

UNCIO - Working papers - plenary UN Committee on Jurists & general committees
- Co-ordination Committee [English]

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 104 (ENGLISH)
CO/65
June 3, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)*

Chapter VII. An International Court of Justice

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

(Final texts of Paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 adopted May 22, 1945 and of Paragraphs 3, 5, and 6 on May 26, 1945, by Committee IV/1.)

1. A tribunal to be called the International Court of Justice is hereby established as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

2. The Court shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute which forms an integral part of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The Statute is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

4. Nothing in this Charter shall prevent the parties from entrusting the solution of their differences to other Tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

5. All parties to the Charter are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

(* Paragraphs 1 to 5, Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals have been substituted by the foregoing paragraphs.)

6. Conditions under which States not parties to the Charter may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS CONSIDERED BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

at its Ninth Meeting, June 1, 1945.

Chapter X

The International Court of Justice

Article 64*

The International Court of Justice shall be constituted and shall function as the principal judicial organ of the Organization.

Article 65*

The Statute is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 66*

Nothing in this Charter shall prevent the parties from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements which are already in force or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 67*

All members of the Organization are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Article 68*

Conditions under which States not members of the

*See Drafting Paper 36, Articles 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62

Organization may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 276 (ENGLISH)
CO/65(2)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

at its Fifth Meeting, June 11, 1945

Chapter X

The International Court of Justice

Article 64

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 65

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. Conditions under which states not members of the United Nations may become parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 66

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any cases to which it is a party.
2. In the event that any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 67

Nothing in this Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 68

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Note by the Secretariat: The Advisory Committee of Jurists instructed the Secretary to call the existence of Article 66, paragraph 2 to the attention of Committee III/2.

For the blue sheets corresponding to the above Articles, see the following:

For Article 64 above, see CO/65, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.

For Article 65, paragraph 1 above, see CO/65, paragraph 5.

For Article 65, paragraph 2 above, see CO/65, paragraph 6.

For Article 66, paragraph 1 above, see CO/104.

" " " " 2 " " CO/105.

" " 67 above, see CO/65, paragraph 4.

" " 68, paragraph 1 above, see CO/80.

" " " " 2 " " CO/101.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Sixth Meeting, June 12, 1945
AND BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Sixteenth Meeting, June 12, 1945

Chapter X

The International Court of Justice

Article 64

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 65

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 66

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 67

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 68

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Note by the Secretariat: The Secretary has been instructed to call Article 66, paragraph 2 to the attention of Committee III/2.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 247 (ENGLISH)
CO/104
June 10, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter VII. An International Court of Justice

New paragraph

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/1, June 7, 1945)

All members of the United Nations undertake to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which they are parties.

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RESTRICTED
WD 272 (ENGLISH)
CO/104 (1)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Fifth Meeting, June 11, 1945

Article 65X

See Article 66, paragraph 1, in document
number CO/65(2) headed "Articles 64, 65, 66, 67
and 68".

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 248 (ENGLISH)
CO/105
June 10, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter VII. An International Court of Justice

New paragraph

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/1, June 7, 1945)

In the event of a state's failure to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council which may make recommendations or decide measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

RESTRICTED
WD 273 (ENGLISH)
CO/105 (1)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Fifth Meeting, June 11, 1945

Article 65Y

See Article 66, paragraph 2, in document
number CO/65(2) headed "Articles 64, 65, 66, 67
and 68".

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 172 (ENGLISH)
CO/80
June 5, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter VII. An International Court of Justice

Paragraph 7

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/1, May 31, 1945)

7. The General Assembly and the Security Council
may request the International Court of Justice to give
an advisory opinion on any legal question.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 213 (ENGLISH)
CO/80 (1)
June 7, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT
SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHANGE

Advisory opinions

Article 68 X

7. The General Assembly and the Security Council
may request the International Court of Justice to give
an advisory opinion on any legal question.

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RESTRICTED
WD 275 (ENGLISH)
CO/80 (2)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Fifth Meeting, June 11, 1945

Article 68X

See Article 68, paragraph 1, in document
number CO/65(2) headed "Articles 64, 65, 66, 67
and 68".

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 244 (ENGLISH)
CO/101
June 10, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter VII. An International Court of Justice

New paragraph

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/1, June 7, 1945)

Such other organs of the Organization, and such specialized agencies brought into relationship with it, as may at any time be authorized thereto by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on questions of a juridical character arising within the scope of their activities.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 274 (ENGLISH)
CO/101 (1)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS TENTATIVELY APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Fifth Meeting, June 11, 1945

Article 68Y

See Article 68, paragraph 2, in document
number CO/65 (2) headed "Articles 64, 65, 66, 67
and 68".

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 309 (ENGLISH)
CO/125
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter X. The Secretariat

Paragraph 1

(Final text adopted by Committee I/2, June 13, including text submitted by Committee I/2, May 14, 1945)

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. The Secretary-General shall be elected for a term of three years.
He shall be eligible for reelection.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 322 (ENGLISH)
CO/125(1)
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

REVISION OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARIAT
AS SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Article 69

1. There shall be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He shall be elected for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for reelection.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 392 (ENGLISH)
CO/125 (2)
June 19, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter X. The Secretariat

Paragraph 1

(Final text revised and adopted by Committee I/2,
June 17, 1945)

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He should be ~~elected~~ appointed by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, ~~for~~ such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 85 (ENGLISH)
CO/46
June 2, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter X. The Secretariat

Paragraph 2

(Final text adopted by Committee I/2, June 1, 1945)

2. The Secretary-General ~~should~~ shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, and of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and ~~should~~ shall perform such other functions as are or may be entrusted to him by the Organization. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 217 (ENGLISH)
CO/46 (1)
June 7, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT
SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHANGE

Article 70

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are or may be entrusted to him by the Organization. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 106 (ENGLISH)
CO/67
June 3, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter X. The Secretariat

Paragraphs 3 and 4

(Final text adopted by Committee I/2, June 2, 1945.)

3. The Secretary-General ~~should~~ have the right may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

4. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall be responsible only to the Organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials. Each member undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

FINAL COMMITTEE TEXT
SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHANGE

Article 72

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall be responsible only to the Organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials. Each member undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 203 (ENGLISH)
CO/92
June 5, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter X. The Secretariat

New Paragraph to follow Article 72.

