

United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connexion with the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development;

2. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's statement to the Economic and Social Council⁹ that the study in question should constitute a guide for policy-making consideration;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the Secretary-General's decision to submit, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with other interested international organizations and programmes, a detailed preliminary report on the first results obtained in the preparation of the above-mentioned study;¹⁰

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit that report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

1473rd plenary meeting,
22 November 1966.

2158 (XXI). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 523 (VI) of 12 January 1952, 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recognizing that the natural resources of the developing countries constitute a basis of their economic development in general and of their industrial progress in particular,

Bearing in mind that natural resources are limited and in many cases exhaustible and that their proper exploitation determines the conditions of the economic development of the developing countries both at present and in the future,

Considering that, in order to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, it is essential that their exploitation and marketing should be aimed at securing the highest possible rate of growth of the developing countries,

Considering further that this aim can better be achieved if the developing countries are in a position to undertake themselves the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources so that they may exercise their freedom of choice in the various fields related to the utilization of natural resources under the most favourable conditions,

Taking into account the fact that foreign capital, whether public or private, forthcoming at the request of the developing countries, can play an important role inasmuch as it supplements the efforts undertaken by them in the exploitation and development of their natural resources, provided that there is government

supervision over the activity of foreign capital to ensure that it is used in the interests of national development,

I

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development, in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII);

2. *Declares*, therefore, that the United Nations should undertake a maximum concerted effort to channel its activities so as to enable all countries to exercise that right fully;

3. *States* that such an effort should help in achieving the maximum possible development of the natural resources of the developing countries and in strengthening their ability to undertake this development themselves, so that they might effectively exercise their choice in deciding the manner in which the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources should be carried out;

4. *Confirms* that the exploitation of natural resources in each country shall always be conducted in accordance with its national laws and regulations;

5. *Recognizes* the right of all countries, and in particular of the developing countries, to secure and increase their share in the administration of enterprises which are fully or partly operated by foreign capital and to have a greater share in the advantages and profits derived therefrom on an equitable basis, with due regard to the development needs and objectives of the peoples concerned and to mutually acceptable contractual practices, and calls upon the countries from which such capital originates to refrain from any action which would hinder the exercise of that right;

6. *Considers* that, when natural resources of the developing countries are exploited by foreign investors, the latter should undertake proper and accelerated training of national personnel at all levels and in all fields connected with such exploitation;

7. *Calls upon* the developed countries to make available to the developing countries, at their request, assistance, including capital goods and know-how, for the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources in order to accelerate their economic development, and to refrain from placing on the world market non-commercial reserves of primary commodities which may have an adverse effect on the foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries;

8. *Recognizes* that national and international organizations set up by the developing countries for the development and marketing of their natural resources play a significant role in ensuring the exercise of the permanent sovereignty of those countries in this field and should on that account be encouraged;

9. *Recommends* to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut that, in the execution of their functions, they should keep under review the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the countries of the regions concerned, and the problem of the economic utilization of these resources in the national interests of their peoples;

⁹ This statement was made at the 1421st meeting of the Economic and Social Council, the records of which are published in summary form.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 16, document E/4210/Add.1.

II

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To co-ordinate the activities of the Secretariat in the field of natural resources with those of other United Nations organs and programmes, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and in particular with those of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(b) To take the necessary steps to facilitate, through the work of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the inclusion of the exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries in programmes for their accelerated economic growth;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1478th plenary meeting,
25 November 1966.*

2169 (XXI). External financing of economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

Noting with concern that the recent trend towards an increased outflow of capital from developing countries is depriving them of substantial funds needed for their economic development;

Deeply concerned at the statements contained in the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1965-1966¹¹ that the net flow of official assistance from the industrial countries to the developing countries and to multilateral institutions had remained rather static, at about \$6,600 million during the five years from 1961 to 1965, and that the total service payments (interest and amortization) on public and publicly guaranteed debt of ninety-seven developing countries rose to \$3,500 million in 1965, and at the fact that, on the basis of the present trends, the rapid increase in the debt-servicing burden of developing countries would completely offset the inflow in a little more than fifteen years,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1184 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 on measurement of the flow of assistance and long-term capital;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on possible measures to be taken in order to limit or decrease the outflow of capital from the developing to the developed countries, whenever such an outflow becomes harmful to the development objectives of the developing countries;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled:

¹¹ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association, *Annual Report 1965-1966* (Washington, D.C.), and supplementary information for the period from 1 July 1966 to 31 October 1966. Transmitted by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4272 and Add.1).

“External financing of economic development of the developing countries:

“(a) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries;

“(b) Outflow of capital from the developing countries.”

*1485th plenary meeting,
6 December 1966.*

2170 (XXI). Flow of external resources to developing countries

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session adopted resolution 1183 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 on the flow of external resources to developing countries, which reads as follows:

“The Economic and Social Council,

“Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and the relevant recommendations contained in annex A.IV of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹² which, *inter alia*, defined the objectives to be reached both as to the volume and as to the terms and conditions of the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries,

“Recalling its resolutions 1088 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 as well as General Assembly resolution 2088 (XX) of 20 December 1965, in which concern was expressed at the limited results obtained towards the achievement of those objectives and in which the international community was urged to take immediate action with a view to attaining them,

“Having considered the Secretary-General’s annual report entitled *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965*¹³ and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, part I*,¹⁴ on the financing of economic development,

“Recognizing the need for the developing countries to continue to improve their own efforts to accelerate their economic and social progress,

“Bearing in mind the statement of the Secretary-General to the Council¹⁵ that ‘in the first half of the United Nations Development Decade, despite disappointments and failures, the developing countries did succeed over a broad front in increasing their own contribution to their development’ and that ‘there is good reason to believe that the developing countries will succeed in improving still further the mobilization of their internal resources for development during the second half of the Decade’,

“Noting with deep concern the fact that, with a few exceptions, the transfer of external resources to the developing countries has not only failed to reach the minimum target of 1 per cent net of the individual national income of the developed countries but that the trend since 1961 has been one of continuous decline,

“Noting the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has estimated, in its annual report for 1964-1965,¹⁶ that over the next five years the developing

¹² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3.

¹⁴ *Idem*, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.

¹⁵ This statement was made at the 1421st meeting of the Economic and Social Council, the records of which are published in summary form.

¹⁶ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association, *Annual Report 1964-1965* (Washington, D.C.) and supplementary information for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1965. Transmitted by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4129 and Add.1).