Thirty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 50

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

Letter dated 24 November 1980 from the Permanent
Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the Final Communiqué
adopted in conclusion of an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic by a delegation of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea
and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea,
headed by Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front of
National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council of the
People's Republic of Kampuchea. I kindly request Your Excellency to have this
Communiqué and this letter circulated as an official document of the General
Assembly, under item 50 of the agenda of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Ilja HULINSKY
Permanent Representative of the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
to the United Nations

80-31619
KAHPUCHEAN- CZECHOSLOVAK FINAL COMMUNIQUE

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a delegation from the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, paid an official visit of friendship to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 17 to 21 November 1980.

The delegation from the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and left bouquets at the sarcophagus of Klement Gottwald and in the Hall of the Soviet Army. During its visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the delegation paid visits to Bratislava and to some industrial and agricultural establishments in Prague and western Slovakia. Everywhere they went, the Kampuchean visitors received a warm welcome which reflects the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity uniting the peoples of the two countries.

During his visit, Comrade Heng Samrin had a friendly interview with Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Kampuchean delegation had talks with a Czechoslovak delegation led by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Also taking part in the talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, were:

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

Rudolf Rohlick, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Deputy Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Michal Stefanak, Deputy Director of the International Policy Division of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Vladimir Janza, Minister and Vice-Chairman of the National Planning Commission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Milan Klusak, Minister of Culture of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Milan Vondruska, Minister of Education of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Frantisek Marek, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Zikmund Tobias, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

For the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Chon Ven, member of the
Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council, Minister of Education and Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee for the capital of Phnom Penh; Chea Soth, Minister of Planning and Foreign Economic Co-operation; Men Chhan, member of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and Minister of Agriculture; Thong Chan, Deputy Minister of Internal and Foreign Trade; Cheng Pan, Deputy Minister of Information, Culture and the Press; Nouth Savoeun, Deputy Minister of Health; and Phang Sareth, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Czechoslovak delegation informed its guests of the achievements of Czechoslovak workers in implementing the results of the Fifteenth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and of the preparations for the Sixteenth Party Congress.

The Kampuchean delegation expressed appreciation of the success achieved by the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in building an advanced socialist society. It stated that the success was a source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people in their current national reconstruction efforts. It also expressed appreciation of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which contributed substantially to the joint struggle waged by the countries of the socialist community and by all progressive and democratic forces for peace, international détente and the development of international co-operation.

The Kampuchean delegation informed the Czechoslovak delegation of the results achieved by the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council, in their efforts to eliminate the heavy burden inherited from the past and to reconstruct the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country. The Czechoslovak delegation emphasized that the overthrow of the barbaric régime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan and the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea marked a new era in the history of the Kampuchean people and made an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and social progress in South-East Asia.

The Czechoslovak delegation expressed its great appreciation of the progress achieved so far by the Kampuchean people in building a truly independent and democratic Kampuchea, and emphasized the irreversible nature of the changes made since January 1979.

The Kampuchean delegation warmly thanked the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people for their fraternal assistance and support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty and in the reconstruction of the country.

The two sides emphasized that the visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in February 1980 by a high-level Czechoslovak Party and State delegation had marked an important stage in the history of Kampuchean-Czechoslovak relations.

/...
They noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation between the two countries were developing successfully and being intensified on the basis of Marxist/Leninist and international proletarianist principles, and in full accord with the Joint Declaration signed on that occasion.

The two sides emphasized their interest in strengthening their fraternal relations at all levels. They decided to develop those relations still further and to extend them in all political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields and at the international level. They welcomed the intention to expand exchanges of experts between the two countries and to participate in restoring certain units built up in the past with the participation of Czechoslovakia. The two sides agreed that relevant intergovernmental agreements would be concluded on the subject in the near future.

The two sides reached a complete understanding in reviewing the international situation. They emphasized their concern at the aggravation of international tension resulting from the dangerous approach adopted by imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary forces headed by the United States of America and the leadership in Peking. They condemned the arms race instigated by those forces, and their interference in the internal affairs of other States. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reaffirmed their desire to work for the strengthening of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the maintenance and deepening of the process of détente and its extension to the military sector and to all continents, for the elimination of centres of tension and for safeguarding world peace and security. In that connexion, they attached great importance to the new peace initiatives by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The two delegations jointly agreed on the exceptional importance of peace, security and co-operation in Europe for the world as a whole. They expressed the hope that realistic circles in the capitalist countries, basing themselves in particular on the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, would effectively curb the cold-war designs of American imperialism. They expressed the conviction that world reactionary forces would finally come to respect the aspirations of peoples for peace, security and co-operation among States with different social régimes.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic support the proposal for the early convening of a high-level meeting of representatives of States from all regions of the world designed to contribute to the elimination of centres of international tension and to prevent war.

