

Africa,<sup>80</sup> the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,<sup>81</sup> the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,<sup>82</sup> and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, from 3 to 7 July 1989;<sup>83</sup>

3. *Emphasizes* that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

4. *Also emphasizes* that it is within the context of this objective that economic growth and sustained development should be pursued, and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

5. *Further emphasizes* the need to continue to strengthen and expand the human resources base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change so as to achieve sustained development;

6. *Stresses* the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources in order to encourage programmes aimed at inspiring people to upgrade their knowledge and skills and making it possible for them to fulfil their aspirations, and, in this context, also stresses the need to pay attention to employment constraints that affect the most vulnerable groups;

7. *Further stresses* the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

8. *Reaffirms* that education and training of nationals, including the most vulnerable groups, are an integral and the most important part of human resources development, and emphasizes that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

9. *Stresses* the need for human resources development strategies to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and population;

10. *Also stresses* that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and that, therefore, in the process of making the public sector more effective, it is desirable that efforts be made to foster new and productive employment opportunities so as to minimize any adverse impact on overall employment levels;

11. *Further stresses* that policies, plans and programmes for human resources development in developing countries should focus, *inter alia*, on generating employment in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;

12. *Emphasizes* the need, in formulating strategies and programmes for human resources development, to intensify efforts for the full integration of women in the development process and to create opportunities for them, as

well as to intensify efforts for the full integration of, and to create opportunities for, youth and the poor in the development process, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

13. *Also emphasizes* the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;

14. *Further emphasizes* the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

15. *Agrees* that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated to have, *inter alia*, a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, taking into account the national priorities and plans of those countries, through, *inter alia*, operational activities of the United Nations system;

17. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new strategy;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries on their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held at Bangkok in March 1990.

85th plenary meeting  
22 December 1989

#### 44/214. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

*The General Assembly,*

*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, 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and 42/174 of 11 December 1987 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

*Reiterating* the importance of 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,<sup>84</sup>

<sup>80</sup> A/43/430, annex I.

<sup>81</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11 (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex.*

<sup>82</sup> A/44/315, annex.

<sup>83</sup> A/44/477, annex.

<sup>84</sup> 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.

98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,<sup>85</sup> 123 (V) of 3 June 1979,<sup>86</sup> and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983<sup>87</sup> and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985,<sup>88</sup>

*Recognizing* that most land-locked developing countries are among the very poorest of the developing countries, and noting that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

*Recognizing also* that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and transportation 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 further* that the geographical situation of land-locked developing countries is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

*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,<sup>89</sup>

*Recalling also* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982,<sup>90</sup>

*Noting* that bilateral, subregional and regional co-operative arrangements could make a contribution to improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

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

*Recognizing also* that the implementation of accepted international conventions on transit trade would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting subregional and regional transit traffic,

*Noting with concern* that the international support 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 international law;

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 General Assembly resolutions 39/209, 40/183 and 42/174, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations

Development Decade,<sup>91</sup> in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries<sup>92</sup> and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Agrees* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require effective co-operation and collaboration between those countries and the neighbouring transit States;

4. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes;

5. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transport and transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries, including, as appropriate, the promotion of import-substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and developing high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

6. *Invites* transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to continue to co-operate effectively in the fields, *inter alia*, of transport and communications;

7. *Calls upon* the appropriate multilateral and bilateral international and technical assistance institutions to take into account such co-operative arrangements between the land-locked developing countries and the neighbouring transit States;

8. *Invites* Member States to ratify and implement, as appropriate, the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade;

9. *Invites* land-locked and transit developing countries to promote bilateral, subregional and regional arrangements, as appropriate and in their mutual interest, designed to facilitate transit traffic;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including, *inter alia*, concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communications problems;

11. *Appeals also* to the international community, in particular donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to undertake economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

12. *Urges* the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to expand further their support to the land-locked developing countries, in-

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

<sup>88</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/40/15)*, vol. II, sect. I.

<sup>89</sup> See TD/350.

<sup>90</sup> *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.

<sup>91</sup> Resolution 35/86, annex.

<sup>92</sup> *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.

cluding technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of those countries;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to carry out and intensify further the technical co-operation activities of the secretariat of the Conference in the area of transit and transport, in accordance with paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 137 (VI) and paragraph 10 of Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI);

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for the purpose referred to in paragraph 12 of the present resolution, to continue to seek adequate resources and voluntary contributions to enable him, if requested by the Governments concerned, to assist land-locked and transit developing countries in those efforts;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make recommendations, in the context of the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, on the problems of the land-locked developing countries, with a view to rendering their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

16. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,<sup>93</sup> submitted pursuant to resolution 42/174, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

*85th plenary meeting  
22 December 1989*

#### **44/215. 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 1983<sup>87</sup> on rejection of coer-

cive 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,<sup>94</sup>

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

*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. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;<sup>95</sup>

2. *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;

3. *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;

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries to refrain from exercising political coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic or social systems, as well as in the domestic or foreign policies, of other countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade and financial 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 political, economic and social development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate an identifiable unit within the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to collect pertinent information on economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of coercion against developing countries, which unit should receive and assess such information and produce a periodic report with recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly;

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

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<sup>94</sup> See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

<sup>95</sup> A/44/510.

<sup>93</sup> A/44/588, annex.