

(c) The redistribution of national income in an undesirable way, by shifting it from lower-income to higher-income groups,

(d) Unfavourable effects on voluntary and real savings,

(e) Unfavourable effects on the balance of payments,

(f) The devaluation of national currencies and the deterioration of exchange rates, aggravated by speculative forces,

Asserting that there is no inherent conflict between financial stability and economic development and that growth cannot proceed in a framework of accelerated inflation,

Bearing in mind that inflation in industrialized countries may have serious repercussions on the economic development of the developing countries, notably by raising the prices of imported development goods and essential consumption goods,

Aware that inflation in the developing countries may have peculiarities not to be found in advanced economies, and that as a consequence some corrective measures adopted by the latter are not necessarily applicable to the former,

Believing that an adequate knowledge of these peculiarities is needed to assess the causes and course of inflation and thus to facilitate the checking of its progress,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after taking into account the studies by, and the views and experience of, the regional economic commissions and the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies concerned, as well as the views expressed in the General Assembly, and utilizing to the fullest extent the available data, to prepare a study clarifying the interrelationships involved and exploring the various lines of approach required to deal effectively with inflation in the developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its thirty-eighth session and to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1831 (XVII). Economic development and the conservation of nature

The General Assembly,

Noting the steps taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 810 (XXXI) of 24 April 1961, particularly as they affect national parks and equivalent reserves, and the Council's request, in its resolution 910 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, for a study of measures proposed for the conservation and amelioration of natural environments,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of the conservation of nature, in the resolution adopted by its General Conference in 1962, and in particular the opinion expressed by that Organization that, to be effective, measures to preserve natural resources, flora and fauna should be taken at the earliest possible moment simultaneously with economic development, including industrialization and urbanization,

Considering that natural resources, flora and fauna may be of considerable importance to the further economic development of countries and of benefit to their populations,

Conscious of the extent to which the economic development of the developing countries may jeopardize their natural resources and their flora and fauna, which in some cases may be irreplaceable if such development takes place without due attention to their conservation and restoration,

1. *Endorses* the decision taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the above-mentioned resolution and expresses the hope that early action will be taken, especially in the developing countries, along the lines set out in that resolution which, in paragraph 1, recommends measures directed towards:

(a) Preserving, restoring, enriching and making rational use of natural resources and increasing productivity;

(b) Assisting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and international organizations with similar aims;

(c) Observing existing international conventions and treaties on the preservation of the world's flora and fauna;

(d) Facilitating the exchange of information and of scientists and specialists in this field;

(e) Introducing effective domestic legislation directed at eliminating the wasteful exploitation of soil, rivers and flora and fauna, while taking appropriate steps to prevent the pollution of natural resources and to protect landscapes, and also devising and implementing a suitable educational programme at all levels;

(f) Organizing national campaigns through educational institutions and through the press, radio, television and all other possible media for the dissemination of information, in order to secure the co-operation of the population in the achievement of these aims;

(g) Associating all interested ministerial departments in this effort to protect flora and fauna;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other interested international and national organizations, in support of the above-mentioned resolution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to give the fullest co-operation and to provide technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, in the conservation and restoration of their natural resources and their flora and fauna.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1832 (XVII). African educational development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1717 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on African educational development, Economic Commission for Africa resolution 45 (IV) of 28 February 1962 and Economic and Social Council resolution 905 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

Recognizing the importance of planning educational development, within the framework of over-all national development plans, to speed up the pace of economic and social development,

Noting in particular the co-ordinated programme of work in the educational field for the years 1962-1963