

4. *Expresses the hope* that, in accordance with the desire set forth in the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, it will prove possible to staff the Commission's secretariat appropriately so as to cope with any increases in the work-load involved in servicing the Commission, provided that this does not entail supplemental appropriation;

5. *Recommends* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue its work on the topics to which it has decided to give priority, that is, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping;

(b) Continue to give attention to ways and means of promoting training and assistance in the field of international trade law;

(c) Continue to collaborate fully with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(d) Continue to develop working methods which will enhance the efficiency of working groups and ensure full consideration of the commercial practices and needs of all regions;

(e) Continue to give special consideration, in promoting the harmonization and unification of international trade law, to the interests of developing and land-locked countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions on the Commission's third report at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

*1903rd plenary meeting,  
12 November 1970.*

#### 2644 (XXV). Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression on the work of its session held at Geneva from 13 July to 14 August 1970,<sup>10</sup>

*Taking note* of the progress made by the Special Committee in its consideration of the question of defining aggression and on the draft definition, as reflected in the report of the Special Committee,

*Considering* that it was not possible for the Special Committee to complete its task, in particular its consideration of the proposals concerning a draft definition of aggression submitted to the Special Committee during its sessions held in 1969 and 1970,

*Considering* that in its resolutions 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2420 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2549 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 the General Assembly recognized the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression,

*Considering* the urgency of bringing the work of the Special Committee to a successful conclusion and the desirability of achieving the definition of aggression as soon as possible,

*Noting also* the common desire of the members of the Special Committee to continue their work on the

basis of the results achieved and to arrive at a draft definition,

1. *Decides* that the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression shall resume its work, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII), as early as possible in 1971;

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

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

*1914th plenary meeting,  
25 November 1970.*

#### 2645 (XXV). Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that international civil aviation is a vital link in the promotion and preservation of friendly relations among States and that its safe and orderly functioning is in the interest of all peoples,

*Gravely concerned* over acts of aerial hijacking or other wrongful interference with civil air travel,

*Recognizing* that such acts jeopardize the lives and safety of the passengers and crew and constitute a violation of their human rights,

*Aware* that international civil aviation can only function properly in conditions guaranteeing the safety of its operations and the due exercise of the freedom of air travel,

*Endorsing* the solemn declaration<sup>11</sup> of the extraordinary session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization held at Montreal from 16 to 30 June 1970,

*Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and Security Council resolution 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970 adopted by consensus at the 1552nd meeting of the Council,

1. *Condemns*, without exception whatsoever, all acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel, whether originally national or international, through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence which may be directed against passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in, and air navigation facilities and aeronautical communications used by, civil air transport;

2. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to deter, prevent or suppress such acts within their jurisdiction, at every stage of the execution of those acts, and to provide for the prosecution and punishment of persons who perpetrate such acts, in a manner commensurate with the gravity of those crimes, or, without prejudice to the rights and obligations of States under existing international instruments relating to the matter, for the extradition of such persons for the purpose of their prosecution and punishment;

3. *Declares* that the exploitation of unlawful seizure of aircraft for the purpose of taking hostages is to be condemned;

<sup>11</sup> International Civil Aviation Organization, *Resolutions adopted by the Assembly, Seventeenth Session (Extraordinary)* (Montreal, 1970), resolution A17-1.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 19 (A/8019).

4. *Declares further* that the unlawful detention of passengers and crew in transit or otherwise engaged in civil air travel is to be condemned as another form of wrongful interference with free and uninterrupted air travel;

5. *Urges* States to the territory of which a hijacked aircraft is diverted to provide for the care and safety of its passengers and crew and to enable them to continue their journey as soon as practicable, and to return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession;

6. *Invites* States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,<sup>12</sup> in conformity with the Convention;

7. *Requests* concerted action on the part of States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, towards suppressing all acts which jeopardize the safe and orderly development of international civil air transport;

8. *Calls upon* States to take joint and separate action, in accordance with the Charter, in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation are not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind;<sup>1</sup>

9. *Urges* full support for the current efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization towards the development and co-ordination, in accordance with its competence, of effective measures in respect of interference with civil air travel;

10. *Calls upon* States to make every possible effort to achieve a successful result at the diplomatic conference to convene at The Hague in December 1970 for the purpose of the adoption of a convention on the unlawful seizure of aircraft, so that an effective convention may be brought into force at an early date.

*1914th plenary meeting,  
25 November 1970.*

**2669 (XXV). Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1401 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, by which it considered that it was desirable to initiate preliminary studies on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers, and as a result of which useful legal material was collected in the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1963,<sup>13</sup>

*Considering* that water, owing to the growth of population and the increasing and multiplying needs and demands of mankind, is of growing concern to humanity, that the available fresh water resources of the world are limited and that the preservation and protection of those resources are of great importance to all nations,

*Conscious* of the importance of legal problems relating to the use of international watercourses, *inter alia* with regard to international water resources development,

*Recalling* that despite the great number of bilateral treaties and other regional regulations, as well as the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, signed at Barcelona on 20 April 1921,<sup>14</sup> and the Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, signed at Geneva on 9 December 1923,<sup>15</sup> the use of international rivers and lakes is still based in part on general principles and rules of customary law,

*Noting* that measures have been taken and valuable work carried out by several international organs, both governmental and non-governmental, in order to further the development and codification of the law of international watercourses,

*Convinced* of the necessity to promote, in accordance with Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations, the work on the progressive development and codification of the law of international watercourses and to concentrate this work within the framework of the United Nations,

1. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should, as a first step, take up the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with a view to its progressive development and codification and, in the light of its scheduled programme of work, should consider the practicability of taking the necessary action as soon as the Commission deems it appropriate;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the study initiated by the General Assembly in resolution 1401 (XIV) in order to prepare a supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international watercourses, taking into account the recent application in State practice and international adjudication of the law of international watercourses and also inter-governmental and non-governmental studies of this matter;

(b) To forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussion on the item at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1401 (XIV), as well as the text of the present resolution and all other documentation necessary for the Commission's work.

*1920th plenary meeting,  
8 December 1970.*

**2697 (XXV). Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 992 (X) of 21 November 1955 and 2285 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 on the procedure of reviewing the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling further* its resolution 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations",

<sup>14</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. VII (1921-1922), No. 172.

<sup>15</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XXXVI (1925), No. 905.

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704 (1969), No. 10106.  
<sup>13</sup> A/5409.