

ment,⁵⁹ and General Assembly resolution 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972,

Recognizing that, as a result of the geographic situation of the land-locked developing countries, of the high cost of transportation and of the poor development of their infrastructure in all fields, the expansion of their trade and economic development is inhibited,

Recognizing the need for the urgent extension of financial and technical assistance to land-locked developing countries by the international community and international organizations on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations system as a whole, particularly in the field of infrastructure of all kinds,

Recalling the decision taken in this respect by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,⁶⁰

Conscious of the urgent needs of the land-locked developing countries and the special measures that must be considered and implemented in their favour,

1. *Invites* all Member States and the competent international organizations to assist the land-locked developing countries in facilitating, within the framework of appropriate agreements, the exercise of their right of freedom of access to and from the sea;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1755 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to undertake a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and other related resolutions of the various organs of the United Nations system.

2203rd plenary meeting
17 December 1973

3170 (XXVIII). International years and anniversaries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1800 (LV) of 7 August 1973,

Decides to instruct its subsidiary bodies to propose the designation of international years only on the most important occasions and, where possible, to propose instead celebrations of brief duration.

2203rd plenary meeting
17 December 1973

3171 (XXVIII). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the inalienable right of each State to the full exercise of national sovereignty over its

natural resources has been repeatedly recognized by the international community in numerous resolutions of various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating also that an intrinsic condition of the exercise of the sovereignty of every State is that it be exercised fully and effectively over all the natural resources of the State, whether found on land or in the sea,

Reaffirming the inviolable principle that every country has the right to adopt the economic and social system which it deems most favourable to its development,

Recalling its resolutions 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966, 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, and Security Council resolution 330 (1973) of 21 March 1973, which relate to permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recalling, in particular, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁶¹ which proclaims that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

Considering that the full exercise by each State of sovereignty over its natural resources is an essential condition for achieving the objectives and targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that this exercise requires that action by States aimed at achieving a better utilization and use of those resources must cover all stages, from exploration to marketing,

Taking note of section VII of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,⁶²

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,⁶³

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the inalienable rights of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, on land within their international boundaries as well as those in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters;

2. *Supports resolutely* the efforts of the developing countries and of the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural resources;

3. *Affirms* that the application of the principle of nationalization carried out by States, as an expression of their sovereignty in order to safeguard their natural resources, implies that each State is entitled to determine the amount of possible compensation and the mode of payment, and that any disputes which might arise should be settled in accordance with the national legislation of each State carrying out such measures;

⁵⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁶⁰ A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 77.

⁶¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁶² A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 66.

⁶³ E/5425 and Corr.1, E/5425/Add.1.