

CAMBODIA

CEDAW

RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the reservations and declarations were made upon ratification, accession or succession)

Note

[Although Democratic Kampuchea had signed both [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights] on 17 October 1980 (see note 3 in this chapter) *[Ed. note: reproduced under “Objections” section below]*, the Government of Cambodia deposited an instrument of accession to the said Covenants. *[Ed. note: Although the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women was also signed by Democratic Kampuchea on 17 October 1980, the Government of Cambodia deposited an instrument of accession on 15 October 1992.]*

(Note 11, Chapter IV.3, Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General)

OBJECTIONS MADE TO STATE PARTY’S RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS

Note

The Secretary-General received several objections to the signature of the above Convention by Democratic Kampuchea. These objections are identical in matter, mutatis mutandis, as those reproduced in note 3 in chapter IV.3.

[Ed. note: as follows:

The signature was effected by Democratic Kampuchea. In this regard the Secretary-General received, on 5 November 1980, the following communication from the Government of Mongolia:

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that only the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole authentic and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people has the right to assume international obligations on behalf of the Kampuchean people. Therefore the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the signature of the Human Rights Covenants by the representative of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea, a régime that ceased to exist as a result of the people's revolution in Kampuchea, is null and void.

"The signing of the Human Rights Covenants by an individual, whose régime during its short period of reign in Kampuchea had exterminated about 3 million people and had thus grossly violated the elementary norms of human rights, each and every provision of the Human Rights Covenants is a regrettable precedence, which discredits the noble aims and lofty principles of the United Nations

Charter, the very spirit of the above-mentioned Covenants, gravely impairs the prestige of the United Nations."

Thereafter, similar communications were received from the Government of the following States on the dates indicated and their texts were circulated as depositary notifications or, at the request of the States concerned, as official documents of the General Assembly (A-33-781 and A-35-784):

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of receipt</u>
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	<i>11 Dec 1980</i>
<i>Poland</i>	<i>12 Dec 1980</i>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>16 Dec 1980</i>
<i>Hungary</i>	<i>19 Jan 1981</i>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>29 Jan 1981</i>
<i>Belarus</i>	<i>18 Feb 1981</i>
<i>Russian Federation</i>	<i>18 Feb 1981</i>
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	<i>10 Mar 1981]</i>

Following is the list of States who have notified their objection with the date of receipt of the notifications:

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Date of receipt</u>
German Democratic Republic	11 Dec 1980
Hungary	19 Jan 1981
Bulgaria	29 Jan 1981
Russian Federation	13 Feb 1981
Belarus	18 Feb 1981
Czechoslovakia	10 Mar 1981

(Note 10, Chapter IV.8, Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General)