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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:  
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee (Part IV)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Alawi AL-HADDAD (Democratic Yemen)

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 80 (see A/39/790, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-item (c) was considered at the 53rd, 56th, 58th, 60th and 61st meetings, on 28 November and 6, 10 and 14 December 1984. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/39/SR.53, 56, 58, 60 and 61).

### II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

#### A. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.3

2. By its decision 38/437 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-ninth session for consideration a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.3) entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries stated in resolutions 63 (III) of

19 May 1972, 1/, 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 2/ and 123 (V) of 3 June 1979 3/ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"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 and 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

"Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

"Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 4/

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

"Noting with concern that the measures taken so far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs,

"1. Reaffirms the right of land-locked countries to free access to and from the sea and their right to freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport;

"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 resolution 63 (III), 98 (IV), and 123 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in the Substantial

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1/ 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.

2/ Ibid., 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/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries 5/ and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

"3. Urges all donor countries, as well as others in a position to do so, and the international organizations concerned, 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 multilateral and bilateral financial institutions to intensify efforts in raising the net flow of resources to 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 the transit countries to co-operate effectively with the land-locked developing countries 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 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 action programmes 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 subregional levels;

"9. Recommends to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session, in the light of the lack of progress made in the implementation of the resolutions adopted so far, to take further specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

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5/ 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.

3. At the 58th meeting, on 10 December, Mr. Enrique de la Torres, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of Nepal introduced draft amendments (A/C.2/39/L.134) to draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.3, and orally revised paragraph 2 of the draft amendments by substituting the word "adoption" for the word "signing". The revised draft amendments therefore read as follows:

(a) "In the first preambular paragraph, delete the word 'and' before the words '123 (V) of 3 June 1979', and after those words insert the words 'and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983';

(b) "Insert a new preambular paragraph after the fourth preambular paragraph, reading as follows: 'Recalling the adoption, on 10 December 1982, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea';

(c) "Replace operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

'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';

(d) "In operative paragraph 2, delete the word 'and' before the words '123 (V)', and after those words insert the words 'and 137 (VI)';

(e) "In operative paragraph 3, after the word 'urges', replace the words 'all donor countries, as well as others in a position to do so, and the international organizations concerned' by the words 'all concerned countries as well as international organizations';

(f) "In operative paragraph 4, insert the word 'all' before the words 'land-locked developing countries';

(g) "In operative paragraph 5, after the words 'Invites the transit countries', insert the words 'and the land-locked developing countries';

(h) "In operative paragraph 6 after the word 'financial', insert the words 'technical and other';

(i) "In operative paragraph 8, replace the words 'action programmes' by the words 'specific measures';

(j) "Delete operative paragraph 9 and 10 and replace them by the following text:

'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;

'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'."

5. At the same meeting, the representative of India made a statement in which he suggested that paragraphs 2 and 7 of the draft amendments be reformulated (see para. 4 (b) and (g) above).

6. The representative of Pakistan also made a statement in which he proposed that paragraph 2 of the draft amendments (see para. 4 (b) above) be revised to read as follows:

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

7. After informal consultations, the representative of Nepal informed the Committee that he accepted the reformulation of paragraph 2 of the draft amendments (see para. 4 (b) above) proposed by the representative of Pakistan, and that operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.3 read as follows:

"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;"

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the proposed amendment to paragraph 3 of the amendments contained in A/C.2/39/L.134 (see para. 4 (c) above) by a recorded vote of 86 to none, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Congo, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yemen.

9. The Committee then adopted the remaining draft amendments contained in document A/C.2/39/L.134, as orally revised.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/39/L.3, as amended (see para. 41, draft resolution I).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Peru, Senegal, Mauritania, Turkey, Liberia, Ecuador, the United States of America, Djibouti, Canada, Ghana, Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Economic Community), Finland, the Congo, India, Algeria and Brazil.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.4

12. By its decision 38/438 on 19 December 1983, the General Assembly decided to refer to its thirty-ninth session for consideration a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.4) entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment".

13. At its 56th meeting, on 6 December, on the proposal of Mr. Enrique de la Torre, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to its fortieth session for consideration the text of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/39/L.4 (see para. 42, draft decision I).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.75

14. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Egypt introduced, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.75), entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries".

