

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 1963,¹² 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;¹

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 1963,¹³

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 1921,¹⁴ and the Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, signed at Geneva on 9 December 1923,¹⁵ 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",

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

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

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