

The State of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Ethiopia) has a duty to comply with UN Principles

The former Italian Colony, Eritrea, was federated with Ethiopia by the United Nations (UN) Resolution No. 390/A/V. in 1952, However, on the 14th of November 1962, the Federal arrangement was unilaterally and forcefully abrogated by the Ethiopian government at the time. As a consequence, in 1961, the Eritrean people entered into a struggle to secure full independence. After 30 years of bitter struggle, Eritrea got its independence in 1991 de facto, and in 1993 de jure after the UN-sponsored referendum, and the country became a member of the United Nations in 1994. Hence, Eritrea as a member of the international community is a sovereign country.

Currently, the extreme and emotional activities of Ethiopian activists leaving aside, starting from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia all the way to other governmental authorities are releasing statements voicing that they have to own a port in the Red Sea even by force. This behavior attempts to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, Eritrea.

While all this rhetoric is happening on the Ethiopian side, the Eritrean Regime has been absent and silent and has completely failed to make any official statements in response to the Ethiopian statements which can be interpreted as an act of acquiescence.

Therefore, the Organization of Eritrean Unity (OEU) clarifies:-

- 1. Believing, that by 2018, no matter what agreement was reached in the secret meeting between the Regime in Eritrea and the Prime Minister of The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the fact that it was hidden from the Eritrean people, is null and void.
- 2. Recognizing that the State of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has the responsibility and obligation to respect and comply with the principles of the UN;
- 3. Understanding that government authorities of the highest echelons of the government of Ethiopia are issuing statements that violate Article 2/4 of the United Nations Charter:
- 4. Mindful that these ideas have negative impacts on the peace and security of the Northern Horn of Africa region,

5. Assuming that it is possible for both Eritrea as a coastal (transit) state and Ethiopia as a land-locked country can make a mutual agreement in conformity with the existing international conventions:

We call on the Ethiopian government, to restrain from combative statements, and use Article 33/1 as enshrined in the United Nations Charter,

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