



Security Council

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LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1988 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from His Excellency
Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan,
addressed to Your Excellency.

I would greatly appreciate if this letter could be circulated as a document of
the Security Council.

(Signed) Shah Mohammad DOST
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan
addressed to the President of the Security Council

With due consideration to the situation evolved after the signing of the Geneva Agreements on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan on 14 April 1988, I have been authorized by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to bring to your attention and to that of the members of the Security Council some considerations and observations of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The period elapsed after the signing of the Geneva Agreements is indicative of the fact that interference and aggression in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan have increased unprecedentedly. This interference predominantly is organized and conducted by Pakistan and from its territory. Among other things, it has taken the form of infiltration of well-armed bands from Pakistan, the participation of Pakistani nationals along with armed opposition Afghan groups in acts of terrorism and rebellion against the established institutions in the Republic of Afghanistan, a heavy and uninterrupted supply of arms by Pakistan to the individuals and bands in Afghanistan and waging of a constant and violent radio and press campaign against Afghanistan.

The above-mentioned acts are a gross violation of the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and are a violation of the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Moreover, Pakistan's actions contradict the letter and spirit of the General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan, which was unanimously adopted by all the States Members of the United Nations on 3 November 1988.

It may well be recalled that, when signing the Geneva Agreements, the Government of Pakistan undertook the obligation "to ensure that its territory is not used in any manner which would violate the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity, or disrupt the political, economic and social stability of the other high contracting party" and that it would "refrain from armed intervention, subversion, military occupation or any other form of intervention and interference, overt or covert", and to "refrain from any action or attempt in whatever form, or under whatever pretext to destabilize, or to undermine the stability of the other high contracting party or any of its institutions". Moreover, Pakistan has the obligation to "prevent within its territory the presence, harbouring, in camps and bases, or otherwise, organizing training, financing, equipping and arming of individuals and political, ethnic and any other groups for the purpose of creating subversion, disorder or unrest in the territory of the other high contracting party and, accordingly, also to prevent the use of mass media and the transportation of arms, ammunition and equipment by such individuals and groups".

The voluntary and unimpeded repatriation of the Afghan refugees temporarily present on the territory of Pakistan constitutes an important aspect of the solution of the Afghan refugee problem. Unfortunately, the Pakistani authorities

constantly undermine the arrangements and conditions set out in the Geneva Agreements. They have created hindrances on the path of the voluntary, orderly and peaceful repatriation of the Afghan refugees.

As provided in the provisions of the Geneva Agreements, mixed commissions were to be set up by both the Governments to organize, co-ordinate and supervise the return of Afghan refugees. This provision has not been implemented as a result of the Pakistani Government's negative attitude.

Thus, it is most regrettably noted that Pakistan, as a State Member of the United Nations and a principal signatory to the Geneva Agreements, does not abide by its treaty obligations and on the contrary has constantly shown disregard for the peace-making role of the United Nations.

Pakistan's interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has not only increased the threat against Afghanistan's sovereignty, but has further endangered peace and security in and around Afghanistan. These acts have also limited the role of the United Nations Good-Offices Mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan. Furthermore, this situation has hindered the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to conduct dialogue with the opposition forces for establishing a broad-based coalition Government in Afghanistan, as required by paragraph 8 of the General Assembly resolution of 3 November 1988.

With due consideration to the above facts and observations, the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan appeals to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the Security Council, to call upon Pakistan to respect its treaty obligations arising from the Geneva Agreements of 14 April 1988 and, thus, respect and assist the Secretary-General's efforts under way for the peaceful solution of the situation in and around Afghanistan. We call upon the Security Council to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of the threat to peace in Afghanistan and for the suppression of the acts of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by Pakistan. Furthermore, we call upon the Security Council to take into consideration the fact that, as the result of the ongoing interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the situation around Afghanistan, and in South-West Asia in general, has become volatile and that further continuation of acts of interference and breaches of peace in this region might lead to an international conflict.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has neither the inclination nor the desire to resort to military means to resolve the situation, for we consider it inappropriate, but we are forced to embark on actions for self-defence. At a time when the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan fully supports the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, we also request this Council to intervene and save the situation from further deterioration.

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I would be most grateful, Mr. President, if in light of the urgency of this issue the Council would review the situation around Afghanistan and that any response by the Council be forwarded to the Government of Afghanistan.

Abdul WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Afghanistan