(Final text adopted by Committee I/2, June 4, 1945)

The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 214 (ENGLISH)
CO/92 (1)
June 7, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT
SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHANGE

Appointment of Staff

Article 72 X

The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 107 (ENGLISH)
CO/68
June 3, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/2, May 26, 1945)

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the Organization after the coming into force of the Charter shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the Organization.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

REVISION OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARIAT
AS SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Chapter XIII

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 74*

Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the Organization after this Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

Article 75**

No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 74 may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the Organization.

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* See Drafting Paper 39, Article 67
** See Drafting Paper 39, Article 68

RESTRICTED
WD 295 (ENGLISH)
CO/68 (2)
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Seventh Meeting, June 13, 1945
AND APPROVED BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Eighteenth Meeting, June 13, 1945

Chapter XIII

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 74

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 245 (ENGLISH)
CO/102
June 10, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter VII. An International Court of Justice

New paragraph

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/1, June 7, 1945)

In the event of any conflict arising between the obligations of the members of the Organization under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, the former shall prevail.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 278 (ENGLISH)
CO/102 (1)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

REVISION OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARIAT
AS SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Article 76

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international treaty or agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

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RESTRICTED
WD 296 (ENGLISH)
CO/102 (2)
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Seventh Meeting, June 13, 1945
AND APPROVED BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Eighteenth Meeting, June 13, 1945

Article 76

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present Charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Note by the Secretariat: The Secretariat has been instructed to call Article 76 to the attention of the officers of Committee IV/1 and to ascertain their views.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 243 (ENGLISH)
CO/100
June 10, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in cancelled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter Privileges and Immunities

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/2, June 7, 1945)

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 271 (ENGLISH)
CO/100 (1)
June 12, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT
SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHANGE

Article 77X

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

ARTICLE 77X

RESTRICTED
WD 297 (ENGLISH)
CO/100 (2)
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Seventh Meeting, June 13, 1945
AND APPROVED BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Eighteenth Meeting, June 13, 1945

Article 77X

The United Nations shall enjoy in the territory
of each of its members such legal capacity as may be
necessary for the exercise of its functions and the
fulfillment of its purposes.

345

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 133 (ENGLISH)
CO/73
June 3, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

CHAPTER ____ PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article ____

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/2, May 18, 1945.)

1. (a) The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the fulfillment of its purposes.

(b) Representatives of the members of the Organization and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

2. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of the foregoing provisions or may propose conventions to the members of the Organization for this purpose.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 151 (ENGLISH)
CO/73(1)
June 3, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS APPROVED, AT FIRST READING, BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Fifth Meeting, May 24, 1945

Article 78*

1. (a) The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the fulfillment of its purposes.

(b) Representatives of the Members of the Organization and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

2. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of the foregoing provisions or may propose conventions to the Members of the Organization for this purpose.

*See Drafting Paper 12

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 152 (ENGLISH)
CO/73 (2)
June 3, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

at its Second Meeting, May 31, 1945

Article 77*

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the fulfillment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the members of the Organization and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.
3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the Organization for this purpose.

* See Drafting Paper 12

RESTRICTED
WD 298 (ENGLISH)
CO/73 (3)
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS APPROVED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS
at its Seventh Meeting, June 13, 1945
AND BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Eighteenth Meeting, June 13, 1945

Article 78

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the Organization and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary to the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the Organization for this purpose.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 373
CO/153
June 18, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(As all of the first paragraph given below is new material, no underlining is added in either paragraph as is done in other blue sheets to indicate additions to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.)

Chapter XI. Amendments

(Final text adopted by Committee I/2, June 16, 1945)

A general conference of the Members of the United Nations may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly with the concurrence of the Security Council voting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section C, paragraph 2, for the purpose of reviewing the Charter. Each member shall have one vote in the Conference. Any alterations of the Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the Conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization including all of the permanent Members of the Security Council. If such a general conference has not been held before the tenth annual meeting of the Assembly following the entry into force of the Charter, the proposal to call such a general conference shall be placed on the agenda of that meeting of the Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a simple majority of the Assembly and by any seven members of the Security Council.

Amendments should come into force for all members of the Organization when they have been adopted by a

vote of two-thirds of the Members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization, including all of the permanent Members of the Security Council.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 246 (ENGLISH)
CO/103
June 10, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter ____. Amendments and Ratification

(Final text adopted by Committee IV/2, June 7, 1945)

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit.

3. As soon as ratifications have been deposited by each of the states entitled to a permanent seat on the Security Council and by a majority of the other signatory states, the Charter shall come into force for those states which have deposited their ratifications.

4. The Charter shall come into force for each of the other signatory states on the date of the deposit of its ratification.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 284 (ENGLISH)
CO/103 (1)
June 13, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TEXT
SUBMITTED TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE WITHOUT CHANGE

Article 82

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
2. The ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit.
3. As soon as ratifications have been deposited by each of the states entitled to a permanent seat on the Security Council and by a majority of the other signatory states, the Charter shall come into force for those states which have deposited their ratifications.
4. The Charter shall come into force for each of the other signatory states on the date of the deposit of its ratification.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 299 (ENGLISH)
CO/103 (2)
June 14, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

at its Seventh Meeting, June 13, 1945

AND BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

at its Eighteenth Meeting, June 13, 1945

Article 82

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary General of the Organization when he has been elected.

3. The present Charter shall come into force as soon as the Government of the United States of America has given notice that ratifications have been deposited by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, and by a majority of the other signatory states.

4. The present Charter shall become effective for each of the other signatory states on the date of the deposit of its ratification.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 317 (ENGLISH)
CO/103 (3)
June 15, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

at its Eighth Meeting, June 14, 1945

FOLLOWING THE REVISION MADE BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

at its Eighteenth Meeting, June 13, 1945

Article 82

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary General of the Organization when he has been elected.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of such deposit shall be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it subsequently will become members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CORRECTION TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE PAPERS CONCERNING ARTICLES 59, 60, 66X and 77X

It is regretted that there is a slight error in each of the following four documents:

In the case of Article 59, paper CO/66(2) should be numbered CO/66(1), and paper CO/66(3) should be numbered CO/66(2).

In the case of Article 60, paper CO/44(1), white, should be numbered CO/44(2).

In the case of Article 77X, Document CO/100, blue, the words "Chapter, Privileges and Immunities" were included by error and should be struck out.

The Article called 66X, CO/102, blue, should be called 76. Its WD and CO numbers need not be changed.

It is requested that members change their copies of these documents as indicated above. New documents, to replace those in error, will not be issued.

4375

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 403 (ENGLISH)
CO/165
June 19, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(The numbers are those of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The original language of Dumbarton Oaks is shown in plain type, deleted passages are shown in canceled type, and new language adopted by the Committee is underscored.)

