

motion of specific industrial projects dealing with the natural resources of developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to continue their efforts aimed at the complete implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the aforementioned resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Committee on Natural Resources to include in its work programme a periodic report on the advantages derived from the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, with particular reference to the impact of such exercise on the increased mobilization of resources, especially of domestic resources, for their economic and social development, on the outflow of capital therefrom as well as on the transfer of technology;

6. *Further invites* Member States to inform the Committee on Natural Resources, through the Secretary-General, on the progress achieved to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, including the measures taken to control the outflow of capital in a manner compatible with the exercise of their sovereignty and international co-operation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue with the study requested in section III of General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) and the submission of the report called for in resolutions 2158 (XXI) and 2386 (XXIII), taking into account also the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report mentioned in paragraph 7 above, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2724 (XXV). Identification of the least developed among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its support for resolution 24 (II) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 26 March 1968,⁵⁵ in which the Conference invited international bodies responsible for particular measures to benefit developing countries generally to design the form of, and elaborate on, the special measures which might be taken in favour of the least developed countries, and to identify such countries,

Reaffirming further its support for the request which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in resolution 24 (II), to continue studies relative to the identification of the least developed countries and to examine the various approaches to this problem,

Recalling its resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, in which it affirmed the need to alleviate the problems of the least developed among the developing countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade,

⁵⁵ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 54.

Noting with appreciation that the Committee for Development Planning is engaged in examining questions relating to the least developed among the developing countries, including criteria for identifying such countries, on the basis of a report prepared by one of its working groups,⁵⁶

Recalling further the proclamation by the General Assembly, at the closing meeting of its commemorative session on 24 October 1970, of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to begin on 1 January 1971,

Taking into account Trade and Development Board resolution 68 (X) of 16 September 1970,⁵⁷

Noting further decision 75 (S-IV) adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session⁵⁸ on the generalized system of preferences, particularly section V of the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on Preferences annexed to the decision, which concerns the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

1. *Affirms* the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable the countries so identified to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums, particularly those incorporated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;⁵⁹

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and international bodies responsible for measures designed to benefit developing countries to accord a high priority to the question of the identification of the least developed among the developing countries and, taking into account relevant studies, including that of the Committee for Development Planning, requests them to consider this matter intensively and extensively during 1971;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress made towards the identification of the least developed among the developing countries.

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2725 (XXV). Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968, in which it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks which remained unfinished and to the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference at its second session to the continuing machinery for further consideration and action,

Recalling further its suggestion to the Trade and Development Board in General Assembly resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should consider, at its third session, ways and means of imple-

⁵⁶ E/AC.54/L.36 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2.

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1)*, part two, annex I.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, part three, annex I.

⁵⁹ Resolution 2626 (XXV).