

arrangements regarding the termination or expiration of the agreement;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to make available to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements audio-visual material prepared for their programmes of national action;

5. *Appeals* to all States and interested organizations to make available to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements the necessary resources for continuing its audio-visual and information activities;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to report to the Commission on Human Settlements at its third session on the progress achieved towards the establishment of a unified information service.

*104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979*

34/116. Strengthening of human settlements activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974 and 32/162 of 19 December 1977,

Noting that in the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its second session⁶⁷ Member States are called upon to deal with human settlements programmes as an integral and important element of national development plans,

Recognizing that the goals of the new international economic order encompass both general economic improvements in developing countries and the achievement of social equity in the distribution of benefits from economic growth,

Convinced that human settlements activities can make an important contribution to achieving both those goals of the new international economic order,

Recognizing that one of the most urgent needs in developing countries is to upgrade the living and working conditions of low-income and disadvantaged groups in both rural and urban areas,

Convinced that human settlements programmes provide a direct mechanism for redressing imbalances in access to shelter, utility services, health care, education and community amenities, and hence can have a significant impact on the immediate, day-to-day needs of low-income and disadvantaged groups,

Convinced that human settlements programmes offer an effective tool for generating the energy-conserving and resource-conserving community patterns which will be called for,

1. *Urges* Member States, within the context of their national priorities, to devote a larger share of national resources to the strengthening of human settlements activities as vehicles of economic and social change;

2. *Suggests* that Member States should examine multilateral and bilateral co-operation programmes, particularly those financed by the United Nations Development Programme, to determine whether an increased allocation can be made to the human settlements sector;

3. *Requests* Member States to report every two years to the Commission on Human Settlements on the

progress made in implementing the recommendations for national action adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and, where possible, on the level and sources of international and national funding being devoted to human settlements activities.

*104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979*

34/117. Technical co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries⁶⁸ as an important instrument of the international community to intensify and strengthen co-operation among developing countries, thus making international co-operation for development more effective,

Noting the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,⁶⁹ adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979,

Noting also the Economic Declaration, the Programme of Action for Economic Co-operation and resolution 7, containing policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance between developing countries, adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁷⁰

Bearing in mind resolutions 112 (V) on strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries, including accelerating their technological transformation, and 127 (V) on economic co-operation among developing countries, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, held at Manila from 7 May to 3 June 1979,⁷¹

Reiterating that the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action would constitute a major contribution in the evolution of international co-operation for development and to the establishment of the new international economic order and an important element of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Taking note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on organiza-

⁶⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

⁶⁹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), annex VI.

⁷⁰ See A/34/542, annex.

⁷¹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8 (A/34/8).