

should decide, at its twenty-eighth session, to establish a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration, as well as the relevant documents prepared by the Secretary-General,⁵⁷

Recognizing the need to extend and intensify the activities of the United Nations system to meet the need for increased natural resources exploration in developing countries, to accelerate their economic development,

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the revolving nature of the fund derived from the self-help principles for the mutual benefit of the developing countries,

Noting the essential importance of voluntary contributions to the revolving fund at the initial stage, which are to be made without prejudice to the growth of resources of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. *Decides* to establish a United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration as a trust fund, placed in the charge of the Secretary-General and administered on his behalf by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and based on the principles and objectives contained in paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1762 (LIV);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and taking due account of the views of the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare operational procedures and administrative arrangements of the Revolving Fund for approval by the Governing Council of the Programme at its eighteenth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts aimed at exploring possible sources of financial assistance to the Revolving Fund and to organize, if necessary, pledging conferences for the Fund;

4. *Invites* the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to co-operate with the Revolving Fund and, initially, to participate in the preparation of the procedural arrangements to be carried out under paragraph 2 above;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to receive contributions to the Revolving Fund, as far as possible in convertible currency;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to start operational activities of the Revolving Fund in 1974, as soon as the preparation of the above-mentioned procedural arrangements has been completed.

2203rd plenary meeting
17 December 1973

3168 (XXVIII). The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 2658 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States,

⁵⁷ See E/C.2/282.

Recognizing, in the light of the conclusions of the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁵⁸ that the application of science and technology to development constitutes one of the main factors for the final implementation of the goals of the Strategy,

Having in mind the increased level of activities and greater attention being given to this subject by the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and, in particular, the useful work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the field of the transfer of technology to developing countries,

Convinced that at this stage it is imperative to concentrate the efforts of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system towards the efficient utilization of modern science and technology to contribute to meeting the fundamental needs of the developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973;

2. *Endorses* the views expressed by the Economic and Social Council in that resolution to the effect that it is necessary to initiate new actions to intensify international co-operation permitting all countries, in particular developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress by assisting in the creation of an indigenous capacity for scientific and technological growth;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give priority, through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, to consideration of the issues related to the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States;

4. *Endorses further* the idea of the need for the elaboration of a United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and notes that the Economic and Social Council will consider the advisability of convening a United Nations conference on science and technology in the light of its resolution 1826 (LV);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development all the necessary assistance in the implementation of the actions provided for by Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV);

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

2203rd plenary meeting
17 December 1973

3169 (XXVIII). Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 63 (III) of 19 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

⁵⁸ See resolution 3176 (XXVIII).

ment,⁵⁹ and General Assembly resolution 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972,

Recognizing that, as a result of the geographic situation of the land-locked developing countries, of the high cost of transportation and of the poor development of their infrastructure in all fields, the expansion of their trade and economic development is inhibited,

Recognizing the need for the urgent extension of financial and technical assistance to land-locked developing countries by the international community and international organizations on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations system as a whole, particularly in the field of infrastructure of all kinds,

Recalling the decision taken in this respect by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,⁶⁰

Conscious of the urgent needs of the land-locked developing countries and the special measures that must be considered and implemented in their favour,

1. *Invites* all Member States and the competent international organizations to assist the land-locked developing countries in facilitating, within the framework of appropriate agreements, the exercise of their right of freedom of access to and from the sea;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1755 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to undertake a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and other related resolutions of the various organs of the United Nations system.

2203rd plenary meeting
17 December 1973

3170 (XXVIII). International years and anniversaries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1800 (LV) of 7 August 1973,

Decides to instruct its subsidiary bodies to propose the designation of international years only on the most important occasions and, where possible, to propose instead celebrations of brief duration.

2203rd plenary meeting
17 December 1973

3171 (XXVIII). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the inalienable right of each State to the full exercise of national sovereignty over its

natural resources has been repeatedly recognized by the international community in numerous resolutions of various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating also that an intrinsic condition of the exercise of the sovereignty of every State is that it be exercised fully and effectively over all the natural resources of the State, whether found on land or in the sea,

Reaffirming the inviolable principle that every country has the right to adopt the economic and social system which it deems most favourable to its development,

Recalling its resolutions 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966, 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, and Security Council resolution 330 (1973) of 21 March 1973, which relate to permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recalling, in particular, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁶¹ which proclaims that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

Considering that the full exercise by each State of sovereignty over its natural resources is an essential condition for achieving the objectives and targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that this exercise requires that action by States aimed at achieving a better utilization and use of those resources must cover all stages, from exploration to marketing,

Taking note of section VII of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,⁶²

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,⁶³

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the inalienable rights of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, on land within their international boundaries as well as those in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters;

2. *Supports resolutely* the efforts of the developing countries and of the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural resources;

3. *Affirms* that the application of the principle of nationalization carried out by States, as an expression of their sovereignty in order to safeguard their natural resources, implies that each State is entitled to determine the amount of possible compensation and the mode of payment, and that any disputes which might arise should be settled in accordance with the national legislation of each State carrying out such measures;

⁵⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁶⁰ A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 77.

⁶¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁶² A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 66.

⁶³ E/5425 and Corr.1, E/5425/Add.1.