

Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,⁹⁵ and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989,⁹⁶ as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989.

Recalling also its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board,

Considering that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Colombia in 1992, provides, with its development-oriented agenda, a timely opportunity to advance the dialogue on major development issues, taking into account the global political, economic and technological changes of the recent past,

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on debt and development problems of developing countries,¹⁷ as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problems of the external indebtedness of developing countries, as well as to the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the Conference,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

Noting that the *Trade and Development Report, 1991*⁹⁷ constitutes a valuable contribution to the debate on the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the understanding of the issues examined within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and the first part of its thirty-eighth session,⁹⁸ and urges all Member States to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* the need for all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round,⁹⁹

4. *Reiterates its invitation* to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board resolution 394 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,¹⁷ on economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing, as a further step in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action,¹⁰⁰ stresses the need for continued support by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the process of economic cooperation among developing coun-

tries through studies, extension of expertise and technical assistance and, in this connection, invites the United Nations Development Programme and other funding institutions to continue to provide financial support to this process;

6. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. *Stresses* the crucial importance of the eighth session of the Conference in advancing the development dialogue and in giving new impetus to multilateral economic cooperation, and affirms the need to achieve at that session a positive, action-oriented outcome in the interrelated areas of trade, resources for development, technology, commodities and services, which, in particular, will be instrumental in the revitalization of the development process of the developing countries, will strengthen further the impact of the work of the Conference on national and international policy-making and will contribute to the implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

46/210. 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, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 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 the relevant resolutions and rules of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986, 42/173 of 11 December 1987 and 44/215 of 22 December 1989, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/215,¹⁰¹ and his assessment of how to continue his task,

Concerned that the mandate provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215 has not been fully implemented,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply economic measures and, in some cases, have increased their scope and magnitude, as evidenced by trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, freezing of assets and other economic sanctions incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991*

46/211. Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210

The General Assembly,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to the significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the importance to that end of promoting transparency with regard to national trade measures,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 354 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988,¹⁰² in which the Board recognized that the computerized database on trade measures was a valuable source of information on general and product-specific trade measures and authorized the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, on request, the information contained in that database,

Recalling also paragraph 1 (b) of its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, in which it called for the adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor environmental regulations for possible protectionism and to monitor non-tariff measures that have a bearing

on the environment, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990,¹⁰³

1. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 395 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,¹⁰⁴ in which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to make use of the information collected by and held in the International Trade Centre, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other relevant organizations, for the purpose of facilitating collection by the Conference of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System, and to continue to make available, on request, information from the System;

2. *Notes* the initial steps taken by the secretariat of the Conference to introduce the adjustments in the System called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210;

3. *Also notes* the measures initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to disseminate the information contained in the database, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information contained in the System;

4. *Stresses* the need to improve further and strengthen the database, including an expansion of its coverage of countries and measures and more continuous updating of the information contained therein, with a view to enhancing its utility for trade negotiations and export promotion, as well as for analytical purposes, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all the additional measures necessary to expedite the work required, in particular the adjustment of the System called for by the Assembly in resolution 45/210, and to promote, where appropriate, and facilitate the dissemination of information from the System and any analysis thereof, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991.¹⁷

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46/212. Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

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

Recognizing also that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic prob-