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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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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/

/21 September 1978/

/See addendum 1 to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/33/217/Add.1)./

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/22 September 1978/

/See addendum 1 to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/33/217/Add.1)./

MADAGASCAR

/Original: French/

/26 September 1978/

1. There has been latterly an extraordinary recrudescence of acts of flagrant violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.
2. No area of the globe has been spared from this scourge. It should be noted in particular that interference by the imperialist countries has most frequently been focused on the internal affairs of progressive States.
3. Such violations are perpetrated against the latter countries in order to protect, by force or by a variety of acts of sabotage, political, social and economic, and imperialist interests.
4. While it is true that efforts to curb violations of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States must begin first at the national level, through the permanent and ideological education of the people and the strengthening of national security, it is equally true that specific measures must be taken at the level of the international community in order to prevent the violation of this principle, particularly in view of its international import.
  - A. At the international level
5. The most appropriate means of safeguarding this principle should take the form of stronger action by the United Nations than in the past.

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6. It could take the form, for example, of immediate action by the Organization whenever the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of a country is threatened by the interference of invading countries. To that end an ad hoc fact-finding commission should be able to meet without delay to determine the facts of the matter and report to the Security Council, which would take adequate measures to condemn, and even punish the act of violation.

7. Furthermore, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice should possibly be extended to cover this particular kind of case.

8. Finally, in view of the alarming incidence of acts involving mercenaries, it is desirable to adopt, at both the international and national levels, firm measures for the prosecution and severe punishment of mercenaries, who are often a convenient "screen" for interference.

B. At the national level

9. It is primarily at this level that prompt measures to prevent and avert all acts or attempted acts of violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States must be strengthened.

10. Malagasy law makes provision for adequate measures to prevent any subversive manoeuvres aimed at disrupting the internal or external security of the State.

11. Under the Penal Code the following, inter alia, are defined as crimes and offences against State security:

(a) any attempt, by any means whatsoever, to impair the integrity of Malagasy territory or remove from the authority of Madagascar any part of the territories over which such authority is exercised (article 80);

(b) any dealings with agents of a foreign Power aimed at damaging the military or diplomatic situation of Madagascar (article 80);

(c) any overflight of Malagasy territory in a foreign aircraft which is not authorized by a diplomatic agreement or a permit issued by the Malagasy authorities (article 82);

(d) the act of raising armed forces, or causing them to be raised, recruiting or enlisting soldiers, or causing them to be recruited, or providing or obtaining weapons or munitions for such soldiers without instructions or authorization from the constituted authorities (article 92);

(e) the counterfeiting or debasement of Malagasy currency or of foreign currency for the purpose of introducing it into Malagasy territory (articles 132 and 133).

12. In short, the Malagasy Government agrees that it is quite difficult, at least in the current international political context, to propose new solutions to the problems that are of concern to all the countries of the world, namely the interference of countries seeking domination in the internal affairs of States. However, a concerted effort at the national and international levels would surely afford a reliable means of ensuring the protection of and respect for the sovereign and inalienable right of every State to determine freely, and without any form of foreign interference, its political, social and economic system and its relations with other States and international organizations.

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