

Believing however that this present flow is inadequate,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the flow of international assistance and capital should be increased substantially so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries;

2. *Urges* that, while the flow of capital and technical assistance to the under-developed countries could be through public or private channels, whether bilaterally, multilaterally or through international organizations, an appropriate part thereof should be channelled through the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in such a manner as not to bear heavily on the future balance of payments of the less developed countries;

3. *Recommends* that all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, economically advanced as well as under-developed, take such measures as may be appropriate both to accelerate the flow of capital and technical assistance and to ensure its effective utilization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the progress made towards the objectives of the present resolution, taking into account Assembly resolution 1034 (XI) of 26 February 1957 and Council resolution 780 (XXX) of 3 August 1960.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

1523 (XV). International credit insurance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1318 (XIII) of 12 December 1958,

Taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on the promotion of the international flow of capital,⁶

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 762 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960,

Conscious that all feasible measures should be adopted at the earliest possible date to assist and expand the flow of private funds for the purpose of developing the economically less developed countries,

Requests the Secretary-General, when reporting on measures designed to promote the flow of private capital as envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 762 (XXIX), to report also on the feasibility of extending the scope of activities of existing national credit insurance institutions, of creating new institutions or arrangements of this kind and of establishing international credit insurance organizations, keeping in view especially the difficulties encountered by the economically less developed countries with regard to their balance of payments.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

1524 (XV). Financing of economic development of less developed countries through long-term loans and in other advantageous ways, and ensuring an increasing share in world trade for their products

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the urgent necessity of further fa-

⁶ E/3325 and Corr.1 and 2.

ilitating the financing of the development of the less developed countries with a view to accelerating their economic development,

Recognizing the need to accelerate the industrialization of the less developed countries through the provision of an increasing flow of capital in a manner acceptable to the receiving countries,

Realizing that the diversification of the economies of the less developed countries implies industrialization and is becoming increasingly more urgent in view of the instability of their export earnings and their limited financial resources,

Believing that diversification, the establishment of modern industries in the less developed countries and the development of their economies must take place in such a manner as to provide them with an opportunity to participate to a greater extent in the world market and, especially, to realize larger earnings from exports of their products, including exports of products of their newly established industries,

Taking into account the establishment of new international sources of credit,

1. *Recommends* all Member States:

(a) To encourage, on a bilateral and a multilateral basis, the extension as appropriate of long-term loans, grants, or credits on favourable terms, including interest-free loans or loans at the lowest possible interest rates, the longest possible repayment periods and repayment in local currencies or in other beneficial forms, as well as the influx of other forms of foreign capital and assistance, which are important factors in the economic and social progress of the less developed countries;

(b) To avoid, except for balance-of-payments reasons, reliance on the practices of restricting economic aid to particular sources of supply or exclusively to particular projects; when aid involves the supply of goods or services they should be made available at competitive world prices;

(c) To co-operate in financing industrial, agricultural, social and other projects for productive purposes in harmony with the needs and requirements of the development programmes of the less developed countries;

2. *Calls upon* Governments of Member States to encourage the development and the diversification of the economies of the less developed countries with a view to increasing their share in world production and world trade, including trade in industrial products;

3. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions to continue to study this important question, and requests the Committee for Industrial Development to make suggestions on the matter.

*948th plenary meeting,
15 December 1960.*

1525 (XV). Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, which recommended that the Economic and Social Council give consideration to the prompt establishment of a commission for industrial development,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960 on the establishment of the Committee for Industrial Development,