

(c) To prepare, in consultation with other organizations of the United Nations system, a study to include recommendations for putting into practice, at the earliest possible time, the concept of ecodevelopment as a planning method enabling developing countries to achieve accelerated and self-sustained development, taking into account, *inter alia*, their economic, political, social, geographical, ecological and regional conditions, for submission to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session;

(d) To draw the attention of Governments to the "catalytic role" of the United Nations Environment Programme approved by the Governing Council at its second session,⁶¹ as an effective means for the Programme to provide adequate solutions, particularly in the short term, to problems affecting a country or group of countries of one region or of different regions, and to submit a report to the Governing Council at its fourth session on the problems with respect to which this role could be utilized, principally for the benefit of developing countries;

(e) To accelerate consultations with the World Meteorological Organization and with jurists, scientists and other experts for the purpose of developing a set of general principles and operative guidelines on studies for man-induced weather modification and related environmental phenomena, including their operational and research aspects, and to report to the Governing Council on the subject at its fourth session;

(f) To submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, at its third session, a preliminary report on the legal aspects to which the organizations in the United Nations system have given attention, within the framework of their activities, and which may contribute to the identification, formulation and development of principles of international environmental law;

(g) To give equal priority in the implementation and development of the Global Environment Monitoring System to those environmental parameters different from pollutants which will facilitate the solution or prevention of environmental problems that affect or may affect principally developing countries;

(h) To bring the International Referral System to the attention of Member States as a means of enabling the Programme to effect the timely exchange and provision of information among themselves, or with the intergovernmental and private organizations, for the solution of environmental problems affecting them;

(i) To consult the Governments of developing countries regarding the problems and matters related to the environment on which they would be interested in receiving training and technical assistance, and to submit a report, with the replies received, to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session, together with a summary of the experience achieved thus far in this area, in order to formulate a training and assistance programme based on the specific needs of that group of countries;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-ordination and active co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organizations of the United Nations system in their activities

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, annex I, decision 5 (II) of 21 March 1974.

in order to ensure effective attention and action with regard to the environmental needs and problems of Member States, especially developing countries, as requested by them.

2321st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

3327 (XXIX). Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2999 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it endorsed 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,⁶²

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for human settlements,⁶³

Noting decision 16 (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of 21 March 1974,⁶⁴ in which the Governing Council recommended to the General Assembly the establishment of a voluntary international habitat and human settlements foundation as from 1 January 1975,

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolution 1882 (LVII) of 31 July 1974, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly should establish an international foundation for human habitat management and environmental design and improvement of human settlements, in accordance with decision 16 (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Decides that an international institution for human habitat management and environmental design and improvement of human settlements, to be called the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, be established as from 1 January 1975 in accordance with the operative part of the draft resolution contained in decision 16 A (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, which is reproduced in the annex to the present resolution.

2321st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

ANNEX

Operative part of the draft resolution contained in decision 16 A (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

...

1. *Decides* that a voluntary international habitat and human settlements foundation⁶⁵ be established as from 1 January 1975 in accordance with the provisions set forth below:

⁶² See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. II, sect. B.

⁶³ A/9575.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625)*, annex I.

⁶⁵ Now called "United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation".

(a) The primary operative objective of the Foundation will be to assist in strengthening national environmental programmes relating to human settlements, particularly in the developing countries, through the provision of seed capital and the extension of the necessary technical and financial assistance to permit an effective mobilization of domestic resources for human habitat and environmental design and improvement of human settlements, including:

- (i) Stimulating innovative approaches to pre-investment, pre-project and financing strategies of human settlements activities, while drawing on the accumulated practical experience of both the public and private sectors for mobilization of financial resources for human habitat and human settlements projects;
- (ii) Organizing technical assistance services in human settlements and human habitat management, including training facilities and human habitat projects;
- (iii) Promoting the adaptation and transfer of appropriate scientific and technical knowledge on human settlements projects;

(b) Under the authority and guidance of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Executive Director of the Programme shall be responsible for administering the Foundation and providing the technical and financial services related to that institution;

(c) The Executive Director is instructed to prepare a plan and programme of operations for the Foundation, for approval by the Governing Council at its third session, which reflect the primary operative objectives of subparagraph (a) above;

(d) The Foundation will be initiated on 1 January 1975, by a single allocation of \$4 million over four years from the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, for purposes of seed capital and technical assistance, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2999 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and for the operative objectives outlined in subparagraph (a) above;

(e) The Executive Director will undertake the establishment of programmes, guidelines and directives, in connexion with investments for the environmental design and improvement of the human habitat and settlements, in both urban and rural areas;

(f) The Executive Director will undertake to seek the cooperation and support of financial institutions in developed and developing countries, in fulfilment of the objectives of the Foundation;

(g) In addition to operational projects undertaken by the Foundation, the United Nations Environment Programme shall have, under its programme priority area on human settlements, human health, habitat and well-being, continuing financial involvement in research, technical assistance, training and demonstration projects;

2. *Invites* the active participation and collaboration of the agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, as well as of regional financial and technical institutions, in the activities of the Foundation, particularly with regard to seed capital and the financing of operational human settlements projects, bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2998 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3130 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973;

3. *Authorizes* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to launch an international fund-raising appeal for a maximum funding of the Foundation;

4. *Notes* that due regard must be had for the operations and activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order to avoid duplication of effort within the United Nations system.

3335 (XXIX). Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a

New International Economic Order, and its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities,

Considering that the public sector has made an important contribution in promoting the economic development of many countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the States concerned, a report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session;

2. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council should consider this question further at its fifty-ninth session together with the report of the Secretary-General.

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3336 (XXIX). Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, especially the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1969,⁶⁶ concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly their provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of developing countries and the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade⁶⁷ and its resolution 3176 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 3005 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it affirmed the principle of the sovereignty of the population of the occupied territories over its national wealth and resources and called upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize or co-operate with, or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by the occupying Power to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition or geographic character or institutional structure of those territories,

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).