Chapter XII. Transitional Arrangements

(Final text adopted by Committee III/3, June 19, 1945)

1. Pending the coming into force of the such special agreements or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 4, the States parties to and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the states parties to that Declaration, should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the Organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. No provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(As all of this Chapter is new material, none of it is underlined as is done in other blue sheets to indicate additions to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.)

Trusteeship Chapter, Section A

A. Declaration

(Final text adopted by Committee II 4, June 20, 1945)

1. States members of the United Nations which have responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of such territories within the system of international peace and security, and to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples, and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another, and when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Section B of this Chapter applies.

2. States members also agree that their policy in respect of such territories, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of other members of the world community, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

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*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 374 (ENGLISH)
CO/154
June 18, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(As all of this Chapter is new material, none of it is underlined as is done in other blue sheets to indicate additions to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.)

Trusteeship Chapter, Section B

B. International Trusteeship System

(Final text adopted by Committee II/4, June 15, 1945)

1. The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international system of trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories, hereafter called trust territories, as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements and set up suitable machinery for these purposes.

2. The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Chapter I of the Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;
- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

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TRUSTEESHIP CHAPTER, SECTION B

- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion, or sex, and recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to insure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of (a) and (b) above, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 below.

3. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements: (a) territories now held under mandate; (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms. The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

4. The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by one of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in paragraphs 8 and 10 below.

5. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under paragraphs 3, 4, and 6, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which member states may respectively be parties. This paragraph shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in paragraph 3.

6. The trusteeship agreement in each case shall include the terms under which the territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the United Nations itself.

7. In addition, there may also be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreements made under Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5.

8. All functions of the United Nations relating to such strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council. The basic objectives as provided for in paragraph B, 2, above shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area. The Security Council shall, without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council provided for in paragraph 11 below to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements.

9. It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority shall be empowered to make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the administering authority for the Security Council in this regard and for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

10. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

11. In order to assist the General Assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the Security Council, there shall be established a Trusteeship Council which shall operate under the authority of the Assembly. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of specially qualified representatives designated (a) one each by the states administering trust territories; (b) one each by the states mentioned by name in Chapter VI, Section A, which are not administering trust territories; and (c) one each by a sufficient number of other states elected for three-year periods by the General Assembly in order that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering states. The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of other bodies which are brought into relationship with the United Nations, in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

TRUSTEESHIP CHAPTER, SECTION B

12. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its president. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with rules adopted by the Council. These rules shall include provision for the calling of a meeting on the request of a majority of the members of the Council.

13. The General Assembly, and under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, shall be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering authority, to accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority, to provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority, and to take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

14. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territory.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 393 (ENGLISH)
CO/154 (1)
June 19, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXT AS PASSED BY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(As all of this Chapter is new material, none of it is underlined as is done in other blue sheets to indicate additions to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.)

Trusteeship Chapter, Section B

B. International Trusteeship System

(Final text adopted by Committee II/4, June 18, 1945)

15. There shall be a permanent staff of the Trusteeship Council, which shall constitute a part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Right of Self-Defense*

Nothing in this Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense against armed attack pending the taking by the Security Council of the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under this Charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

*Committee III/4 recommended that this article be placed as a separate section following "Regional Arrangements." The Coordination Committee has not yet taken a decision on this matter.

Droit de légitime défense

Aucune disposition de la présente Charte ne saurait porter atteinte au droit naturel de légitime défense, individuelle ou collective, contre une agression armée, jusqu'à ce que le Conseil de Sécurité ait pris les mesures nécessaires pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales. Les mesures prises par les membres dans l'exercice de ce droit de légitime défense seront immédiatement portées à la connaissance du Conseil de Sécurité et n'affecteront en rien le pouvoir et le devoir qu'à le Conseil en vertu de la Charte, d'agir à tout moment de la manière qu'il juge nécessaire pour maintenir ou rétablir la paix et la sécurité internationales.

DRAFT CHAPTERS OF THE CHARTER
of the
UNITED NATIONS
(By Number of Chapter)

367

368 Bank

366 Bank

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 367 (ENG., FR.)
CO/150
June 16, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

Preamble

We, the Peoples of the United Nations,

determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES

Préambule

Nous, les Peuples des Nations Unies,

résolus à préserver les générations futures du fléau de la guerre qui deux fois en l'espace d'une vie humaine, a infligé à l'humanité d'indicibles souffrances,

à affirmer à nouveau notre foi dans les droits fondamentaux de l'homme, dans la dignité et la valeur de la personne humaine, dans l'égalité des droits des hommes et des femmes et des nations grandes et petites,

à créer les conditions nécessaires au maintien de la justice et du respect des obligations nées des traités et d'autres sources du droit international,

à favoriser le progrès social et à instaurer de meilleures conditions de vie dans une liberté plus grande,

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

by the employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples

Through our representatives assembled at San Francisco agree to the present Charter of the United Nations.

Preliminary Article

There is hereby established an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

et à ces fins

à pratiquer la tolérance, à entretenir dans la paix des relations de bon voisinage.

à unir nos forces pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales.

en acceptant des principes et en instituant des méthodes garantissant qu'il ne sera pas fait recours à la force des armes sauf dans l'intérêt commun, et

en utilisant des organismes internationaux en vue d'assurer le progrès économique et social de tous les peuples.

Représentés par nos délégués réunis à San Francisco, arrêtons la présente Charte des Nations Unies.

Article Préliminaire

Il est créé par la présente Charte une organisation internationale sous le nom de Nations Unies.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Preamble

We, the Peoples of the United Nations,

determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES

Préambule

Nous, les Peuples des Nations Unies,

résolus à préserver les générations futures du fléau de la guerre qui deux fois en l'espace d'une vie humaine, a infligé à l'humanité d'indicibles souffrances,

à affirmer à nouveau notre foi dans les droits fondamentaux de l'homme, dans la dignité et la valeur de la personne humaine, dans l'égalité des droits des hommes et des femmes et des nations grandes et petites,

à créer les conditions nécessaires au maintien de la justice et du respect des obligations nées des traités et d'autres sources du droit international,

à favoriser le progrès social et à instaurer de meilleures conditions de vie dans une liberté plus grande,

PREAMBLE AND PRELIMINARY ARTICLE

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

by the employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples

Through our representatives assembled at San Francisco agree to the present Charter of the United Nations.

