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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 28 March 1990 from the **Chargé d'affaires a.i.** of the
Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to
the **Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency
Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic **of Pakistan**
(see annex).

I have further the honour to request that 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) Shaukat UMER
Acting **Permanent** Representative

* A/45/50.

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ANNEX

Message from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan
-addressed to the Secretary-General

I draw Your Excellency's attention to the message of 8 March from the Foreign Minister of the Kabul **régime** in which he has levelled baseless and false allegations against Pakistan in the most unbecoming and intemperate manner.

The Government of Pakistan categorically rejects these allegations. Pakistan was in no way involved in the recent events in Kabul, when a large section of the Afghan army and air **force** rebelled against Najibullah's dictatorial rule.

The absurdity of the allegations is evident from the ridiculous claim that Shahnawaz Tanai the Defence Minister of the Kabul **régime** was a Pakistani agent. Differences between him and Najibullah were common knowledge since long. It is also well-known that Tanai continues to remain in Afghanistan opposing the Kabul **régime**.

The Kabul **régime's** demand for the return of some of the officers who have sought refuge is unacceptable. They have been granted political asylum by the Government of Pakistan in accordance with international norms. Pakistan has given shelter to over 3 million Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. It cannot now begin to refuse asylum to those fleeing the continuing repression of the Kabul **régime**.

Pakistan remains firmly committed to the scrupulous observance, both in letter and in spirit, of the Geneva Accords: We also support fully the consensus resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1988 and 1989 on the issue of Afghanistan which call for the establishment of a broad-based government in Afghanistan **acceptable** to the people of Afghanistan.

The recent coup attempt has proved once again, if proof were required, that the Kabul **régime** stands rejected not only by the Afghan nation but also by important elements of the Afghan armed forces and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan itself. The uprising has clearly demonstrated the broad consensus in Afghanistan that the Najibullah **régime** is the real obstacle in the way of a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It has also shattered the myth of the legitimacy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan **régime** which it has been seeking to cultivate so assiduously.

The only valid conclusion to be drawn from events in Afghanistan is that a political settlement in Afghanistan can only come about through the transfer of power to a broad-based government, acceptable to the people of Afghanistan. Najibullah and his associates would be well-advised to recognise this self-evident truth and step aside so that peace can return to Afghanistan.
