

accord appropriate priority to the eradication of illiteracy within their over-all development plans and, where they deem it necessary, to establish national programmes for continuing education for adults, including governmental services to plan and execute such programmes;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, in particular those States in whose territories mass illiteracy is no longer a major problem, to contribute technical and/or financial assistance, as appropriate, to national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy for the benefit of all in those countries where it is widespread;

3. *Invites* non-governmental organizations which are active or interested in the field of education to collaborate to the fullest possible extent in a world-wide action for the achievement of universal literacy as an essential element of social and economic progress in the United Nations Development Decade and thereafter;

4. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its activities in connexion with the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world and expresses the hope that it will further pursue its work in this field and continue to give due consideration to the methods of achieving this goal, including the planning, supervision and financing of pilot projects;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy through a world campaign and any other measures, if appropriate, of international co-operation and assistance, both non-financial and financial, and to submit a report thereon, together with appropriate proposals, to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

*1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

1938 (XVIII). Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its various resolutions as well as those of the Economic and Social Council on the international flow of assistance and development capital,

Recognizing that the creation and mobilization of domestic capital must be a primary concern of all Governments planning their economic development with a view to attaining a self-sustaining rate of growth,

Recognizing further that the international flow of assistance and development capital on acceptable terms has a positive contribution to make to the accelerated economic development of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind that, in spite of the appreciable contribution already made over the years to the promotion of development by the flow of international assistance and development capital, there is a widening gap in the standard of living between economically advanced and developing countries,

Mindful of the aim expressed in the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic

and social advancement of all peoples, as well as of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund that the General Assembly should take into consideration the Committee's desire for a continuous study of the needs for and flow of development capital, and the views expressed in the Committee as to the machinery most appropriate for this purpose,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give prompt and serious consideration, at its thirty-seventh session, to the establishment of a standing committee or any other appropriate machinery, in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations and in the light of the relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to keep under constant and systematic review, against the background of total capital resources, the inflow of international assistance and development capital to the developing countries, as well as the outflow of capital from those countries, and to advise the Council on matters relating to the nature and volume of these flows with a view to accelerating the economic development of developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To review, with the assistance of such experts as he may consider advisable and in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other interested bodies and taking into account the views expressed in the various organs of the United Nations, the conceptual and methodological problems posed in the recent reports submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations;

(b) To submit proposals for making the annual presentation of data on capital flows and aid as meaningful and comprehensive as possible, drawing on information available from other international organizations and from the regional economic commissions, in order to contribute to the assessment of the adequacy of capital, in particular international capital, available to the developing countries, in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

*1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

1939 (XVIII). Planning for economic development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on planning for economic development and Economic and Social Council resolution 979 (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on economic planning and projections,

Convinced that economic planning adapted to the specific conditions and needs of each developing country is one of the main conditions of its rapid economic and social development,

Considering the urgent need of developing countries to provide adequate training for their personnel in economic development processes and techniques and the limited training facilities available with regard to economic development,

Having in mind the necessity of intensifying assistance to developing countries elaborating their own planning for economic development and to the regional planning institutes by making available the concrete