Preliminary Article

There is hereby established an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

et à ces fins

à pratiquer la tolérance, à entretenir dans la paix des relations de bon voisinage,

à unir nos forces pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales,

en acceptant des principes et en instituant des méthodes garantissant qu'il ne sera pas fait recours à la force des armes sauf dans l'intérêt commun, et

en utilisant des organismes internationaux en vue d'assurer le progrès économique et social de tous les peuples.

Représentés par nos délégués réunis à San Francisco, arrêtons la présente Charte des Nations Unies.

Article Préliminaire

Il est créé par la présente Charte une organisation internationale sous le nom de Nations Unies.

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CHAPTER I
PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Purposes

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

CHAPITRE I
BUTS ET PRINCIPES

Buts

Article 1

Les buts des Nations Unies sont les suivants:

1. Maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales et à cette fin: prendre des mesures collectives efficaces en vue de prévenir et d'écarter les menaces à la paix et de réprimer tout acte d'agression ou autre rupture de la paix, et réaliser par des moyens pacifiques, conformément aux principes de la justice et du droit international, l'ajustement ou le règlement de différends ou de situations, de caractère international, susceptibles d'amener à une rupture de la paix;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Principles

Article 2

The Organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. Développer entre les nations des relations amicales fondées sur le respect du principe de l'égalité des droits des peuples et de leur droit à disposer librement d'eux-mêmes, et prendre toutes autres mesures propres à consolider la paix du monde;

3. Réaliser la coopération internationale en résolvant les problèmes internationaux d'ordre économique, social, intellectuel et humanitaire, en développant et en encourageant le respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales pour tous, sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion;

4. Etre un centre où s'harmonisent les efforts des nations vers ces fins communes.

Principes

Article 2

L'Organisation et ses membres, dans la poursuite des buts énoncés à l'Article 1, agiront conformément aux principes suivants:

1. L'Organisation est fondée sur le principe de l'égalité souveraine de tous ses membres;

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Les membres de l'Organisation afin d'assurer à tous la jouissance des droits et avantages résultant de leur qualité de membre, doivent remplir de bonne foi les obligations qu'ils ont assumées aux termes de la présente Charte;

3. Les membres de l'Organisation régleront leurs différends internationaux par des moyens pacifiques, de telle manière que la paix et la sécurité internationales ainsi que la justice ne soient pas mises en danger;

4. Les membres de l'Organisation s'abstiendront, dans leurs relations internationales, de recourir à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force contre l'intégrité territoriale ou l'indépendance politique de tout Membre ou Etat, ou de toute autre manière incompatible avec les buts des Nations Unies.

5. Les membres de l'Organisation donneront à celle-ci pleine assistance dans toute action entreprise par elle conformément aux dispositions de la présente Charte et s'abstiendront de prêter assistance à un Etat contre lequel l'Organisation aura entrepris une action préventive ou coercitive;

6. L'Organisation fera en sorte que les Etats non-membres de l'Organisation agissent conformément à ces principes dans la mesure nécessaire au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

7. Aucune disposition de la présente Charte n'autorise les Nations Unies à intervenir dans des affaires qui relèvent essentiellement de la compétence nationale d'un Etat ni n'oblige les membres à soumettre des affaires de ce genre à une procédure de règlement prévue dans la présente Charte; toutefois ce principe ne porte en rien atteinte à l'application des mesures de coercition prévues au Chapitre VII.

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CHAPTER II
MEMBERSHIPArticle 3*

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states named in the Preamble which sign and ratify the present Charter.

Article 4*

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and which, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

*Articles 3 and 4 have been approved by the Advisory Committee of Jurists.

CHAPITRE II
MEMBRESArticle 3*

Sont membres originaires des Nations Unies les Etats nommés dans le Préambule qui signent et ratifient la présente Charte.

Article 4*

1. Peuvent devenir membres des Nations Unies tous autres Etats pacifiques qui acceptent les obligations de la présente Charte et qui, au jugement de l'Organisation, sont capables de les remplir et disposés à le faire.

2. L'admission de tout Etat comme membre des Nations Unies est prononcée par l'Assemblée Générale sur la recommandation du Conseil de Sécurité.

*Les articles 3 et 4 ont été adoptés par le Comité consultatif de juristes.

Article 5**

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council, or which has gravely or persistently violated the principles of the United Nations, may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 5**

Si un membre des Nations Unies est l'objet, de la part du Conseil de Sécurité, de mesures préventives ou coercitives, ou s'il commet des infractions graves ou répétées aux principes des Nations Unies, l'Assemblée Générale peut, sur la recommandation du Conseil de Sécurité, suspendre l'exercice des droits et privilèges inhérents à sa qualité de membre. L'exercice de ces droits et privilèges peut être rétabli par le Conseil de Sécurité.

**Article 5 (Book: Article 6) has been considered by the Coordination Committee, but has not yet been approved.

**L'article 5 (Article 6 dans le recueil) a été étudié, mais n'a pas été encore adopté par le Comité de Coordination.

*The United Nations Conference
on International Organization*

RESTRICTED
WD 354 (ENG., FR.)
CO/141
June 16, 1945

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

PurposesArticle 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end:

to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace; and

to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment of settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

CHAPITRE I

BUTS ET PRINCIPES

ButsArticle 1

Les buts des Nations-Unies sont les suivants:

1. Maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales et à cette fin: prendre des mesures collectives efficaces en vue de prévenir et d'écarter les menaces à la paix et de réprimer tout acte d'agression ou autre atteinte à la paix; assurer, conformément aux principes de la justice et du droit international, l'ajustement ou le règlement de différends ou de situations, de caractère international, susceptibles de troubler la paix;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms of mankind without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Principles

Article 2

The Organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. Développer entre les nations des relations amicales fondées sur le respect du principe que les peuples sont égaux en droits et disposent d'eux-mêmes, et prendre toutes autres mesures propres à consolider la paix du monde;

3. Réaliser la coopération internationale pour résoudre les problèmes internationaux d'ordre économique, social, intellectuel et humanitaire et pour encourager le respect des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales de l'humanité sans distinction de sexe, de race, de langue ou de religion;

4. Être un centre où s'harmonisent les efforts des nations vers ces fins communes.

