

APPENDICES

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Article 15

The State promotes a multi-component commodity economy functioning in accordance with market mechanisms under the management of the State and following a socialist orientation. The multi-component economic structure with various forms of organization of production and trading is based on a system of ownership by the entire people, by collectives, and by private individuals, of which ownership by the entire people and by collectives constitutes the foundation.

Article 16

The aim of the State's economic policy is to make the people rich and the country strong, satisfy to an ever greater extent the people's material and spiritual needs by releasing all productive potential, developing all latent possibilities of all components of the economy - the State sector, the collective sector, the private individual sector, the private capitalist sector, and the State capitalist sector in various forms - pushing on with the construction of material and technical bases, broadening economic, scientific, technical cooperation and expanding intercourse with world markets.

Article 17

The land, forests, rivers and lakes, water supplies, wealth lying underground or coming from the sea, the continental shelf and the air, the funds and property invested by the State in enterprises and works in all branches and fields - the economy, culture, society, science, technology, external relations, national defence, security - and all other property determined by law as belonging to the State, come under ownership by the entire people.

Article 18

The State manages all the land in accordance with the plan and the law, and guarantees that its use shall conform to the set objectives and yield effective results. The State shall entrust land to organizations and private individuals for stable and lasting use. These organizations and individuals are responsible for the protection, enrichment, rational exploitation and economical use of the land; they may transfer the right to use the land entrusted to them by the State, as determined by law.

Article 19

The State sector shall be consolidated and developed, especially in key branches and areas, and play the leading role in the national economy. The State-run enterprises enjoy autonomy in production and trading and shall guarantee that production and trading are to yield effective results:

Article 20

The collective sector growing out of the pooling by -citizens of funds and efforts for cooperative production and trading shall be organized in various forms following the principles of free consent, democracy, and mutual benefit. The State shall create favourable conditions for consolidating and broadening the cooperatives, and allowing them to operate efficiently.

Article 21

In the private individual and private capitalist sectors people can adopt their own ways of organizing production and trading; they can set up enterprises of unrestricted scope in fields of activity which are beneficial to the country and the people. Encouragement shall be given to the development of the family economy.'

Article 22

Production and trading enterprises belonging to all components of the economy must fulfil all their obligations to the State; they are equal, before the law; their capital and lawful property shall receive State protection. Enterprises belonging to all components of the economy can enter into joint venture and partnership with individuals and economic organizations at home and abroad in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 23

The lawful property of individuals and organizations shall not be nationalized. In cases made absolutely necessary by reason of national defence, security and the national interest, the State can make a forcible purchase of or can requisition pieces of property of individuals or organizations against compensation, taking into account current market prices. The formalities of the forcible purchase or requisition shall be determined by law.

Article 24

The State manages and expands external economic relations, promotes economic ties of all kinds with all nations and all international organizations on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, and aiming at the protection and stimulation of domestic production.

Article 25

The State encourages foreign, organizations and individuals to invest funds and technologies in Vietnam in conformity with Vietnamese law and international law and usage; it guarantees the right to lawful ownership of funds, property and other interests by foreign organizations and individuals. Enterprises with foreign investments shall not be nationalized. The State creates favourable conditions for Vietnamese residing abroad to invest in the country.

Article 26

The State manages the national economy by means of laws, plans and policies; it makes a division of responsibilities and devolves authority to various departments and levels of the administration; the interests of individuals and collectives are brought into harmony with those of the State.

Article 27

The State shall practise economy in all its economic social and managerial activities.

Article 28

All illegal production and trading activities, all acts wrecking the national economy and damaging the interests of the State, the rights and lawful interests of collectives and individual citizens shall be dealt with severely and equitably by the law. The State shall enact policies protecting the rights and interests of the producers and the consumers.

Article 29

State organs, units of the armed forces, economic and social bodies, and all individuals must abide by State regulations on the rational use of natural wealth and on environmental protection. All acts likely to bring about exhaustion of natural wealth and to the cause damage to the environment are strictly forbidden.

LAW ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN VIETNAM

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam welcomes and encourages foreign organizations and private individuals to invest capital and technology in Vietnam on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam, observance of the laws of Vietnam, equality and mutual benefit.

The State shall guarantee the ownership of the capital invested and other rights of the foreign investors, and extend to the latter favourable conditions and straightforward formalities.