15. At its 56th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.75 by a recorded vote of 102 to 19, with 6 abstentions (see para. 41, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows: 6/

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6/ The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya indicated that, had his delegation been present at the time of the vote, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Greece, Ivory Coast, Spain, Sweden.

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, Israel, Ireland (on behalf of States members of the European Economic Community) and Japan.

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.76

17. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Egypt introduced, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.76), entitled "Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology".

18. At the 58th meeting, on 10 December, Mr. Enrique de la Torre, Vice-Chairman of the Committee made a statement.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt (also on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77) made a statement.

20. At the 60th meeting, on 14 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.76 by a recorded vote of 105 to 21 (see para. 41, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows: 7/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution statements were made by the representatives of Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the United States of America, Finland and Canada.

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7/ Subsequently the representatives of Djibouti and Nicaragua stated that, had their delegations been present at the time of the vote, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.



E. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.80

22. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Zimbabwe introduced, on behalf of Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.80) entitled "Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international co-operation and 36/180 of 17 December 1981, calling upon the international community to adopt a wide range of special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,

"Recalling also its resolution 37/139 of 17 December 1982, in which it, inter alia, called upon donor Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide substantial 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 8/ and the Final Act of Lagos, 9/

"Appreciating in this regard the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States in December 1981,

"Noting the rapid progress made in the reduction of tariffs among member States to stimulate growth and development in the area in the launching of clearance and payments arrangements and in the measures taken to intensify co-operation among member States in the agricultural, industrial, educational, cultural and other sectors, with a view to creating an economic community of the eastern and southern African States by the year 1992,

"1. Requests donor Governments to provide substantial financial and technical assistance to the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States to accelerate its development into an economic community;

"2. Requests also the United Nations Development Programme to make resources available to the Preferential Trade Area from its regional indicative planning figures on an urgent basis;

"3. Calls upon all international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the African Development Bank, to provide immediate assistance to the Preferential Trade Area;

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8/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

9/ Ibid., annex II.

"4. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account in their work programmes assistance to the Preferential Trade Area;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

23. At the 56th meeting, on 6 December, on the proposal of Mr. Enrique de la Torre, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/39/L.80 (see para. 42, draft decision II).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.82 and A/C.2/39/L.114

24. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Egypt introduced, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.82), entitled "Action programme in favour of island developing countries", which read as follows:

"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 programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries envisaged in resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 10/

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10/ 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.

111 (V) of 3 June 1979 11/ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983 12/ 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 urgent and 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; 13/

"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 some States and international organizations have not yet responded positively to the action programme in favour of island developing countries;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of representatives from island developing countries and other interested countries in order:

"(a) To review the implementation of the programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries;

"(b) To propose further concrete specific actions, taking into account the studies undertaken thus far;

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

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

13/ A/39/463.

"6. Calls upon all States and international organizations and financial institutions to intensify efforts to implement specific actions in favour of island developing countries in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"7. Requests the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

"8. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue further its role, not only as a focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries but also as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia by organizing and facilitating cross-regional interchange of information and experience;

"9. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to give support to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other competent United Nations organizations in implementing this and other relevant resolutions;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to organize a follow-up meeting to the interregional workshop held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in November 1983, with the participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries;

"11. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in this and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and to recommend further appropriate actions to permit the Assembly to undertake at that session a comprehensive review of the problems and needs of the island developing countries."

25. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.82 was circulated in document A/C.2/39/L.101.

26. At its 56th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.114) entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", submitted by Mr. Enrique de la Torre, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.82.

27. The Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.114 had no programme budget implications.

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.114 (see para. 41, draft resolution IV).

29. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.114, draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.82 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

G. Draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.84

30. At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Egypt introduced, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.84), entitled "United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships".

31. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.84 was circulated in document A/C.2/39/L.100.

