to agreeing on the following :

1. Summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam will be convened after leaders of the three countries consult with one another by way of conferences of Foreign Ministers of the three countries.
2. The conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam will be held twice a year to deal with all problems concerning relations among the three countries during the interval between summit conferences.
3. A Committee for Economic cooperation of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam will be established in each country to promote economic cooperation and coordination of national plans for economic development. The three Committees will meet twice a year.
4. Whenever feasible, commissions will be set up for co-operation among the three countries in the specific sectors of economy, culture, science and technology, sports and physical education, etc...
5. This statement shall not affect bilateral or multilateral treaties and agreements signed by each country.

III

Bound by great friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation among themselves, bolstered by solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and united with the non-aligned countries and forces of peace and progress throughout the world, the three countries of Indochina have overcome most severe trials, won brilliant victories as is now the case and actively shared in the struggle for our time's common goals which are peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The three peoples of Indochina, who underwent more than thirty years of strenuous war have no keener desire than peace to build up their countries and achieve wellbeing. They are determined to join the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving and progressive peoples in the world in the struggle for the defence and consolidation of peace, against arms race, for disarmament and international detente. They warmly welcome and fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, particularly those proposals recently put forth at the meeting of the consultative political committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries, held in Prague in January, 1983.

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The three countries of Indochina will constantly strengthen unity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, strive to contribute to the consolidation of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the pillar. They give active support to movements for national liberation and independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, support the struggle of the working class and working people for well-being and democratic rights, as well as to peoples' struggle for peace. They are determined to intensify cooperation with the non-aligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, expansionism and hegemonism, racism, zionism and apartheid, for a new world economic order established on an equitable and rational basis. They warmly welcome the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in New Delhi in March 1983 and are confident that its success will be an important contribution to the common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress in the world.

The three countries of Indochina are prepared to develop good relations with their neighbouring countries as well as with countries of different political and social systems on the basis of principles of peaceful co-existence.

The three peoples of Indochina have an age-old tradition of friendship with the Chinese people and always cherish that traditional friendship. The mutual assistance between the Chinese people and the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle for the revolutionary cause is a historical reality which cannot be denied. The present abnormal situation in the relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam with the People's Republic of China is not caused by the three countries of Indochina. The three countries, persistent in their policy, will spare no efforts to restore normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of co-existence in peace, for the interest of their countries and of the Chinese people.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have consistently pursued a policy of peace, friendship and good neighbourhood in their relations with the ASEAN countries, in spite of obstacles created by international reactionaries in recent years. It has been shown with facts that relations of friendship and co-operation among the countries of Indochina and of the ASEAN are an important factor for preserving peace and stability in South East Asia. They should settle all differences through negotiations in a spirit of good neighbourhood, co-exist in peace and co-operation in friendship with one another. They should not let outside countries interfere and divide them or use the territory of one against another and should work together to build South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and co-operation.

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The three countries of Indochina, with respect for their friendship with the American people, express their desire to have normal relations with the United States on the basis of equality, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each country's internal affairs.

The three peoples of Indochina express their sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned countries, international organisations and friends all over the five continents for the valuable support and assistance they gave to their just cause and are confident that in the future they will give the three peoples of Indochina more support and assistance.

The combat of the three peoples of Indochina is today stauncher and its prospects brighter than ever in spite of difficult and complicated circumstances it faces. Holding high the banner of peace and friendship, their solidarity being combined to the force of the three revolutionary currents of our time, the three peoples of Indochina will certainly overcome all difficulties and trials, and step forward to achieve new and still greater victories in the building and defence of their beloved motherlands, making worthy contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in South East Asia and in the whole world.

VIENTIANE, February 23, 1983

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ANNEX II

S T A T E M E N T
ON THE PRESENCE OF VOLUNTEERS
OF THE VIETNAMESE ARMY IN KAMPUCHEA

All through their long struggle for independence and freedom, the peoples of the three countries of Indochina have been closely united, assisting one another and fighting shoulder to shoulder against common enemies. Vietnamese volunteers twice fought in Kampuchea side by side with the Kampuchean people's armed forces against aggression by French colonialists and American imperialists and then withdrew when those aggressions were put to an end.

After the U.S. defeat in Indochina in 1975, reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles have openly carried out a policy of hostility toward the three countries of Indochina, using the Pol Pot clique to conduct the genocide of the Kampuchean people, waging a war of aggression against Viet Nam and sabotaging the independence and security of Laos, in an attempt to annex the three countries of Indochina and turn them into springboards for their expansion in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from the traditional militant solidarity between the peoples and the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, exercising the sacred right to self-defence and in response to the request of the national united front for salvation of Kampuchea, volunteers from the Vietnamese army have again joined the people and the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea, overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot regime, thereby frustrating China's schemes.

