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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Items 32, 72, 143 and 146 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
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REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON
THE DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL
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USE, FINANCING AND TRAINING OF
MERCENARIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 20 March 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey the following message dated 20 March 1989 from His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

I draw your attention to the message of 10 March 1989 addressed to you by the President of the Kabul régime, which has been circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In yet another attempt to malign Pakistan and in order to cover its failures, the Kabul régime has resorted to allegations that are entirely

* A/44/50/Rev.1.

unsubstantiated and devoid of even a modicum of truth. These allegations have been categorically denied by Pakistan on several occasions, the most recent being on 12, 13 and 14 March 1989. In any case, it is the task of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) to investigate and determine the veracity of these charges. So far UNGOMAP findings have not substantiated any of the allegations that the Kabul régime keeps levelling against Pakistan.

There is no concentration of Pakistani troops in the border areas, nor is there any question of such troops or militia participating in military operations inside Afghanistan. Similarly, the charges regarding Pakistani helicopters and aircraft entering Afghanistan or being made ready for this purpose are preposterous.

Pakistan remains resolutely committed to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of all countries. The allegations that Pakistan's armed forces have been placed on the alert against Afghanistan are baseless. The Kabul régime's message is a transparent attempt to blame Pakistan for its own failures and to camouflage its rejection by the people of Afghanistan.

In fact, it is Pakistan that has been subjected to acts of terrorism and aggression by the Kabul régime. Since the signing of the Geneva Agreements, more than 116 people have died in Pakistan and 260 have been injured as a result of some 162 acts of subversion perpetrated by agents of the régime in Kabul. In addition, our air space has been violated no less than 144 times, resulting in 29 deaths and 52 injuries. There have also been 374 ground violations, resulting in 32 deaths and 94 injuries.

These blatant acts of aggression have been substantiated by hard evidence in the form of Afghan aircraft shot down on Pakistan's territory, captured Afghan pilots and extensive damage to life and property. Despite all this, Pakistan has not resorted to initiating complaints with the Security Council. We have instead taken recourse to the existing mechanism, under the Geneva Agreements, of addressing complaints to UNGOMAP.

The Government of Pakistan remains resolutely committed to the Geneva Accords, which have opened the way to a comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem based on the restoration of the right of self-determination to the people of Afghanistan. Such a settlement can only be brought about in accordance with the wishes of the Afghan people.

A representative Afghan consultative Shoora established an interim Afghan Government on 24 February 1989. The interim Government was elected by the members of the Shoora through secret ballot. On 16 March, the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers invited the interim Government to occupy the vacant seat of Afghanistan.

It is clear that the only way to bring an early end to the bloodshed and suffering in Afghanistan is through a peaceful transfer of power to the representatives of the Afghan people and not by the utterance of threats or irresponsible talk of regional conflict.

Sahabzada YAQUB-KHAN
Foreign Minister of the Islamic
Republic of Pakistan

I request you to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 32, 72, 143 and 146 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. SHAH NAWAZ
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
