U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES\* [December 17, 1973]

## UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/RES/3171 (XXVIII) 5 February 1974

Twenty-eighth session Agenda item 12

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/on the report of the Second Committee (A/9400)/

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,

\*[Resolution 3171 (XXVIII) was adopted by a vote of 108 in favor to one against, with 16 abstentions. The recorded vote appears at page 240.]

<u>Recalling</u>, 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, 1/ 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,

<u>Considering</u> 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,

<u>Taking note</u> of section VII of the Economic Declaration of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973, 2/

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, 3/

1. <u>Strongly reaffirms</u> 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. <u>Supports resolutely</u> 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. <u>Affirms</u> 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;

4. <u>Deplores</u> acts of States which use force, armed aggression, economic coercion or any other illegal or improper means in resolving disputes concerning the exercise of the sovereign rights mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 3 above;

5. <u>Re-emphasizes</u> that actions, measures or legislative regulations by States aimed at coercing, directly or indirectly, other States or peoples engaged in the reorganization of their internal structure or in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources, both on land and in their coastal waters, are in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the

1/ See General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/9330, p. 66.

3/ E/5425 and Corr.1 and E/5425/Add.1.

Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) and contradict the targets, objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,  $\underline{4}$  and that to persist therein could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. <u>Emphasizes</u> the duty of all States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the territorial integrity of any State and the exercise of its national jurisdiction;

7. <u>Recognizes</u> that, as stressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1737 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, one of the most effective ways in which the developing countries can protect their natural resources is to establish, promote or strengthen machinery for co-operation among them which has as its main purpose to concert pricing policies, to improve conditions of access to markets, to co-ordinate production policies and, thus, to guarantee the full exercise of sovereignty by developing countries over their natural resources;

8. <u>Requests</u> the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, to consider the report of the Secretary-General mentioned in the last preambular paragraph above and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a supplement to that report, in the light of the discussions that are to take place at the fifty-sixth session of the Council and of any other relevant developments, and to submit that supplementary report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. 2203rd plenary meeting

17 December 1973

YES - ABSTAIN - NO	YES - ABSTAIN - NO	YES - ABSTAIN - NO	YES - ABSTAIN - NO
Afghanistan	@ Ecuador	🛛 Kuwait	@Romania
Albania	Egypt	. Laos	@Rwanda
Algeria	El Salvador	O Lobanon	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	e Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho	•Senegal
Australia	e Ethiopia	🛛 Liberia	Sierra Leone
Austria	e Fiji	🛛 Libyan Arab Republic 💷	Singapore
Bahamas	©_Finland	_Luxemboung	@Somalia
Bahrain	_France	G.Madagascar	_South Africa
Barbados	Gabon	🕒 Malawi	@Spain **
Belgium _	_Gambia	O Malaysia	• Sri Lanka
Bhutan	• German Dem. Rep	_ Maldives	<b>e</b> Sudan
Bolivia	Germany, Sed. Rep	@ Mali	_Swaziland
Botswana	• Ghana	🛛 Malta	• @Sweden
Brazil	_Greece	_Mauritania	Syrian Arab Republic.
	Guatemala	Mauritius	C Thailand
Bulgaria	G_Guinea	Mexico	@ Togo
Burma	G.Guyana	@ Mongolia	CTrinidad and Tobago
Burundi Byelorussian SSR	a Haiti	Morocco	© Turisia
	O_Honduras	• Nepal	@Turkey
Caineroon	G_Hungary	_Netherland@	🕲 Uganda 💷 🔤
Canada	lceland	• New Zealand	OUkrainian SSR
Central African Rep	G India	_Nicaragua 🛛	OUSSR
Chad	• Indonesia	• Niger	• United Arab Emirates.
Chile	G_Iran	© Nigeria	_United Kingdom
_China _Colombia _ <del>*</del>		Norway 0	& Un. Rep. of Tanzania
	Ireland	@ Oman	United States
Congo Costa Rica	_Israel@	Pakistan	Upper Volta
.Cuba		Panama	l'ruguay
.Cyprus	_Italy	• Paraguay	• Venezuela
Czerhoslovakia	• Jamaica	© Peru	@Yemen
Dahomey	_Japan	© Philippines	•Yugoslavia
Democratic Yemen	<b>a</b> Jordan	@ Potage!	QZaire
Denmark a.	G Kenya	Portugal &	@Zambia
Chermonian Republic	C.Khmer Republic	a. O	

Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

4/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

\_\_\_\_\_U \_\_\_\_\_\_