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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Non-interference in internal affairs of States

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BULGARIA

 $\frac{\sqrt{0}\text{riginal: Russian}}{\sqrt{15}}$ September 197 $\overline{2}$

/See the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/32/165/Add.1)./

CANADA

 $\frac{\sqrt{0}\text{riginal: English}}{\sqrt{26}}$ September 1977.

/See the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/32/165/Add.1)./

IRAQ

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: Arabic $\sqrt{19}$ September 1977

"Iraq, having voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 91/31 on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, attaches special importance to the effective guarantee of the respect for and implementation of this principle, since it contributes to the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and to the application of a number of resolutions, mentioned in the preamble of resolution 91/31. The Government of Iraq considers that methods for the effective realization of this guarantee should include (1) the consolidation of the legal aspects of the principle; and (2) the adoption of practical measures that would remove or eliminate the causes of interference in the internal affairs of other States.

1. Legal methods:

The implementation of the General Assembly resolution on the principle of non-interference requires the following:

(a) The formulation of a definition of the principle of non-interference that would precisely and clearly identify all acts that constitute illegal interference in the internal affairs of States, and acts which do not constitute such interference.

On the one hand, the forms of interference mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5 of the above General Assembly resolution should be supplemented so that the definition includes all conceivable forms of aggression, in particular "the organization by any State, either directly or indirectly, of armed subversive or terrorist activities, or of acts of armed mutiny aimed at changing the system of government or laws by force in another State, or prejudicing its territorial unity or integrity, or helping such activities by extending financing or arms, or sending infiltrating experts or mercenaries, encouraging or disregarding such activities, or otherwise interfering in an internal conflict in another State".

On the other hand, the following acts should not, pursuant to the United Nations Charter and resolutions, be included within the proposed definition as acts in contravention of the principle of non-interference:

Application of enforcement measures adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in respect of decolonization and the granting of independence to colonial territories and peoples, or the exercise by such peoples of their right to self-determination in their own lands; the recognition of the legality of the struggle of peoples under a colonial régime for the exercise of their right to self-determination; and the encouragement of other States to extend material and moral assistance to national liberation movements in colonial territories (resolutions 1514 (XV), 2189 (XXI), 2621 (XXV), 3481 (XXX) and 31/143 (XXXI));

Condemnation of the policy of <u>apartheid</u> followed by the racist South African régime, and application of the programme of action of the Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u> (resolutions 3411 (XXX) and 31/20 (XXXI));

Support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Mamibia (resolution 31/145 (XXXI));

Restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people (resolutions 3236 (XXIX), 3376 (XXX) dealing with the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights);

Application of resolution 3379 (XXX) which determined that zionism was a form of racism, and resolution 3525 (XXX) on the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

(b) The conclusion of an international convention designed to increase the mandatory force of the General Assembly resolution on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

The Government of Iraq proposes that the United Nations General Assembly should approve the establishment of a working group composed of an appropriate number of Member States to undertake the formulation of the draft convention which would be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. Practical measures:

- (a) Liquidation of military bases of any State that has such bases in territories outside its own territory.
- (b) Expansion of zones declared as zones of peace or non-nuclear zones throughout the world, and respect for all resolutions on this subject.
- (c) Continuing implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the liquidation of the remaining vestiges of colonialism or neo-colonialism; and the continued support of the right of peoples to self-determination and to political and economic independence.
- (d) Strengthening and supporting the United Nations and enhancing its authority so as to enable the Organization to achieve the purposes for which it was established, in general, and to perform its essential task of creating a new international political and economic order based on justice and equality, in particular.

The Mission of Iraq to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to express to the United Nations assurances of its highest consideration.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: Russian $\sqrt{5}$ September 197 $\sqrt{7}$

/See the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/32/165/Add.1)./