

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia until 30 November 1993.

At its 3303rd meeting, on 4 November 1993, the Council decided in accordance with the decisions taken at the 3287th meeting to invite the representatives of Australia, Cambodia and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

“The situation in Cambodia:

“Further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 745 (1992) (S/26529);²³

“Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 840 (1993) (S/26546, S/26649 and Add.1);²³

“Letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26675)”.²³

Resolution 880 (1993)
of 4 November 1993

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992 concerning the implementation plan of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,⁴ and subsequent relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the further reports of the Secretary-General of 5 October 1993,²⁸ 7 October 1993²⁶ and 27 October and 3 November 1993,²⁹ and of his letter dated 28 October 1993 to the President of the Security Council,²⁷

Noting with satisfaction the success during the transitional period of the Cambodian people, under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, in promoting peace, stability and national reconciliation,

Welcoming the adoption of the constitution in accordance with the Paris agreements on Cambodia,

Recognizing the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia following the establishment of the constitutional government on 24 September 1993 in accordance with the Paris agreements,

Noting with great satisfaction that, with the successful conclusion of the Authority's mission following the election of 23 to 28 May 1993, the goal of the Paris agreements of restoring to the Cambodian people and their democratically elected leaders their primary responsibility for peace, stability, national reconciliation and reconstruction in their country has been achieved,

Paying tribute to those Member States which contributed personnel to the Authority and expressing sympathy and sorrow to those Governments whose nationals lost their lives or suffered casualties for the cause of peace in Cambodia, as well as to their families,

²⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993, document S/26529.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, documents S/26649 and Add.1.

Stressing the importance of consolidating the achievements of the Cambodian people by smooth and rapid delivery of appropriate international assistance towards rehabilitation, reconstruction and development in Cambodia and towards peace-building in that country,

Noting the need to ensure the safe and orderly completion of the withdrawal of the military component of the Authority from Cambodia, and the continuity of the vital mine clearance and training functions of the Cambodian Mine Action Centre,

1. *Welcomes* the accession to the throne of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, and stresses the importance of his continuing role in consolidating peace, stability and genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia;

2. *Welcomes also* the formation of the new Government of all Cambodia, established in accordance with the constitution and based upon the recent election;

3. *Pays tribute* to the work of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia whose success, under the authority of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, constitutes a major achievement for the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

5. *Demands* the cessation of all illegal acts of violence, on whatever grounds, and the cessation of military activities directed against the democratically elected Government of Cambodia, as well as against the personnel of the Authority and other United Nations and international agencies;

6. *Affirms* the importance, particularly in view of the recent tragic history of Cambodia, of ensuring respect for international humanitarian law in that country, welcomes in this regard the commitment of the First Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia to the implementation of the relevant provisions of the new Cambodian Constitution, and endorses the arrangements foreshadowed in paragraphs 27 to 29 of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 August 1993²² for appropriate United Nations activities in support of this commitment in accordance with the relevant provisions of the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict signed in Paris on 23 October 1991;⁴

7. *Urges* Member States to assist the Cambodian Mine Action Centre with technical experts and equipment, and to support demining work through voluntary contributions;

8. *Expresses the hope* that arrangements can be made as soon as possible so that relevant trust fund monies can be disbursed to the Centre and so that technical experts can be provided to the Centre through the United Nations Development Programme;

9. *Notes* that, with the exceptions set out in paragraphs 10 and 11 below, the safe and orderly withdrawal of the military component of the Authority provided for in resolution 860 (1993) of 27 August 1993 continues and will end on 15 November 1993;

10. *Decides* to extend the period of withdrawal of the Mine Clearance and Training Unit of the Authority until 30 November 1993;

11. *Also decides* to extend the period of withdrawal beyond 15 November 1993 for elements of the military police and medical components of the Authority in accordance with the detailed recommendations set out in the letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,²⁷ on the

basis that all of these elements will be withdrawn by 31 December 1993;

12. *Further decides* to establish a team of twenty military liaison officers for a single period of six months with a mandate to report on matters affecting security in Cambodia, to maintain liaison with the Government of Cambodia and to assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters relating to the Paris agreements;

13. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, in the light of the request by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the continuing commitment of the United Nations to Cambodia, to appoint for a period to be agreed upon by the Secretary-General and the Government of Cambodia, a person to coordinate the United Nations presence in Cambodia, in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Paris agreements;

14. *Urges Member States* to continue to help the Government of Cambodia in achieving its objectives of national reconciliation and rehabilitation of Cambodia and requests them to implement without delay the undertakings made during the meeting of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia and stresses the need for quick disbursing assistance to provide support to help alleviate the fiscal crisis currently facing the new Government;

15. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to report on the lessons learned during the course of the Authority in the context of the Agenda for Peace.³⁰

Adopted unanimously at the 3303rd meeting.

Decision

In a letter dated 16 November 1993,³¹ addressed to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the members of the Council, the Secretary-General referred to Security Council resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993 by which the Council had decided to establish a United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia, and to his report of 27 October 1993²⁹ relating to the designation of a Chief Military Liaison Officer. Having completed the necessary consultations, the Secretary-General proposed to form the Military Liaison Team of 20 military liaison officers from contributions offered by 15 nations. They are: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, France, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand and Uruguay.

In a letter dated 19 November 1993,³² the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 November 1993 concerning the composition of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia and the appointment of a Chief Military Liaison Officer therefor³¹ has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposals contained in your letter."

³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

³¹ S/26773.

³² S/26774.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING RWANDA

Decision

At its 3183rd meeting, on 12 March 1993, the Council decided to invite the representative of Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Rwanda:

"Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25363);¹

"Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25371)".¹

Resolution 812 (1993) of 12 March 1993

The Security Council,

Taking note of the request contained in the letter dated 4 March 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations,²

Also taking note of the letters dated 22 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda³ and the Permanent Representative of Uganda⁴ to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council in which the Governments of both those countries called for the deployment of United Nations observers along their common border,

Gravely concerned by the fighting in Rwanda and its consequences regarding international peace and security,

Alarmed by the humanitarian consequences of the latest resumption of the fighting in Rwanda, in particular the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons, and by the threats to the civilian populations,

Stressing the need for a negotiated political solution, in the framework of the agreements signed by the parties in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in order to put an end to the conflict in Rwanda,

Paying tribute to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, to promote such a solution,

Taking note of the statements made by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front⁵ by which the Rwandese armed forces would remain in their current positions, the army of the Rwandese Patriotic Front would pull back to the positions it occupied

¹ *See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993.*

² *Ibid.*, document S/25363.

³ *Ibid.*, document S/25355.

⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/25356.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/25363, annexes II and III.