

“Developed and developing countries should co-operate in the establishment, strengthening and development of the scientific and technological infrastructure of developing countries. Developed countries should also take appropriate measures, such as contribution to the establishment of an industrial technological information bank and consideration of the possibility of regional and sectoral banks, in order to make available a greater flow to developing countries of information permitting the selection of technologies, in particular advanced technologies. Consideration should also be given to the establishment of an international centre for the exchange of technological information for the sharing of research findings relevant to developing countries. For the above purposes institutional arrangements within the United Nations system should be examined by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session”.

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 1902 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a feasibility study on the progressive establishment of an international information exchange system for the transfer and assessment of technology,

*Taking note* of the establishment of a Committee on Transfer of Technology in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

*Noting with appreciation* the collaboration between the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the implementation of the relevant decision of the General Assembly at its seventh special session in resolution 3362 (S-VII),

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of wider dissemination of scientific and technological information, the need to enable developing countries to have access to specific information on advanced and other technologies requested by them, as well as on the new uses of existing technology, new development and possibilities of adapting them to local needs, and the need to enable developing countries to select technologies which meet their requirements;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to take, in consultation with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, all necessary measures to establish an industrial technological information bank as a component of an over-all technological information exchange network and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

3. *Further requests* other organizations in the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to undertake feasibility studies on the establishment of sectoral and regional technological information banks and/or other viable information systems and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. *Requests* the organizations concerned to consider, in their feasibility studies, the establishment of appropriate linkages among the information banks and/or other viable information systems in order to provide developing countries with comprehensive technological information related to their specific requests;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in consultation with the regional commissions and other appropriate organizations, to continue their efforts, in their respective fields, to assist in the establishment, in developing countries, of centres for the transfer and development of technology at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to facilitate fulfilment of the interrelated requirements of developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to establish an interagency task force, which should use the widest possible expertise in the fields of information exchange and the transfer of technology and, taking into account the views expressed in the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, undertake a comprehensive analysis with a view to the preparation of a plan for the establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information, and to submit a report containing preliminary recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session, to the General Assembly.

2441st plenary meeting  
15 December 1975

### 3508 (XXX). Examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking into account* that 1975 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and that, as stipulated in Article 55 of the Charter, the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development of all peoples in order to create conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

*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, and its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as well as its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Believing* that peace and security, peaceful coexistence among States and the relaxation of international tensions, the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and foreign aggression and occupation, as well as freer exchanges of information, are essential conditions for international economic co-operation, and that expansion of that co-operation among all countries, with particular emphasis on the needs of accelerated development of the developing countries, provides the material basis for lasting peace and rapprochement among all nations,

*Considering* that mankind's material needs can be better satisfied by means of sustained long-term economic development of individual countries and regions, and that long-term international economic co-operation is in the interests of all countries and regions,

Considering further that the development of each country depends primarily on the mobilization of its resources and that international economic co-operation is a necessary component of that development,

Stating that an examination of the long-term trends in the economic development of individual regions is of great importance for securing a rapid rate of economic development of all countries, in particular of developing countries, and that such an examination will also contribute towards the elimination of the negative phenomena in the economies of those countries and regions,

1. *Recommends* that the regional commissions should prepare studies on the long-term trends in and forecasts of the economic development of their respective regions, taking into account the national development programmes of individual countries of the regions and the particular characteristics and priorities of the regions;

2. *Recommends further* that the regional commissions should include in those studies specific conclusions on trends in the economic development of the regions and on interregional economic co-operation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-third session, on the basis of the above-mentioned studies and in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning, a comprehensive report on the long-term trends and forecasts in the economic development of the various regions and their mutual relationship, including methodological guidelines for the further examination of such trends in the regions;

4. *Decides* to consider the subject of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions as a separate item at its thirty-second session;

5. *Invites* Governments of Member States to participate in the implementation of the present resolution.

2441st plenary meeting  
15 December 1975

### 3509 (XXX). Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1968 (LIX) of 30 July 1975 concerning the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, to be held at Geneva in June 1976, and Trade and Development Board decision 134 (XV) of 16 August 1975 concerning the impact on employment of international policy measures in the field of trade and development,<sup>75</sup>

*Bearing in mind* 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, as well as its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Recalling also* its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, particularly sections III and IV thereof on science and technology and on industrialization,

<sup>75</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/10015/Rev.1)*, part three, annex I.

*Bearing in mind also* that in resolution 3362 (S-VII) Governments are invited to undertake adequate preparations and consultations in view of the importance of the Conference,

*Stressing* that one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations is to promote full employment in all countries,

*Convinced* that efforts to promote full employment should be an integral part of over-all national development policies,

*Convinced also* that in the field of employment action should be taken at the international level to complement and reinforce measures taken at the national level,

1. *Welcomes* the convening by the International Labour Organisation of the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour in June 1976;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the main objectives of the Conference are the promotion of a better understanding of the nature and magnitude of employment problems, the formulation of recommendations for national strategies to cope effectively with these problems and the identification and adoption of concrete proposals for action at the international level;

3. *Endorses* the requests addressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1968 (LIX) to the competent bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to give their full co-operation in the preparation of the Conference;

4. *Urges* all States participating in the Conference to be represented at the highest possible level.

2441st plenary meeting  
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### 3510 (XXX). Immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that economic emergency situations creating widespread disruption affecting all sectors of society have frequently afflicted many parts of the world and require immediate remedial action to offset their far-reaching and devastating economic, social and structural consequences, particularly for the poorest countries and the most vulnerable people in those countries,

*Considering further* that such action, geared to the immediate needs of the afflicted populations, is necessary to sustain the long-term development process in these countries,

*Convinced* of the need for the United Nations system to respond to these situations in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant principles and recommendations in section X of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974,

*Taking into account* the relevant provisions of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, which it decided to examine and adopt at its thirtieth session appropriate measures concerning the economic and structural consequences of natural disasters particularly in the least developed countries,

*Considering* that the Economic and Social Council in its policy-making role has responsibility for coordinating United Nations action in this field, ta