Principes

Article 2

L'Organisation et ses membres, dans la poursuite des buts énoncés à l'Article 1, doivent agir conformément aux principes suivants:

1. L'Organisation est fondée sur le principe de l'égalité souveraine de tous ses membres;

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security, and justice are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it undertakes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is undertaking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Les membres de l'Organisation afin d'assurer à tous la jouissance des droits et avantages résultant de leur qualité de membre, doivent remplir les obligations qu'ils ont assumées aux termes de la Charte;

3. Les membres de l'Organisation régleront leurs différends internationaux par des moyens pacifiques, de telle manière que la paix, la sécurité et la justice internationales ne soient pas mises en danger;

4. Les membres de l'Organisation s'abstiendront, dans leurs relations internationales, de recourir à la menace ou à l'emploi de la force contre l'intégrité territoriale ou l'indépendance politique de tout Membre ou Etat, ou d'agir de toute autre manière incompatible avec les buts de l'Organisation;

5. Les membres des Nations-Unies leur donneront pleine assistance dans toute action entreprise par elles conformément aux dispositions de la Charte; et s'abstiendront de prêter assistance à un Etat contre lequel les Nations-Unies auront entrepris une action préventive ou coercitive;

6. Les Nations-Unies feront en sorte que les Etats non-membres de l'Organisation agissent conformément à ces principes dans la mesure nécessaire au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

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7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

7. Aucune disposition de la Charte n'autorise les Nations Unies à intervenir dans des affaires qui relèvent essentiellement de la compétence nationale d'un Etat ni n'oblige les membres à soumettre ce genre d'affaires à une procédure de règlement prévue dans la Charte; toutefois le principe énoncé ci-dessus ne porte en rien atteinte à l'application des mesures de coercition visées au Chapitre VII.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3*

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states named in the Preamble which sign and ratify the present Charter.

Article 4*

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and which, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

*Articles 3 and 4 have been approved by the Advisory Committee of Jurists.

CHAPITRE II

MEMBRES

Article 3*

Sont membres originaires des Nations Unies les Etats nommés dans le Préambule qui signent et ratifient la présente Charte.

Article 4*

1. Peuvent devenir membres des Nations Unies tous autres Etats pacifiques qui acceptent les obligations de la présente Charte et qui, au jugement de l'Organisation, sont capables de les remplir et disposés à le faire.

2. L'admission de tout Etat comme membre des Nations Unies est prononcée par l'Assemblée Générale sur la recommandation du Conseil de Sécurité.

*Les articles 3 et 4 ont été adoptés par le Comité consultatif de juristes.

Article 5**

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council, or which has gravely or persistently violated the principles of the United Nations, may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

**Article 5 (Book: Article 6) has been considered by the Coordination Committee, but has not yet been approved.

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Article 5**

Si un membre des Nations Unies est l'objet, de la part du Conseil de Sécurité, de mesures préventives ou coercitives, ou s'il commet des infractions graves ou répétées aux principes des Nations Unies, l'Assemblée Générale peut, sur la recommandation du Conseil de Sécurité, suspendre l'exercice des droits et privilèges inhérents à sa qualité de membre. L'exercice de ces droits et privilèges peut être rétabli par le Conseil de Sécurité.

**L'article 5 (Article 6 dans le recueil) a été étudié, mais n'a pas été encore adopté par le Comité de Coordination.

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CHAPTER III
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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS AS REVISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7*

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8*

The Organization shall not discriminate between men and women as regards eligibility for representation and participation in any of its organs.

*Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Article 8 (Book: Article 9) have not yet been read by the Coordination Committee after having been revised by the Advisory Committee of Jurists.

CHAPITRE III

ORGANES

Article 7*

1. Il est créé comme organes principaux des Nations Unies: une Assemblée Générale, un Conseil de Sécurité, un Conseil Economique et Social, une Cour Internationale de Justice et un Secrétariat.

2. Les organes subsidiaires qui pourront se révéler nécessaires seront créés conformément à la présente Charte.

Article 8*

L'Organisation ne fait aucune distinction entre les hommes et les femmes pour les fonctions de représentants au sein de n'importe lequel de ses organes ou la participation à leur activité.

*Le paragraphe 2 de l'article 7 et l'article 8 (Article 9 dans le livre relié) n'a pas encore été relu par le Comité de Coordination, dans le nouveau texte révisé par le Comité consultatif de juristes.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

Composition

Article 10

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the Organization. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

CHAPITRE IV

L'Assemblée Générale

Composition

Article 10

L'Assemblée Générale se compose de tous les membres de l'Organisation. Chaque membre a cinq représentants au plus à l'Assemblée Générale.

*Approved by Coordination
and Jurists.

Functions and PowersArticle 11*

1. The General Assembly may discuss any matter within the sphere of international relations; and, except as provided in paragraph 2 of Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such matters.

Article 12**

1. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the preceding paragraph, the General Assembly may:

a. consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both;

*Book: Article 11, paragraph 1.

**Book: Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Fonctions et PouvoirsArticle 11

1. L'Assemblée Générale peut discuter toutes questions appartenant au domaine des relations internationales et, sous réserve des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'Article 12, faire, sur ces questions, des recommandations soit aux membres de l'Organisation, soit au Conseil de Sécurité, soit aux membres et au Conseil.

Article 12

1. En particulier, et sans que soit limitée la portée générale du paragraphe précédent, l'Assemblée Générale peut:

a. étudier les principes généraux de coopération pour le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, notamment les principes régissant le désarmement et la réglementation des armements, et adresser sur ces principes des recommandations soit aux membres, soit au Conseil de Sécurité, soit aux membres et au Conseil.

b. discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the United Nations or by the Security Council, and, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article, make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the members or to the Security Council or both (any such questions on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion); and

c. call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

2. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in this Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests. The Secretary General shall, with the consent of the Security Council, notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace or security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall also notify the General Assembly, or the members of the Organization if the Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

b. discuter toutes questions se rattachant au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, dont elle aura été saisie par un ou plusieurs membres des Nations Unies ou par le Conseil de Sécurité, et, sous réserve des dispositions du paragraphe 2 du présent article, faire sur ces questions des recommandations soit aux gouvernements, soit au Conseil de Sécurité, soit aux membres et au Conseil. (Toute question de ce genre qui appelle une action sera renvoyée au Conseil de Sécurité par l'Assemblée Générale, avant ou après discussion);

c. attirer l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité sur les situations de nature à mettre en danger la paix ou la sécurité internationales.

2. Tant que le Conseil de Sécurité remplit, à l'égard d'un différend ou d'une situation quelconque, les fonctions qui lui sont attribuées par la Charte, l'Assemblée Générale ne doit faire aucune recommandation sur ce différend ou cette situation, à moins d'y être invitée par le Conseil de Sécurité. Le Secrétaire Général, avec l'assentiment du Conseil de Sécurité, porte à la connaissance de l'Assemblée Générale, lors de chaque session, les affaires relatives au maintien de la paix ou de la sécurité internationales dont s'occupe le Conseil de Sécurité, et il avise également l'Assemblée Générale ou si l'Assemblée Générale ne siège pas les membres de l'Organisation des que le Conseil de Sécurité cesse de s'occuper desdites affaires.

