

21. The situation in Cambodia

Decision of 11 July 1997 (3799th meeting): statement by the President

At its 3799th meeting, held on 11 July 1997 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the President (Sweden) made the following statement on behalf of the Council:¹

The Security Council is gravely concerned at recent developments in Cambodia, including violence, which have the effect of jeopardizing continued progress of the Cambodian peace process, and calls for an immediate end to the fighting.

The Council reaffirms the need to respect the principles of national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Council calls upon all parties to respect fully their commitments under the Paris agreements on Cambodia. It urges them to resolve their differences through peaceful means and

political dialogue and in accordance with the spirit of national reconciliation.

The Council calls upon the parties again to ensure the effective and smooth operation of constitutional institutions.

The Council condemns all acts of violence and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety and security of persons and to respect the principles and rules of humanitarian law.

The Council reminds the Cambodian Government of its public undertaking that free and fair legislative elections would be held in May 1998. It stresses the importance of this electoral process.

The Council welcomes and supports all efforts to promote dialogue among the parties, including those undertaken by the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other signatory States of the Paris agreements on Cambodia.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

¹ S/PRST/1997/37.

22. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

Decision of 29 March 1996 (3646th meeting): statement by the President

On 22 March 1996, pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1030 (1995), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report on progress towards a comprehensive settlement of the conflict and on the operations of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT).¹ In his report, the Secretary-General stated that although the beginning of the continuous inter-Tajik negotiations at Ashgabat had raised hopes for substantive progress towards a general peace agreement, in accordance with the provisions of the 17 August 1995 protocol, very little progress had been achieved. Unfortunately, the special session of the Tajik Parliament, which had the potential of becoming a turning-point in the process of national reconciliation, had not been attended by the opposition delegation. The Secretary-General expressed concern with the serious violations of the ceasefire by both

sides and the grave difficulties that had been encountered with the extension of the Tehran ceasefire agreement of 17 September 1994.² He appealed to the leadership of the opposition to consider positively the proposal of the Government regarding the extension of the ceasefire agreement for the whole duration of the inter-Tajik negotiations. He also noted that he had been receiving alarming information on a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan.

At its 3646th meeting, held on 29 March 1996 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included the report of the Secretary-General in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the President (Botswana), with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

¹ S/1996/212.

² Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks (Tehran agreement) (S/1994/1102, annex I).