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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-third session  
Items 72, 130, 134 and 137 of the  
preliminary list\*  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN  
STATES  
REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE  
DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT, USE, FINANCING  
AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES  
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF  
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-third year

Letter dated 7 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative  
of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message of Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 72, 130, 134 and 137 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 April 1988 from the President of the Republic of  
Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

First of all, allow me to express to you my best wishes and to wish you every success in your efforts aimed at solving the problems of this planet, our common home.

I would like to once again draw Your Excellency's attention to the favourable conditions created around the process of the Geneva talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, conducted through your personal representative. These talks are meant to solve one of the most difficult and current regional conflicts. The elimination of the regional tension, which the Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan are negotiating for in Geneva, undoubtedly, as a factor of world peace and security, bear tangible effects on the over-all international situation and the prospect of creating a stable and secure peace. The Afghan side, guided by goodwill and sincerity and in a bid to achieve normalization of the situation, have actively been seeking to bring closer the two sides and remove the existing impediments in the Geneva process. Afghanistan, in declaring the Policy of National Reconciliation have taken basic and prospective steps directed towards normalization of the situation and elimination of accumulated problems, through political means and rational compromises, which ultimately comprise all aspects of mutual agreements. As a result of such position adopted by Afghanistan, three out of four agreements are virtually completed and finalized and are ready to be signed.

Your Excellency may recall that Pakistan, for a long time, was insisting that political normalization of the situation depends only on the withdrawal of Soviet limited contingent from Afghanistan and in invoking General Assembly's resolutions was attempting to link the signing of the documents with the time frame of the withdrawal.

The famous declarations of the President of Afghanistan and M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with regard to setting a time frame for the withdrawal, put an end to the Pakistan government's last pretext at the Geneva talks. This means that the time frame for the withdrawal, acceptable to both sides was agreed upon, thus opening the way for the signing of the agreements and reaching a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

The declarations of the leaders of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union strengthened the hope of the peace-loving humanity towards United Nations' efforts at the Geneva talks and created confidence in international gatherings. Contrary to this the irresponsible position adopted by the Pakistani Government indicated that they are not ready to sincerely meet us halfway and to demonstrate goodwill, political determination, sincerity and realism to solve this painful regional dispute. Thus they proposed new conditions in the agreement, like raising the Durand Line as border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, etc.

Obviously, the proposed conditions are completely out of the context of the provisions of the resolution 42/15 of 10 November 1987 of the United Nations General Assembly related to Afghanistan and previous similar resolutions adopted by the United Nations and do not comply with them.

One may recall that Pakistan has not only voted for the said resolution but is also its main sponsor. Please note that the main provisions of all the resolutions tabled by Pakistan since 1980, mainly call for non-aligned status of Afghanistan, non-interference in its internal affairs, right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government without interference and coercion, withdrawal of foreign troops and voluntary return of Afghan refugees in honour to their country.

In the light of the above provisions, in other international gatherings, in particular at the Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Harare, and at the summit meeting of the Islamic countries held on 28 January 1987, decisions have also been taken on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, but Pakistan nevertheless tries to impose matters that are not included in the United Nations General Assembly resolutions and the agenda of the Geneva talks as well. How Pakistan, by adopting such a position can claim to be a loyal Member of the United Nations or to be complying with the decisions of the meetings of the Movement of the Non-Aligned countries or to be an active member of the Organization of Islamic Conference?

One may ask what happened that Pakistan's demands for the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the summit meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of Islamic Conference have been consigned to abeyance and the 123 votes, including that of Pakistan at the United Nations, relating to Afghanistan, is ignored by that country.

As one can see, all this reveals that Pakistan, only for achieving its one selfish interests and aims, throughout the Geneva talks, under the false cry for the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions, peace and security of the region and peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, has been interfering in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, resulting in the bloodshed of thousands of Afghans, and deterioration of the situation in the region.

No one can doubt, that the military rulers of Pakistan, against the interest of the Pakistani people and of the region, listen to the voices of the extremist forces and reactionary, and imperialistic circles, who are bent to create conflicts and intensify imposed war and continue regional tension.

In case of continuance of such erroneous position in the Geneva peace talks by Pakistan, it is, but clear that despite the United Nations and Your own Excellency's efforts as the Secretary-General of this reputed international organization, the cause of peace and elimination of regional tension will be trampled upon and the prestige and credibility of this international organization adversely affected.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan is diligently following the policy of achieving National Reconciliation and establishing peace and security in the country, which is in full accord with the letter and spirit of the United Nations resolutions related to Afghanistan. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan will do its best for the success of the Geneva talks, immediate cessation of bloodshed and safe return of our compatriots to their homes and will do so in future as well. For the sake of rendering support to the cause of world peace, and for the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan and other such problems affecting the world peace, through the efforts of the United Nations, the Republic of Afghanistan is strongly determined to demonstrate as an example, and to prove in deeds its full loyalty to the Charter of the United Nations.

In line with this noble cause, we request from Your Excellency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolution 42/15 of 10 November 1987, which reads:

"Request the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provision of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;"

will use your own authority and that of the United Nations to bear further influence on the Geneva talks and to give it new impulse. This will not only help solve the problem of Afghanistan, but will prove vital to the cause of consolidating regional and international peace, which is confronted with the critical problems and conflicts.

NAJIBULLAH  
President of the Republic  
of Afghanistan

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