

(c) Increased utilization of science and technology for social and economic development; arrangements for the transfer and exchange of technology, including know-how and patents, to the developing countries.

Article 25

(a) The establishment of legal and administrative measures for the protection and improvement of the human environment at both national and international levels;

(b) The use and exploitation, in accordance with the appropriate international régimes, of the resources of areas of the environment such as outer space and the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in order to supplement national resources available for the achievement of economic and social progress and development in every country, irrespective of its geographical location, special consideration being given to the interests and needs of the developing countries.

Article 26

Compensation for damages, be they social or economic in nature—including restitution and reparations—caused as a result of aggression and of illegal occupation of territory by the aggressor.

Article 27

(a) The achievement of general and complete disarmament and the channelling of the progressively released resources to be used for economic and social progress for the welfare of people everywhere and, in particular, for the benefit of developing countries;

(b) The adoption of measures contributing to disarmament, including, *inter alia*, the complete prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the prevention of the pollution of oceans and inland waters by nuclear wastes.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2543 (XXIV). Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁵

Conscious of the importance of the Declaration for the formulation and implementation of national policies and measures and for undertaking joint and separate action to promote higher and improved standards of living, full employment and conditions conducive to rapid economic and social progress,

Strongly desirous of achieving the effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Recommends* that all Governments should take into consideration in their policies, plans and programmes the principles, objectives and means and methods of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. *Decides* that the Declaration shall be taken into account in the formulation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the Decade;

3. *Urges* all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

⁵ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

4. *Recommends* that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should consider the Declaration as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development, and that it may be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may undertake in the field of social progress and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, in co-operation with Governments, the widest possible dissemination of the Declaration;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments—not included in other reports provided on a regular basis—and by the international organizations concerned for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and for the implementation of the present resolution.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2544 (XXIV). Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its firm resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination and racism, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent a serious obstacle to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decisions and the decisions of other United Nations organs designed to combat racism and condemning the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination as being incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constituting a crime against humanity, and recalling further its repeated appeals to the States concerned to take appropriate measures to eliminate racial discrimination, *apartheid*, nazism and other manifestations of racism,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ which opens up new possibilities in the struggle against racism,

Considering that, in the interests of peace and the social progress of peoples and to ensure that all enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination on such grounds as race, colour, national or ethnic origin, new and still more vigorous and intensified efforts should be made, both at the international and the national levels, to achieve the rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racial intolerance,

Referring to resolution XXIV entitled "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁷ and

⁶ The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.