

**INTERNATIONAL  
CONVENTION  
ON THE ELIMINATION  
OF ALL FORMS OF  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



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**COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION  
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**  
Thirty-third session

**CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES  
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION**

Initial reports of States parties due in 1984

**DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA**

[Original: French]

[19 November 1985]

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Part I: GENERAL

1. Democratic Kampuchea, which has been a Member of the United Nations since 1955 and a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its creation in 1961, is the victim - and has been since late 1978 - of the war of aggression and genocide being waged by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, whose objectives are:

(a) Through the intermediary of the puppet régime installed in Phnom Penh and supported by an army of aggression of 200,000 men, to annex Kampuchea and make it part of a greater Viet Nam consisting of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam and known as the "Indochinese Federation", which would be under Vietnamese domination;

(b) To exterminate the national Khmer population and other Chinese and Cham (Islamic) minorities in order to make room for the Vietnamese settlers who have been brought in from Viet Nam and already number more than 700,000.

2. International opinion has been alerted to the situation, as shown by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the decisions of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation in Kampuchea.

3. The Commission on Human Rights has stated not only that the continuing illegal occupation of Kampuchea by foreign forces deprives the people of Kampuchea of the exercise of their right to self-determination and constitutes the primary violation of human rights in Kampuchea at present, but also that it is seriously concerned that the continuing illegal occupation of Kampuchea and the reported demographic changes imposed by foreign occupation forces in Kampuchea are a threat to the survival of the Kampuchean people and culture. 1/ The resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly use the same wording, mutatis mutandis, to describe the situation in Kampuchea. 2/

4. In the light of the foregoing, our Government wishes to draw the attention of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the particular situation of Democratic Kampuchea. In view of the war for the extermination of our race, our people and our Coalition Government have the historic responsibility of carrying on the struggle for national liberation with the aid and support of the international community. Consequently, Democratic Kampuchea's return to its status as an independent and sovereign State and as the master of its own destiny is an indispensable condition for the restoration of peace and the rule of law in Kampuchea, which will, in turn, depend on a political solution to the Kampuchean problem based on the total and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the holding of free elections under United Nations supervision so that our people may express its sovereign will concerning its own future. These two basic conditions have been laid down in General Assembly resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Human Rights relating to Kampuchea.

1/ E/1985/22 - E/CN.4/1985/66: resolution 1985/12.

2/ Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly: 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7.

5. To date, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has, in defiance of repeated appeals by the international community, arrogantly rejected all the General Assembly resolutions and decisions by the Commission on Human Rights. Consequently, our people and its Coalition Government have no other alternative than to continue the struggle for national liberation and survival with the aid and support of the international community, which refuses to recognize the Vietnamese fait accompli in Kampuchea.

6. Furthermore, our people and Coalition Government consider that, through their struggle for the triumph of the noble ideals of the Charter, justice and law, they are making a modest contribution to the defence of the principles embodied in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It is more than obvious that, as a State Party to the Convention, Democratic Kampuchea will not be in a position to give full effect to this international legal instrument until peace has been restored in Kampuchea and until the Vietnamese forces have been totally and unconditionally withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Part II: INFORMATION IN RELATION TO ARTICLES 2 TO 7 OF THE CONVENTION

7. In view of the exceptional considerations referred to in part I of this report, the Coalition Government will make a point of supplying the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the information requested at the appropriate time.

8. It nevertheless wishes to inform the Committee that:

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are deeply imbued with Buddhism, which teaches tolerance and compassion for all human beings, whatever their origin or social status, and, if left to their own devices, they will be in a position fully to comply with the letter and spirit of the Convention. Consequently, the one and only obstacle that prevents them from fulfilling their obligations in this regard is the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

In his statement to the United Nations General Assembly on 2 October 1985, the President of Democratic Kampuchea, his Royal Highness Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, expressed the support and solidarity of our people and Coalition Government in the following terms: "Our support for and solidarity with the African liberation movements remains unchanged, especially with respect to the courageous and legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), for their national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the coastal islands. The brutal repression of the Namibian people and the establishment by the apartheid régime in Pretoria of a so-called interim government in Namibia are aimed only at perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia, in violation of United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), which remain the only valid basis for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the problem of the decolonization of Namibia. Tension in southern Africa will continue to worsen as long as the Pretoria régime refuses to give up its policy of apartheid, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring countries. Slaughter, arrests and arbitrary mass detentions, which have been taking place since the imposition of the state of emergency in

South Africa, have aroused the indignation and condemnation of the whole international community. They show that the apartheid régime cannot be reformed and that only its elimination can bring about the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa. We welcome the sanctions adopted by developed countries against the Pretoria régime. Those sanctions, which should undoubtedly be more stringent, in combination with increased moral, material and diplomatic assistance to the just struggle of the South African peoples, are likely to induce the defenders of apartheid to listen to reason\*.