1. At its 2323rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1974, the General Assembly, on
the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, adopted resolution 3349 (XXIX),
which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 992 (X) of 21 November 1955 and 2285 (XXII)
of 5 December 1967 concerning the procedure for the review of the Charter
of the United Nations,

"Recalling further its resolutions 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969,
2697 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 2968 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 entitled
"Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the
United Nations",

"Taking note of the observations which were submitted by Governments in
response to the inquiry made pursuant to resolutions 2697 (XXV) and
2968 (XXVII) and which are set out in the reports of the Secretary-General,

"Having heard the views expressed by Member States concerning the need
to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United
Nations during the consideration of the item at various sessions of the
General Assembly, including the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh
and twenty-ninth sessions,

"Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in
the Charter,

"1. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the
United Nations, consisting of 12 members to be appointed by the President
of the General Assembly with due regard for the principle of equitable
geographical distribution, with the following aims:

"(a) To discuss in detail the observations received from Governments;

"(b) To consider any additional, specific proposals that Governments
may make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to
achieve its purposes;

"(c) To consider also other suggestions for the more effective
functioning of the United Nations that may not require amendments to the
Charter;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes,
agenda item 95, document A/9950.
1. To enumerate the proposals which have aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee;

2. Invites Governments to submit or to bring up to date their observations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2697 (XXV), if possible before 31 May 1975;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee his views, as appropriate, on the experience acquired in the application of the provisions of the Charter with regard to the Secretariat;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for the use of the Ad Hoc Committee, an analytical paper containing the observations received from Governments and the views expressed at the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled 'Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations'.

2. Under the terms of paragraph 1 of the above resolution, the President of the General Assembly, after appropriate consultations, appointed the following Member States as members of the Ad Hoc Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations met at United Nations Headquarters from 28 July to 22 August 1975. All the States members of the Ad Hoc Committee took part in its work.

4. At its first and second meetings, held on 28 and 29 July 1975, the Ad Hoc Committee elected the following officers:

   **Chairman:** Mr. Bengt H. G. A. Broms (Finland)

   **Vice-Chairmen:**
   - Mr. Mario Alemán (Ecuador)
   - Mr. Edward W. Blyden, III (Sierra Leone)
   - Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)

   **Rapporteur:** Mr. Lauro L. Baja, Jr. (Philippines)

5. The session was opened on behalf of the Secretary-General by Mr. Erik Suy, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. Mr. Yuri M. Rybakov, Director of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, acted as Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee.
Following is the text of the Definition of Aggression:

DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION

The General Assembly,

Basing itself on the fact that one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and 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,

Recalling that the Security Council, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations, shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security,

Recalling also the duty of States under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in order not to endanger international peace, security and justice,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Definition shall be interpreted as in any way affecting the scope of the provisions of the Charter with respect to the functions and powers of the organs of the United Nations,

Considering also that, since aggression is the most serious and dangerous form of the illegal use of force, being fraught, in the conditions created by the existence of all types of weapons of mass destruction, with the possible threat of a world conflict and all its catastrophic consequences, aggression should be defined at the present stage,

Reaffirming the duty of States not to use armed force to deprive peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence, or to disrupt territorial integrity,

Reaffirming also that the territory of a State shall not be violated by being the object, even temporarily, of mili-
tary occupation or of other measures of force taken by another State in contravention of the Charter, and that it shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from such measures or the threat thereof,

Reaffirming also the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the adoption of a definition of aggression ought to have the effect of deterring a potential aggressor, would simplify the determination of acts of aggression and the implementation of measures to suppress them and would also facilitate the protection of the rights and lawful interests of, and the rendering of assistance to, the victim,

Believing that, although the question whether an act of aggression has been committed must be considered in the light of all the circumstances of each particular case, it is nevertheless desirable to formulate basic principles as guidance for such determination,

Adopts the following Definition of Aggression:*

**ARTICLE 1**

Aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this Definition.

**Explanatory note:** In this Definition the term "State":

(a) Is used without prejudice to questions of recognition or to whether a State is a Member of the United Nations;

(b) Includes the concept of a "group of States" where appropriate.

*Explanatory notes on articles 3 and 5 are to be found in paragraph 20 of the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/9819 and Corr. 1)). Statements on the Definition are contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report of the Sixth Committee (A/9890).
ARTICLE 2

The first use of armed force by a State in contravention of the Charter shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of an act of aggression although the Security Council may, in conformity with the Charter, conclude that a determination that an act of aggression has been committed would not be justified in the light of other relevant circumstances, including the fact that the acts concerned or their consequences are not of sufficient gravity.

ARTICLE 3

Any of the following acts, regardless of a declaration of war, shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of article 2, qualify as an act of aggression:

(a) The invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof;

(b) Bombardment by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State or the use of any weapons by a State against the territory of another State;

(c) The blockade of the ports or coasts of a State by the armed forces of another State;

(d) An attack by the armed forces of a State on the land, sea or air forces, or marine and air fleets of another State;

(e) The use of armed forces of one State which are within the territory of another State with the agreement of the receiving State, in contravention of the conditions provided for in the agreement or any extension of their presence in such territory beyond the termination of the agreement;

(f) The action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State;

(g) The sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry
out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein.

ARTICLE 4

The acts enumerated above are not exhaustive and the Security Council may determine that other acts constitute aggression under the provisions of the Charter.

ARTICLE 5

1. No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression.

2. A war of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility.

3. No territorial acquisition or special advantage resulting from aggression is or shall be recognized as lawful.

ARTICLE 6

Nothing in this Definition shall be construed as in any way enlarging or diminishing the scope of the Charter, including its provisions concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful.

ARTICLE 7

Nothing in this Definition, and in particular article 3, could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of people forcibly deprived of that right and referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination; nor the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration.
ARTICLE 8

In their interpretation and application the above provisions are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other provisions.
The Balfour Declaration

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.
Resolution 242 (1967)

Adopted by the Security Council at Its 1382d Meeting on November 22, 1967

The Security Council,
Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,
Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,
Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

1. Affirms that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:
   (i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;
   (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. Affirms further the necessity
   (a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;
   (b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;
   (c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a Special Repre-
sentative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible.