

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

Algeria aligns itself with the statements made by South Africa on behalf of the African Group and by Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

At the outset, I would like to express the appreciations of my delegation for the General's report entitled "Strengthening and coordinating of activities" in which he focused on developments related to the role of multilateral treaty processes in promoting and advancing the rule of law for consideration under this agenda item.

Mr. Chairman,

Algeria always considers the complementarity and interdependence between the rule of law at national and international levels, the promotion of one helps to promote the other. The enhancement of the three pillars of the United Nations (UN), namely the security, development and human rights.

Rule of law at the international level should be equally applied to all States and international Organizations, including the UN and its principal organs. In this context, Algeria emphasizes the importance of rule of law and accountability at the UN and supports the initiative aiming to hold UN officials responsible for their actions.

Moreover, the primary role of the General Assembly in the promotion of the rule of law in all its aspects, is paramount and should be strengthened through the progressive development of international law. Its revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, which is entrusted with global sovereignty, as well as the whole process of the UN reform, have to be carried out in a way that seeks first and foremost the promotion of the rule of law at the international level. This goes with a harmonious and more balanced relationship between the principal organs of the UN, particularly the General Assembly and the Security Council. This is why my delegation would like to reiterate its call for a comprehensive reform of the Security Council, including its expansion to non-permanent members, which addresses the veto issue, and to correct the historical injustice done to the African Continent.

Mr. Chairman,

Treaties and international law define international relations and establishes the obligations of States within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction. In this respect, the Preamble to the Charter of the UN underlines the collective resolve of all nations to respect the obligations of treaties and other international law sources.

Mr. Chairman,

Double standard and selective application of international law must be rejected. We observe that implementation of international obligations at the national level is not always effective. This is why we call on all States equally respect and comply with their obligations under treaties and international law remains a key issue. In this context, violations of international law must be addressed by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter.

In connection with international peace and security, the selective application of international law, I referred to before, is one of the reasons why some conflicts have still not been resolved. While international law and multilateral treaties are supposed to facilitate peaceful settlement of disputes, taking into account the relevant provisions of international law of justice according to the UN Charter, we see despite all the efforts deployed that Palestine and Western Sahara conflicts persist over time. Concerning Western Sahara, since 1975, the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, holding a referendum has not been possible to date. We hope that a definitive date will be promptly decided for the organization of a referendum in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as urged by the African Union and the African Union for South Africa.

Self-determination is a principle of international law arising from customary international law, but also recognized as a general principle of law, and enshrined in a number of international treaties, including the UN Charter. In this context, Algeria reaffirms support for people's right to self-determination and to decide their own destiny in the international order. In the same vein, international law continues to express its concern through the 2005 World Summit Outcome, determined to contribute to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial or foreign occupation, which continues to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

Mr. Chairman,

With regard to the rule of law at the national level, Algeria made considerable efforts aiming at strengthening the rule of law.

Article 132 of our Constitution states that "Treaties ratified by the President of the Republic in accordance with the conditions provided by the Constitution, are superior to the law. This binding provision leads to the adaptation of our national legal system to international law."

It is worth recalling that Algeria has ratified or adhered to all the major international treaties and conventions and subsequently integrated their provisions into its national legal system. This instrument was the Doha Amendment regarding climate change, and officially published on the treaty website of the UN last September. I urge Member States who have not yet ratified the Doha Amendment to do so by the end of this year in light of the upcoming Conference of the Parties (COP21). My delegation hopes that the legally binding outcome of this climate negotiations process, chaired by Algeria and the United States, will be ambitious and in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UN Convention on climate change, covering mitigation, adaptation, financial support, transfer of technology, capacity building. Moreover, the legal nature of the future agreement, whether it will be a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force, any attempt to rewrite or reinterpret the Convention through that agreement will be at odds with the rule of law at the international level.

Mr. Chairman,

Along with the United Nations, we have the pleasure to pick a delegate to the entire sub-region to participate in the process of combating terrorism and counter violent extremism and de-radicalization. Such a role is needed and requested in our recommendation for a comprehensive Convention for combating international terrorism.

Angeria's regional positive role in stability, peace, territorial integrity, creating the necessary conditions for economic development, contributes to the importance of accompanying national authorities in the extending or strengthening justice institutions in post-conflict and to promote the peaceful resolution of disputes and a secure environment. People must rapidly enjoy the benefits of peace as to avoid falling again into cycles of violence.

Finally, **Mr. Chairman**, I would like to emphasize the importance of capacity building. This is important for many developing Member States, at the international level, regarding skills of treaty negotiators and, at the national level, for the promotion of the rule of law.