

<b>Country/entity</b>	Cambodia
<b>Region</b>	Asia and Pacific
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict (Framework for a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict or Paris Accords)
<b>Date</b>	23 Oct 1991
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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)

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Cambodian peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Unsigned copy of the agreement but based on the agreement text and additional research, parties are presumed to be those included in the Supreme National Council, namely: H.R.H Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the government of Cambodia, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), FUNCINPEC, Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge).

**Third parties** Unsigned copy of the agreement but based on the agreement text and additional research, parties are presumed to be: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**Description** A comprehensive agreement covering the political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Issues covered include arrangements for the transitional period, the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the functions of the Supreme National Council; the withdrawal of foreign forces; ceasefire; elections; human rights; International Guarantees; Refugees and Displaced Persons; Prisoner Release; Principles of a New Constitution; and Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. As regards political power-sharing, The make-up of the Supreme National Council was previously agreed to comprise The Cambodian parties present in the informal meeting finalized the 12 member SNC as: Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk (President), the state of Cambodia (six members), Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) (2 members), National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) (1 Member), Democratic Kampuchea or Khmer Rouge (2 members). In this agreement it is given the following executive role, but essentially transfers immediate power to the UN administration.

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**Agreement document** [KH\\_911023\\_Comprehensive Peace Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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## **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** Equality→Equality (general)  
Page 21, Annex 5, Principles for a new constitution for Cambodia, 2: Cambodia's tragic recent history requires special measures to assure protection of human rights. Therefore, the constitution will contain a declaration of fundamental rights, including the rights to life, personal liberty, security, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, assembly and association including political parties and trade unions, due process and equality before the law, protection from arbitrary deprivation of property or deprivation of private property without just compensation, and freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination...

**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** Institutional reform→Constitution-making/reform  
Page 21, Annex 5, Principles for a new constitution for Cambodia, 2: Cambodia's tragic recent history requires special measures to assure protection of human rights. Therefore, the constitution will contain a declaration of fundamental rights, including the rights to life, personal liberty, security, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, assembly and association including political parties and trade unions, due process and equality before the law, protection from arbitrary deprivation of property or deprivation of private property without just compensation, and freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination...

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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