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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 29, 71 and 144 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
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative
of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency
Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan,
addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and
its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under
items 29, 71 and 144 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noor Ahmad NOOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 April 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

The Geneva Agreements, which established a firm legal basis for the political and peaceful solution of the situation relating to Afghanistan, are a significant and important achievement of the United Nations system that entered into force 20 months ago. The full realization of the spirit and letter of these international agreements - in which you played a prominent role, could have put a peaceful end to one of the longest and most bloody regional conflicts, contributing positively to the qualitative improvement of the international atmosphere in general.

On the basis of the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and concurrent to their entry into force, the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) started its activities. UNGOMAP was duty-bound to supervise the constant and sincere realization of the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements by the contracting parties, regularly reporting to you on the outcome of its investigation and on its conclusions. In the opinion of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, the duties and mandate of UNGOMAP regarding assessment of the realization of the Geneva Agreements and impressing upon Pakistan compliance with, and respect to, obligations deriving from the said Agreements, have not been completed because, in spite of the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements, all the sources and basic foundations of interference and open armed aggression against Afghanistan continue to exist and have even acquired new and dangerous dimensions.

In open violation of the Geneva Agreements, none of the military training centres of the extremists and their political and cultural offices on the territory of Pakistan have been closed. Various obstacles are being raised against the voluntary and honourable return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. So far, Pakistan has committed 9,050 cases of violation of the Geneva Agreements, which have been brought to your attention through 1,193 notes lodged with the UNGOMAP. In fact, only one component part of the Geneva Agreements, i.e., the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, has been implemented, while two other component parts, cessation of interference and intervention and the return of refugees continue to remain unimplemented.

It was on the basis of the realization of this fact that General Assembly resolution 44/15 of 1 November 1989 emphasized the need for the full implementation of the Geneva Agreements and, in paragraph 11, put special stress on the continuation of the work of UNGOMAP in full accordance with the Geneva Agreements. Efforts made by the United States of America and Pakistan, which are trying to limit the Geneva Agreements to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan alone and to prevent the continuation of the work of UNGOMAP, in contradiction to the said Agreements and in spite of the disagreement of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan that enjoys an exceptional legal position vis-à-vis the Geneva Agreements, can not in any case be justified. We firmly believe that only

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the full implementation of all the provisions of the Geneva Agreements in their totality could ensure peace and stability in Afghanistan and in this strategic area of the world.

The creation of the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan, whose duties and mandate has not been yet clarified, and the dismantling of the UNGOMAP, coincides with a time when vast foreign armed provocations and aggressions against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, as a full and equal member of the United Nations Organization, have acquired new and dangerous forms. The recent futile and aborted attempt of Pakistan's Inter-service Intelligence Directorate (ISI) for waging a coup against the Government of Afghanistan is an outstanding example of such efforts which stand in total contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Geneva Agreements and the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of Afghanistan hopes that the UNGOMAP mechanism will continue its work on the basis of the Geneva Agreements, which enjoy solid political and legal validity, and will appropriately supervise the implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all the sides concerned, investigate any violations and keep you informed on the development of the situation. The Government of Afghanistan has fully supported and will continue to support the endeavours of the United Nations and your efforts toward the successful accomplishment of your mandate for realizing a political, peaceful solution of the problems in and around Afghanistan.
