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THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO
PEOPLE UNDER CONFLICT OF ARMES POLARIZATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Letter dated 7 February 1984 addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General
for Human Rights, Centre for Human Rights, by the Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the spokesman of
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Commission on
Human Rights, rejecting the so-called "Cambodian declaration" of 1 January 1984.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this statement to
be distributed as an official document of the fortieth session of the Commission on
Human Rights, under item 5 of the agenda.

(Sd) NGO HAD HAD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA REJECTING
THE SO-CALLED "VIENTIANE DECLARATION"

1. This year, as in previous years, the Vietnamese aggressors have issued what they call the "declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Indo-Chinese countries". Everyone knows full well the real worth of this so-called "meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Indo-Chinese countries", which is nothing more than a stage performance, when in reality everything was prepared and decided on in Hanoi by the Vietnamese authorities.
2. The declaration concocted by the Hanoi authorities through the "Vientiane meeting" is consistent with their time-worn goal, namely to deceive world public opinion in order to have their "Indo-Chinese Federation" recognized and to bury the five successive resolutions of the United Nations calling on the foreign troops, namely the Vietnamese forces of aggression, to withdraw entirely from Kampuchea so as to allow the Kampuchean people themselves to decide their future without foreign interference. The whole world understands full well this manoeuvre by the Hanoi authorities, which has also been rejected by the ASEAN countries.
3. In their latest declaration, the Hanoi authorities have displayed less boasting and arrogance, unlike their usual attitude in previous years. This can be explained by the total impasse they have reached on the battlefields of Kampuchea, their insurmountable difficulties in Viet Nam, and their extreme isolation at the international level, at a time when the war of aggression they are waging in Kampuchea has been increasingly denounced and condemned all over the world.
4. Despite their difficulties, which are growing more serious every day, there has been no sign on the battlefields of Kampuchea that the Hanoi authorities agree to withdraw their troops of aggression from Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. Their subterfuges are intended solely to find and create suitable opportunities to try and sow discord in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is a unceasing struggle on many fronts against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Hanoi authorities have also tried to split the international forces that support the just cause of the struggle by the Kampuchean people. All of these subterfuges are aimed at extricating them from the impasse and the morass they find themselves in on the Kampuchean front, so as to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea and continue their policy of aggression and expansion and the policy of their Soviet masters.
5. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea completely rejects the so-called "Vientiane declaration". The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls on the international community to abide by the five successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations in order to solve the problem of Kampuchea, as was stressed in the communiqué of the 4th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 24 January 1984, which states:

"Only implementation of the five successive resolutions of the United Nations can bring a genuine solution to the Kampuchean problem. In this connection, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to reaffirm that it is ready to sign a treaty of peace and non-aggression with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, once it withdraws all of its troops from Kampuchea.".

Democratic Kampuchea
31 January 1984

The spokesman of the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the
Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea