



大会
安全理事会

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大会
第五十五届会议

安全理事会
第五十六年

议程项目 20(d) 和 46

加强联合国人道主义和救灾援助，
包括特别经济援助的协调：为饱
经战祸的阿富汗的和平、经常状
态和重建提供紧急国际援助

阿富汗局势及其对国际和平与安全的影响

2001 年 6 月 1 日阿富汗常驻联合国代表给秘书长和
安全理事会主席的同文信

奉我国政府指示，我谨转交 2001 年 5 月 31 日阿富汗伊斯兰国代理外交部长
阿卜杜拉有关阿富汗局势的信（见附件）。

请将本信及其附件作为大会议程项目 20(d) 和 46 的文件和安全理事会文件
分发为荷。

常驻代表

大使

拉万·法哈迪（签名）

2001年6月1日阿富汗常驻联合国代表给秘书长和 安全理事会主席的同文信的附件

我谨提及在阿富汗及其邻近地区目前的惊人局势，并提请阁下立即注意以下情况：

巴基斯坦政府在本地区坚持推行其霸权主义的军事冒险，并公然无视安全理事会第1267（1999）和1333（2000）号决议的条款，继续向塔利班雇佣军提供武器弹药，并继续大规模的参与向其提供策划、动员、后勤和人员招募方面的支助。但是，巴基斯坦最近这些活动的急剧增加只是其到处插手阿富汗的进一步表现，因为阿富汗已经派遣了几千名军事人员、军士、分属许多以巴基斯坦为基地的极端主义组织的武装国民以及来自称为Madrassa的宗教学校的“志愿人士”，与塔利班雇佣军并肩作战。

但是，巴基斯坦推行这种企图在阿富汗扶植傀儡政权的侵略性政策，从与巴基斯坦军事集团有密切联系的几十种国际极端主义恐怖组织方面得到了进一步的支持，而巴基斯坦军事集团正是对该地区和平与安全造成日益严重威胁的可怕轴心。事实上，塔利班雇佣军而对阿富汗的一再努力和重新呼吁寻求和平而继续表示出的那种僵硬态度正是出自于巴基斯坦所采取的这种军事准则的。

国际社会在去年一年以及2001年里至今的阶段内，目睹了巴基斯坦军事集团主持该地区恐怖主义网络以及在巴勒斯坦境内的极端主义宗教集团的大规模公开集会，这些人明目张胆地宣布其计划，表示打算通过在该地区各国建立极端主义激进政权来扩大其在这一地区的势力范围。

巴基斯坦集团的侵略行径与巴基斯坦激进的宗教集团臭气相投，因为他们与由塔利班占领的阿富汗土地及巴基斯坦境内所存在的恐怖主义网络，以及与乌萨马-本-拉丹的加伊达组织和其他组织的在世界各地活动的恐怖主义网络如出一辙。为此，2001年5月31日巴基斯坦军事统治者佩尔韦兹·穆沙拉夫在其最近一次与俄国的Izvestiya日报的采访中提出了不可否认的证词。他谈话的内容如下：

“巴基斯坦的军事统治者佩尔韦兹·穆沙拉夫上将敦促俄国承认阿富汗的塔利班民兵组织，以此恢复这一饱受战祸国家的稳定。……穆沙拉夫反驳道，除非俄国和其他世界大国承认塔利班，阿富汗和平就不会恢复。……他并指出，俄国承认塔利班将使其能够对阿富汗的未来发挥一些作用。……‘塔利班’这一势力集团在阿富汗的形成已有很长一段时间了”。

巴基斯坦头目穆沙拉夫的荒谬评论赤裸裸地请求俄罗斯联邦承认巴基斯坦在阿富汗的侵略行为的合法性，并暗示这是对国际社会其他方面的呼吁。具有讽刺意义的是，巴基斯坦上将的这些评论再一次公然无视其与大会和安全理事会有

关阿富汗问题的有关决议发生了冲突，事实上并且完全违背了国际社会（包括俄罗斯联邦）关于在阿富汗建立来自广泛民众阶层、多族裔的和具充分代表性的阿富汗政府这一明确而认真的要求。

我谨重申，阿富汗伊斯兰国面对巴基斯坦-本拉丹-塔利班即将采取的攻势坚持严正维护阿富汗主权、独立和领土完整的决心，并要求巴基斯坦对其在阿富汗的冒险所造成的后果承担全部责任。

在本函的附文中我将转交：

- 经正式的政府情报报告，内容涉及巴基斯坦目前为侵略阿富汗所做的准备；
- 《简氏防卫周刊》2001年5月9日第22期中该周刊记者安东尼·戴维斯先生的报道；
- 在2001年5月31日的巴基斯坦英语日报《晨曦报》中由 Ilyas Khan 撰写的有关文章。

代理外交部长

阿卜杜拉博士（签名）

附文

有关巴基斯坦继续对塔利班提供军事援助的情报报告

以下是阿富汗伊斯兰国情报人员搜集的有关巴基斯坦公然违反联合国安全理事会第 1267 (1999) 号 (1999 年 12 月) 和第 1333 (2000) 号 (2000 年 11 月) 决议而向塔利班民兵组织提供军事援助的原型报告。

一. 从 2001 年 4 月 21 日起, 盖有军绿色油布的白色 10 缸奔驰卡车挂有巴基斯坦“AF”(‘已申请’)牌照(在通常注册以前已经颁发), 将弹药和军事用品藏在装有大麦和其他粮食的袋子下, 运往阿富汗的喀布尔。

二. 报告证实, 除其他情况外, 有卡车到达, 卡车挂有以下牌照: AF1306、AF1353、AF1355、AF1367、AF1394、AF1395、AF1396、AF1404、AF1407、AF14012、AF14018……。

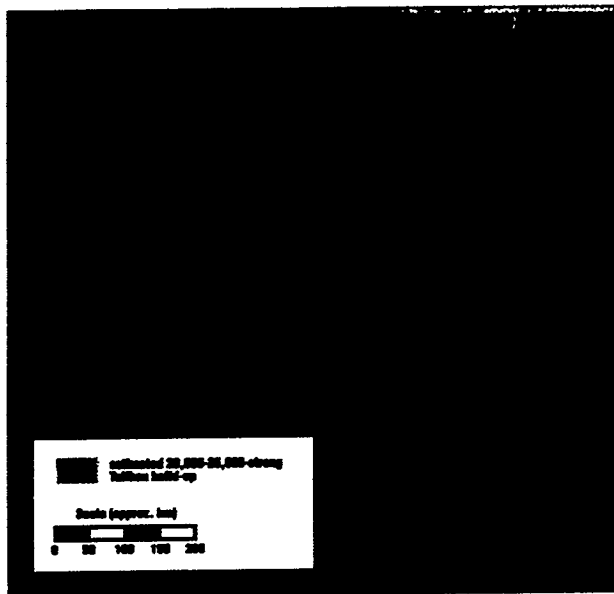
三. 这些车队由 30 至 50 辆卡车组成, 而依据作战的激烈程度, 每星期有两至三次不等的运输车队。卡车是在司机离开时装货的, 而且只在夜间卸货。车队在到达喀布尔城东时, 分成两个支队, 一支前往 Khair-Khawna (喀布尔北郊), 另一支前往 Qargha (喀布尔西郊)。

四. 以下是仅几天时间内所取得的数据:

日期:	4 月 26 日(2001 年)	车队:	47 (奔驰卡车)
	4 月 29 日		64
	4 月 29 日		45
	5 月 1 日		28 (运载巴基斯坦士兵的普通卡车)

ASIA PACIFIC

Taliban plans offensive

ANTHONY DAVIS *JDW Correspondent*
Islamabad

The Taliban is building up its taskforce with hundreds of troops that have been airlifted in to Konduz, while numbers of armoured vehicles have been moved up to the front-line province of Takhar. *T. Peters/Jane's*, 0095539

Undeterred by a UN arms embargo, Afghanistan's Taliban regime is preparing for one of its largest offensives in recent years, aimed at breaking the back of the opposition Northern Alliance, according to Pakistan-based military and intelligence sources (*Jane's Defence Weekly* 9 May).

The hardline militia is completing its build-up of a taskforce estimated at 20,000-25,000 troops in north-eastern Takhar and Konduz provinces opposite Badakhshan, the last province to be held entirely by opposition forces.

Despite delays in May caused by fighting in the central and northern regions, hundreds of fresh troops have been airlifted from Kabul to Konduz, adjacent to the front-line province of Takhar. Numbers of refitted main battle tanks (MBTs) and other armoured fighting vehicles have moved north through the town of Pul-i-Khumri to Takhar in recent weeks.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that some MBTs may have been moved north on tank-transporters. If true, this would mark the first time tank-transporters have been seen in Afghanistan since the end of the Soviet occupation in 1989.

In addition to Afghan Taliban, indications are that foreign Islamist volunteers will again play a key role as a spearhead in the impending offensive. According to western military estimates, around 8,000-12,000 foreigners operate alongside the Taliban. Most are Pakistanis affiliated to various religious groups; others include Arabs loyal to Osama Bin Laden, and Central Asians and Chechens affiliated to the Afghanistan-based Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU).

Military analysts believe that the brunt of the Taliban offensive will fall on the Farkhar Gorge, now held by opposition commander Ahmadshah Massoud, and along the road towards the town of Keshm in Badakhshan. If successful, such a thrust could outflank the line of defence further north along the Kokcha River by Massoud.

Intelligence sources understand Pakistan has continued to provide logistic and advisory support for the build-up despite

Islamabad's earlier assurances that it would abide by UN Security Council Resolution 1333 that since January has prohibited provision of materiel or advisory support to the Taliban. The UN has no mechanism in place that might monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime by Pakistan, which has backed the Taliban since the movement's inception in 1994.

In one week in early May two convoys of about 15 trucks each were moving daily from the Pakistan border at Torkham through Jalalabad to Kabul, according to reliable sources.

The Mercedes-Benz trucks carried Pakistani AF ('applied for') plates (issued in advance of normal registration plates) giving them a degree of anonymity, noted the sources. Munitions are understood to have been concealed under sacks of wheat.

Other munitions are understood to have been moved across the southern border at Chaman between the Pakistani city of Quetta and Kandahar in Afghanistan.

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Taliban poised to take over Takhar, Badakhshan

By M. Ilyas Khan

PESHAWAR, May 30: The Taliban are bracing themselves for a major offensive in northern Afghanistan to oust the opposition forces from Takhar and Badakhshan, sources here said on Wednesday.

They said that details of the offensive were finalized by top officials of the Afghan defence ministry in a meeting with the Taliban supreme leader, Mullah Mohammad Omar, in Kandhar last Thursday.

Those who attended the meeting included Mullah Fazil Akhund, a top defence ministry official who has now been appointed commander of Takhar operation, Mullah Abdul Hai, in charge of the finances of the Takhar front, and four others. The meeting was told that the war expenses for the Takhar front had been raised from the current US\$200,000 per week (US\$10.4 million per year) to US\$500,000 per week, the sources said. They added that the increase was approved by Mullah Omar in line with the Taliban's plans for ousting the opposition forces from Afghanistan this year.

The Taliban have been engaged in massive arms buildup on the Takhar front since March, and have raised a force of 35,000 troops to storm the remaining areas in Takhar and the north-eastern province of Badakhshan. Their forces include 5,000 "fidaeen" (suicide fighters) and 3,000 Central Asian militants led by an Uzbek rebel, Jumma Namangani.

The Taliban have also moved medical corps from Kabul to set up field hospitals in areas behind the Takhar front lines, and have established a huge arms workshop at the Farkhar Gorge, bordering Badakhshan, sources said. In addition, the Taliban

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purchased 2,000 horses from the local market for action in Takhar and Badakhshan, and acquired a fleet of boats to capture some strategic islands in river Piandzhe, behind the defence lines of the opposition troops.

The concentration of the Taliban troops in Takhar began in March, when 15,000 troops stationed in Kandhar were shifted to the Takhar front lines. These were followed by a contingent of the newly-trained Taliban from the five jihadi seminaries of the country.

On May 8, fresh troops from Kabul's central corps were airlifted to Takhar by 20 flights. This build up coincided with the doubling of rations for all fronts from 520,000 afghan is per fighter per month to 1.40 million afghan is. Similarly, the ceiling for diesel consumption by each truck on war duty was raised from 100 litres to 200 litres.

Apart from 35,000 men on the Takhar front, Taliban have stationed 10,000 troops in Bamiyan, 12,000 in Shamali, 3,000 in Ghorband, and 10,000 in Kunar. There are smaller fronts in the east, north and west of the country, but their details are not available.



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