

port of action taken individually or collectively by the affected countries;

4. *Recommends* that the international community, above all the developed countries, should continue to provide coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term assistance to the countries stricken by desertification and drought in order to support effectively the rehabilitation process — in particular through intensive reforestation — and the renewal of growth of agricultural production in the affected countries, particularly in Africa;

5. *Recommends* that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems;

6. *Takes note* of decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 on desertification, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,¹³⁴ calls for its full and speedy implementation, requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to have the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office establish specific biennial programmes for the ongoing implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, with the requirement that these programmes be submitted for the consideration and joint approval of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, and, lastly, emphasizes the urgent need for increased financial support by the international community for the activities of the Office and of the United Nations Environment Programme;

7. *Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought;

8. *Appeals* to all members of the international community, organs and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional financial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide full support, in all forms — including financial, technical, or any other form of assistance — to the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Trade and Development Board to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a study on the impact of desertification and drought on the external trade of the countries affected;¹³⁵

10. *Requests* the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence, in particular with respect to food and agricultural production, development of water resources, industrialization and raw materials, for transmission to the stricken countries;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that in the activities of the organs and agencies of the United Nations, emphasis should also be placed on scientific knowledge of the causes and effects of the phenomena of desertification and drought and on the use of the most appropriate technology to overcome them;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to place greater emphasis on the situation and prospects of the countries

stricken by desertification and drought in the *World Economic Survey*;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the implementation of the different activities mentioned above and to report to the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the evolution of the situation in these countries, and to formulate proposals for specific, co-ordinated action.

103rd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/209. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly.

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,¹³⁶ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,¹³⁷ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979¹³⁸ and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983¹³⁹ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980 and 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,¹⁴⁰

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁴¹ adopted on 10 December 1982,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and the prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs impose serious constraints on the socio-economic development of land-locked developing countries,

Noting with concern that the measures taken so far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in resolution 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy

¹³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25)*, annex.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. II, sect. II.A, resolution 295 (XXIX), para. 6.

¹³⁶ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex 1.A.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, Sixth Session, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁴⁰ See resolution 35/56, annex.

¹⁴¹ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/C.ONF.62/122.

for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries¹⁴² and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all concerned countries as well as international organizations to provide land-locked developing countries with the appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction and improvement of their transport and transit infrastructures and facilities;

4. *Urges also* the international community and multi-lateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to all land-locked developing countries to help offset the adverse effects of their disadvantageous geographical situation on their economic development efforts, in keeping with the overall development needs of each land-locked developing country;

5. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to co-operate effectively in harmonizing transport planning and promoting other joint ventures in the field of transport at the regional, subregional and bilateral levels;

6. *Further invites* the international community to give financial, technical and other support to interested transit and land-locked developing countries in the construction of alternative routes to the sea;

7. *Commends* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other United Nations agencies for their work and the assistance they have provided to the land-locked developing countries and invites them to continue to take appropriate and effective measures to respond to the specific needs of those countries;

8. *Recommends* continued and intensified activities relating to the conducting of necessary studies and the implementation of special actions and specific measures for the land-locked developing countries, including those in the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those that have been envisaged in the programme of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other programmes and activities at the regional and sub-regional levels;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts to Study Ways and Means of Improving Transit-transport Infrastructures and Services for Land-Locked Developing Countries;¹⁴³

10. *Requests* Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development their views and comments on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the geographical disadvantages of land-locked developing countries and their consequences for the development of those countries.

104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984

¹⁴² Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.8), part one, sect. A.

¹⁴³ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document TD/B/1002.

39/210. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 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 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares 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,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹³⁹ entitled "Rejection of coercive economic measures", and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their thirty-eighth session,¹⁴⁴

Reaffirming its resolution 38/197 of 20 December 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries,¹⁴⁵

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

2. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affects their economic, political and social development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the economic measures mentioned in paragraph 2 above, taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations, with a view to assisting in concrete inter-

¹⁴⁴ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Supplement No. 29* (Sales No. GATT 1983 1), document L/5424.

¹⁴⁵ A/39/415.