

bodies concerned in the implementation of environmental programmes and that it shall report annually to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems, taking into account existing procedures for prior consultation, particularly on programme and budgetary matters;

4. *Invites* the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation where necessary with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field;

5. *Also invites* other intergovernmental and those non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination;

6. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure that appropriate national institutions shall be entrusted with the task of the co-ordination of environmental action, both national and international;

7. *Decides* to review as appropriate, at its thirty-first session, the above institutional arrangements, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

2112th plenary meeting
15 December 1972

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At its 2112th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1972, the General Assembly, in pursuance of section I, paragraph 1, of the above resolution, elected the fifty-eight members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

The following States were elected: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GABON, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GHANA, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

The General Assembly then selected by the drawing of lots the members of the Governing Council to serve for three years, for two years and for one year.

As a result of the above election, the composition of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for 1973 will be as follows: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,** BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,** CHILE,** CHINA,* CZECHOSLOVAKIA,* FRANCE,* GABON,* GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,** GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF,** GHANA,* GUATEMALA,* ICELAND,** INDIA,** INDONESIA,* IRAN,** IRAQ,** ITALY,** JAMAICA,* JAPAN,** JORDAN,** KENYA,** KUWAIT,** LEBANON,* MADAGASCAR,** MALAWI,** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,* NETHERLANDS,** NICARAGUA,** NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,** PANAMA,** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,**

POLAND,** ROMANIA,** SENEGAL,** SIERRA LEONE,* SOMALIA,** SPAIN,* SRI LANKA,** SUDAN,* SWEDEN,* SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,* TUNISIA,** TURKEY,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** VENEZUELA** and YUGOSLAVIA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1974.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

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At the same meeting, in pursuance of section II, paragraph 2, of the above resolution, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General,⁴⁴ elected Mr. Maurice F. STRONG Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.

2998 (XXVII). Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,⁴⁵

Recalling its resolutions 1393 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960, 1676 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1917 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2598 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1170 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Mindful of the aims expressed in the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, as well as in Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter,

Taking into account the *World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development*,⁴⁶

Considering the important role assigned to housing as part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴⁷

Further recalling resolution 2718 (XXV) in which the General Assembly set out broad directions and measures essential for the improvement of human settlements,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Proposals for Action on Finance for Housing, Building and Planning*,⁴⁸

Taking into account the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1970,⁴⁹ in which the Bank, *inter alia*, considered that priority should be given to housing and human settlements,

Taking note of the policy statement on urbanization of 1972 of the International Bank for Reconstruction

⁴⁴ See A/8965.

⁴⁵ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

⁴⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.

⁴⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁴⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.4.

⁴⁹ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—International Development Association, *Annual Report, 1970* (Washington, D.C.).

and Development, which, *inter alia*, reaffirms the important role of housing and human settlements in overall national development,

Further taking note of the recognition by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the need to establish appropriate national finance institutions to mobilize domestic capital to finance these activities,

Reaffirming in particular recommendations 1, 15, 16 and 17 of the Action Plan for the Human Environment⁵⁰ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

1. *Recommends* that all development assistance agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should in their development assistance activities also give high priority to requests from Governments for assistance in housing and human settlements;

2. *Recommends* that, in its lending policies in this sector, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should provide funds on terms and conditions which fully reflect the unique nature and characteristics of housing and related investments.

3. *Recommends* that in establishing criteria for eligibility for loans under more favourable terms and conditions the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should take into account, in addition to economic and monetary criteria, such critical socio-economic factors as levels of unemployment, rates of urban growth, population density, and the general condition of the housing stock in the developing countries;

4. *Further recommends* that as a matter of priority the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in agreement with requesting Governments, should implement its stated policy of providing seed capital loans on favourable terms, taking into account the recommendations in paragraph 3 above, for the establishment of domestic financial institutions and organizations to mobilize and allocate capital for housing and related investments;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*2112th plenary meeting
15 December 1972*

2999 (XXVII). Establishment of an international fund or financial institution for human settlements

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,⁵¹

Concerned with the lack of improvement in the deplorable world housing situation, particularly the critical shortage of low-cost housing or minimal standards of housing in developing countries,

Aware that the environment cannot be improved in conditions of poverty, one of the palpable manifestations of which is the substandard quality of human settlements, particularly in developing countries,

⁵⁰ See A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1, chap. II.

⁵¹ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

Recognizing the need for intensified and more concrete international action to strengthen national programmes in the planning, improvement and management of rural and urban settlements, thereby narrowing the growing gap between housing needs and available supply and improving the environmental quality of human settlements,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Proposals for Action on Finance for Housing, Building and Planning*,⁵²

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1170 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 and 1507 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970 on a proposed international institution to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing,

Noting in particular recommendation 17 of the Action Plan for the Human Environment,⁵³ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, that Governments and the Secretary-General should take immediate steps to establish an international fund or financial institution that would provide seed capital and technical assistance for the effective mobilization of domestic resources for housing and the environmental improvement of human settlements,

1. *Endorses* in principle the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for the purpose envisaged in recommendation 17 of the Action Plan for the Human Environment;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed on this subject at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to prepare a study on the establishment and operations of such a fund or institution, together with his recommendations and proposals, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to collaborate in the preparation of the study referred to in paragraph 2 above.

*2112th plenary meeting
15 December 1972*

3000 (XXVII). Measures for protecting and enhancing the environment

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,⁵⁴

Cognizant of the effective contribution of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Sweden for acting as host to the Conference,

Convinced that actions at the national level can complement and perfect the Action Plan for the Human Environment⁵⁵ adopted by the Conference,

Recalling its resolution 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 entitled "Development and environment" and

⁵² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IV.4.

⁵³ See A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1, chap. II.

⁵⁴ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. II.