



## General Assembly    Security Council

Distr.  
GENERALA/41/372  
S/18099  
23 May 1986  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-first session  
Items 19, 27, 29, 33, 36, 70  
and 81 of the preliminary list\*  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON  
THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO  
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES  
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY  
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA  
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF SOUTH AFRICA  
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-first year

Letter dated 23 May 1986 from the Chargés d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Missions of Angola and of the Union of  
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-Angolan communiqué of 10 May 1986.

We request you to arrange for the circulation of this communiqué 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 to bring it to the

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

attention of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(Signed) Toko DIAKENGA SERAÕ  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of the  
People's Republic of Angola  
to the United Nations

(Signed) V. V. SHUSTOV  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission  
of the Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics to  
the United Nations

ANNEX

JOINT SOVIET-ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE

From 6 to 10 May 1986, the President of MPLA-PT and President of the People's Republic of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, was in the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, on a friendly working visit.

A cordial welcome and warm hospitality were extended to the important Angolan guest and to the persons accompanying him to the Soviet Union.

The Angolan leader laid wreaths at Lenin's tomb and at the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

As well as Moscow, José Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan delegation headed by him visited the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, where they took part in festivities commemorating the forty-first anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In the course of a meeting between M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and J. E. dos Santos, President of MPLA-PT and President of the People's Republic of Angola, a fruitful and comradely exchange of views took place on the most acute problems of the contemporary international situation. At this time, special attention was given to the situation in southern Africa. Consideration was given to the future lines of development of Soviet-Angolan relations.

M. S. Gorbachev described the work that had been taking place in the Soviet Union to implement the huge tasks of communist construction established at the twenty-seventh Congress of CPSU and the programme proposed by the Congress for ensuring international security and constructive interaction among States and peoples throughout the entire planet, in the interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace. On the Angolan side, it was emphasized that the historical decisions of the twenty-seventh Congress of CPSU are of enduring significance for the reaffirmation of the ideals of socialism, national liberation and peace.

J. E. dos Santos recounted the efforts of the Angolan people to implement decision II of the MPLA-PT Congress concerning economic recovery and the establishment in Angola of the foundations of a socialist society, and the measures taken to defend the revolutionary gains against the aggression and subversive actions of racist South Africa and of the UNITA puppet bands supported by the United States. On the Soviet side, there was high praise for the stoicism and fortitude with which the Angolan people and its vanguard, MPLA-PT, were upholding their political choice in the face of blackmail and pressure from the imperialist and racist forces.

A meeting was held between J. E. dos Santos and A. A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU, Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at which they discussed issues relating to the struggle for peace and the strengthening of international security and for the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Information was exchanged on the activities of the organs of popular authority in the two countries and on the tasks facing them. There was also a discussion of issues relating to the development of Angolan-Soviet ties in parliamentary matters.

Soviet-Angolan talks took place with the participation of:

On the Soviet side: N. I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; S. L. Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Defence of the USSR; N. V. Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers 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 CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Trade; K. F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee 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 CPSU Central Committee and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR; R. A. Ulyanovsky, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and A. I. Kalinin, Ambassador of the USSR to the People's Republic of Angola.

On the Angolan side: M. Mambu Kafe, candidate member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of MPLA-PT and Minister of State for Social and Economic Affairs; A. Van-Dunem, member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Central Committee of MPLA-PT, Minister for Foreign Affairs; E. Domingos, member of the Central Committee of MPLA-PT, Minister of Agriculture; J. S. Augusto, member of the Central Committee of MPLA-PT, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the USSR; J. D. Flora, Minister of Construction; C. A. Fernandes, Secretary of State for Co-operation; A. dos Santos, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade; A. F. Galvao Branco, Deputy Minister of Industry; R. L. Monteiro Ngongo, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Angola; A. dos Anjos, Chef de Cabinet of the President; A. da Silva Ignacio, Deputy Manager of the National Bank; and A. Nsikalango, Secretary to the President, dealing with economic questions.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of Soviet-Angolan relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola of 8 October 1976. It was emphasized that the Treaty, the tenth anniversary of which was being commemorated in 1986, provided a reliable basis for the further consolidation of friendly Soviet-Angolan ties and promoted the cause of ensuring the security of the People's Republic of Angola and its social and economic development.

The two sides expressed great appreciation of the political co-operation between the Soviet Union and Angola and the actively expanding brotherly relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and MPLA-PT, and the ties between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola and between public organizations in both countries.

A detailed discussion took place of questions concerning bilateral economic and trade co-operation, and ways were envisaged of further enhancing its effectiveness in such priority areas as energy, construction, agriculture, the mining industry, sea fishing, health protection and training of national cadres.

The Angolan party expressed great appreciation for the internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union in the task of building the national armed forces and strengthening the defence potential of the People's Republic of Angola.

In an exchange of opinions about topical issues relating to the contemporary international situation, the participants in the talks were united in their views as to the origins of today's serious decline. It was emphasized that the growth of international tension was rooted in the militaristic course being pursued by the United States, United States imperialist policy and its attempts to impose its will on sovereign States.

The Soviet Union and Angola roundly condemned the aggressive actions of the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regarding them as a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the standards of international law. They expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people and demanded an immediate halt to the United States policy of state terrorism against that sovereign country.