Article 2

1. For the purpose of this law, the following terms shall be understood as follows: "Foreign partner" refers to a party consisting of one or more foreign economic enterprises enjoying legal status, or foreign private individuals.
2. "Vietnamese partner" refers to a party consisting of one or more Vietnamese, economic organizations in different sectors of ownership and enjoying legal status.
3. "Foreign investment" refers to direct investment in Vietnam by foreign enterprises and private individuals by way of introducing into Vietnam capital in foreign currency or any other asset as may be approved by the Government of Vietnam for a business co-operation on the basis of a contract, or for the establishment of a joint venture or an enterprise with 100 per cent foreign capital, in accordance with the provisions of this law.
4. "The two partners" refers to a Vietnamese partner and a foreign partner. "Several partners" refers to a Vietnamese partner and foreign partners, or to a foreign partner and Vietnamese partners or, otherwise, to Vietnamese partners and foreign partners involved.
5. "Business co-operation contract" refers to a document signed by the two partners or by several partners for business operation.
6. "Joint venture contract" refers to documents concluded between two partners or several partners for the establishment of a joint venture or to documents signed by a joint venture and any other foreign organization or private individual for the establishment of a new joint venture in Vietnam.

Source: Excerpts from *Legal Documents on Foreign Investment in Vietnam*, (Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi, 1991).

7. "Capital contribution" refers to the contribution made by a foreign partner or Vietnamese partner to the capital of a joint venture, which forms part of this capital but does not include any loans or other credits provided to the joint venture.
8. "Reinvestment" refers to the addition of any part of an investor's share of profits to his initial capital contribution to a joint venture, or a new investment in Vietnam in any of the forms set out in Article 4 of this law.
9. "Legal capital" refers to the initial capital of a joint venture; as stated in its charter.
10. "Joint venture" refers to an enterprise jointly set up in Vietnam by two partners or by several partners, based on a joint venture contract or an agreement concluded between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and a foreign government, or to a new enterprise established in Vietnam as a result of co-operation between any such joint venture, and a foreign organization or private individual based on a joint venture contract.
11. "Enterprise with 100 per cent foreign capital" refers to an enterprise which a foreign organization or private individual is authorized by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to establish on the territory of Vietnam, the capital of which is wholly owned by the same foreign organization or private individual.
12. "Enterprise with foreign invested capital" refers to either a joint venture or enterprise with 100 per cent foreign capital.

Article 3

Foreign organizations and private individuals may invest in Vietnam in any sector of the economy.

The State shall encourage foreign organizations and private individuals to invest in the following areas:

1. Implementation of major economic programmes, export oriented production and import substitution;
2. High-technology industries using skilled labour; in depth capital investment for commercial exploitation and full utilisation of potential resources and raising the productive capacity of existing economic enterprises;
3. Labour-intensive industries using raw materials and natural resources available in Vietnam;
4. Construction of infrastructure facilities;
5. Foreign exchange-earning services, such as tourism, ship repair, airport and seaport services;

A detailed list of those sectors in which foreign investment is encouraged shall be published by the State authority responsible management of foreign investment.

Vietnamese private economic organizations shall be permitted enter into business co-operation with foreign organizations and private individuals in the sectors and in accordance with the provisions determined by the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER II FORMS OF INVESTMENT

Foreign eign organizations and private individuals may invest in the following forms:

1. A contractual business co-operation venture.
2. A joint venture enterprise or company, both referred to as joint ventures.
3. An enterprise with 100 per cent foreign capital.

The objective and scope of business as well as the rights; obligation and responsibilities of each partner and the relation ship between them shall be subject to mutual agreement and expressly stated in the business co-operation contract.

Article 6

Two partners or several partners may enter into co-operation for the establishment of a joint venture. Such a joint venture may, again, co-operate with a foreign, organization or. private individual for the establishment of a new, joint venture in Vietnam. Any joint venture thus established shall enjoy legal status, subject to Vietnamese laws.

Article 7

The capital contribution of a foreign partner to the legal capital of a joint venture may be in the following forms:

1. Foreign currency;
2. Plants and other installations, equipment, machinery, tools, components and spare parts.
3. Patents, technical know-how, technological processes, andl, technical services.

The capital contribution of a Vietnamese partner to the legal' capital of a joint venture may be in the following forms:

1. Vietnamese currency,
2. Natural resources;
3. Building materials, fittings and furnishings;
4. Rights to the use of land, water and sea surfaces;
5. Plants and other installations, equipment, machinery, tools, components and spare parts;
6. Services for the construction and commissioning of a plant, patents, technical know-how, technological processes and technical services.

The partners may also agree upon the forms of capital contribution.

Article 8

There shall be no ceiling on the maximum contribution by a foreign partner or partners to the legal capital of a joint venture which, while subject to agreement of the partners involved, shall not be less than 30% of the legal capital. Where a joint venture involves several partners, the minimum rate of capital contribution by each foreign partner and each Vietnamese partner shall be determined by the Council of Ministers.

