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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 26 March 1980 from the Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have been instructed to transmit to you the enclosed joint declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic dated 21 March 1980 and have the honour to request you to have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 50 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Peter FLORIN
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

Joint declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea
and the German Democratic Republic

1. At the invitation of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, a delegation from the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin, President of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and President of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, made an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic from 17 to 21 March 1980.
2. The warm welcome given to the delegation from liberated Kampuchea and the friendly encounters it had with citizens of the German Democratic Republic were manifestations of the solidarity and fraternal ties which unite the peoples of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic.
3. During their stay, the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea acquainted themselves with the life of the people of the German Democratic Republic and their achievements in building a developed socialist society.
4. The delegation laid wreaths at the Socialist Memorial and the Monument to the Fallen Soviet Heroes in Berlin. It visited the State frontier of the German Democratic Republic at the Brandenburg Gate and the Palace of the Republic. In Rostock district, the delegation visited the port of Rostock and met with workers at an agricultural co-operative and members of a unit of the People's National Army of the German Democratic Republic.
5. On 18 March 1980, a treaty of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic was formally signed by Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and President of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.
6. Negotiations were held between the delegation of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the delegation of the Party and State of the German Democratic Republic.
7. During negotiations which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding, the delegations considered questions relating to the continuation of fraternal relations and close co-operation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic and to current international problems. The negotiations showed that the views of the two parties coincided completely on all the issues considered.
8. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the German

Democratic Republic, reported on the success achieved in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and in making preparations for the Tenth Congress. Under the leadership of SED, the workers of the German Democratic Republic are successfully building a developed socialist society.

9. The stable development of the German Democratic Republic in its domestic and foreign policies is inseparable from the strengthening and deepening of its indestructible fraternal alliance with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the USSR and with other fraternal parties and States.

10. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of SED and President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic paid a tribute to the historic victory which the heroic people of Kampuchea had won in January 1979 under the leadership of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea. The fall of the detested Pol Pot régime and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Kampuchean people. Objective conditions have been created so that the country can move forward on the path of democracy, national independence and social progress. The victorious struggle of the Kampuchean people to eliminate the grim heritage of the past, reconstruct the national economy and restore political, social and cultural life enjoys the total sympathy and solidarity of the German Democratic Republic.

11. The peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is held in high esteem. The German Democratic Republic fully supports the efforts being made by the Kampuchean people to create a peaceful, independent, free, democratic and non-aligned State advancing along the path of socialism. It will continue in the future to provide active support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the machinations of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction. The German Democratic Republic will also strive in the future to ensure that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is able to take its rightful place in the United Nations and in other international forums. The development and strengthening of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are contributing effectively to international détente and to the consolidation of peace in South-East Asia and throughout the world.

12. The German Democratic Republic expressed the conviction that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. It emphasized that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which is in effective control of the entire country, is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. The German Democratic Republic resolutely condemned the scheming by imperialism, the Chinese leadership and other reactionary forces against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its fundamental interests. All such hostile acts, which constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of the independent and sovereign Kampuchean State and a grave threat to peace and stability in South-East Asia, are doomed to failure.

13. The German Democratic Republic took a highly favourable view of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and considers that like the treaty signed between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic,

it constitutes an expression of the militant solidarity and traditional fraternal friendship among the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples and a reliable guarantee of the independence, freedom and prosperity of each country, establishing conditions conducive to the efforts of the countries of South-East Asia to join in building a zone of peace and stability.

14. Heng Samrin, President of the Central Committee of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and President of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, reported on the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people. He described the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as a decisive turning point in the history of the Kampuchean people. Heng Samrin explained the programme of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the results achieved so far in implementing that programme. He described the tasks to be accomplished in building a peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea advancing along the path of socialism. Heng Samrin outlined the progress made in establishing and consolidating the power of the State, in reactivating and developing the economy, especially agricultural production, in maintaining and progressively raising the level of living, in restoring and promoting education, public health and cultural life, and in setting up an effective national defence.

15. The delegation of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed its unreserved admiration for the great achievements of the people of the German Democratic Republic in building a developed socialist society.

16. The People's Republic of Kampuchea considers the foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic to be an important contribution to the common struggle of the States of the socialist community and of all progressive and democratic forces in behalf of peace, détente and the development of international co-operation and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and neo-colonialism. The Kampuchean delegation expressed its sincere gratitude for the assistance and support which the German Democratic Republic was providing to the Kampuchean people.

17. The two parties noted with great satisfaction the positive development of the relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation between the two States and peoples in all areas of social life. They expressed an unshakable determination to expand and further deepen those relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic signed on 18 March 1980 in Berlin. The two States will devote special attention to political and economic co-operation and to expanding relations in important areas of culture and health. The two parties agreed to promote co-operation among State organs, social organizations and other institutions. They agreed to encourage and intensify exchanges of students and experts as well as contacts and consultations in a wide variety of areas. The German Democratic Republic will demonstrate solidarity in helping the People's Republic of Kampuchea to develop its national economy, public health, vocational training, and training of personnel for higher and technical education and in other areas. During the delegation's stay, an agreement was signed concerning

the provision of economic assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the year 1980, as were a consular convention, an agreement on the abolition of the visa requirement for diplomats and holders of official passports, an agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation and an agreement on cultural co-operation and co-operation in the field of public health.

