

(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.

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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).

Recalling further its resolution 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", and deploring that Israel has not complied with its provisions, in particular those contained in paragraph 2,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty over all their resources and wealth;

2. *Also reaffirms* that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories are illegal, and calls upon Israel immediately to rescind all such measures;

3. *Further reaffirms* the right of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources and wealth of those States, territories and peoples;

4. *Declares* that the above principles apply to all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and *apartheid*, or subjected to foreign aggression;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

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3337 (XXIX). International co-operation to combat desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3168 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973, in which was noted the need for new action to intensify international co-operation enabling all countries, in particular the developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress,

Recalling further its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in section I, paragraph 2 (c), of which it recommended that the international community urgently take concrete measures to stem the spread of deserts and to assist the developing countries affected by the phenomenon to ensure the economic development of the areas affected,

Noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which, *inter alia*, emphasized the need to undertake in-depth studies on the extent of the drought in Africa and draw up corresponding action programmes,

Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 1878 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, in which the Council requested all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to pursue their activities and efforts towards a broad, system-wide attack on the drought problem,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that all available knowledge in this area is fully utilized, in particular the experience available in the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council,

Fully aware of certain activities in this area contemplated by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1898 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, and certain other activities initiated within the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with section I.2 of Governing Council decision 8 A (II) of 22 March 1974,⁶⁸ but nevertheless aware also of the need for additional research to clarify a number of fundamental problems for the solution of which the requisite scientific knowledge is not yet available,

Recognizing the urgent need to prepare a world integrated programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of desertification in all its ramifications and reclamation of land lost to desertification,

Convinced that work in this field should be carried out at the national, regional and global levels through studies and meetings at the appropriate technical levels,

Convinced further that an intergovernmental conference on desertification would provide the international community an opportunity to launch a broad plan of action with a view to resolving the problem of desertification,

1. *Decides*, as a matter of priority, to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification;

2. *Decides further* to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on Desertification to give impetus to the international action to combat desertification;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish immediately, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a small conference secretariat, drawing upon the resources of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations concerned, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to convene an *ad hoc* interagency task force to assist the secretariat of the Conference in:

(a) The preparation of a world map of areas affected and areas likely to be affected by the process of desertification;

(b) The assessment of all available data and information on desertification and its consequences on

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625), annex I.*