

41/163. 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, 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, 37/206 of 20 December 1982 and 39/212 of 18 December 1984, 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 1976,² 111 (V) of 3 June 1979³ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁴ 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 and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a few commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, 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 that hinder their development process,

Noting with regret that the comprehensive review of the problems and needs of island developing countries requested in resolution 39/212 has not been possible during the forty-first session of the General Assembly,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 39/212 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. Welcomes decision 86/33 of 27 June 1986 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the special needs of island developing countries;⁵

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation by the international community of measures in favour of island developing countries;⁶

4. Expresses its appreciation to all States and organizations that have responded to the special needs of island de-

veloping countries and have facilitated the implementation of resolutions in favour of those countries;

5. 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 all States, international organizations and financial institutions to respond positively in this regard and to intensify efforts in the implementation of specific measures in favour of island developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in co-operation 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 and, in this regard, to seek the views of island developing countries and other interested countries, with the objective of proposing concrete specific action;

7. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;

8. Requests the competent organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to renew his efforts with regard to the possibility of organizing a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop on planning held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical and comprehensive report, which should make use, *inter alia*, of the work in progress in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme and should include specific recommendations to ensure that the General Assembly at its forty-third session is able to undertake a thorough review of the problems and special needs of island developing countries.

98th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/164. Trade embargo against Nicaragua

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 40/185 and 40/188 of 17 December 1985,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the other States in Central America to determine their own political, economic and social systems,

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

³ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9* (E/1986/29 and Corr.1), annex I.

⁶ A/41/495.

and to develop their international relations according to their peoples' interests, free of outside interference, subversion, direct and indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the trade embargo against Nicaragua still persists and has been extended and broadened as from May 1986,

Considering the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, dated 27 June 1986, by which the Court decided that the country that imposed the embargo had a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from said act,⁷

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua,⁸

1. *Invites* all States members of the international community to continue to promote concrete forms of co-operation in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo adopted against Nicaragua;

2. *Deplores* the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to General Assembly resolution 40/188 and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, and requests once again that those measures be immediately revoked;

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

98th plenary meeting
5 December 1986

41/165. 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, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983⁴ on 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 to the Gen-

eral Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their thirty-eighth session,⁹

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984 and 40/185 of 17 December 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations,¹⁰ and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210 and 40/185,

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. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

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

3. *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 and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic, political and social development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(a) Relevant information from Governments;

(b) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;

(c) Suggestions for monitoring application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3;

(d) A compilation of the norms, rules, regulations, resolutions and other decisions existing in the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that are being violated by the use of coercive economic measures against developing countries;

5. *Appeals* to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above;

⁷ See *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

⁸ A/41/596 and Add.1 and 2.

⁹ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

¹⁰ A/41/739.