

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.

6. *Concurs* in Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962 and endorses the request in paragraph 6 thereof that Member States, particularly those which are significantly involved in or affected by current military programmes should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament and in the successive stages towards the achievement of complete disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of the developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the report prepared for the session of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council resolution 891 (XXXIV);

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the Governments of developing countries to intensify their efforts to establish and implement soundly conceived projects and well integrated development plans of a national and regional character, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the implementation of which may be accelerated as part of an economic programme for disarmament at such time as additional resources are released following an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and requests the Secretary-General to present his preliminary report on this matter to the Assembly at a forthcoming session, if possible at the eighteenth session;

9. *Affirms* that, pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1838 (XVII). Population growth and economic development

The General Assembly,

Considering that rapid economic and social progress in the developing countries is dependent not least upon the ability of these countries to provide their peoples with education, a fair standard of living and the possibility for productive work,

Considering further that economic development and population growth are closely interrelated,

Recognizing that the health and welfare of the family are of paramount importance, not only for obvious humanitarian reasons, but also with regard to economic development and social progress, and that the health and welfare of the family require special attention in areas with a relatively high rate of population growth,

Recognizing further that it is the responsibility of each Government to decide on its own policies and devise its own programmes of action for dealing with the problems of population and economic and social progress,

Reminding States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that, according to recent census results, the effective population increase during the last decade has been particularly great in many of the low-income less developed countries,

Reminding Member States that in formulating their economic and social policies it is useful to take into account the latest relevant facts on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, and that the forthcoming World Population Conference and the Asian Population Conference might throw new light on the importance of this problem, especially for the developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 1217 (XII) of 14 December 1957, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Member States, particularly the developing countries, to follow as closely as possible the interrelationship of economic changes and population changes, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 which contains provisions for intensifying efforts to ensure international co-operation in the evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, particularly in the less developed countries, and in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of increasing technical assistance funds for assistance to Governments requesting it in preparing permanent programmes of demographic research,

Recognizing that further studies and research are necessary to fill the gaps in the present knowledge of the causes and consequences of demographic trends, particularly in the less developed countries,

Recognizing also that removals of large national groups to other countries may give rise to ethnic, political, emotional and economic difficulties,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General on measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade²¹ in which he refers, *inter alia*, to the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work on population problems which has up to now been carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes;

4. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission, and taking into account the results of the inquiry referred to in paragraph 3 above, should intensify its studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, with particular reference to the needs of the developing countries for investment in health and educational facilities within the framework of their general development programmes;

5. *Further recommends* that the Economic and Social Council should report on its findings to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

6. *Endorses* the view of the Population Commission²² that the United Nations should encourage and assist

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/3451), para. 15.*