

ment Organization for the biennium 1984-1985 to ensure the provision of the necessary funds, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 34/96, for the first General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other costs associated with the conversion of the organization into a specialized agency;

7. *Decides further* that the financial implications pertaining to paragraph 6 above will be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

*104th plenary meeting
20 December 1983*

38/194. Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Saint Christopher and Nevis in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI).¹⁵⁴

*104th plenary meeting
20 December 1983*

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As a result of the above resolution, the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board will be as follows:

A. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (a), OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

Afghanistan	India
Algeria	Indonesia
Angola	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Bahrain	Iraq
Bangladesh	Israel
Benin	Ivory Coast
Bhutan	Jordan
Botswana	Kenya
Burma	Kuwait
Burundi	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Cape Verde	Lebanon
Central African Republic	Lesotho
Chad	Liberia
China	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Comoros	Madagascar
Congo	Malawi
Democratic Kampuchea	Malaysia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Maldives
Democratic Yemen	Mali
Djibouti	Mauritania
Egypt	Mauritius
Equatorial Guinea	Mongolia
Ethiopia	Morocco
Fiji	Mozambique
Gabon	Nepal
Gambia	Niger
Ghana	Nigeria
Guinea	Oman
Guinea-Bissau	Pakistan

Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland

Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Cameroon
United Republic of Tanzania
Upper Volta
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

B. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (b)

Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Monaco
Canada	Netherlands
Cyprus	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Finland	Portugal
France	Spain
Germany, Federal Republic of	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Liechtenstein	

C. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (c)

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana
Argentina	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Saint Christopher and Nevis
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Uruguay
Grenada	Venezuela
Guatemala	

D. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (d)

Albania	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
German Democratic Republic	
Hungary	

38/195. Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

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

¹⁵⁴ For the other changes in the lists since the adoption of resolution 2152 (XXI), see resolutions 2385 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2510 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, 2637 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, 2824 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2954 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3088 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3305 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3401 A (XXX) of 28

November 1975, 3401 B (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/160 of 21 December 1976, 32/108 of 15 December 1977, 33/79 of 15 December 1978, 34/97 of 13 December 1979, 35/65 of 5 December 1980 and 36/181 of 17 December 1981.

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

Reaffirming the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade relating to the least developed countries,¹⁵⁵

Reaffirming the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁵⁶ adopted unanimously by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolutions 36/194 of 17 December 1981 and 37/224 of 20 December 1982,

Expressing serious concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries in spite of their national efforts at development, as well as efforts made by the international community, including donor countries, even two years after the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and stressing the immediate need for greatly expanded support measures, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources for the realization of the objectives of the Programme.

Bearing in mind the debt problems faced by the least developed countries,

Reaffirming also that the main objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action are to transform the economies of the least developed countries towards self-sustaining development, to promote the structural changes necessary to overcome the extreme economic difficulties of the least developed countries, to provide fully adequate and internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education, as well as job opportunities, to all their citizens, to identify and support major investment opportunities and priorities and to mitigate the adverse effects of natural disasters,

Recognizing that only a substantial increase in official development assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action, in accordance with aid targets and modalities contained in the Programme, and emphasizing that external assistance complements and reinforces domestic efforts in the least developed countries themselves,

Alarmed at the negative impact of the current world economic crisis on the least developed countries,

Deeply concerned at the very slow pace at which the Substantial New Programme of Action has been implemented so far,

Recalling resolution 142 (VI) of 2 July 1983 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁵⁷ on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁵⁸

1. *Emphasizes* that, in view of their deteriorating socio-economic situation, the least developed countries need the urgent and special attention of the international community and its large-scale support on a continuous

basis to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country;

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the international community to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and urges all countries, international institutions and others concerned to implement fully and effectively their commitments under the Programme;

3. *Welcomes* the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session of resolution 142 (VI), reflecting the unanimous support of the international community;

4. *Urges* donor countries, within the overall context of the Substantial New Programme of Action, as adopted, and of progress towards the 0.7 per cent target, to attain 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance or to double their official development assistance to the least developed countries by 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter, and recognizes the importance to the least developed countries of flows of official development assistance to them being doubled by 1985, in relation to the transfers to them during the period 1976-1980;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to provide support measures for the efforts of the least developed countries in the priority sectors established by the Governments of the least developed countries in their country programmes and embodied in the Substantial New Programme of Action, particularly food and agriculture, manufacturing industries, exploration and development of energy and natural resources, human resources development, expansion and diversification of exports, development of transport and communications, and improvement in planning, implementation and management capabilities;

6. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their overall development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies that those countries pursue will be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts;

7. *Urges* all donor countries to make adequate special allocations to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries, including other existing funds and resources of the United Nations, to assist in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue his efforts to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration;

8. *Stresses* the critical importance of the International Development Association to the least developed countries, calls upon Governments to implement speedily their commitments undertaken with regard to the sixth replenishment of the Association and urges that negotiations on the seventh replenishment be completed as soon as possible and at an adequate level;

9. *Urges* developed donor countries that have not yet done so to implement fully and rapidly the commitments undertaken in pursuance of section A of Trade and Devel-

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 35/56, annex, paras. 136-155.

¹⁵⁶ 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.

¹⁵⁷ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. 1, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁵⁸ A/38/471.

opment Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,¹⁵⁹ in respect of least developed countries, and calls upon developed countries to respond in a positive manner to requests from individual least developed countries, taking into account the particular circumstances and the requirements of the situation of the debtor country, for an alleviation of their debt burdens resulting from official development assistance loans provided by the developed country concerned;

10. *Welcomes* the provision by some donors of assistance to least developed countries entirely in the form of grants, as well as in more flexible forms such as local and recurrent-costs financing, maintenance aid, rehabilitation aid and balance-of-payments support, adapted to the special needs of the least developed countries and in response to their deteriorating economic and social situation, and urges other donors to take similar steps as a general rule;

11. *Calls upon* donor countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries on an untied basis to the maximum extent possible;

12. *Urges* all donors and all concerned to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid and to reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the time-lag between aid commitment and disbursement;

13. *Also urges* countries and institutions concerned to implement, to the maximum extent possible, the agreed conclusions of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, held at Geneva from 11 to 20 October 1982;¹⁶⁰

14. *Reaffirms* the decision of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session relating to assistance to least developed countries in the spirit of collective self-reliance and in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 142 (VI) of the Conference;¹⁵⁴

15. *Strongly recommends* that the first round of review meetings at the national level on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to be held in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Programme, should be completed by 1983 or soon thereafter, without prejudice to the timing of the global review in 1985;

16. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue supporting and making arrangements for the round-table meetings for the least developed countries, as required;

17. *Reaffirms* that regular review and monitoring of the progress made in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in the Programme to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries;

18. *Urges* all countries, particularly donor countries, and institutions to respond expeditiously, on a regular basis, to the questionnaires of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the steps they are taking to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action to be used in making an objective assessment of the progress made in the implementation process;

19. *Renews its invitation* to the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United

Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandates;

20. *Invites* the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade to take into account the adoption and implementation process of the Substantial New Programme of Action and related developments in its review and appraisal exercise at all levels;

21. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-eighth session, to take a decision on the convening, as part of the preparation for the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, of a third meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries, taking into account the wish of the least developed countries; the meeting should, *inter alia*:

(a) Undertake a review and assessment of the economic situation of the least developed countries and of assistance requirements for their accelerated progress;

(b) Evaluate and put forward relevant recommendations to improve aid practices and management, notably as regards terms and conditions of aid, adapting assistance criteria to the specific needs of the least developed countries, types of aid and priority areas, administration and management of aid programmes, and technical assistance;

(c) Evaluate the results of the individual country meetings convened in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Substantial New Programme of Action and make recommendations aimed at improving the co-ordination of assistance programmes;

and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary action in this regard;

22. *Reaffirms* its decision that the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its high-level meeting in 1985, should carry out, *inter alia*, the mid-term review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action,¹⁶¹ and urges that all necessary steps be taken to ensure appropriate preparations for an in-depth review on that occasion, stressing the importance of the timely preparation of the necessary documentation, including specific recommendations for the full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other competent organizations, as requested in the Programme;

23. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to continue, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid consultative groups, to ensure at the secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action, taking into account, in particular, the mid-term global review to be held in 1985;

¹⁵⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

¹⁶⁰ See TD/B/933, part two.

¹⁶¹ Resolution 36/194, para. 9.

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 States¹⁶² 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 Development¹⁶³ 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,¹⁶⁴

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;

¹⁶² Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

¹⁶³ 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.

¹⁶⁴ See *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Supplement*, No. 29 (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document T/424.