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LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA,
FRANCE, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Excellency,

Representatives of our Governments met in Paris on 15 and 16 January to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

We have the honour to enclose the text of the statement agreed to at the meeting, and should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Luye
Permanent Representative of China to
the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU de LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aleksandr BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics to the
United Nations

(Signed) Sir Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of the United
States of America to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: Chinese/English/
French/Russian]

Summary of Conclusions of the Meeting of the Five Permanent Members
of the Security Council on the Cambodian Problem

Paris, 15-16 January 1990

The Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council meeting in Paris on 15-16 January 1990, agreed that they would be guided by the following principles in working for a resolution of the Cambodian problem:

- No acceptable solution can be achieved by force of arms.
- An enduring peace can only be achieved through a comprehensive political settlement, including the verified withdrawal of foreign forces, a cease-fire, and cessation of outside military assistance.
- The goal should be self-determination for the Cambodian people through free, fair and democratic elections.
- All accept an enhanced United Nations role in the resolution of the Cambodian problem.
- There is an urgent need to speed up diplomatic efforts to achieve a settlement.
- The complete withdrawal of foreign forces must be verified by the United Nations.
- The Five would welcome an early resumption of a constructive dialogue among the Cambodian factions which is essential to facilitating the transition process, which should not be dominated by any one of them.
- An effective United Nations presence will be required during the transition period in order to assure internal security.
- A special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General is needed in Cambodia to supervise United Nations activities during a transition period culminating in the inauguration of a democratically elected government.
- The scale of the United Nations operation should be consistent with the successful implementation of a Cambodian settlement, and its planning and execution should take account of the heavy financial burden that may be placed on member States.
- Free and fair elections must be conducted under direct United Nations administration.

The elections must be conducted in a neutral political environment in which no party would be advantaged.

The Five Permanent Members commit themselves to honouring the results of free and fair elections.

All Cambodians should enjoy the same rights, freedoms, and opportunities to participate in the election process.

A Supreme National Council might be the repository of Cambodian sovereignty during the transition process.

Questions involving Cambodian sovereignty should be resolved with the consent of the Cambodian parties.

The Five support all responsible efforts by regional parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and will remain in close touch with them with a view to reconvening the Paris Conference at an appropriate time.
