

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.

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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.

national actions against those measures, and to submit that report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive report, to request further comments from Governments and to use inputs from competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions;

5. *Appeals* to Governments to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, as requested in paragraph 4 above.

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39/211. Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology

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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and all relevant resolutions concerning the reverse transfer of technology.

Convinced that the search for durable solutions to the problem of the reverse transfer of technology requires the full participation of all parties concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology,¹⁴⁶ covering meetings held at Geneva on 22 March and 12 and 13 July 1984;

2. *Takes note also* of the outcome of the Second Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology,¹⁴⁷ held at Geneva from 27 August to 5 September 1984;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene the requisite meetings of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 38/154;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to undertake intensive consultations with all Governments with a view to obtaining their full participation in the meetings of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology;

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to include, in its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, a section on the outcome of the Third Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Reverse Transfer of Technology;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene further meetings of the Inter-Agency Group on Reverse Transfer of Technology and to report on the results of those meetings to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

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39/212. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly:

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 31/156 of 21 December 1976, 32/185 of 19 December 1977, 34/205 of 19 December 1979, 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and 37/206 of 20 December 1982, relating to the special needs and problems of island developing countries,

Reiterating the call for specific action in favour of island developing countries contained in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,¹³⁷ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979¹³⁸ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983¹³⁹ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in transport, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Mindful of the fact that timely additional efforts are needed to implement the specific measures required to assist island developing countries in offsetting the major handicaps which retard their development process,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 37/206 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on measures taken by the international community and recommendations for future action in favour of island developing countries;¹⁴⁸

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States and organizations which have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of island developing countries;

4. *Notes with concern* that the specific measures envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including Conference resolution 138 (VI), have not yet been fully implemented and calls upon States and international organizations to respond positively in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in cooperation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development carried out by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a view to proposing concrete specific actions, taking into account, *inter alia*, the geographical factors, traditional

¹⁴⁶ A/39/397, annex.

¹⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15)*, vol. II, para. 311 A.

¹⁴⁸ A/39/463.