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Agenda items 25, 58, 59, 90, 121 and 122
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS
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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT,
USE, FINANCING AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

## Letter dated 19 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of a call to the peoples of the world issued by the participants in the International Conference on Social and Economic Development and War Dangers, held at Kabul from 12 to 15 November 1982, and to request that this letter and the attached text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25, 58, 59, 90, 121 and 122, and of the Security Council.

> (<u>Signed</u>) M. Farid ZARIF Ambassador Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

## CALL TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

Kabul, November 15, Bakhtar: The participants of the International Conference on Social and Economic Development and War Danger, held in Kabul from November 12 to 15, 1982 have issued a call to the peoples of the world which reads as follows:

The participants in the International Conference on Social-Economic Development and War Danger, held under the auspices of the World Peace Council in Kabul from November 12 to 15, 1982, after examining the facts of the situation around Afghanistan, have come to the conclusion that:

- A. The situation around Afghanistan, resulting from outside armed interference and internal counter-revolutionary activities, constitutes a grave threat not only to peace and security in the region, but also to world peace;
- B. Afghanistan is faced with an undeclared war waged from the territory of Pakistan, supported by the United States, China and reactionary forces in the Arab world;
- C. The efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to restore internal security and stability and to forge ahead with programmes of economic development and social progress have achieved significant results;
- D. Had it not been for the persistent and escalating armed and other forms of intervention, including sinister propaganda by the Western media, the efforts at achieving economic and social progress would have been even more successful;
- E. The Government and people of Afghanistan have an inalienable right to establish a political system and pursue the path of

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of social development which they have chosen in accordance with the interests of Afghan people.

The participants in the Conference further believe that the situation around Afghanistan can only be resolved by a political settlement through peaceful negotiations between the states of the region involved, supported by reliable international guarantees.

In this regard, the proposals of the Government of the DRA, presented on May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981, provide a reasonable, sound and flexible basis for ensuring negotiations and achieving peace and security in and around Afghanistan. The sincerity, constructiveness and peaceful intentions of these proposals can be gauged from such provisions such as the following:

- A. Assurance of non-interference in the internal affairs of one state of the region by another, and of not allowing the territory of one state to be used for aggression against another state;
- B. Despite of a preference for bilateral talks and settlement with Pakistan and Iran, the willingness of DRA to engage in trilateral or multilateral talks;
- C. Willingness of the Government of the DRA to proceed with the negotiations through the good offices of the U.N. Secretary-General and his representative, in view of the unreasonable demand and intransigent attitude of the Government of Pakistan not to engage in direct talks with the Government of DRA;
- D. Willingness of the Government of the DRA to consider in the course of such negotiations, other problems outstanding between Afghanistan and Pakistan with a view to normalise relations between the two countries;
- E. Declaration of general amnesty to all the Afghans temporarily living in the neighbouring countries, guaranteeing assistance to them to resume normal life in Afghanistan and to realistically discuss the question of those individuals not wanting to return;
- F. Reliable international guarantees regarding cessation and nonrecurrence of armed and other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs;

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G. As soon as the undeclared war manifested in aggression and other forms of foreign interference have ceased, the possibility of withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which were invited by the Government of the DRA will be created.

The participants in the Conference believe that the proposals and actual conduct of the Government of the DRA are entirely conducive to achieving the end of hostilities and establishing stability, peace and security in the region.

The participants of the Conference therefore call upon the peoples of the world, and particularly of the region of South and Southwest Asia, and upon the United Nations to support such efforts designed to resolve the situation around Afghanistan in order to:

- restore peace, security and stability around Afghanistan;
- strengthen Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- lessen tensions in the region and to promote friendship and cooperation among the states of the region;
- promote peace and security in the area of the Indian Ocean, and strengthen world peace.

The participants of the Conference believe that it is only by firmly supporting the serious and meaningful proposals for a political solution that the objective of solving the situation around Afghanistan can be fulfilled.

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