32. At its 56th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.84 (see para. 41, draft resolution V).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

H. Draft resolutions A/C.2/39/L.109 and A/C.2/39/L.141

34. At the 56th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Egypt introduced, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77, a draft resolution (A/C.2/39/L.109), entitled "Report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", which read as follows:

"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 further its resolution 38/155 of 19 December 1983,

"Recognizing the urgent need for reversing the worsening situation in international co-operation for development and, in particular, its detrimental effects on developing countries,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its twenty-eighth, thirteenth special and twenty-ninth sessions; 14/

"2. Notes that the Trade and Development Report, 1984, 15/ was of particular value to Governments in the useful debate on the interdependence of problems of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system, which took place at the twenty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board;

"3. Calls for early and full implementation of the work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session; 16/

"4. Urges developed countries to undertake action to eliminate forthwith the restrictive measures incompatible with their international commitments, including those on standstill and roll-back, and to draw up a programme, to be completed within a certain time limit, for the elimination of protectionist measures, including subsidies on non-competitive products, which adversely affect the trade of developing countries;

"5. Reaffirms the need for stability in the generalized system of preferences, and calls upon preference-giving countries to ensure continuity, improvement and broadening of their generalized system of preference schemes and to avoid the introduction into the system of discriminatory measures, including those applied under the concepts of graduation and reciprocity;

"6. Affirms the importance for the development of developing countries of their attaining self-reliance in the sector of services, and calls upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to assist them in this regard;

"7. Emphasizes the urgent need to accelerate the flow of financial resources, in particular concessional financial flows to developing countries, on an assured, continuous and predictable basis, so as to reach internationally agreed targets, for the developed countries to respond favourably in regard to funding supplementary to the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association, and to take concrete measures to stop and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;

"8. Calls upon the international community to urgently address the debt problems of developing countries, taking into account the agreed conclusions of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eight session on the review and the implementation of the agreed features for future operations relating to the debt problems of developing countries; 17/

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15/ UNCTAD/TDR/4, vols. I-III; to be issued as a United Nations publication.

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. I, sect. II.A, resolution 286 (XXVIII).

17/ Ibid., resolution 288 (XXVIII).

"9. Takes note of Trade and Development Board decision 297 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984, concerning further work in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom; 18/

"10. Reiterates the importance of holding a session of the Trade and Development Board at the ministerial level in the autumn of 1985 and, in this context, looks forward to the successful outcome of the consultations to be held in accordance with Trade and Development Board decision 301 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984; 19/

"11. Stresses the need for urgent action to increase the commodity export earnings of developing countries and urges all Governments to expedite the implementation of the Integrated Programme of Commodities through, inter alia, the achievement of concrete and positive results at the sessions of the Committee on Commodities in 1985 and at the fourteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, which will be convened to consider commodity matters, in accordance with resolutions 156 (VI) and 157 (VI), adopted on 2 July 1983 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session; 20/

"12. Reaffirms its strong support for the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, and urges all States that have signed but not yet ratified, accepted or approved the Agreement to expedite the necessary action to that effect, and strongly urges all States that have not yet signed and ratified the Agreement to do so without any further delay so that the Common Fund may become operational;

"13. Calls upon all countries to exert every effort to strengthen international economic co-operation by adopting and implementing the measures necessary for attaining reactivation of the development process of the developing countries and for dealing with structural problems in the global economy, and reiterates the continuing important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this regard;

"14. Emphasizes that the developed countries, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, should follow policies to facilitate structural adjustment, taking into account an equitable international division of labour;

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18/ Ibid., vol. II, sect. B.

19/ Ibid.

20/ 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.

"15. Requests the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the appropriate necessary action on the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference at its sixth session."

35. At the 61st meeting, on 14 December, Mr. Enrique de la Torre, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally introduced a draft resolution, as a result of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.109, which was subsequently reproduced in document A/C.2/39/L.141.

36. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of India, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

37. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.141 (see para. 41, draft resolution VI).

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77) and Canada.

39. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.141, draft resolution A/C.2/39/L.109 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

40. At the 60th meeting, on 14 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of special action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries (A/39/462 and Add.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (A/39/192) (see para. 42, draft decision III).



III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

41. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

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 stated in resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972, 21/ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 22/ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979 23/ and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983 24/ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

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 and 36/175 of 17 December 1981 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Bearing in mind various other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, its related organs and the specialized agencies, emphasizing special and urgent measures in favour of land-locked developing countries,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 25/

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

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21/ 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.

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

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

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

25/ Resolution 35/56, annex.

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

Noting with concern that the measures taken so far in favour of land-locked developing countries and the assistance given fall far short of their needs,

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 resolution 63 (III), 98 (IV), 123 (V) and 137 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 25/ in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries 26/ 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 multilateral 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;

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26/ 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.

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 subregional 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;
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.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

##### 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 Development 27/ 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, 28/

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, 29/

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

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27/ 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.

28/ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Supplement No. 29 (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

29/ A/39/415.