Article 13

The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and for the encouragement of the progressive development of international law and for its codification.

Article 14*

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 2, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among states, including situations resulting from actions contrary to the Purposes or Principles set forth in the present Charter.

Article 13

L'Assemblée Générale provoque des études, et fait des recommandations en vue de développer la coopération internationale dans les domaines politique, économique, social et intellectuel pour assurer à tous, sans distinction de race, de sexe, de langue ou de religion la jouissance des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales et en vue de stimuler le progrès du droit international et d'en assurer la codification.

Article 14

Sous réserve des dispositions de l'Article 12, paragraphe 2, l'Assemblée Générale peut recommander les mesures propres à assurer l'ajustement pacifique de toutes situations, quelle qu'en soit l'origine, qui lui semblent de nature à compromettre la prospérité générale ou les relations amicales entre Etats, notamment les situations résultant d'actions contraires aux buts ou aux principes énoncés dans la présente Charte.

*Book: Article 15 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

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Article 15*

1. The General Assembly shall make recommendations for coordinating the policies of international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and other specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with agreements made between it and such agencies.

2. The General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Article 16**

The General Assembly shall elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council. It shall elect the Secretary General of the Organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council, made by an affirmative vote of seven members. The General Assembly shall participate in the election of the Judges of the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

*Book: Article 16 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

**Book: Article 12

Article 15

1. L'Assemblée Générale formule des recommandations en vue de coordonner l'action des institutions internationales spécialisées qui s'occupent de questions économiques, sociales, intellectuelles, d'éducation, de santé publique et autres, et sont rattachées à l'Organisation selon des accords conclus avec elle.

2. L'Assemblée Générale examine les budgets administratifs de ces institutions spécialisées en vue de leur adresser des recommandations.

Article 16

L'Assemblée Générale élit les membres non-permanents du Conseil de Sécurité et les membres du Conseil Economique et Social. Elle désigne le Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation sur recommandation faite par le Conseil de Sécurité à la majorité de sept membres. L'Assemblée Générale participe à l'élection des Juges de la Cour Internationale de Justice conformément aux dispositions du Statut de la Cour.

Article 17*

The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization and any financial arrangements with specialized agencies brought into relationship with it.

Article 18**

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council, which reports shall include an account of the measures the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. Subject to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 3, the General Assembly may: approve or disapprove in whole or in part, or make recommendations or observations regarding, any report received from the Security Council; and submit recommendations to the Security Council with a view to ensuring complete observance of the duties of the Security Council inherent in its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

3. The General Assembly shall also receive and consider reports from the other organs and agencies of the Organization and may make any recommendations or observations thereon.

*Book: Article 18 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists

**Book: Article 17

Article 17

Les dépenses de l'Organisation sont supportées par les membres selon une répartition décidée par l'Assemblée Générale. Celle-ci examine et approuve le budget de l'Organisation ainsi que les arrangements financiers faits avec les institutions spécialisées qui lui sont rattachées.

Article 18

1. L'Assemblée Générale reçoit et examine les rapports annuels et les rapports spéciaux du Conseil de Sécurité; ces rapports comprennent un compte-rendu des mesures que le Conseil de Sécurité a adoptées ou appliquées pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales.

2. L'Assemblée Générale peut approuver ou désapprouver, en totalité ou en partie, tout rapport du Conseil de Sécurité, ou faire à ce sujet des recommandations ou observations; elle peut également soumettre des recommandations au Conseil de Sécurité afin d'assurer l'accomplissement intégral des devoirs qui incombent à celui-ci en tant que responsable du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

3. L'Assemblée Générale reçoit et examine en outre les rapports des autres organes subsidiaires de l'Organisation, et peut faire des recommandations ou des observations sur ces rapports.

VotingArticle 19*

1. Each member of the Organization shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

VotantArticle 19

1. Chaque membre de l'Organisation dispose d'une voix à l'Assemblée Générale.

2. Un membre en retard dans le paiement de sa contribution aux dépenses de l'Organisation ne peut participer aux votes si le montant de ses arriérés est égal ou supérieur à la contribution due par lui, pour les deux années complètes écoulées. L'Assemblée Générale peut néanmoins autoriser ce membre à participer aux votes si elle constate que le manquement est dû à des circonstances indépendantes de sa volonté.

*Book: Article 18 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

Article 20*

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions--including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of members, and budgetary questions--shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Decisions on other questions--including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority--shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

ProcedureArticle 21**

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

*Book: Article 19 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

**Book: Article 20 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

Article 20

Les décisions de l'Assemblée Générale sur les questions importantes sont prises à la majorité des deux-tiers des membres présents et votant. Sont considérées, à cette fin, comme questions importantes: les recommandations relatives au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, l'élection des membres du Conseil de Sécurité, l'élection des membres du Conseil Economique et Social, l'admission de nouveaux membres dans l'Organisation, la suspension des droits et privilèges de membre et les décisions budgétaires. D'autres questions peuvent être déclarées importantes, aux fins du présent article, par une décision prise à la majorité des membres présents et votant. Cette majorité suffit également pour les décisions sur toutes questions autres que les questions importantes définies ci-dessus.

ProcédureArticle 21

L'Assemblée Générale tient une session annuelle régulière et, lorsque les circonstances l'exigent, des sessions extraordinaires. Celles-ci sont convoquées par le Secrétaire Général sur la demande du Conseil de Sécurité ou de la majorité des membres des Nations Unies.

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Article 22*

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure, and shall elect its President for each session.

Article 23**

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 22

L'Assemblée Générale établit son règlement. Elle désigne son président pour chaque session.

Article 23

L'Assemblée Générale peut créer les organes subsidiaires qu'elle juge nécessaires à l'accomplissement de ses fonctions.

*Book: Article 21 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

**Book: Article 22 - Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the Organization. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the Organization to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the Organization to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of

CHAPITRE V

LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE

Composition

Article 23

1. Le Conseil de Sécurité se compose de onze membres de l'Organisation. Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes, la République de Chine et la France sont membres permanents du Conseil de Sécurité. Six autres membres de l'Organisation sont élus, à titre de membres non-permanents, par l'Assemblée Générale qui tiendra d'abord and spécialement compte de la contribution apportée par les membres au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales et aux autres fins de l'Organisation, ainsi que d'une répartition géographique équitable.