18. The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the delegation of the German Democratic Republic considered international questions of current interest. They paid a tribute to the socialist States for the significant success of their policy of peace and of their common struggle for détente and the prevention of a new world war. They concurred in noting that persistent efforts were necessary at the present time in order to consolidate the peace and security of peoples and to pursue political détente, supplement it with military détente and extend it to every part of the world.

19. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic strongly condemned the anti-détente policy pursued by certain imperialist circles, particularly in the United States of America and in a number of other NATO States - a policy of confrontation and intensification of the arms race which has caused a deterioration of the international situation. The two parties expressed deep concern at the long-term arms programme of NATO and at the decision to station new medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of Western European States. They stressed that that decision and its implementation posed a serious threat to peace and security.

20. The two States regard cessation of the arms race and disarmament as a political necessity and as the key issue in current international politics. At the present time, the most important thing is that peace should be defended with determination. The most urgent task is to reduce the danger of a nuclear war and prohibit all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

21. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic pay a tribute to the Soviet Union for its consistent and active policy of peace as well as its untiring struggle against the arms race and in favour of effective disarmament measures. They are firmly convinced that the entry into force of SALT II will open the way to subsequent arms limitation and reduction and will make it possible to achieve further progress in other areas of military détente.

22. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic stress the great importance of the proposals put forward by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty for arms limitation and disarmament. They particularly appreciate the important Soviet peace initiative proposed by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on 6 October 1979 at Berlin. The new initiatives taken by the Warsaw Treaty States to safeguard peace are aimed at supplementing political détente with military détente, reducing military confrontation and moving on to effective disarmament measures. The two parties stress the need to convene immediately an all-European conference at the political level at which questions relating to military détente and disarmament would be considered.

23. The adherence of the two States to the purposes and principles of the United Nations was reaffirmed, as was their willingness to contribute to the consistent realization of those purposes and principles and to undertake efforts aimed at further increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in safeguarding world peace, consolidating the security of peoples and developing international co-operation on the basis of strict compliance with the United Nations Charter.
24. The two parties strongly condemn the policy of hegemonism and stress the importance of United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/103 on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations, which was adopted on the initiative of the USSR.
25. The delegation of the German Democratic Republic reported on the contribution of the German Democratic Republic to the consistent and full implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act in the context of preparations for the Madrid meeting of the States participants of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. It reaffirmed the determination of the socialist States to find constructive solutions in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and armaments in Central Europe.
26. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic regard as positive the results achieved on the basis of the treaties concluded by the socialist States with the Federal Republic of Germany and on the basis of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin (West); the treaties and agreements in question reflect recognition of the territorial and political realities in Europe and are important factors on the continent of Europe. Strict compliance with these international legal agreements is in the interests of peace, strengthens trust and promotes co-operation on the continent of Europe.
27. The delegations of the two States express satisfaction with the positive outcome of the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana. The results of that conference underline the importance of the non-aligned movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace, disarmament and détente and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. The two parties draw attention to the struggle of liberated national States for a position of equality in international relations and for economic independence.
28. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic strongly condemn the great-Power policy of hegemony pursued by the Chinese leaders, which runs counter to the interests of socialism, world peace and the liberation struggle of peoples. They condemn the threat posed by China to the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and demand the immediate cessation of that threat. The two parties agree that it will continue to be necessary to oppose with determination the expansionist policy of Peking in South-East Asia.

29. The two parties have an interest in seeing peace and security in South-East Asia safeguarded, and they endorse any steps designed to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and of good neighbourliness in the region. The constructive proposals put forward at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic at Phnom Penh on 5 January 1980 are an important initiative in that direction.

30. The two delegations emphasize the need to ensure peace and security on the Continent through the common efforts of all Asian States. They endorse the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They condemn the expansion of United States military potential in that zone and are working to bring about the elimination of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the implementation of regional measures to combat the arms race and promote military détente.

31. The two parties declare their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is defending the achievements of the April revolution as well as its sovereignty and independence. They demand the immediate cessation of the aggressive actions of imperialism and its henchmen against revolutionary Afghanistan. They unreservedly endorse the internationalist assistance provided by the USSR at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling aggression and maintaining peace.

32. The two parties strongly condemn the political and economic pressures exerted by the United States of America on the revolutionary people of Iran. They declare themselves in favour of the right of the people of Iran to self-determination.

33. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic note with deep concern that the situation in the Middle East is deteriorating as a result of imperialist policies. They support the Arab peoples who reject separate agreements. Peace and security in that region can be guaranteed only by means of a just, universal and lasting settlement resulting from a collective effort by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

34. Such a solution of that conflict threatening world peace calls for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, realization of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including their right to establish their own State, and a guarantee of the independent existence and security of all the States of the region.

35. The two parties reaffirm their complete solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in the struggle they are waging for their liberation and against the policies of racism and apartheid. They welcome the successes achieved by the patriotic forces of the people of Zimbabwe.

36. The two parties joined in stressing that the visit of the Kampuchean delegation and the outcome of the negotiations were an expression of the unshakable friendship and solidarity of the two peoples and that they would inaugurate a new phase in the fraternal co-operation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic.

37. The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea expresses to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and to the Government and people of the German Democratic Republic its sincere gratitude for the cordial welcome it received during its stay in the German Democratic Republic.

38. Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea and President of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, invited Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, to make an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Heng SAMRIN
Chairman of the Central Committee of the
Front of National Union for the Salvation
of Kampuchea and President of the People's
Revolutionary Council of the People's
Republic of Kampuchea

Erich HONECKER
General Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Socialist Unity
Party of Germany and President of
the Council of State of the German
Democratic Republic
