

1935 (XVIII). The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1713 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries,

Taking into account that the study requested of the Secretary-General in resolution 1713 (XVI) could not be completed in time for submission to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, owing to its broad geographical coverage and substantive character,

Considering the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that the compilation and analysis of the necessary information should be continued through 1963 so that the study may be submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session,

Bearing in mind that, in the report on its second session,⁷ the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing the importance of patents in facilitating access to technological experience and know-how, suggested that the study should be expedited so that it may be available for consideration by the Conference,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue with the preparation of the study referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1713 (XVI), and to submit it to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as to the Committee for Industrial Development, to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

2. Recommends the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its deliberations under item IV of the provisional agenda, entitled "Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries", to give serious consideration to the study to be prepared by the Secretary-General.

1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.

1936 (XVIII). Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960, 1706 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1826 (XVII) of 18 December 1962,

Having considered the report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund at its third session,⁸

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to enable it to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 1826 (XVII);

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare, in consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and such other institutions as may be necessary, a study of the practical steps to transform the Special Fund into a capital development

fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities;

(b) To complete and circulate this study as part of the documentation prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development jointly with the other documents required by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference in the field of the financing of development;

3. Instructs the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund to consider the study of the Secretary-General in the light of the views which may be expressed at the Conference as well as by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session, and to formulate appropriate recommendations for submission to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for action.

1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.

1937 (XVIII). World campaign for universal literacy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1677 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, and Economic and Social Council resolution 972 (XXXVI) of 31 July 1963 on co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world,

Having considered with appreciation the report on the world campaign for universal literacy,⁹ called for by the General Assembly, which was approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twelfth session and transmitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council,

Expressing its deep concern at the grave situation revealed in this report, which indicated that:

(a) According to the best available estimate, more than 700 million adults fifteen years of age and over, or more than two-fifths of the world's population, were illiterate in the mid-twentieth century,

(b) In many countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the percentage of adult illiterates is between 70 and 90 per cent of the population and the rate of illiteracy among women is considerably higher, and in the present circumstances, in these countries alone, approximately 20 to 25 million new illiterates will be added annually to the adult population in the next six or seven years,

Reaffirming its belief that the right to education is one of the fundamental rights of man, as set forth in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that mass illiteracy is an obstacle to social and economic progress during the United Nations Development Decade and thereafter,

Recognizing that, while the eradication of illiteracy is in the main a problem requiring national effort, intensified international co-operation also has an important role to play in the solution of this problem,

Noting the broad conclusions brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its resolution 1,2531 of 12 December 1962, adopted at its twelfth session,

1. Invites States Members of the United Nations in whose territories illiteracy is still widespread to

⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 5, part III, document E/3799, para. 165.

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session. Annexes. agenda items 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 76*

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