

1303 (XIII) of 10 December 1958 and 1528 (XV) of 15 December 1960 implementing this policy,

Having noted the communication of September 1962 from the Prime Minister of Libya to the Secretary-General,¹⁶ in which he stated that the General Assembly might consider that the question of assistance to Libya no longer required a special agenda item and might be dealt with in the same way as the problems of many other newly independent States in Africa, that is, under broader items dealing with problems of economic and social development,

Having also noted the report of the Secretary-General on the question of assistance to Libya,¹⁷ in which he expressed appreciation to the Libyan Government for its clear demonstration of faith in the United Nations, as set forth in the Prime Minister's letter, and for its willingness to forgo the preferential treatment it had hitherto been accorded by the General Assembly,

1. *Registers its satisfaction* at the efforts of the United Kingdom of Libya to improve its economic prospects;

2. *Considers* that the question of assistance to Libya no longer requires a special agenda item;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency to deal with the needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1835 (XVII). Confirmation of the allocation of funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1963

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the years 1963 and 1964, and long-term projects for the period 1963-1966,

1. *Confirms*, subject to the provisions in paragraph 3 below, the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local cost assessments as follows:

<i>Participating organization</i>	<i>Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)</i>
United Nations	9,732,488
International Labour Organisation	4,879,276
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	11,896,562
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	7,773,733
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,084,225
World Health Organization	8,196,040

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 40, 41 and 78, document A/5282.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/5281.

<i>Participating organization</i>	<i>Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)</i>
International Telecommunication Union	948,752
World Meteorological Organization	1,019,470
Universal Postal Union	67,359
International Atomic Energy Agency ..	970,123
TOTAL	47,568,028

2. *Confirms* the authorization given by the Technical Assistance Committee to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to allocate to the participating organizations for the implementation of the programme for Algeria an amount of not more than \$408,000 for 1963, subject to subsequent approval of the 1963-1964 programme by the Committee at its next session;

3. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the Executive Chairman to make changes in these allocations, as may be necessary, to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by the recipient countries and approved by him;

4. *Requests* the Executive Chairman to report any such changes to the Committee at the session following their adoption;

5. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the participating organizations to retain for operations in 1964 the balance of funds allocated to them in 1963 which have not been obligated by the end of that year.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1836 (XVII). Technical assistance to Burundi and Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1746 (XVI) of 27 June 1962 on the future of Ruanda-Urundi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 1746 (XVI)¹⁸ requesting him to report on the need for technical and economic assistance to Burundi and Rwanda and on the implementation of the resolution,

Taking into account the economic and social problems confronting Burundi and Rwanda on their accession to independence,

Taking also into account the assistance at present being provided under the Expanded Programme and the regular programme of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and also the assistance emanating from other sources,

Noting the progress made in implementing the Agreement on Economic Union concluded by the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda at the Conference held at Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, established under General Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI) of 23 February 1962,

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/5283.

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue the projects started in 1962 and mentioned in his report;¹⁹

2. *Invites* Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies willing and in a position to do so to provide financial assistance to Burundi and Rwanda through the appropriate machinery available within the United Nations for receiving voluntary contributions, in order to assist in the financing of the new projects mentioned in the Secretary-General's report;

3. *Renews its request* to the specialized agencies, the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board to give special consideration to the needs of Burundi and Rwanda;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include in the budget estimates for the financial years 1964 and 1965 estimates for the continuance of the programme mentioned in paragraph 1 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies concerned, where necessary, to seek means, under all appropriate existing technical programmes, to obtain allocations of funds sufficient to execute the projects started in 1962 for which funds have not yet been allocated;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 5 above and as an exceptional procedure, to incur, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, expenses necessary to ensure the execution of the 1962 projects, to the extent that other resources are not available, up to an amount of \$200,000.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1837 (XVII). Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the ardent desire for peace and by the lofty aims of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1516 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting that the arms race is continuing all over the world, that military expenditures of States are enormous, that conventional, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction are accumulating and being developed, and that, as a result, an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control is urgent,

Convinced that there is still time to stave off the deadly danger looming over the world and to achieve the implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that the consultative group of experts, in its study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament,²⁰ estimated that the world is spending at the present time roughly \$120,000 million annually on military account, a sum at least two-thirds of, and, according to some estimates, of the same order of mag-

nitude as, the entire annual national income of all the under-developed countries,

Realizing the enormous importance which an agreement on disarmament would have for the attainment of accelerated economic and social progress for the benefit of mankind,

Recognizing that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful uses of the resources now in military use can be accomplished in a manner which will benefit all countries and will lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries not only without impairing their economies but with great advantages to the real welfare of their people,

Recalling its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which calls for proposals relating, *inter alia*, to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries,

Believing that the release of a portion of the savings which would follow upon an agreement on disarmament for aid to the economic growth of the less developed countries, together with their own intensified internal efforts and domestic savings, would enable countless millions of people in the less developed countries to improve substantially within a generation their present level of living standards through, *inter alia*, the development of new centres of energy and industrial activity,

Convinced that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for the development of peaceful co-operation and trade among States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, that the expansion of international economic exchange and mutual assistance would be beneficial to all countries, both big and small and both economically less developed and highly developed, would ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people,

1. *Solemnly urges* the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Declares* that it firmly believes in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world as would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumes enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth;

3. *Takes into account* the important role of the United Nations in organizing international aid to the less developed countries and in making studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament presented by the consultative group of experts pursuant to resolution 1516 (XV);

5. *Endorses* the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group of experts that the implementation of general and complete disarmament will be an unqualified blessing for all mankind;

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 75.

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.1.