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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-fourth session

DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF
HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN
UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL
MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE
SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN
ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT
UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION
IN APRIL 1986

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 5 January 1989 from the Permanent Representative of
Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward the enclosed communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 5 January 1989 regarding the grave situation created in the central Mediterranean as a result of the downing, on 4 January 1989, by the United States military aircraft of two Libyan planes, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States administration in April 1986" and "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Ambassador/Permanent Representative,
Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau
of Non-Aligned Countries

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on 5 January 1989 regarding the grave situation created in the central Mediterranean as a result of the downing by United States military aircraft of two Libyan planes

The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met in an urgent session in New York on 5 January 1989 to consider the grave situation created in the central Mediterranean as a result of the downing by the United States military aircraft of two Libyan planes conducting regular reconnaissance patrol in the Mediterranean waters off the Libyan coast. The Bureau heard a statement from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in this regard.

The Bureau recalled its communiqué of 3 January 1989 in which, inter alia, it expressed concern and warned that recent disinformation campaigns and threats by the United States directed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya might serve as a pretext for launching acts of aggression against that country. In that communiqué it also recalled that similar threats and media campaigns had preceded the aerial and naval attacks by the United States on 15 April 1986 against the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

The Bureau considered the recent United States action against the Libyan aircraft as contrived and premeditated and further concluded that the present United States military build-up off the Libyan coast is for the purpose of committing aggression and not only for manoeuvres.

The Bureau therefore condemned this unprovoked aggression, which constitutes an act of State terrorism and a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. It reiterated the call made by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on the United States to desist from undertaking such aggressive acts, including military manoeuvres off the Libyan coast, which are considered a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which endanger peace and security in the Mediterranean region, thereby hindering efforts to make that region a zone of peace, security and co-operation.

The Bureau called upon the United States to withdraw forthwith its naval forces from the area and once again affirmed its full support for and solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a fellow non-aligned country, in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.