The value of the capital contribution by each partner shall be assessed according to international market prices and expressed in the document establishing the joint venture in Vietnamese currency or in a foreign currency as agreed by the partners.

Article 9

Assets of the joint venture shall be insured by the Vietnam Insurance Company, or by other insurance companies as mutually agreed by both partners.

Article 10

Profits and risks involved in a joint venture shall be shared by the partners in proportion to their respective capital contributions.

Article 11

The partners to a joint venture shall mutually agree upon the percentages of products to be allocated for export and for consumption in Vietnam on the principle that foreign exchange requirements shall be self-provided and that foreign exchange earnings from exports and other sources shall be at least sufficient to meet all the foreign exchange requirements of the joint venture and to guarantee its normal operation and the interests of the foreign partner.

Article 12

The leading body of a joint venture shall be its board of management. The partners shall appoint their nominees to the board of management in proportion to their respective contributions to the legal capital of a joint venture.

Where a joint venture involves two partners, each of them shall have at least two members on the board of management. Where a joint venture involves several partners, each of them shall have at least one member on the board of management. Where a joint venture involves one Vietnamese partner and more than one foreign partner or one foreign partner and more than one Vietnamese partner, such a Vietnamese partner or foreign partner, as the case may be, shall have at least two members on the board of management.

The chairman of the board of management shall be appointed by mutual agreement between partners. A general director and deputy general directors shall be appointed by the board of management to conduct the day-to-day operations of a joint venture and shall be responsible for its activities to the board of management. Either the General Director or the First Deputy General Director shall be a Vietnamese citizen.

Article 21

Throughout the period of their investment in Vietnam, the fixed capital, property and assets, of foreign enterprises and state individuals shall not be expropriated or requisitioned by means of administrative measures, and enterprises with foreign capital shall not be nationalized.

Article 22

Foreign enterprises and private individuals investing in Vietnam shall have the right to remit abroad:

1. Their share of profits accruing from business operations;
2. Payments due to them for provision of technology or services;
3. The principal and interest due on loans raised in the

Article 23

Foreigners working in Vietnam for an enterprise with foreign invested capital or on the implementation of a business cooperation contract shall, after payment of income taxes as prescribed by Vietnamese laws and regulations, be authorized to repatriate remit their incomes abroad in accordance with foreign exchange control regulations in force in Vietnam.

Conversion of Vietnamese currency into a particular foreign currency shall be effected according to the official exchange rate announced by the State Bank of Vietnam.

**CHAPTER VI
CONCLUDING PROVISIONS**

Article 39

Pursuant to the provisions of this law, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall enact regulations to facilitate investment in Vietnam by overseas Vietnamese residents as their contribution to national reconstruction.

Article 40

Pursuant to the principles prescribed in this law, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam may conclude with foreign governments agreements on co-operation and investment corresponding to the economic relations between Vietnam and each of those countries.

Article 41

The regulation on Foreign Investment in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued in conjunction with Government Decree No 115/CP dated 18 April 1977, and other provisions contrary to this law, are hereby repealed.

Article 42

The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issue detailed provisions for the implementation of this law.

This law was passed by the 8th Legislature of the National Assembly of the SRV at its 2nd Session, on 29 December 1987.

President of the National Assembly LE QUANG DAO

APPENDIX - III

SINO-VIETNAMESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. At the invitation of General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier Li Peng of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, General Secretary Do Muoi of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from November 5 to 10, 1991, at the head of a high-level Vietnamese delegation. General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng held talks with General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman Vo Van Kiet.
President Yang Shangkun met with General Secretary Do Muoi and Chairman Vo Van Kiet.
The talks and meetings were held in a friendly and candid atmosphere. Both sides were satisfied with the results of the talks.
2. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the gradual improvement and development of bilateral relations. They stated that the Sino-Vietnamese summit marked the normalization of relations between the two countries which was not only in the fundamental and long-term interests of the two peoples, but also beneficial to peace, stability and development in the region.
3. The two sides stated that China and Vietnam would develop good neighborly and friendly relations on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. The Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam will restore normal relations according to the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Both sides agreed to promote cooperation in the economic, trade scientific and technological, cultural and other fields in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit. They expressed satisfaction at the signing of the trade agreement between the two countries and the forthcoming restoration of their relations in the post and telecommunications, transportations and other fields. They considered it useful for the two countries and the two Parties to exchange information and experience about their national development and economic reforms.
5. The two sides agreed to continue to take the necessary measures to maintain peace and tranquility along the border and encourage the border inhabitants to restore and develop traditional friendly exchanges so as to turn the Sino-Vietnamese border into a border of peace and friendship. The two sides signed the provisional agreement concerning border affairs.

