

3. *Endorses* the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session,¹¹³ taking into account the intergovernmental arrangements envisaged in recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;⁷¹

4. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support and promotion of activities in technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989*

44/223. Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Considering the importance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,⁷¹

Concerned that the economic situation of developing countries, which has been aggravated over the past decade, has had an impact generally on international co-operation for development and on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recognizing, however, that developing countries have achieved significant progress in implementing the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and that technical co-operation among developing countries has gradually become a means through which they contribute to development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity and importance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to strengthen the implementation of activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries through the increased allocation and utilization of financial resources, as appropriate, for the promotion and implementation of projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Requests* the various parties participating in the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, particularly within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, to give the necessary priority to the support, encouragement and implementation of specific activities and projects, so that such co-operation will become a basic component of their policies for development;

4. *Urges* the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be favourably disposed to the requests for technical and financial support presented to them for the implementation

of specific activities and projects of technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Reiterates* the need for developed countries and their international co-operation agencies to lend their firm support to technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and in the context of recommendation 38 thereof.⁷¹

*85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989*

44/224. International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergency

The General Assembly,

Convinced that one of the main global problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Aware that increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment that threaten life-sustaining eco-systems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and very survival of life on the planet.

Also aware that potential environmental disasters, whether natural, accidental or caused by human beings, as well as accidents, could pose serious and immediate dangers to populations and to the economic development and environment of the affected countries and regions,

Convinced that through monitoring, assessment, anticipation and prompt multilateral response upon request, in particular on the part of the United Nations system, environmental threats could be minimized or even prevented,

Also convinced that early warning of emerging environmental threats and degradation would help Governments to take preventive action,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop criteria for the identification of environmental threats at the national, regional and global levels,

Stressing the need for close co-operation between all countries, in particular through a broad exchange of information, scientific knowledge and experience as well as transfer of technology, in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats, dealing with environmental emergencies and rendering timely assistance, at the request of Governments, in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies and taking into account the particular needs and requirements of the developing countries,

Affirming the need, in this context, for closer co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as other competent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in environmental matters in the United Nations system,

Noting that other proposals have been made on strengthening and improving the effectiveness within the United Nations system of international co-operation in monitor-

¹¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/44/39), annex I.*