After the Pol Pot clique was ousted, reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, still went on with their policy of hostility toward the three countries of Indochina. They launched a war of aggression against Viet Nam in February, 1979, used Thai territory as a sanctuary where the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries are nurtured and supplied with weapons to commit infiltration, destruction and subversion against the revival of the Kampuchean people; they also unceasingly step up provocations and tension along the Thai-Kampuchean, Thai-Lao and Sino-Vietnamese borders and conduct a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries, thus jeopardizing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In these circumstances and according to the Treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation signed in February 1979 by the two countries, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea requested volunteers from the Vietnamese army to stay on in Kampuchea to fulfil the internationalist obligations, assist the people and the armed forces of Kampuchea in national construction and

defence against intervention by reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces. The presence of the volunteers from the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea meets the interests and keen aspirations of the Kampuchean people and completely conforms to the principles of the non-aligned movement and the U.N. Charter on the right of nations to help each other for the purpose of defence.

In the past, volunteers from the Vietnamese army together with armed forces of Kampuchea and Laos defeated the wars of aggression conducted by colonialists and imperialists against the three Indochinese countries thus eradicating the source of threat to peace and security of the peoples in Southeast Asia. Recently, for the third time they were sent to Kampuchea; this is a response to the need for solidarity and mutual assistance to cope with the danger of intervention and aggression from outside and not a threat to any country. Volunteers from the Vietnamese army are staying in Kampuchea at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, they will return home at its request.

The presence of the Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea in the last four years has contributed to defeating attempts of reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles acting in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Within a short period of time, the people of Kampuchea, with intelligence, braveness and creative genius, have recorded great achievements in their national reconstruction and defence; the armed forces of Kampuchea have been unceasingly consolidated. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are determined to strengthen their solidarity and co-operation so as to contribute to the defence of peace and security of the three countries of Indochina. Preceding from their constant position on the presence of the Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea and taking into account the present situation, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam agreed on the following :

1. All volunteers from Vietnamese army would be withdrawn from Kampuchea after the threat by reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces as well as the use of Thai territory against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and all support for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries have ceased completely; and peace and security of Kampuchea, particularly along the Kampuchean-Thai border are assured.

2. A partial withdrawal of volunteers from the Vietnamese army from Kampuchea will be decided upon with due consideration for the security of Kampuchea.

3. Following the withdrawal in 1982, some more units of Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea in 1983.

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4. In case the withdrawal of volunteers of the Vietnamese army from Kampuchea is taken advantage of at the expense of peace and security of Kampuchea, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will consult with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as provided for in the Treaty of peace, Friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

The Kampuchean people will keep forever in its memory the services given by volunteer-officers and soldiers from the Vietnamese army who, guided by the spirit of noble internationalism, stopped at no sacrifices to assist the Kampuchea people in fighting intervention by outside reactionary forces and their henchmen, i.e. the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries, thereby creating favourable conditions for the revival and national reconstruction of the Kampuchean people.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic warmly welcomes the above-mentioned decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and considers it a token of goodwill and an important new contribution to peace and security of the three countries of Indochina and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its determination to build an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea. Once again, it declares that those Kampuchean who are in the ranks of the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary cliques, or who collaborate either directly or indirectly with them against the revival of the Kampuchean people, in service of the hegemonistic schemes of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles and international reactionary forces, will enjoy all citizen rights including the right to stand for election and to vote in free elections as stipulated in the constitution if they leave the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary forces, give up their collaboration with them and respect the constitution of Peoples's Republic of Kampuchea. Foreigners will be invited to observe the free elections in Kampuchea.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam highly appreciate the above-mentioned judicious policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic Viet Nam consistently pursue the policy of peace, friendship and co-operation with neighbouring countries and all others. In this spirit, they once again reiterate their proposals on concluding non-aggression treaties and normalising relations with China and the ASEAN countries on the basis of principles of peaceful co-existence and organising an international

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conference on Southeast Asia to solve problems concerning peace and stability in the area.

Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam are confident that with the efforts of all parties concerned, Southeast Asia, which has been under a state of tension for over thirty years now, will become a zone of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation, with no foreign military bases, no foreign troops and foreign intervention, in accordance with the interest and aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and in the world.

VIENTIANE, February 23, 1983
