

Country/entity	Cambodia
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Statement of the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council of the United Nations on Cambodia Incorporating the Framework for a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict
Date	28 Aug 1990
Agreement status	Unilateral document
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

Cambodia Conflict (1975 - 1999)

After the agro-communist Khmer Rouge won the 1970-75 civil war, they installed a regime that subsequently killed almost 2 million people. Despite previous cooperation with Vietnamese communists, the Khmer Rouge feared the potential power of their neighbour and began purging Vietnamese-trained members of their cadre as well as launching attacks on the Vietnamese border from 1975 onwards. In response, Vietnam launched a full invasion in 1978, displacing the Khmer Rouge government and installing a puppet government in Phnom Penh. Vietnam continued fighting members of the Khmer Rouge until Vietnamese forces withdrew in 1989 and in 1991, the UN mediated a ceasefire. By 1992, however, the Khmer Rouge withdrew from the agreement and resumed fighting until they were defeated in 1999. Meanwhile, the 1993 elections formed a power-sharing arrangement between the two largest political parties; Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC). However, the CPP consolidated political power following the overthrow of FUNCINPEC's co-Prime Minister in mid-1997.

Close

Cambodia Conflict (1975 - 1999)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Cambodian peace process

Parties

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations
 (Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations
 (Signed) LI Daoyu, Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations
 (Signed) Yuli M. VOLONTSOV, Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
 (Signed) Crispin TICKELL Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

Also later agreed by the Cambodian parties, not listed here, but presumed to be those which later form the Superme National Council: H.R.H Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the government of Cambodia, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), FUNCINPEC, Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge).

Third parties -

Description This agreement, drawn up by the representatives of the five permanent members of the UN security council outlines the principles underlined in the Framework Agreement and calls on the parties to implement the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian conflict at the Paris Conference.

Agreement document [KH_900828_UNSCStatement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Equality (general)
 Page 7, SECTION 4, HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION, 25: Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter pledge all member States to take joint and separate action to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Particular groups of women No specific mention.

International law International law→International human rights standards
 Page 7, SECTION 4, HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION, 25: Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter pledge all member States to take joint and separate action to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against women No specific mention.

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.
