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LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1989 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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

(Signed) M. Eshaq ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Charge d'affaires

Annex

Letter dated 3 April 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been hereby authorized by the State of the Republic of Afghanistan to inform Your Excellency and through you the members of this Council that the recent unprecedented intensification of Pakistan's military aggression and its overt and covert interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, a Member State of the United Nations, has posed serious danger to the territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan and has endangered peace and security in the region. The present aggressive policy of Pakistan towards the Republic of Afghanistan is so vivid that no political manoeuvre of Pakistan can cover up its real political intentions.

The Geneva Agreements which is a reflection of the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter and which indeed was the outcome of long and difficult diplomatic process, was signed for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the situation in and around Afghanistan, ensuring peace and good-neighbourliness and the strengthening of peace and international security.

These Agreements, done under the aegis of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was signed between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and was guaranteed by the two big Powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. Today, as a result of the interventionist policy of Pakistan, this country has totally overlooked its commitments and obligations arising from these Agreements.

These Agreements which are the best reflection of the United Nations mechanism for peaceful settlement of the disputes has been disrespected by Pakistan and most regrettably, UNGOMAP as the implementation-assistance arrangement has not been able to discharge its mandate fully due to the obstructionist attitude of Pakistan. Nevertheless, the Soviet troops withdrawal completed in accordance to the Agreement on interrelationship. The territory of Pakistan as a springboard of aggression, continues to be used by the Afghan armed extremist groups and mercenaries. In order to check this action, recently the President of the Republic of Afghanistan, H.E. Dr. Najibullah, communicated twice with the United Nations Secretary-General, asking him to establish additional outposts in the frontier line between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The existence of 125 military training centres of the armed extremist groups along with hundreds of foreign advisors and experts in terroristic activities and modern weapons, are all clear and undeniable manifestations of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan which indeed is a threat to peace, security and stability in the region. This situation, if not averted, might lead to a serious regional conflict.

The presence of the armed extremist (Alliance of Seven) in the territory of Pakistan and the vast military and political activities against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Afghanistan carried out by

them, supply of huge weapons to these groups in the territory of Pakistan and transit of these deadly weapons inside Afghanistan with the assistance of the Pakistani authorities, are all vivid proofs of Pakistan's aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The creation of the (Interim Government) for Afghanistan in the territory of Pakistan, which is not even acceptable to other groups of the opposition and the refugees in the neighbouring countries, and has been rejected by all the people of Afghanistan, and the premeditated plans to export this government to the territory of Afghanistan with the assistance of the commandos and militias of Pakistan, following the realization of the plan for the occupation of Jelalabad, are considered aggression, interference and resort to the use of force by Pakistan against Afghanistan, a non-aligned, neutral, and sovereign Member of the United Nations, with full territorial integrity.

The deployment of 11th and 18th divisions of Pakistan army in the frontier areas and its active part in the military operations around the city of Jelalabad constitute brazen violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Principle of the International Law on Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Declaration on the Consolidation of International Security adopted by resolution 34/27, resolutions 32/153 and 34/10 of the United Nations General Assembly on the non-interference and intervention in the internal affairs of the States and finally, is an open violation of the First Instrument of the Geneva Accords.

Pakistan is hindering the return of the refugees to their homeland. It is a well-known fact that by doing so Pakistan wants to keep a constant supply of human resources for armed opposition to enable them to continue the war and aggressions against the people of Afghanistan. The aggressions and interference of Pakistan has brought about a new situation, the further aggravation of which will in no way conform with the interest of the peoples and the process of the realization of peace and security in the region.

Taking into consideration the intensification of aggressions and interferences of Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, in particular following the completion of the withdrawal of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, and for prevention of the dangerous prospects of these aggressions, the Republic of Afghanistan requests the convening of an emergency session of the Security Council of the United Nations, in accordance to the provisions of Article 34 and Article 35 (1) of the United Nations Charter.

I am confident that the measures which will be taken by the Security Council of the United Nations will play a great role in the reduction of the tension in the region and shall indeed contribute towards the prevention of further escalation of Pakistan's aggression against Afghanistan and thus strengthen peace and security in the region and in the world.

Abdul WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Afghanistan