6. The two sides agreed to solve in a proper manner the question concerning their nationals residing in each other's country at an appropriate time through friendly consultations.
7. The Vietnamese side reiterated that it recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government representing the whole China and that Taiwan is inalienable part of the Chinese territory.

The Chinese side expressed appreciation for the above Vietnamese position and reiterated its firm opposition and reiterated its firm opposition to any country which has diplomatic relations with China establishing any form of official relations of any contact of an official nature with Taiwan. It also expressed understanding of Vietnam's position that the latter will only have unofficial economic and trade contacts with Taiwan.

1. The two sides stated that the normalisation of relations between China and Vietnam was not directed against any third country, nor would it affect the existing friendly relations and cooperation each has with other countries. Neither China nor Vietnam will seek hegemony in any form in the region and both are opposed to any attempt to establish such hegemony. Both sides stood for the settlement of differences and disputes among countries in the region by peaceful measures.
2. Both sides expressed support for the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on October 23, 1991. They hoped that all Cambodian parties and signatories to the agreement would implement the peace agreement in full and an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia friendly to all its neighbours would finally emerge.
3. Both sides were of the view that a new world order should be built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and conform to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. The affairs of all countries should be determined by their own peoples and the international affairs handled by various countries through consultations. No country should impose its own ideology, values or mode of development upon other countries. Both sides hoped to see the United Nations play an important role in seeking the establishment of a just and rational new world order.
4. The high-level delegation of Vietnam expressed sincere thanks for the grand, warm and cordial reception accorded it by the Chinese Party, Government and People.

General Secretary Do Muoi of Vietnam and Chairman Vo Van Kiet invited General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at a time convenient to them. General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

APPENDIX - IV

U.S. Normalizes Diplomatic Relations With Vietnam President Clinton, White House Fact Sheets

President Clinton

Statement released by the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, Washington, DC, July 11, 1995.

Thank you very much. I welcome you all here: those of you who have been introduced and distinguished members of Congress and military leaders, veterans, others who are in the audience.

Today, I am announcing the normalization of diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

From the beginning of this Administration, any improvement in the relationship between America and Vietnam has depended upon making progress on the issue of Americans who were missing in action or held as prisoners of war. Last year, I lifted the trade embargo on Vietnam in response to their cooperation and to enhance our efforts to secure the remains of lost Americans and to determine the fate of those whose remains have not been found.

It has worked. In 17 months, Hanoi has taken important steps to help us resolve many cases. Twenty-nine families have received the remains of their loved ones and at last have been able to give them a proper burial. Hanoi has delivered to us hundreds of pages of documents shedding light on what happened to Americans in Vietnam, and Hanoi has stepped up its cooperation with Laos, where many Americans were lost.

We have reduced the number of so-called discrepancy cases-in which we have had reason to believe that Americans were still alive after they were lost-to 55. And we will continue to work to resolve more cases.

Hundreds of dedicated men and women are working on all these cases, often under extreme hardship and real dangers in the mountains and jungles of Indochina. On behalf of all Americans, I want to thank them. And I want to pay a special tribute to Gen. John Vessey, who has worked so tirelessly on this issue for Presidents Reagan and Bush and for our Administration. He has made a great difference to a great many families and we as a nation are grateful for his dedication and for his service. Thank you, sir.

I also want to thank the presidential delegation, led by Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs Hershel Gober, Winston Lord, and James World, who have helped us to make so much progress on this issue. I am especially grateful to the leaders of the families and the veterans organizations who have worked with the delegation and maintained their extraordinary commitment to finding the answers we seek.

Never before in the history of warfare has such an extensive effort been made to resolve the fate of soldiers who did not return. Let me emphasize, normalization of our relations with Vietnam is not the end of our effort. From the early days of this Administration, I have said to the families and veterans groups what I say again here: We will keep working until we get all the answers we can. Our strategy is working. Normalization of relations is the next appropriate step. With this new relationship, we will be able to make more progress. To that end, I will send another delegation to Vietnam this year, and Vietnam has pledged it will continue to help us find, answers. We will hold them to that pledge.

By helping to bring Vietnam into the community of nations, normalization also serves our interest in working for a free and peaceful Vietnam in a stable and peaceful Asia. We will begin to normalize our trade relations with Vietnam, whose economy is now liberalizing and integrating into the economy of the Asia-Pacific region. Our policy will be to implement the appropriate United States Government programs to develop trade with Vietnam consistent with U.S. law.

