

(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

drawn up in the execution of the plan, adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in 1961,¹⁵

Noting further the efforts African Governments are making to achieve the realization of their national educational programmes within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan, as evidenced by their decision to establish a conference of ministers of education to review the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan and its costs, and to assist in harmonizing all external assistance available to African countries, at the request of their Governments, for their effective and accelerated educational development,

Noting with appreciation the action of States Members of the United Nations and members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which are giving increasing assistance to the African Governments in the realization of their programmes of educational development,

Expressing its appreciation of the assistance being given to African Governments by the United Nations, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies and institutions, and the readiness to expand such assistance, as evidenced by the intention of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to give all consideration to requests by Governments for loans for educational projects designed to accelerate the rhythm of economic development,

1. *Notes* that the latest estimates by the African Governments of their additional financial needs, for 1962-1963, for the implementation of their educational programmes amount to \$435 million, which is \$25 million greater than the deficits set forth in resolution 1717 (XVI);

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to consider favourably requests by African Governments for technical and financial assistance, including loans, for the implementation of their national programmes of educational development, within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan;

3. *Reiterates* the need for African Governments to continue to devote increasing resources to the development of education along the lines of the five-year programme referred to in resolution 1717 (XVI), with due regard to the relation of educational programmes to each country's over-all development programme;

4. *Recommends* to the appropriate organs of the United Nations and related agencies and financial institutions, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, further to increase technical and other kinds of assistance in the field of education, including the provision of grants and loans by competent institutions within the limits of their resources;

5. *Addresses* a similar appeal to appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in educational programmes at the request of interested African Governments;

6. *Requests* the Economic Commission for Africa to co-operate with the United Nations Educational,

¹⁵ Transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/4903).

Scientific and Cultural Organization in supplying secretariat and technical services to the permanent conference of ministers of education of Africa.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1833 (XVII). Progress and operations of the Special Fund; United Nations programmes of technical co-operation

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade as expressed in its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

Recalling the importance given in its resolution 1715 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) to the prompt attainment of the target of \$150 million for the contributions of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund,

Noting with appreciation that at the United Nations Pledging Conference on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, held on 16 October 1962, a number of Governments announced increased contributions to these programmes, with the result that total contributions are now estimated at \$120 million,

Considering however that this total is still substantially short of the established target, the attainment of which must be deemed vital in the interest of accelerating the development of human resources, natural resources and national and regional institutions,

1. *Renews* the appeal to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to review their contributions to the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two programmes may reach the target of \$150 million in the immediate future;

2. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet contributed, and may wish to do so, to make voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund;

3. *Calls particular attention* to the view expressed by the Governing Council of the Special Fund at the eighth session that it was essential that contributions should be increased as soon as possible to at least \$100 million so as to permit a necessary further increase of the Fund's activities;

4. *Agrees* to consider new targets for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund at its nineteenth session.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1834 (XVII). Question of assistance to Libya

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 398 (V) of 17 November 1950 in which it recognized the special responsibility assumed by the United Nations for the future of Libya, and its resolutions 924 (X) of 9 December 1955,