In their exchange of views on the situation in Asia, the two sides emphasized the need for a combined effort by all peace-loving States in the struggle for the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and for the extension of the process of international détente to that continent.

The Czechoslovak delegation expressed appreciation of the friendship, co-operation and traditional militant solidarity and the joint revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea, Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic
Republic against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism, as a firm guarantee of their independence, national sovereignty, freedom and social progress.

The Czechoslovak delegation welcomed the four-point proposal of Kampuchea Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, formulated by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those countries at the Vientiane Conference in July 1980 and designed to defuse the situation at the Kampuchea-Thailand frontier, together with the proposals for the conclusion of bilateral treaties of non-aggression and non-interference in internal affairs with the countries of South-East Asia.

It also supported the constructive proposals of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for making South-East Asia a zone of peace, stability and co-operation.

The Czechoslovak delegation expressed its great appreciation of the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which consisted in strengthening fraternal links with the countries of the socialist community. It expressed its full support for that country's effort to establish relations of friendship and co-operation with countries having different social régimes, particularly those of South-East Asia, on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence. The two sides energetically condemned the policy of hegemonism and anti-peace expansionism pursued by the present Chinese leadership, which, in alliance with American imperialism and its lackeys, is endeavouring to foment regional conflicts and acts of aggression, particularly against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, exacerbating international tension, interfering in the internal affairs of other States and refusing to settle disputes with neighbouring countries by negotiation. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic support the efforts to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace free of all foreign military bases.

The two sides resolutely condemned the aggressive acts of reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and social progress of Afghanistan. They fully support the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political solution to the situation in this area of the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their view that only a global approach to the problems, with the participation of all parties concerned, providing for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and a guarantee of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to the establishment of their own State, can bring about a peaceful, lasting and just solution to the situation in the Middle East.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the military conflict between Iraq and Iran, which is playing into the hands of the imperialist aggressors and Zionist forces in this area, will be brought to a rapid conclusion.
The two delegations expressed their concern at the situation in South Africa, where the African population continues to be oppressed by the Pretoria régime. They condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Republic of South Africa against sovereign African States. They denounced the countries which continued to extend military co-operation to the South African racists. The two sides support the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to freedom, independence and territorial integrity for their country.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic support the national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean region which are struggling to secure genuine political and economic independence. They affirm their solidarity with the struggle of the progressive forces against the reactionary dictatorial régimes in Latin America and condemn all forms of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

The two sides value the non-aligned movement as an important positive factor in current international politics. They emphasized that no intrigue by the imperialists, the Peking expansionists or any other reactionary forces can prevent the People's Republic of Kampuchea from occupying, on a firm basis, its legitimate place in this movement.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic view the United Nations as an important instrument for the reduction of international tension, the maintenance of world peace and security and the development of peaceful co-operation among States with different social régimes. They nevertheless emphasized the urgent need strictly to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, by virtue of those principles, to exclude any attempt at interference in the internal affairs of Member States. The Czechoslovak delegation emphasized once again that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which enjoys the full support of its people and exercises effective control over the entire territory of the State, must be the sole authentic and legitimate representative of Kampuchea in the United Nations and other international organizations. It therefore deplored the position of a number of representatives of States Members of the United Nations which made it possible for the criminal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan to occupy the seat of Kampuchea illegally in that Organization.

The two delegations are opposed to the resolution recently adopted at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly on the so-called "Situation in Kampuchea", which constitutes gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The two sides expressed their great appreciation of the peaceful policy of principle pursued by the Soviet Union - a policy which is a decisive factor in the strengthening of peace, security and co-operation among peoples. They emphasized the extreme importance of the constant strengthening of the internationalist links between their countries and the Soviet Union and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.
Following their talks, the two sides signed a cultural co-operation agreement, a trade agreement, a payments agreement, a scientific and technical co-operation agreement and an agreement on the abolition of visas.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful results of the official visit of friendship made to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by the Kampuchean delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council. They expressed the conviction that the visit represented a further important contribution to the strengthening of friendship and the expansion of co-operation between the People’s Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and a contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of the communist and international workers' movement and world peace and progress.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Comrade Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea transmitted to the high-level delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic an invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.