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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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Items 19, 27, 29, 33, 36, 70 and

81 of the preliminary list\*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON

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OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC

CO-OPERATION

**SECURITY COUNCIL**

Forty-first year

Letter dated 8 May 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of  
Mozambique and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to  
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the joint  
Soviet-Mozambican communiqué of 3 April 1986 (see annex).

We request that this letter and the annex be circulated as an official  
document of the General Assembly, under items 19, 27, 29, 33, 36, 70 and 81 of the  
preliminary list, and of the Security Council, and brought to the attention of the  
United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with

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\* A/41/50/Rev.1.

regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(Signed) Manuel DOS SANTOS  
Ambassador and  
Permanent Representative of the  
People's Republic of Mozambique  
to the United Nations

(Signed) Y. V. DUBININ  
Ambassador and  
Permanent Representative of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
to the United Nations

ANNEX

JOINT SOVIET-MOZAMBICAN COMMUNIQUE

From 30 March to 1 April the President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, was in the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, on a friendly working visit.

During the visit, talks took place between the General Secretary of the Central Party of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. S. Gorbachev, and President Machel at which the Soviet leader described the work that had been taking place in the Soviet Union to implement the decisions of the twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A comradely exchange of views took place on the main issues relating to the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. President Machel described the action undertaken by the FRELIMO Party to mobilize the Mozambican people in opposition to the aggression by the South African racists and their imperialist allies designed to turn Mozambique aside from its freely chosen course of building a socialist society. He expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people for their militant solidarity and unselfish fraternal assistance and support to the People's Republic of Mozambique. Mr. Gorbachev stated that the Mozambican people could, as in the past, count in their just struggle on the unfailing support of the Soviet people.

Current international problems, including the potentially explosive situation in southern Africa, were also discussed. The Soviet leader emphasized that the USSR resolutely and consistently advocated a just political settlement in various regions of the world, with unconditional respect for the right of each people freely to choose the course of its own development.

A meeting also took place between President Machel and N. I. Ryihkov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They discussed issues relating to the conduct of co-operation between the two countries in various fields of common interest, and outlined a number of concrete measures for its improvement and further development.

Soviet-Mozambican talks took place with the participation of:

On the Soviet side: A. A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; S. L. Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Defence of the USSR; A. F. Dobrynin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; B. I. Aristov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Foreign Trade; K. F. Katushev, member of the

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Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on external economic relations; L. F. Ilichev, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; R. A. Ulyanovsky, Deputy Head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and Y. F. Sepelev, Ambassador of the USSR to the People's Republic of Mozambique;

On the Mozambican side: S. Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Chissano, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Machungo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Minister of Planning; A. Panguene, Secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Deputy Minister of Defence; S. Vieira, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Minister of Security; A. Branco, Minister of Industry and Energy; H. Patricio, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR; and other Mozambican officials.

During the talks, the Mozambican side was informed of the main results of the twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which worked out the Party's strategy for accelerating the country's socio-economic development. Its attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by the Congress, including the concept of laying the foundations for a comprehensive system of international security, and also to the programme set forth in the statement made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, M. S. Gorbachev, on 15 January 1986 for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the present century.

President Machel confirmed Mozambique's support for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy initiatives, whose implementation would permit a radical improvement in the current complex world situation. He welcomed the decision by the Soviet Union to refrain from conducting nuclear explosions after 31 March 1986 if the United States of America did not conduct such explosions.

Both sides noted the importance of strengthening the co-operation of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe, strengthen international security and guarantee the inalienable rights of peoples to independence and social progress. They emphasized the growing role played in the attainment of that objective by the non-aligned movement, whose next summit meeting was to take place in 1986 in southern Africa, at Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe.

The Mozambican leader described the problems his country was encountering in undertaking socio-economic transformations in the interests of the people. He emphasized that the main obstacle to such action was the incessant subversive activity carried on by international imperialism and racism and their agents. However, the Mozambican President again confirmed that the FRELIMO Party and the

people of Mozambique were fully resolved to thwart the schemes of their enemies, whose goal was to undermine the Mozambican revolution.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Mozambican relations based on the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation of 1977 and the fraternal links between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the FRELIMO Party. They noted the usefulness of regular contacts at all levels between representatives of the two parties and States, which contributed towards strengthening mutual understanding and fraternal friendship between their peoples.

