

For this purpose, he should have authority, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to frame such staff rules, consistent with the relevant principles laid down by the General Assembly, as he considers necessary to meet the special problems which arise in the service of the Programme.

62. With respect to the organization of the Programme at the country level, the resident representative will be redesignated resident director of the Programme. His appointment by the Administrator will be subject to the prior approval of the Government concerned.

63. There should be the maximum possible delegation of authority to the resident director. His role therefore needs to be greatly strengthened. In this context, his relations with the representatives of other United Nations organizations in the field are of crucial importance. The resident director should be recognized as having full over-all responsibility for the programme in the country concerned and his role in relation to the representatives of the other United Nations organizations, where they are posted with the prior approval of the Government concerned, should be that of the leader of the team, taking into account the professional competence of these United Nations organizations and their relations with appropriate organs of the Government. This role of leadership and over-all responsibility should extend to all contacts with the governmental authorities concerned in connexion with the programme, in regard to which he will be the principal channel of communication between the Programme and the Government. The resident director should have ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator for all aspects of the programme at the country level and should, subject to the agreement of the organizations concerned, be the central co-ordinating authority on their behalf for the other development assistance programmes of the United Nations system. In this connexion, the organizations in the United Nations system are requested to ensure that the resident directors of the Programme are consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects with which those organizations are concerned and that they are supplied with reports on the execution of those projects, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1453 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969.

64. The creation of new field offices or the enlargement of the existing ones should depend on the volume of Programme operations in the particular country and should be undertaken with due regard to the need for economy. In the strengthening of field offices, priority should be given to effective redeployment of existing staff.

65. The Inter-Agency Consultative Board should continue to be the forum for interagency consultation and co-ordination relating to the Programme. However, the Board should undertake a thorough review of its basic functions and methods of work and its relations with the Governing Council in the light of the new system of country programming of Programme assistance and the need for the efficient implementation of the country programmes.

2689 (XXV). Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth⁴⁶ and tenth⁴⁷ sessions.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2690 (XXV). United Nations Capital Development Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967,

Recalling further its resolution 2525 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the provisional arrangements for the operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund,

Noting that it has not been possible for the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to undertake the exploratory study requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2525 (XXIV),

Taking note of the statement by the Secretary-General at the 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Capital Development Fund in which he called on the General Assembly to carry out a searching review of the whole question,⁴⁸

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2525 (XXIV) and requests Member States to offer suggestions, within the framework of the exploratory study, so as to expedite the beginning of the effective operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider, within the framework of the study mentioned above and taking into account the observations made by Member States during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, including the desirability and feasibility of providing follow-up investment projects of the Fund in country programmes;

3. Decides to preserve the original functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1971, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to contribute separately, at the same pledging conference, to the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

5. Appeals to Member States, and in particular to developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to the United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to make the Fund operational and effective.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2691 (XXV). International university

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraphs 196 and 197 of the introduction to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session,⁴⁹

Recalling its resolution 2573 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1542 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970,

Believing that the establishment of an international university, truly international in character, could contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Believing further that the studies on the establishment of an international university must be undertaken

⁴⁸ See A/CONF.51/SR.1.

⁴⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/7601/Add.1).

⁴⁶ Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4782).

⁴⁷ Ibid., Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1).

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.