2. Lors de la première élection des membres non-permanents, trois seront

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two years. However, in the first election of the non-permanent members three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate reelection.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Primary Responsibility

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in discharging this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In carrying out this responsibility the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the performance of its functions are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, and VIII and elsewhere in this Charter.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

choisis par l'Assemblée Générale pour une période d'un an et trois pour une période de deux ans. Par la suite, les membres non-permanents seront élus pour une période de deux ans. Les membres sortants ne sont pas immédiatement rééligibles.

3. Chaque membre du Conseil de Sécurité est représenté par un délégué.

Responsabilité essentielle

Article 24

1. Afin d'assurer l'action rapide et efficace de l'Organisation, ses membres confèrent au Conseil de Sécurité la responsabilité essentielle pour le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales et reconnaissent que, en s'acquittant de ce devoir, le Conseil de Sécurité agit en leur nom.

2. Dans l'accomplissement de ce devoir, le Conseil de Sécurité doit agir conformément aux buts et principes de l'Organisation. Les pouvoirs propres accordés au Conseil de Sécurité pour lui permettre d'exécuter sa tâche sont définis aux Chapitres VI, VII et VIII, et ailleurs dans la Charte.

3. Le Conseil de Sécurité soumet pour examen, des rapports annuels et, le cas échéant, des rapports spéciaux à l'Assemblée Générale.

Article 25*

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Article 26*

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, for formulating plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Election of JudgesArticle 27

The Security Council shall participate in the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

*Approved by Coordination.

Article 25

Les membres de l'Organisation conviennent d'accepter et d'appliquer les décisions du Conseil de Sécurité conformément aux dispositions de la Charte.

Article 26

Afin de favoriser l'établissement et le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales en ne détournant vers les armements que le minimum des ressources humaines et économiques du monde, le Conseil de Sécurité, avec l'assistance du Comité d'Etat-Major, est chargé d'élaborer des plans qui seront soumis aux membres de l'Organisation en vue d'établir un système de réglementation des armements.

Election des JugesArticle 27

Le Conseil de Sécurité participe à l'élection des Juges de la Cour Internationale de Justice conformément au Statut de la Cour.

Article 28

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Article 29

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

Article 30

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Articles 36 to 42 inclusive, and under the third sentence of Article 55, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.

ProcedureArticle 31*

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously.

*Approved by Coordination.

Article 28

Chaque membre du Conseil de Sécurité dispose d'une voix.

Article 29

Les décisions du Conseil de Sécurité sur des questions de procédure sont prises par un vote affirmatif de sept membres.

Article 30

Les décisions du Conseil de Sécurité sur toutes les autres questions sont prises par un vote affirmatif de sept de ses membres, comprenant les votes concordants des membres permanents, étant entendu que, dans les décisions prises aux termes des Articles 36 à 42 inclus, et de la troisième phrase de l'Article 55, une partie à un différend s'abstiendra de voter.

ProcédureArticle 31

1. Le Conseil de Sécurité est organisé de manière à pouvoir siéger en permanence.

Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the headquarters of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the headquarters of the Organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 32*

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 33*

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

*Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

A cet effet chaque membre du Conseil de Sécurité aura en tout temps un représentant au siège de l'Organisation.

2. Le Conseil de Sécurité tient des réunions périodiques auxquelles chacun de ses membres peut, s'il le désire, se faire représenter par un membre de son gouvernement ou par quelqu'autre représentant spécialement désigné.

3. Le Conseil de Sécurité peut tenir des réunions à tous endroits autres, que le siège de l'Organisation, qu'il juge les plus propres à faciliter sa tâche.

Article 32

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut créer les organes subsidiaires qu'il juge nécessaires à l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

Article 33

Le Conseil de Sécurité établit son règlement intérieur dans lequel il fixe le mode de désignation de son Président.

Article 34

Any member of the United Nations may participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that member of the United Nations are specially affected.

Article 34

Tout membre des Nations Unies peut participer à la discussion de toute question soumise au Conseil de Sécurité, chaque fois que celui-ci estime que les intérêts de ce membre sont particulièrement en jeu.

Article 35

Any member of the United Nations not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. In the case of a non-member, the Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of such a non-member.

Article 35

Tout membre des Nations Unies qui n'est pas représenté au Conseil de Sécurité, ou tout Etat qui n'est pas membre des Nations Unies, s'il est partie à un différend examiné par le Conseil de Sécurité, est invité à participer aux discussions relatives à ce différend. S'il s'agit d'un Etat non-membre, le Conseil de Sécurité fixe, pour cette participation, les conditions qu'il estime justes.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of

CHAPITRE V

LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE

Composition

Article 23

1. Le Conseil de Sécurité se compose de onze membres. Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, l'Union des Républiques Soviétiques Socialistes, la République de Chine et la France sont membres permanents du Conseil de Sécurité. Six autres membres sont élus, à titre de membres non-permanents, par l'Assemblée Générale qui tiendra spécialement compte, en premier lieu de la contribution apportée par les membres au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales et aux autres fins de l'Organisation, et aussi d'une répartition géographique équitable.

2. Les membres non-permanents sont élus pour une période de deux ans. Toutefois, lors de la

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two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate reelection.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Primary Responsibility

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, and VIII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

première élection des membres non-permanents, trois seront élus pour une période d'un an. Les membres sortants ne sont pas immédiatement rééligibles.

3. Chaque membre du Conseil de Sécurité est représenté par un délégué.

Responsabilité principale

Article 24

1. Afin d'assurer l'action rapide et efficace de l'Organisation, ses membres confèrent au Conseil de Sécurité la responsabilité principale du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales et reconnaissent que, en s'acquittant, des devoirs que lui impose cette responsabilité, le Conseil de Sécurité agit en leur nom.

2. Dans l'accomplissement de ces devoirs, le Conseil de Sécurité agira conformément aux buts et principes de l'Organisation. Les pouvoirs accordés au Conseil de Sécurité pour lui permettre d'accomplir des ~~dits~~ devoirs sont définis aux Chapitres VI, VII et VIII.

3. Le Conseil de Sécurité soumet pour examen, des rapports annuels et, le cas échéant, des rapports spéciaux à l'Assemblée Générale.

Article 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Other FunctionsArticle 27

The Security Council shall participate in the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

(A new Article 27, following the Committee's instructions, will be distributed in typed form at the meeting).

Article 25

Les membres de l'Organisation conviennent d'accepter et d'appliquer les décisions du Conseil de Sécurité conformément aux dispositions de la présente Charte.

