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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-third session
Items 30, 72, 130, 134 and 137
of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
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 18 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to arrange to have the text of the enclosed letter dated 14 April 1988 from His Excellency Mr. Zain Noorani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan (see annex), which was delivered to Your Excellency at Geneva, circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 72, 130, 134 and 137 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1988 from the Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

The signature ceremony today brings to a successful end the process of negotiations on the situation relating to Afghanistan that began under the sponsorship of the United Nations nearly seven years ago. I have the honour to express the deep satisfaction of the Government of Pakistan on this occasion and to convey to Your Excellency our profound appreciation on the conclusion of these Accords. You initiated this process of negotiations and when you assumed your high office you continued to lend it your strong and consistent support. I should also like to place on record our gratitude and admiration for the hard work, dedication, perseverance and above all the remarkable ingenuity with which your distinguished representative, His Excellency Mr. Diego Cordovez, assisted these complex negotiations in difficult and often trying circumstances. His contribution to their positive outcome is worthy of high praise and respect. It merits special recognition.

The Geneva Accords without doubt represent a triumph for the United Nations system in upholding the principles of international law and in redressing a grave injustice. We now earnestly hope that the implementation of these Accords, in both letter and spirit, will pave the way for the re-establishment of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan, and thus contribute to stability and co-operation in the region, as well as to a safer and better global political environment.

The Accords signed today address the external aspects of the Afghanistan problem. It has long been accepted that restoration of peace and tranquillity inside Afghanistan requires the withdrawal of the foreign forces and also the establishment of a government acceptable to all segments of the Afghan population, especially to the Mujahideen and the refugees. Continuous efforts, therefore, will need to be made by all concerned to help the Afghans in the realization of a government that truly enjoys their confidence. Meanwhile, the Government of Pakistan, in view of the realities of the situation in Afghanistan and notwithstanding the Accords signed today, will continue to adhere to its policy, based on the decision taken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to withhold extending recognition to the régime in Kabul.

The Government of Pakistan understands that the rights and obligations assumed by the Guarantor-States are consistent with the principles of equality and reciprocity and in consonance with the right of the Afghan people to determine freely their own political, economic and social system. The Government of Pakistan signs the Accords on the basis of the understandings reflected in exchanges between the Guarantor-States.

The Afghan people must be enabled to determine their destiny in freedom, for which they have rendered monumental sacrifices. They must be helped in the urgent and gigantic task of national reconstruction and rebuilding a society fragmented by the protracted conflict that has spanned nearly a decade.