

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 Nations⁹ 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 1961¹⁰ 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.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1 (1946), No. 4, p. 15.

¹⁰ 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-General¹¹ 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

¹¹ *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.