



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
LIMITED

A/AC.113/L.7
31 August 1964

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PRINCIPLES OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY
RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES

YUGOSLAVIA: PROPOSAL

PRINCIPLE A

The threat or use of force

The threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations shall be eliminated from international relations and shall never be used as a means of settling international issues.

States shall, accordingly, desist from resorting to, or relying upon, force in any of its forms in their relations with other States, and from exerting pressure, whether by military, political, economic, or any other means, against the political independence or territorial integrity of any other State.

Any situation brought about by such means shall not be recognized.

The prohibition of the use of force shall not affect either the use of collective measures pursuant to a decision of the Security Council or of the General Assembly made in conformity with the United Nations Charter, or the rights of States to take, in the case of armed attack, measures of individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, nor shall it affect the right of nations to self-defence against colonial domination in the exercise of the right of self-determination.

PRINCIPLE B

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

International disputes shall be settled solely by peaceful means, in a spirit of understanding, on a basis of sovereign equality and without the use of any form of pressure.

States shall, accordingly, seek early, appropriate and just settlement of their international disputes by such peaceful means as may previously have been agreed upon between them or such other peaceful means as may be most appropriate according to the circumstances and the nature of the dispute, in particular those means indicated in Article 33 of the Charter.

In seeking a peaceful settlement the parties to a dispute, as well as all other States, shall refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation.

PRINCIPLE C

Non-Intervention

No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State.

Accordingly, States shall refrain from any form of interference or attempted threat against the independence or right to sovereign equality of any other State and in particular its right to select its political, economic and social system and to pursue the development thereof.

States shall therefore especially refrain from:

- (a) using or encouraging the use of coercive measures of a political or economic character to force the sovereign will of another State either in the field of its internal or external relations, in order to obtain advantages of any kind;

- (b) attempting to impose a political or social system on another State;
- (c) interfering in civil strife in another State;
- (d) organizing, assisting, fomenting, inviting, or tolerating subversive or terrorist activities against another State;
- (e) interfering with or hindering in any form or manner the free disposition of the natural wealth and resources of another State.

PRINCIPLE D

Sovereign Equality

All States shall have the right to sovereign equality, which shall include:

- the right to their territorial integrity and political independence,
- the right to determine their political status, to select their social, economic and cultural systems and to pursue the development thereof, and to conduct their foreign policy, without outside intimidation or hindrance,
- the free disposal of their natural wealth and resources,
- the right to legal equality and to full and equal participation in the life of the community of nations and in the creation and modification of rules of international law.

They shall be entitled to every assistance on the part of the international community in making such equality effective, particularly in the economic field.