The Angolan side was provided with detailed information on the steps taken by the Soviet Union in pursuance of the external political strategy developed at the twenty-seventh Congress of CPSU, which was aimed at procuring the eradication of all types of weapons of mass destruction before the end of the century, reductions in other armaments to the levels necessary for defence, and the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security which would secure the vital interests of all the world's peoples without exception.

J. E. dos Santos emphasized that the peaceful Soviet initiatives, embracing all aspects of international security - military, political, economic and humanitarian - were in harmony with the vital interests of the recently independent States; he announced that the People's Republic of Angola supported them.

Both parties commented that the cessation of all nuclear tests, and the conduct of negotiations on the formulation of an agreement banning them entirely in all spheres, must constitute a major step in progress towards halting the nuclear arms race. They pronounced themselves firmly against allowing the arms race to be extended to outer space. The Angolan side spoke in favour of the new proposals, set out in the statement by M. S. Gorbachev at the eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party in the German Democratic Republic, for significant reductions

in conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe. Both sides emphasized the exceptional importance of co-operation by all peace-loving forces in the campaign to prevent nuclear war, halt the arms race and strengthen international security.

Concern was expressed during the talks at the continuing tension in many parts of the world, and attempts by the forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, to exploit regional conflicts as a means of interfering in the domestic affairs of sovereign States were condemned. Both sides called for more active collective efforts to find ways of settling conflict situations in various parts of the world by political means.

The participants in the talks, after an exhaustive analysis of the situation in southern Africa, described it as highly dangerous and a threat to international peace. They expressed their conviction that the crisis situation could and must be resolved by political means in the interests of the people of the region and the establishment there of stability and peace. Such a resolution would facilitate a reduction in international tension and the strengthening of general security.

The parties decided to issue a joint statement on the situation in southern Africa.

The parties attach great importance to the efforts by the Organization of African Unity to combat imperialistic expansion and bring about the complete eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid, greater political and economic independence for the countries of the continent, peace and disarmament. The Soviet Union and Angola declared themselves in favour of active practical steps to convert Africa into a nuclear-weapon and foreign-military-base-free zone.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola condemned encroachments by the United States of America on the sovereignty of Nicaragua and affirmed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people defending their right to free and independent development. The parties expressed their support for a just political settlement in Central America with no interference or external threats of any kind.

The two sides called for a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, on the exercise by the Palestinian people of their legal right to establish their own State, and on the convening, for this purpose of an international conference in which all interested parties, including PLO, would participate.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola expressed solidarity with the struggling people of Afghanistan. They supported efforts by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to arrive at a political settlement ensuring a genuine end to armed and all other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and affording reliable guarantees that it would not be renewed.

The parties affirmed their unchanged position of support for a political solution to the problems in South-East Asia through constructive dialogue between the States there, as proposed by Viet Nam, Democratic Kampuchea and the Laos People's Democratic Republic.

The participants in the talks remarked on the growing positive role taken in modern international relations by the non-aligned movement. They emphasized the importance of the eighth conference of non-aligned States, scheduled to take place later in 1986 in Harare, and expressed the conviction that it would make a further worthy contribution to the solution of such cardinal contemporary problems as to how to strengthen peace and international security, halt the arms race and bring about nuclear disarmament, and encourage international, equal and mutually advantageous co-operation in the world-wide campaign against imperialist domination, economic discrimination and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

In a discussion of issues in international economic relations it was emphasized that the USSR and Angola are in favour of restructuring international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and instituting a new international economic order that guarantees equal economic security for all States.

In this regard, the two sides called for the future convening of a world congress on the problems of economic security, where everything that impedes world economic links can be discussed together; they also called for the conduct within the United Nations of negotiations attended by all States with a view to a global and just solution to the most important of international economic problems. They emphasized the pressing need for a just settlement to the problem of the developing countries' external debt caused by the imperialistic policies of neo-colonialism.

The parties emphasized that implementation of the set of Soviet foreign policy initiatives set out in the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, on 15 January 1986 would not only guarantee mankind genuine security but also release significant resources for use in improving people's living conditions and eradicating economic backwardness and underdevelopment in many States.

Both sides commented on the great importance of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to be convened in May 1986 on the critical economic situation in Africa. In their firm view, the forthcoming session must be used to develop effective, comprehensive and long-term measures to root out the underlying causes of economic crisis in Africa and do away with discrimination and arbitrariness in international economic relations.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, and the President of MPLA-PT and President of the People's Republic of Angola, J. E. dos Santos, signed a plan covering links between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and MPLA-PT for the years 1986-1988.

Both sides expressed great satisfaction at the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR of President of MPLA-PT and President of the People's Republic of Angola, J. E. dos Santos, which had taken place in an atmosphere of brotherly amity and complete mutual understanding. They are convinced that this visit will facilitate the further strengthening and consolidation of Soviet-Angolan relations on all fronts.

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The Angolan side voiced its thanks for the warm and cordial welcome which had been given to it during its stay in the Soviet Union.

The President of MPLA-PT, President of the People's Republic of Angola, J. E. dos Santos, invited the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, to make an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The time and duration of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

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