

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*104th plenary meeting  
20 December 1983*

### 38/196. Confidence-building in international economic relations

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking into account* the Charter of the United Nations, article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States<sup>162</sup> and General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

*Concerned* about the present deterioration in the conditions for the conduct and expansion of international economic relations, and about the increasing departure from the multilateral platform of economic exchanges and negotiations,

*Convinced* that international economic co-operation should be placed on a long-term stable basis, a basis of broad exchange of relevant information through the United Nations system, and that it should take due account of the principles of equal rights and sovereignty of States,

*Conscious* that confidence-building in international economic relations can be achieved only through the sustained development of the developing countries,

*Convinced also* that the protection of economic co-operation among States against the adverse impact of international political tensions, and the reinforcement of confidence among all States in their economic relations, would introduce into those relations desirable elements of stability and reliability, as a valuable contribution to efforts aimed at reviving world trade and consolidating economic recovery, developing peaceful international economic co-operation and establishing a new international economic order,

*Requests* the Secretary-General to consult all States, as well as the United Nations organizations and bodies concerned, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, about the scope of possible confidence-building measures, which would lead to the promotion and acceleration of international economic co-operation and to report on his findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council.

*104th plenary meeting  
20 December 1983*

### 38/197. 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

*Recalling further* article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which states 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 relations and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964,

*Recalling* resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>163</sup> entitled "Rejection of coercive economic measures"

*Bearing in mind* 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,<sup>164</sup>

*Recognizing* that some developed countries are resorting more and more frequently to threats or the application of coercive and restrictive measures of increasing scope as an instrument for exerting political pressure on some developing countries,

*Recognizing also* that these measures are at variance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

*Considering* that coercive measures have a negative effect on the economies of the developing countries and their development efforts and do not help to create a climate of peace and friendly relations among States,

1. *Deplores* the adoption by certain developed countries taking advantage of their predominant position in the international economy, of economic measures to exert coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries;

2. *Urges* those developed countries, therefore, to refrain from adopting measures aimed at exerting coercion or pressure in order to interfere in the exercise of the sovereign rights of the developing countries;

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 or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affects their economic, political and social development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile information provided by Governments on the adoption and the effects of the economic measures mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries, and to submit that information to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-ninth session;

<sup>162</sup> Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

<sup>163</sup> 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.

<sup>164</sup> See *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Supplement No. 29* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document T/29/4.

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

*104th plenary meeting  
20 December 1983*

**38/198. International year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 37/246 of 21 December 1982 on an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa,*

*Noting with great alarm that, since the adoption of its resolutions 35/69 of 5 December 1980, 36/186 of 17 December 1981 and 37/246 of 21 December 1982, the situation of food and agriculture in Africa has worsened, as evidenced by a drastic decline in self-reliance in food,*

*Recognizing the critical financial gap which seriously hinders the growth of the agricultural sector in African countries,*

*Recognizing also that the technological gap in Africa has a direct relationship with declining agricultural productivity, which is aggravated by natural factors such as drought and desertification,*

*Recognizing further that all countries of Africa should implement, in accordance with their national development programmes and priorities, measures to increase substantially their national food and agriculture programmes through, *inter alia*, national, subregional and regional measures, including economic and technical co-operation among developing countries,*

*Recognizing the role of food-sector strategies, which emerged from the World Food Council as a means for interested developing countries to adopt an integrated approach for increasing food production, improving consumption and attracting the necessary additional international resources,*

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implications of declaring an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa,<sup>165</sup>*

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;*

2. *Notes that the year 1991 might be designated international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, bearing in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to elaborate action-oriented proposals in respect of the international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council.*

*104th plenary meeting  
20 December 1983*

**38/199. Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s**

*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, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,*

*Recalling its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,*

*Recalling also its resolutions 35/64 of 5 December 1980 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981, concerning the adoption of a wide range of special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,*

*Recalling further section II of its resolution 36/182 of 17 December 1981 and section II of its resolution 37/212 of 20 December 1982, on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and its resolutions 37/140 of 17 December 1982 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and 37/245 of 21 December 1982 on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa,*

*Recalling its resolution 37/139 of 17 December 1982, in which it, *inter alia*, urged donor countries to provide substantial and sustained levels of resources for promoting the accelerated development of African countries and the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,<sup>166</sup> and to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development,*

*Deeply concerned at the negative effects of the current world economic crisis on the economies of African countries and at the scourges that ravage the African continent, which suffers mainly from structural problems, *inter alia* the lowest level of literacy and training and rudimentary structures in the field of health and housing, as well as the extremely precarious living conditions of the largest number of refugees in the world,*

*Expressing its deep concern at the extreme gravity of the food situation in Africa, which is aggravated by chronic droughts, the continued decrease in food self-reliance and the continued increase in volume of the imports of food products in Africa, particularly in the Sudano-Sahelian and southern regions, and noting that, among other factors, the rate of increase of food production in Africa continues to lag behind population growth,*

*Recognizing that Africa is the least industrialized region in the world, that this specific situation necessitates the full implementation of the objectives set out in the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and that, in order to reverse the existing situation, sustained efforts by the international community are required to achieve the effective implementation of the objectives of the Decade,*

*Recognizing also that Africa is confronted with exceptionally serious economic and social problems, highlighted, *inter alia*, by the fact that it contains three quarters of the least developed countries and half of the land-locked countries of the world,*

*Convinced of the need for increased and sustained external resources on a predictable and continuous basis in*

<sup>165</sup> A/38/277-E/1983/96.

<sup>166</sup> A/S-11/14, annex I.