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.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### 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, 30/ 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, 31/ 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;

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30/ A/39/397, annex.

31/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. II, sect. III.A.

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.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### 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, 32/ 111 (V) of 3 June 1979 33/ and 138 (VI) of 2 July 1983 34/ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

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32/ 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.

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

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

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; 35/
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 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 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 island life and institutions, the physical environment, development priorities and the problems of island developing countries in the international economy;
6. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to seek the views of the representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries on the implementation of the specific measures in favour of island developing countries, taking into account studies undertaken thus far and the studies envisaged in paragraph 5 above;

7. Calls upon all States and international organizations and financial institutions to intensify efforts to implement specific actions in favour of island developing countries in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

8. Requests the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions, to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

9. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue further its role, not only as a focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries but also, where necessary, as a catalyst in this regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;

10. 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 Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, to take adequate measures in order to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries;

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

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the measures taken by the international community to respond to the specific needs of island developing countries, as called for in this and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in order to permit the Assembly to undertake at that session a comprehensive review of the problems and needs of the island developing countries.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

#### United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/209 of 20 December 1982, by which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships,



Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships, 36/

Noting that the Conference adopted on 3 August 1984 a resolution, 37/ by which it took note of the significant progress achieved towards the preparation and adoption of an international agreement on conditions for registration of ships and recognized that there is a need for a resumed session of three weeks' duration in order to complete its work,

1. Endorses the resolution adopted on 3 August 1984 by the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships, 37 and decides to convene a resumed session of the Conference to be held at Geneva from 28 January to 15 February 1985;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the resumed session of the Conference.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

#### Report of the Trade and Development Board [of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development]

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 further its resolution 38/155 of 19 December 1983,

Recognizing the need for reversing the negative trends in international co-operation for development and, in particular, their detrimental effects on developing countries,

Recognizing also the importance of achieving a sustained world economic recovery, in particular the reactivation of the economies of developing countries, and ensuring rapid expansion of international trade that is supportive of economic growth and development, in particular that of developing countries,

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36/ A/39/558.

37/ Ibid., annex I.

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the work of its twenty-eighth, thirteenth special and twenty-ninth sessions; 38/
2. Notes that the Trade and Development Report, 1984, 39/ was of great interest to Governments in the valuable debate on the interdependence of problems of trade, development, finance and the international monetary system, which took place at the twenty-ninth session of the Trade and Development Board;
3. Calls for early and full implementation of the work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session; 40/
4. Calls upon the international community to continue to address, in an adequate and appropriate manner, the debt problems of developing countries, taking into account the agreed conclusions of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session on the review of the implementation of the agreed features contained in (Board) resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980 41/ and in pursuance of resolution 161 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 42/
5. Takes note of Trade and Development Board decision 297 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984, concerning further work in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom; 43/
6. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 301 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984, 38/ in which the Board requested the Interim Committee to report to the Board at its thirtieth session with a view to the taking of a decision to hold the ministerial session in the autumn of 1985 and, to this end, invites all Governments to exert efforts to ensure the successful outcome of the consultations;

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38/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15).

39/ UNCTAD/TDR/4, vols. I-III; to be issued as a United Nations publication.

40/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. I, sect. II.A, resolution 286 (XXVIII).

41/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

42/ 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.

43/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. II, sect. II.B.

7. Expresses its concern at the current state of commodity markets, and urges all Governments to expedite the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities through, inter alia, positive and constructive decisions at the sessions of the Committee on Commodities in 1985 and at the fourteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board;

8. Reaffirms the importance of the Common Fund for Commodities, and urges all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement establishing the Fund without any further delay so that the Common Fund would become operational;

9. Calls upon all countries to exert every effort to strengthen international economic co-operation by adopting and implementing the measures necessary for revitalization of the development process of the developing countries and for dealing with structural problems in the global economy, and reiterates the continuing important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in this regard;

10. Requests the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the appropriate necessary action on the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference at its sixth session.

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42. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Protectionism and structural adjustment

The General Assembly decides to refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment". 44/

DRAFT DECISION II

Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States

The General Assembly decides to refer to its fortieth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States". 45/

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44/ A/C.2/29/L.4.

45/ A/C.2/39/L.80.

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DRAFT DECISION III

The General Assembly takes note of the note by the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries 46/ and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities. 47/

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46/ A/39/462 and Add.1.

47/ A/39/192.