PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FORCE. CONTENT, SCOPE AND EXCEPTIONS TO THIS PRINCIPLE
Prohibition on the use of armed force is a peremptory norm ius cogens

SUBJECTIVE SCOPE
It affects individual States and IOs. The peoples are recognized the right to armed resistance against the colonial power, as well as in the event of a foreign occupation

OBJECTIVE SCOPE
It is the threat or use of armed force. The coercion of a different nature belongs to another norm of ius cogens. This prohibition is extended to cases in which there is no war. This principle has one exception: the use of force may be permitted as long as it is an UN action with the authorization of the Security Council

SELF-DEFENSE
It is regulated in art. 51 of the UN Charter and it is the State response to a previous attack by another State. It shall meet the following requirements:

- It should be a necessary, immediate and proportional response
- The Security Council shall be immediately reported
- It has a provisional and subsidiary character with regard to the action taken by the Security Council
- The State, for whom the right of self-defense is exercised, declaring itself to have been a victim of an armed attack
- The State, considered to be the victim of an armed attack, requests help from the others