

Member States, the United Nations itself and its officials, as well as diplomatic agents, shall enjoy the necessary privileges and immunities,

*Recalling* that Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and that representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Organization,

*Recalling further* that the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations<sup>9</sup> confirms and specifies the provisions of Article 105 of the Charter and lays down rules, *inter alia*, regarding the immunity of the property and the inviolability of the premises of the Organization, regarding facilities for its official communications and regarding the privileges and immunities of representatives of Members to organs of the United Nations and conferences convened by it while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place of meeting,

*Recalling* that the rules of international law governing diplomatic relations embodied in the Vienna Convention of 1961<sup>10</sup> aim at protecting diplomatic missions and diplomatic representatives and otherwise facilitating their functions,

*Conscious* of its duty to strengthen by every means peaceful relations and co-operation among States,

1. *Deplores* all departures from the rules of international law governing diplomatic privileges and immunities and the privileges and immunities of the Organization;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations which have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946;

3. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations, whether or not they have acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, to take every measure necessary to secure the implementation of the privileges and immunities accorded under Article 105 of the Charter to the Organization, to the representatives of Members and to the officials of the Organization;

4. *Urges* States which have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961;

5. *Urges* States, whether or not they are parties to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, to take every measure necessary to secure the implementation of the rules of international law governing diplomatic relations, and in particular to protect diplomatic missions and to enable diplomatic agents to fulfil their tasks in conformity with international law.

*1637th plenary meeting,  
18 December 1967.*

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1 (1946), No. 4, p. 15.  
<sup>10</sup> United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, *Official Records*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.X.1), p. 82.

## 2329 (XXII). Question of methods of fact-finding

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2182 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 on the question of methods of fact-finding,

*Noting* the comments submitted by Member States pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, and the views expressed in the United Nations,

*Noting with appreciation* the two reports submitted by the Secretary-General<sup>11</sup> in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions,

*Recognizing* the usefulness of impartial fact-finding as a means towards the settlement of disputes,

*Believing* that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions or through other appropriate arrangements,

*Affirming* that the possibility of recourse to impartial methods of fact-finding is without prejudice to the right of States to seek other peaceful means of settlement of their own choice,

*Reaffirming* the importance of impartial fact-finding, in appropriate cases, for the settlement and the prevention of disputes,

*Recalling* the possibility of the continued use of existing facilities for fact-finding,

1. *Urges* Member States to make more effective use of the existing methods of fact-finding;

2. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration, in choosing means for the peaceful settlement of disputes, the possibility of entrusting the ascertainment of facts, whenever it appears appropriate, to competent international organizations and bodies established by agreement between the parties concerned, in conformity with the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations or other relevant agreements;

3. *Draws special attention* to the possibility of recourse by States in particular cases, where appropriate, to procedures for the ascertainment of facts, in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a register of experts in legal and other fields, whose services the States parties to a dispute may use by agreement for fact-finding in relation to the dispute, and requests Member States to nominate up to five of their nationals to be included in such a register.

*1637th plenary meeting,  
18 December 1967.*

## 2330 (XXII). Need to expedite the drafting of a definition of aggression in the light of the present international situation

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations all Members of the United Nations must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 90 and 94, document A/5694; *ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 87, document A/6228.

or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

*Considering* that one of the main purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,

*Convinced* that a primary problem confronting the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace remains the strengthening of the will of States to respect all obligations under the Charter,

*Considering* that there is a widespread conviction that a definition of aggression would have considerable importance for the maintenance of international peace and for the adoption of effective measures under the Charter for preventing acts of aggression,

*Noting* that there is still no generally recognized definition of aggression,

1. *Recognizes* that there is a widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression;

2. *Establishes* a Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, composed of thirty-five Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical representation and the necessity that the principal legal systems of the world should be represented;

3. *Instructs* the Special Committee, having regard to the present resolution and the international legal

instruments relating to the matter and the relevant precedents, methods, practices and criteria and the debates in the Sixth Committee and in plenary meetings of the Assembly, to consider all aspects of the question so that an adequate definition of aggression may be prepared and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session a report which will reflect all the views expressed and the proposals made;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-third session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression".

1638th plenary meeting,  
18 December 1967.

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*The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the above resolution, appointed the members of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression.<sup>12</sup>*

*The Special Committee will be composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), CYPRUS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ECUADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GHANA, GUYANA, HAITI, INDONESIA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, NORWAY, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, SUDAN, SYRIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and YUGOSLAVIA.*

<sup>12</sup> See A/7061.

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## Other decisions

### Law of treaties

#### (Item 86)

At its 1621st plenary meeting, on 6 December 1967, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee<sup>13</sup> relating to the administrative and financial implications of the question dealt with in paragraph 62 of the report of the Sixth Committee.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 86, document A/6940.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/6913.