

Recalling further its resolution 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", and deploring that Israel has not complied with its provisions, in particular those contained in paragraph 2,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty over all their resources and wealth;

2. *Also reaffirms* that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories are illegal, and calls upon Israel immediately to rescind all such measures;

3. *Further reaffirms* the right of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources and wealth of those States, territories and peoples;

4. *Declares* that the above principles apply to all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and *apartheid*, or subjected to foreign aggression;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3337 (XXIX). International co-operation to combat desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3168 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973, in which was noted the need for new action to intensify international co-operation enabling all countries, in particular the developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress,

Recalling further its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in section I, paragraph 2 (c), of which it recommended that the international community urgently take concrete measures to stem the spread of deserts and to assist the developing countries affected by the phenomenon to ensure the economic development of the areas affected,

Noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which, *inter alia*, emphasized the need to undertake in-depth studies on the extent of the drought in Africa and draw up corresponding action programmes,

Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 1878 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, in which the Council requested all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to pursue their activities and efforts towards a broad, system-wide attack on the drought problem,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that all available knowledge in this area is fully utilized, in particular the experience available in the Office of Technical Cooperation at United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council,

Fully aware of certain activities in this area contemplated by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1898 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, and certain other activities initiated within the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with section I.2 of Governing Council decision 8 A (II) of 22 March 1974,⁶⁸ but nevertheless aware also of the need for additional research to clarify a number of fundamental problems for the solution of which the requisite scientific knowledge is not yet available,

Recognizing the urgent need to prepare a world integrated programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of desertification in all its ramifications and reclamation of land lost to desertification,

Convinced that work in this field should be carried out at the national, regional and global levels through studies and meetings at the appropriate technical levels,

Convinced further that an intergovernmental conference on desertification would provide the international community an opportunity to launch a broad plan of action with a view to resolving the problem of desertification,

1. *Decides*, as a matter of priority, to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification;

2. *Decides further* to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on Desertification to give impetus to the international action to combat desertification;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish immediately, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a small conference secretariat, drawing upon the resources of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations concerned, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to convene an *ad hoc* interagency task force to assist the secretariat of the Conference in:

(a) The preparation of a world map of areas affected and areas likely to be affected by the process of desertification;

(b) The assessment of all available data and information on desertification and its consequences on

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625), annex I.*

the development process of the countries affected, through the enlisting of all the expertise available from public and private institutions and organizations of Member States, including ongoing and planned research, studies and activities within the United Nations system;

(c) The preparation of an effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated action programme against desertification, including the building-up of the indigenous and autonomous science and technology capacity in the areas concerned;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the above-mentioned task force fully informed of the results of the work carried out in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1898 (LVII);

6. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within the framework of paragraph 4 above, to provide financial and technical assistance for undertaking the collection of data and information, analyses and studies on all aspects of the problem of desertification and on that basis, as part of the preparatory process for the Conference and in consultation with the Governments concerned, to sponsor, in co-operation with the regional commissions, technical meetings at the regional and subregional levels as appropriate;

7. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Conference secretariat, through the Secretary-General, relevant information on combating desertification;

8. *Invites* all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, particularly those listed in the fifth preambular paragraph above, to take all appropriate measures to assist in the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

2323rd plenary meeting
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3338 (XXIX). Developing island countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 65 (III) of 19 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁶⁹ and Trade and Development Board resolutions 101 (XIII) of 8 September 1973⁷⁰ and 108 (XIV) of 12 September 1974,⁷¹

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the international community to assist the developing countries while devoting particular atten-

⁶⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. 1, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9015/Rev.1)*, part three, annex I.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1)*, annex I.

tion to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities leading to serious retardation of development processes,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 28 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 on the special economic problems and development needs of geographically disadvantaged developing island countries,

1. *Invites* the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, international financial institutions, regional development banks and the regional commissions, to intensify their efforts with respect to developing island countries within their fields of competence, bearing in mind the aforementioned resolutions;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take effective measures towards meeting the needs of the developing island countries in accordance with the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

3. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, within the context of their assistance programmes, to consider extending appropriate financial and technical assistance to developing island countries, especially for the expansion of their transportation and communication facilities and the development of their marine resources;

4. *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations organizations concerned to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session, through the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its 1975 session, within the context of their reporting in relation to the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, to be held in September 1975.

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3339 (XXIX). Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau

The General Assembly,

Considering that the accession to independence of the African Territories under Portuguese domination has been and will be made under particularly difficult economic and social circumstances,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for the competent organizations of the United Nations to elaborate concrete programmes and projects of an economic, technical and financial nature destined to assist the newly independent States in their efforts for reconstruction and economic, social and cultural development,