



Sixteenth session

FUTURE WORK IN THE FIELD OF THE CODIFICATION AND
PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAWAddendum to observations by Governments

Note by the Secretary-General: Observations received from the Governments of Afghanistan, Burma, Colombia, Denmark, Ghana, Israel, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia have been reproduced in documents A/4796 and Add.1. The observations received subsequently from the Government of Indonesia are reproduced in this addendum.

11. INDONESIA

Transmitted by a note verbale of 1 August 1961 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations

[Original text: English]

....

The Indonesian Government is of the opinion that new problems have arisen which are "conducive to progressive development of international law" and which require "a broader approach" to the subject.

Accordingly, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia feels that the most important questions to be considered, inter alia, are:

I. In the field of rights inherent to the sovereignty of a State:

(a) The right of a State, in particular a new State, to determine, to implement, and to perfect its political form, socially and economically in conformity with the professed ideology and to take all necessary steps to accomplish this, e.g., de-colonization, normalization, nationalization, and also steps to control all its natural resources and ensure that those resources are utilized for the interests of the State and the people.

(b) The right of every State to take steps which, in its opinion, are necessary to safeguard its national unity, its territorial integrity, and for its self-defence.

- II. The legal elements of peaceful coexistence and co-operation among States in their efforts to reach the objectives laid down in Article I of the United Nations Charter.
- III. The question of "State responsibility" should be based on a broader scope than thus far required by the International Law Commission and its Rapporteur so that it also comprises the responsibility of a State towards another State, in particular in the case of a violation of the principles of international law set forth in paragraph II above.
