

in closest co-operation among the United Nations organizations concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of an international university,⁵⁰ as well as the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization presented to the General Conference at its sixteenth session and General Conference resolution 1.242, and the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;⁵¹

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations organizations concerned and the university community throughout the world, studies of the educational, financial and organizational aspects of an international university, as recommended in General Conference resolution 1.242;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations and studies, in close co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, relating to the problems which are primarily of concern to the United Nations in the context of the establishment of an international university, taking into account:

(a) The studies carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) The comments and observations, including suggested optional models of an international university, made at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

(c) The preliminary views and proposals of Governments to be submitted under paragraph 4 below;

4. *Invites* Governments of Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by the end of May 1971, their preliminary views and proposals on an international university, including their possible contribution to such a university, should it be established;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to set up in due course a Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, for the purpose of assisting him in his further consultations and studies on this question, consisting of:

(a) Ten experts nominated by the Governments of Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly;⁵²

(b) Five experts to be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

6. *Takes note* of the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are arranging to conduct the relevant studies in such a manner as to be complementary to each other;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, through

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 44, document A/8182.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, annexes II, IV and V.

⁵² The President of the General Assembly designated the following Member States: Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, France, India, Japan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

the Economic and Social Council, a report on the studies undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution, together with any recommendations, so that the Assembly may take decisions on the question of the establishment of an international university at the earliest possible date.

1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

2692 (XXV). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966 and 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁵³

Reaffirming the necessity for the General Assembly to examine this problem further,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the developing countries in mobilizing and effectively utilizing their domestic resources,

Taking into account that the financing of the development plans of the developing countries depends, to a considerable degree, upon the conditions under which their natural resources are exploited and, in a number of developing countries, upon their share in the profits of foreign investments undertaken in their countries,

Recognizing in this connexion the importance of the positive experience gained by the developing countries in the exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources for the purpose of increased mobilization of domestic resources for development and of drawing up and implementing their national development plans, and recognizing also that such experience would be conducive to revitalizing the efforts being undertaken at the national level for the economic development of the developing countries,

Recognizing also the necessity for all countries to exercise fully their rights so as to secure the optimal utilization of their natural resources, both land and marine, for the benefit and welfare of their peoples and for the protection of their environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources";⁵⁴

2. *Reaffirms* the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, which must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned;

3. *Recognizes* that the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources by developing countries is indispensable in order that they may, *inter alia*, accelerate their industrial development, and in this connexion stresses the important role of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in the pro-

⁵³ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁵⁴ A/8058.

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).