

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/215,¹⁰¹ and his assessment of how to continue his task,

Concerned that the mandate provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215 has not been fully implemented,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures;

2. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply economic measures and, in some cases, have increased their scope and magnitude, as evidenced by trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, freezing of assets and other economic sanctions incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

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

*79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991*

46/211. Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210

The General Assembly,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to the significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the importance to that end of promoting transparency with regard to national trade measures,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 354 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988,¹⁰² in which the Board recognized that the computerized database on trade measures was a valuable source of information on general and product-specific trade measures and authorized the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, on request, the information contained in that database,

Recalling also paragraph 1 (b) of its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, in which it called for the adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor environmental regulations for possible protectionism and to monitor non-tariff measures that have a bearing

on the environment, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990,¹⁰³

1. *Welcomes* Trade and Development Board decision 395 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991,¹⁰⁴ in which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to make use of the information collected by and held in the International Trade Centre, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other relevant organizations, for the purpose of facilitating collection by the Conference of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System, and to continue to make available, on request, information from the System;

2. *Notes* the initial steps taken by the secretariat of the Conference to introduce the adjustments in the System called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210;

3. *Also notes* the measures initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to disseminate the information contained in the database, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information contained in the System;

4. *Stresses* the need to improve further and strengthen the database, including an expansion of its coverage of countries and measures and more continuous updating of the information contained therein, with a view to enhancing its utility for trade negotiations and export promotion, as well as for analytical purposes, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all the additional measures necessary to expedite the work required, in particular the adjustment of the System called for by the Assembly in resolution 45/210, and to promote, where appropriate, and facilitate the dissemination of information from the System and any analysis thereof, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991.¹⁷

*79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991*

46/212. Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

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

Recognizing also that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic prob-