

means to uphold and implement resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;

3. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 above;

4. *Requests* the States concerned to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 2963rd meeting by 12 votes to 2 (Cuba and Yemen), with 1 abstention (China).

Decision

In a letter dated 21 December 1990,¹¹³ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

“By resolution 669 (1990), adopted at its 2942nd

¹¹³ S/22033.

meeting, on 24 September 1990, the Council, recalling its resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, entrusted the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, and making recommendations to the President of the Council for appropriate action.

“By letters dated 19 and 21 December 1990,¹¹⁴ the Chairman of the Committee transmitted the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the following 18 States: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

“At consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 20 December 1990, it was decided to inform you of the above-mentioned recommendations of the Committee pursuant to resolution 669 (1990) in connection with requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and to request you to implement the actions contained in the recommendations.”

¹¹⁴ S/22021 and Add. I.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

Decision

At its 2941st meeting, on 20 September 1990, the Council discussed the item entitled “The situation in Cambodia”.

Resolution 668 (1990)

of 20 September 1990

The Security Council,

Convinced of the need to find an early, just and lasting peaceful solution of the Cambodia conflict,

Noting that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, made progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive political settlement,

Taking note with appreciation of the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which have resulted in the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict,¹¹⁵

Also taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other countries involved in promoting the search for a comprehensive political settlement,

Further taking note with appreciation of the efforts of Indonesia and France as Co-Presidents of the Paris Con-

ference on Cambodia and of all participants in the Conference to facilitate the restoration of peace to Cambodia,

Noting that these efforts are aimed at enabling the Cambodian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia,

1. *Endorses* the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict¹¹⁵ and encourages the continuing efforts of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in this regard;

2. *Welcomes* the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all the Cambodian parties, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, at the informal meeting of the Cambodian parties at Jakarta on 10 September 1990 and their commitment to it;

3. *Also welcomes* the commitment of the Cambodian parties, in full co-operation with all other participants in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of the Conference;

4. *Welcomes*, in particular, the agreement reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta¹¹⁶ to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

5. *Urges* the members of the Supreme National Council

¹¹⁵ *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1990*, document S/21689, annex.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, document S/21732, annex.

cil, in full accord with the framework document, to elect the Chairman of the Council as soon as possible, so as to implement the agreement referred to in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Notes* that the Supreme National Council will therefore represent Cambodia externally and it is to designate its representatives to occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

7. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement;

8. *Calls upon* the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference, whose task will be to elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and to draw

up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with the above-mentioned framework;

9. *Urges* the Supreme National Council, all Cambodians and all parties to the conflict to co-operate fully in this process;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue, within the context of preparations for reconvening the Paris Conference and on the basis of the present resolution, preparatory studies to assess the resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the United Nations role;

11. *Calls upon* all States to support the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement as outlined in the above-mentioned framework.

Adopted unanimously at the 2491st meeting.

LETTER DATED 7 DECEMBER 1990 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 2972nd meeting, on 22 December 1990, the Council decided to invite the representative of New Zealand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 7 December 1990 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22008)".¹¹⁷

Resolution 683 (1990)

of 22 December 1990

The Security Council,

Recalling Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, which established an international trusteeship system,

Conscious of its responsibility relating to strategic areas as set forth in Article 83, paragraph 1, of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 21 (1947) of 2 April 1947, by which it approved the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands,¹¹⁸ since known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Noting that the Trusteeship Agreement designated the United States of America as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory,

Mindful that article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, obligated the Administering Authority, *inter alia*, to promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to

the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

Aware that, towards this end, negotiations between the Administering Authority and representatives of the Trust Territory began in 1969 and resulted in the conclusion of a Compact of Free Association in the case of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, and a Commonwealth Covenant in the case of the Northern Mariana Islands,

Satisfied that the peoples of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands have freely exercised their right to self-determination in approving their respective new status agreements in plebiscites observed by visiting missions of the Trusteeship Council and that, in addition to these plebiscites, the duly constituted legislatures of these entities have adopted resolutions approving the respective new status agreements, thereby freely expressing their wish to terminate the status of these entities as parts of the Trust Territory,

Hoping that the people of Palau will be able in due course to complete the process of freely exercising their right to self-determination,

Taking note of Trusteeship Council resolution 2183 (LIII) of 28 May 1986 and of subsequent reports of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council,

Determines, in the light of the entry into force of the new status agreements for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated, with respect to those entities.

Adopted at the 2972nd meeting by 14 votes to 1 (Cuba).

¹¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990.*

¹¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 8, No. 123