As you know, many of these programs require certifications regarding human rights and labor rights before they can proceed. We have already begun discussing human rights issues with Vietnam, especially issues regarding religious freedom. Now we can expand and strengthen that dialogue. The Secretary of State will go to Vietnam in August where he will discuss all of these issues, beginning with our POW and MIA concerns.

I believe normalization and increased contact between Americans and Vietnamese will advance the cause of freedom in Vietnam, just as it did in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. I strongly believe that engaging the Vietnamese on the broad economic front of economic reform and the broad front of democratic reform will help to honor the sacrifice of those who fought for freedom's sake in Vietnam.

I am proud to be joined in this view by distinguished veterans of the Vietnam war. They served their country bravely. They are of different parties. A generation ago they had different judgments about the war which divided us so deeply. But today, they are of a single mind. They agree that the time has come for America to move forward on Vietnam. All Americans should be grateful especially that Senators John McCain, John Kerry, Bob Kerrey, and Chuck Robb; Representative Pete Peterson, along with other Vietnam veterans in the Congress, including Senator Harkin, Congressman Colby, and Congressman Gilchrist, who just left; and others who are out here in the audience have kept up their passionate interest in Vietnam, but were able to move beyond the haunting and painful past toward finding common ground for the future. Today, they and many other veterans support the normalization of relations, giving the opportunity to Vietnam to fully join the community of nations and being true to what they fought for so many years ago.

Whatever we may think about the political decisions of the Vietnam era, the brave Americans who fought and died there had noble motives. They fought for the freedom and the independence of the Vietnamese people. Today, the Vietnamese are independent, and we believe this step will help to extend the reach of freedom in Vietnam and, in so doing, to enable these fine veterans of Vietnam to keep working for that freedom.

This step will also help our own country to move forward on an issue that has separated Americans from one another for too long now. Let the fixture be our destination. We have so much work ahead of us. This moment offers us the opportunity to bind up our own wounds. They have resisted time for too long. We can now move on to common ground. Whatever divided us before, let us consign to the past. Let this moment, in the words of the Scripture, be a time to heal and a time to build.

Thank you all, and God bless America.

APPENDIX -V

Declaration of the Admission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam into the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Bandar Seri Begawan

Brunei Darussalam, 28 July 1995

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand

Having considered the communication of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressing her desire and interest to become a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);

Having regard to the ASEAN Declaration of 1967 establishing ASEAN wherein it was declared that the Association is open for participation to all States in the Southeast Asian region subscribing to the aims, principles and purposes of ASEAN;

Having regard to the Declaration of ASEAN Concord;

Noting Vietnam's accession on 22 July 1992 to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia; Noting also that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has agreed to subscribe or accede, as the case may be, to all ASEAN's Declarations, Treaties and Agreements, including all ASEAN's Agreements with Dialogue Partners, Sectoral Dialogue Partners and Consultative Partners, the Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN Economic Cooperation and the Agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff Scheme for the ASEAN Free Trade Area;

Having regard to the unanimous expression by Member States of ASEAN of their agreement to admit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to membership in ASEAN; and The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam representing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

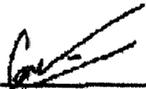
Having solemnly accepted the conditions of membership;

Now therefore, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hereby agree and declare as follows:

1. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam becomes the seventh Member State of ASEAN;
2. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam solemnly agrees to subscribe or accede, as the case may be, to all the Declarations, Treaties and Agreements of ASEAN.

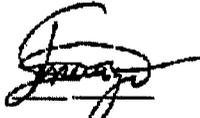
This Declaration on the Admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into ASEAN, done at Bandar Seri Begawan on the Twenty-Eighth Day of July in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Five, shall be deposited with the ASEAN Secretariat.

For the Socialist Republic of Vietnam



NGUYEN MANH CAM
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of the Philippines



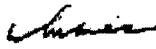
DOMINGGO L. SIAZON JR
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

For Brunei Darussalam



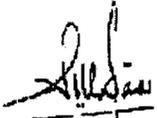
H.R.H. PRINCE MOHAMED BOLKIAH
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Singapore



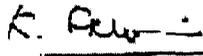
PROF. S. JAYAKUMAR
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Indonesia



ALI ALATAS
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Kingdom of Thailand



MR KASEM S. KASEMSRI
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For Malaysia



DATUK ABDULLAH BIN HAJI AHMAD BADAWI
Minister of Foreign Affairs