

3. *Considers* that the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the economic and social fields should take into account the fact that the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, as called for in section I, paragraph 1 (e), of that resolution, is under way.

4. *Recognizes* that adjustments in the structure of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields will be required as a result of ongoing reviews and of the work of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields.

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987

42/171. Guidelines for international decades

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, by which it adopted the guidelines for international years and anniversaries contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

Considering it desirable to establish similar guidelines for the designation of international decades,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its second regular session of 1988, guidelines for the designation of future international decades and to submit its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, therefore, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 a report on guidelines for future international decades, including his recommendations.

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987

42/172. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/166 of 5 December 1986 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations held in 1987 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;¹⁵

2. *Notes* that the consultations could not be finalized in 1987 and that a number of suggestions were made in the course of the consultations concerning the possible solution to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;¹⁶

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete their consultations with regional groups and interested Governments with a view to identifying appropriate

solutions to the issues outstanding in the draft code of conduct;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session if sufficient progress is made in the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above, and to recommend, in the light of the consultations, any further action relating to the negotiations on a code of conduct, including the possible reconvening of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology.

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987

42/173. 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 1983¹⁷ 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 General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session,¹⁸

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985 and 41/165 of 5 December 1986,

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,¹⁹ and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210, 40/185 and 41/165,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those mea-

¹⁷ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁸ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. E/ATT/1983-1), document I/5424.

¹⁹ A/42/660.

¹⁵ A/42/678.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 8-16.

tures 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, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, as 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;

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

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

(d) If he deems it appropriate, opinions and suggestions of competent internationally recognized experts in this field;

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.

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987

42/174. 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 set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972,²⁰ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,²¹ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979²² and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983¹⁷ and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,²³

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, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984 and 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the land-locked developing countries, most of which are also least developed countries, have been severely affected by the current socio-economic crisis,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,²⁴

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,²⁵ adopted on 10 December 1982,

Noting that 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 Countries²⁶ and the recommendations therein, and the various views and comments of Governments on the report, could be a basis for an approach towards resolving the problems that the land-locked developing countries face,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Noting with concern that the measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,²⁷ in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries²⁸ and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

²⁴ See TD/351, part one, sect. I.

²⁵ *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/CONF.62/122.

²⁶ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/1002.

²⁷ Resolution 35/56, annex.

²⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

²⁰ 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 I.A.

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

²² *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

²³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/40/15)*, vol. II, sect. I.