The participants in the meetings and discussions reaffirmed the consistent policy of strengthening relations of close co-operation in various fields, and particularly in strengthening the defence capability of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During consideration of the world situation, the sides expressed serious concern over the sharp exacerbation of that situation and the heightened military and nuclear danger caused by the aggressive policy of the militarist circles of imperialism, which were kindling sources of conflict in various parts of the globe and interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign States. The sides noted that the viewpoints of the Soviet Union and Mozambique coincided on fundamental international problems and they indicated their mutual desire to continue co-operation in dealing with those problems.

Particular attention at the talks was devoted to the situation in the southern part of the African continent. The Soviet Union and Mozambique consider the situation which has developed in southern Africa to be potentially explosive. They also consider that the aggressive domestic and foreign policy of the South African apartheid régime, which enjoys the support of international imperialism, constitutes a source of conflict in the region. Both sides agreed that genuine peace and stability in southern Africa could be ensured under the following conditions: firstly, the aggression of the South African racists against the "front-line" and other neighbouring States must be completely halted; secondly, the problem of the decolonization of Namibia must be resolved without delay in accordance with United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolution 435, and without the imposition of any conditions irrelevant to a Namibian settlement, such as the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola; and, thirdly, the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa must be eliminated.

The sides condemned the policy of bloody repression carried out by the Pretoria régime against the opponents of apartheid, and they pledged their solidarity with the patriots of South Africa and Namibia and with their recognized liberation organizations - ANC and SWAPO.

Regarding the situation in Angola, both sides condemned the decision of the United States Administration to supply arms to the UNITA puppet grouping, and they called for an end to South African aggression and for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the South African occupying forces from Angolan territory.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its consistent policy of principle to give all-round support to Mozambique and the other "front-line" States, regarding that as its contribution to the struggle for lasting peace and the security of peoples.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique evaluated highly the role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the countries of the continent. They called for increased efforts to eliminate foreign military bases in Africa and to transform that continent into a nuclear-free zone.

The sides condemned the recent aggressive military actions against Libya, which posed a threat to international peace and security, and in that regard they expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

The sides reaffirmed the need for a just settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of collective efforts within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique expressed profound concern regarding the serious threats and provocation of the imperialist forces directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua. They declared their support for the efforts of the peoples of Central America to achieve a peaceful political settlement of the situation in the region.

The sides called for a solution to the problems in South-East Asia on the basis of a fruitful dialogue between the countries of the region, as proposed by the States of Indo-China - Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique support the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement and they come out strongly in defence of that country's independence and sovereignty.

The sides declared their support for the proposals of the non-aligned countries to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and they advocated the holding at the earliest possible date of an international conference on that question.

During the exchange of views, the Soviet Union and Mozambique emphasized the importance of restructuring international economic co-operation on the basis of equal rights and justice in order to guarantee the economic security of all States. The Soviet side provided details of its initiative with regard to holding negotiations, within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of all States, for a global settlement of the major economic problems with a view to establishing a new international economic order, overcoming economic backwardness and solving the problem of the external indebtedness of the developing countries. The participants in the talks pointed out the interrelationship between disarmament and development, and especially the positive effect of disarmament measures for releasing the financial and material resources to ensure the socio-economic progress of peoples. They noted the great importance of convening a

special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa.

Reaffirming their commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, the sides noted the exceptional importance of preserving and strengthening the Organization as a major instrument for ensuring peace and international security.

The sides consider that the declaration by the United Nations of 1986 as the International Year of Peace provides a favourable opportunity for increasing efforts by the States Members of the United Nations to bring about an improvement in the present world political situation.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit to the USSR by S. Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which had taken place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. They regard the visit as a contribution to the strengthening of all-round co-operation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

S. Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Government and people of the USSR for the warm welcome extended to him and to the officials accompanying him in the Soviet Union.

S. Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

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