

CONFERENCE OF INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

The Eleventh Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Phnompenh, Capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on August 15th and 16th, 1985.

1. The Conference is glad to note that the militant solidarity and all sided co-operation among the three Indochinese countries have been unceasingly consolidated and deepened with a new quality, highly appraises the major successes registered by the three peoples of Indochina in their struggle for national defence and construction, especially the resounding victories recorded by the Kampuchean people since the beginning of this year. In view of the progress made in all fields by the Kampuchean people over the last six years, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decide the following:

The Vietnamese volunteer Forces will continue their yearly gradual withdrawals for Kampuchea and will conclude their total withdrawal by 1990. In case these withdrawals are taken advantage of to undermine the peace and security of Kampuchea, the governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will consult each other and take appropriate measures.

2. The Conference is pleased to note that in spite of the obstacles raised by certain reactionary circles, a strong general understanding has emerged whereby a genuine dialogue has to be initiated so as to solve the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia and the Kampuchean problem. The five-point position put forth by the Indochinese countries on January 19th, 1985 which is welcomed by broad section of public opinion in South-East Asia and the world provides a basis for substantial dialogue aimed at achieving a political solution acceptable to the various parties.
3. After having seriously studied the proposals made by the ASEAN states regarding direct or indirect talks with a view to reaching a settlement of the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia and of the Kampuchean problem, the Conference holds that, first of all, it is important to know who would be the interlocutors who can really solve the problem. This can be discussed between the ASEAN states and those of Indochina.
4. The Asean states have nominated Indonesia as their representatives while those of Indochina have nominated Vietnam to represent them. The forthcoming meeting between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and his Vietnamese counterpart offers an appropriate opportunity for a discussion of the problems connected to a political solution regarding peace and stability in South East Asia as well as Kampuchea. This meeting will mark a new step in the process of peaceful co-existence among South-East Asian states.

5. The Conference considers Malaysia's proposal on proximity talks as an initiative that deserves examination. For her part, the People's Republic of Kampuchea declares her readiness to have talks with various Khmer opposition groups or individuals in order to discuss the realization of national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as well as the general elections to be held following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Forces from Kampuchea.
6. The Conference welcomes the humanitarian policy and the efforts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as the progress made in the co-operation between the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United States on the search for the missing Americans. It hails the initiative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the opening of high-level talks with the American side aimed at reaching a fundamental settlement of the question of M.I.As. It is convinced that the high-level Vietnam - US talks on the question of MIAs and other matters of mutual interest will facilitate the restoration of peace and stability in South-East Asia. The conference highly appreciates the goodwill of the People's Republic of Kampuchea who stands ready to contribute to the settlement of this question although the United States Government has not given up its hostile policy towards her.
7. The three Indochinese countries reaffirm their principled position and their goodwill in their relations with the People's Republic of China. They consider that the time has come to resume the China-Vietnam talks with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries as proposed by the Vietnamese side on many occasions. The restoration of relations of friendship and co-operation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand, and China on the other, would constitute an extremely important factor to ensure peace and stability in South-East Asia and in Asia.
8. The three countries of Indochina are prepared to do their utmost to establish good-neighbourly relations with Thailand.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnamese and the People's Republic of Kampuchea support the proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to hold talks at government level between Laos and Thailand to solve problems in their relations in the interest of both countries and of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Conference declares that the three Indochinese countries or each of them respectively are always prepared to negotiate and to sign with Thailand a treaty based on the following principles. Mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity within the present borders, refusal to allow one's own territory to be used against other countries, peaceful co-existence.

9. It is the conviction of the Conference that as all parties concerned engage in a dialogue to solve the problems of substance in their relations this would create a favourable atmosphere for a comprehensive settlement which would lead to a solid and durable peace in South-East

Asia. An International Conference will be convened in order to guarantee and supervise the implementation of the agreements to be concluded. The two groups of states in South East Asia will agree between themselves on the composition of his Conference.

10. The Conference fully supports the declaration of the Secretary General of the C.F.S.U, M. Gorbachov, on July 29th July 1985 on the unilateral suspension of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union and on the prohibition consolidation of peace and security in Asia.

The Conference highly appraises the major role played by the Non-Aligned movement in the anti-imperialist struggle and voices its firm confidence that the coming conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-aligned countries in Luanda will make an important contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity within the Non-Aligned movement and will at the same time further promote the struggle for peace, national independence and a new international economic order.

The Conference particularly expresses its militant solidarity with and strong support for the struggle for independence and freedom carried out by the peoples of Nicaragua, El-Salvador, Namibia, the other countries in the Southern part of Africa and all Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Phnompenh, 16th August 1985.