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LETTER DATED 19 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement dated 19 January 1996 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan on Afghan-Pakistani relations (see annex).

I would like also to recall that the text of the statement by Mr. Abdul Rahim Ghafoorzai, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, before the plenary of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on agenda items 20 (d) and 54 (see A/50/PV.95) constitutes the background information for the contents of the annex.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 19 January 1996 by the Ministry
for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan on Afghan-
Pakistani relations

The Government of Pakistan has unilaterally decided and publicly declared that a Pakistani official mission including functionaries and government experts in many technical fields is taking the necessary steps to travel in a convoy departing from Quetta, Pakistan, to the territory of Afghanistan and to proceed to Kandahâr and Herât in order to reach Torghundi in Afghanistan and from there to Turkmenistan.

The Government of Pakistan has also put pressure on Pakistani banks and commodity stores to open their offices and branches in Kandahâr and Herât where the Pakistani-sponsored Taliban militia are still ruling.

All these Pakistani undertakings are done without any prior notification to or permission from the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

The Government of Pakistan is well aware, however, that the visit and the passage of an official convoy through the territories of an independent State, transiting towards a third country, must be based on a previous official agreement between the two neighbouring countries, in this case Pakistan and Afghanistan. This is the clear requirement of the universally recognized and accepted rules of international law, usages and practices.

The Government of Pakistan's move is an open and evident violation of these principles and an attempt directed against the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan, and goes against the terms of the General Assembly's consensus resolution on Afghanistan adopted on 19 December 1995, of which the Pakistani delegation was a sponsor and participant.

This unilateral Pakistan action is a proof of the total disregard of the Government of Pakistan for the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council on Afghanistan.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan, in accordance with its principled policy, is desirous to establish its bilateral relations with Pakistan on the basis of equality of rights of States and mutual respect, and is seeking the solution of the differences through negotiations and reciprocal understanding.

The Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan considers any undertaking of the Pakistani Government and agencies in relations to Afghan-Pakistani bilateral relations done without the agreement of the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan as an intervention in Afghan internal affairs and legally null and void.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan would like the Government of Pakistan to put a decisive end to its hostile acts against Afghanistan. Such acts will further aggravate the state of the mutual relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.
