

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to pursue the task of collecting and disseminating available information regarding the mineral and other resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and techniques appropriate for their development and of providing the assistance which the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction may request for the solution of related issues;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organizations concerned, to report, through appropriate channels, to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

*1745th plenary meeting,
17 December 1968.*

2415 (XXIII). External financing of economic development of the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2170 (XXI) of 6 December 1966 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1183 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Recalling further its resolutions 2274 (XXII) of 4 December 1967 on the flow of external resources to developing countries and 2276 (XXII) of 4 December 1967 dealing with the outflow of capital from developing countries and debt-servicing burdens of these countries,

Taking note of decisions 27 (II) on the aid volume target³⁴ and 29 (II) on improving the terms and conditions of aid and alleviating the problems of external indebtedness³⁵ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 28 March 1968,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the external financing of economic development of the developing countries,³⁶

Noting with appreciation that some developed countries have reached and even surpassed the 1 per cent target as defined in decision 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and that others have announced definite time-tables for the acceleration of the flow of assistance, have set up subsidiary targets for official flow and have made provision for future annual increases in official budgetary allocations for assistance in order to reach the target within the time-limits accepted by them,

Noting with concern that:

(a) In recent years the flow of financial resources from developed to developing countries has remained

³⁴ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

³⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.10; *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, documents E/4495 and E/4512.

relatively stagnant and that there has been a declining trend in the transfer of resources as a proportion of the gross national product of developed countries,

(b) Certain advanced countries have not so far been able to accept the aid volume target as defined in decision 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

(c) In recent years there has been an increase in the degree of tying aid to procurement from donor countries,

(d) The reverse flow of financial resources on account of debt service from developing to developed countries further increased in 1966 and 1967 and it has been estimated that, if current trends of borrowing and repayment continue, net lending would become negative by 1970,³⁷

(e) Fifteen months after the termination of the period for which the first replenishment was intended, the second replenishment of the International Development Association has not materialized and that this has impeded the efforts of planned economic development of a number of developing countries,

(f) The inability of multilateral financial institutions and multilateral development programmes to attain their resource target threatens to undermine their ability to render their tasks satisfactorily and, in certain instances, hampers their functioning in a continuing and steady manner,

1. *Endorses* decision 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which includes the recommendation that each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide developing countries annually with a financial resources transfer of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national product at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital;

2. *Recommends* that, as a key element of the international development policy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, economically advanced countries which have not already done so should accept 1972 as the target year for the attainment of the aid volume target, as defined in decision 27 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and take urgent appropriate action to achieve this objective;

3. *Further recommends* that efforts should continue to be made to reach agreement on a target for net official financial resources transfers within the 1 per cent target;

4. *Endorses* decision 29 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on improving the terms and conditions of aid and alleviating the problems of external indebtedness, and urges developed countries to exert maximum efforts to implement this decision;

5. *Strongly appeals* to Governments of States members of the International Development Association to make the second replenishment of the Association effective from early 1969;

6. *Requests* Member States to give long-term pledges, whenever possible, and to consider seriously other proposals to enable international financial institutions, international development programmes and relevant

³⁷ See E/4539, para. 7.

United Nations bodies to maintain and further expand their activities on a continuing basis.

*1745th plenary meeting,
17 December 1968.*

2416 (XXIII). Increase in the production and use of edible protein

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1257 (XLIII) of 2 August 1967 and General Assembly resolution 2319 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 on an increase in the production and use of edible protein,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the protein problem,³⁸

Noting with appreciation the comments on the Secretary-General's report by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,³⁹ by the Directors-General of the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁴⁰ and by the Protein Advisory Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund,⁴¹

Concerned at the continuing gravity and the growing dimensions of the protein problem in the developing countries, affecting the well-being of mankind,

Stressing the urgent need to increase public awareness, at the national and international levels, of the damage caused by protein malnutrition and to give wide support to the activities aimed at alleviating this problem,

Believing that, in order to achieve positive and lasting results in solving the protein problem, sustained and concerted national and international efforts are required on the part of Governments, scientists, institutions and industry—both public and private—and private foundations, in both developed and developing countries,

Considering the need of the developing countries to have, in the most economical manner, access to the latest technological advances for protein enrichment of their foods,

Recognizing the complexities involved in, and the long-term nature of, the protein problem in the context of development,

Believing that further and fresh efforts are necessary for dealing with the protein problem, the solution of which requires an integrated approach involving economic, managerial, social and scientific considerations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Secretary-General's report on the protein problem;

2. *Takes note also* of the comments on this subject made at the resumed forty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council;⁴²

3. *Considers* that the momentum generated by the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development entitled *Feeding the Expanding World Population: International*

³⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/4592.*

³⁹ E/4592/Add.2.

⁴⁰ E/4592/Add.3, Add.3/Corr.1, and Add.4.

⁴¹ E/4592/Add.1.

⁴² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3A (A/7203/Add.1), chapter IV.*

*Action to Avert the Impending Protein Crisis*⁴³ and by the action taken by the Secretary-General thereafter should be sustained and that appropriate national and international efforts on the protein problem should be further promoted, *inter alia*, by:

(a) Finding the means of marshalling the capabilities and resources of developed countries for solving the protein problem;

(b) Strengthening links between interested institutions in developed and developing countries and promoting the exchange of information and expertise in activities aimed at closing the protein gap;

(c) Mobilizing, in both developed and developing countries, the support for concerted action on the part of Governments, scientists, institutions and industry—both public and private—and private foundations;

(d) Increasing public awareness of the importance of the protein content of food and the need to adopt dietary habits based on a sufficient consumption of protein;

(e) Identifying for each region and for as many countries as possible, on the basis of the respective socio-economic conditions and structures and the availability of human, natural and scientific resources, critical sectors deserving immediate and concerted efforts;

(f) Promoting co-operation among developing countries in the protein field and achieving the maximum utilization of national and regional research institutions;

(g) Promoting the adoption of an integrated approach to the protein problem at the national level in the developing countries;

(h) Promoting international co-operation in the transfer of technology to developing countries and the training of personnel in this field;

(i) Evolving new methods and revising and improving present methods used at the international level for the collection, classification, evaluation and dissemination of information on critical aspects of the protein problem;

(j) Studying, on an interdisciplinary basis at the national and regional levels, the application of modern management techniques to the protein problem confronting developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* the action taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund in expanding the scope and functions of the Protein Advisory Group as endorsed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with interested organizations in the United Nations system and with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development:

(a) To propose, from time to time, appropriate measures for intensifying action in the areas indicated in paragraph 3 above, as well as for increasing and improving the production and consumption of protein from natural and conventional sources;

(b) To continue his efforts aimed at increasing public awareness of and concern about protein malnutrition;

⁴³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIII.2.