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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: PROPOSAL

1. Prohibition of the Threat of Force or Use of Force in International Relations

The threat of force or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, including the threat of force or use of force as a means of solution of territorial disputes and problems concerning frontiers between States, shall be prohibited.

The planning, preparation, initiation and waging of a war of aggression shall constitute international crimes against peace giving rise to political and material responsibility of States and penal liability of the perpetrators of those crimes.

Any propaganda for war, incitement to or fomenting of war and any propaganda for preventive war and for striking the first nuclear blow shall be prohibited. States shall take, within the framework of their jurisdiction, all measures, in particular legislative measures, in order to prevent such propaganda.

States shall refrain from economic, political or any other form of pressure aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State.

The prohibition of the use of force shall not affect either the use of force pursuant to a decision of the Security Council made in conformity with the United

Nations Charter on the right 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 or self-defence of nations against colonial domination in the exercise of the right to self-determination.

In order to secure full effectiveness of the prohibition of the threat or use of force, States shall act in such a manner that an agreement for general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be reached as speedily as possible and will be strictly observed.

2. The Principle of Peaceful Settlement of Dispute.

States shall settle their international disputes solely by peaceful means so that international peace, security and justice are not endangered.

The parties to a dispute shall enter first into direct negotiation, and, having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the dispute, may also use by common agreement other peaceful means of settling disputes, such as enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, and resort to regional agencies or arrangements.

3. The Principle of Non-Intervention

States shall refrain from any direct or indirect intervention under any pretext in the internal or external affairs of any other State. In particular, any interference or pressure by one State or group of States for the purpose of changing the social or political order in another State shall be prohibited.

States shall refrain from any acts, manifestations or attempts aimed at a violation of the territorial integrity or inviolability of any State.

States shall refrain from exerting pressure by any means, including the threat to sever diplomatic relations, in order to compel one State not to recognize another State

4. The Principle of Sovereign Equality of States

States are sovereign and as such are equal among themselves as subjects of international law they have equal rights and duties, and reasons of a political, social, economic, geographical or other nature cannot restrict the capacity of a State to act or assume obligations as an equal member of the international community.

Each State shall respect the supreme authority of each other State over the territory, including territorial waters and air space of the latter State, and shall also respect its independence in international relations.

Each State shall have the right to take part in the solution of international questions affecting its legitimate interests, including the right to join international organizations and to become party to multilateral treaties dealing with or governing matters involving such interests.

The sovereignty of a State is based on the inalienable right of every nation to determine freely its own destiny and its social, economic and political system, and to dispose freely of its national wealth and natural resources. Territories which, in contravention of the principle of self-determination are still under colonial domination cannot be considered as integral parts of the territory of the colonial Power.

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