Article 26

Afin de favoriser l'établissement et le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales en ne détournant vers les armements que le minimum des ressources humaines et économiques du monde, le Conseil de Sécurité est chargé d'élaborer, avec l'assistance du Comité d'Etat-Major, des plans qui seront soumis aux membres de l'Organisation en vue d'établir un système de réglementation des armements.

Autres fonctionsArticle 27

Le Conseil de Sécurité participe à l'élection des Juges de la Cour Internationale de Justice conformément au Statut de la Cour.

(Un nouvel article 27 conforme aux instructions du Comité, sera distribué sous forme dactylographiée pendant la séance).

VotingArticle 28

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Article 29

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

Article 30

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Articles to inclusive, and under the last sentence of paragraph 1 of Article a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

ProcedureArticle 31

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously.

VotantArticle 28

Chaque membre du Conseil de Sécurité dispose d'une voix.

Article 29

Les décisions du Conseil de Sécurité sur des questions de procédure sont prises par un vote affirmatif de sept membres.

Article 30

Les décisions du Conseil de Sécurité sur toutes autres questions sont prises par un vote affirmatif de sept de ses membres, comprenant les voix de tous les membres permanents, étant entendu que, dans les décisions prises aux termes des Articles à inclus, et de la dernière phrase de l'Article , paragraphe 1, une partie à un différend s'abstiendra de voter.

ProcédureArticle 31

1. Le Conseil de Sécurité est organisé de manière à pouvoir exercer ses fonctions en permanence.

Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the headquarters of the United Nations.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the Headquarters of the United Nations as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 32*

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 33*

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

*Approved by Coordination and Jurists.

A cet effet chaque membre du Conseil de Sécurité aura en tout temps un représentant au siège de l'Organisation.

2. Le Conseil de Sécurité tient des réunions périodiques auxquelles chacun de ses membres peut, s'il le désire, se faire représenter par un membre de son gouvernement ou par quelqu'autre représentant spécialement désigné.

3. Le Conseil de Sécurité peut tenir des réunions à tous endroits, autres que le siège de l'Organisation, qu'il juge les plus propres à faciliter sa tâche.

Article 32

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut créer les organes subsidiaires qu'il juge nécessaires à l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Article 33

Le Conseil de Sécurité établit son règlement intérieur dans lequel il fixe le mode de désignation de son Président.

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Article 34

Any member of the United Nations may participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 35

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

Article 34

Tout membre de l'Organisation peut participer à la discussion de toute question soumise au Conseil de Sécurité, chaque fois que celui-ci estime que les intérêts de ce membre sont particulièrement affectés.

Article 35

Tout membre de l'Organisation qui n'est pas représenté au Conseil de Sécurité, ou tout Etat qui n'est pas membre de l'Organisation, s'il est partie à un différend examiné par le Conseil de Sécurité, est invité à participer aux discussions relatives à ce différend. Le Conseil de Sécurité détermine les conditions qu'il estime justes de la participation d'un Etat qui n'est pas membre de l'Organisation.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT
OF DISPUTES

Article 36

The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council may call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 37

The Security Council is empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise

CHAPITRE VI

REGLEMENT PACIFIQUE
DES DIFFERENDS

Article 36

Les parties à un différend dont la prolongation semble devoir menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, en recherchant, avant tout, la solution par voie de négociation d'enquête, de médiation, de conciliation, d'arbitrage, de règlement judiciaire, de recours aux organismes et arrangements régionaux, ou par d'autres moyens pacifiques de leur choix. Le Conseil de Sécurité peut inviter les parties à régler leurs différends par de tels moyens.

Article 37

Le Conseil de Sécurité a pouvoir d'enquêter sur tout différend ou toute situation susceptible d'entraîner un désaccord entre nations ou

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to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 38

Any member of the Organization may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly which will act in accordance with the provisions of Article 11*.

A non-member state may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any such dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

Article 39

The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. The Security Council shall, however, take into consideration any procedures which have already been adopted by the parties under Article 36 for the settlement of the dispute.

d'engendrer un différend, afin de déterminer si sa prolongation semble devoir menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

Article 38

Tout membre de l'Organisation peut porter un différend ou une situation de ce genre à l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité, ou de l'Assemblée Générale qui agit conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 11.

Un Etat non membre peut porter à l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité ou de l'Assemblée Générale tout différend de ce genre auquel il est partie, pourvu qu'il accepte préalablement, en ce qui concerne ce différend, les obligations de règlement pacifique prévues par la Charte.

Article 39

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut, à tout moment de l'évolution d'un différend de la nature définie à l'Article 36 ou d'une situation de même nature, recommander les procédures ou méthodes d'ajustement appropriées. Toutefois le Conseil de Sécurité prendra en considération toutes procédures déjà adoptées par les parties, en application de l'Article 36, pour le règlement de ce différend.

*DO. Ch. V, Sec. B, par. 1

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Article 40

In making recommendations under Article 39 the Security Council shall take into consideration that justiciable disputes should normally be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice.

Article 40

En faisant les recommandations prévues à l'Article 39 le Conseil de Sécurité tiendra compte du fait que, d'une manière générale, les différends d'ordre juridique doivent être soumis par les parties à la Cour Internationale de Justice.

Article 41

If the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 39 or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 41

Si les parties à un différend de la nature définie à l'Article 36, ne réussissent pas à le régler par les moyens indiqués audit Article, elles le soumettront au Conseil de Sécurité. Si le Conseil de Sécurité estime que la prolongation du différend est, en fait, susceptible de menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, il décide s'il doit agir en application de l'Article 39 ou s'il doit recommander lui-même les termes d'un règlement qu'il juge appropriés.

Article 42

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 36-41 of this Chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to its settlement in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 2, paragraph 3*.

Article 42

Sans préjudice aux dispositions des Articles 36-41 du présent Chapitre, le Conseil de Sécurité peut, si toutes les parties à un différend le demandent, faire des recommandations à celles-ci, en vue de le régler conformément aux principes énoncés à l'Article 2, paragraphe 3.

*DO., Ch. II, par. 3

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

ALTERNATIVE A

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 36

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

VARIANTE A

CHAPITRE VI

REGLEMENT PACIFIQUE DES DIFFERENDS

Article 36

1. Les parties à un différend dont la prolongation est susceptible de menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, en rechercheront, avant tout, la solution par voie de négociation d'enquête, de médiation, de conciliation, d'arbitrage, de règlement judiciaire, de recours aux organismes et accords régionaux, ou par d'autres moyens pacifiques de leur choix.

2. Le Conseil de Sécurité, s'il le juge nécessaire, invite les parties à régler leurs différends par de tels moyens.

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Article 37

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 38

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 37 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly which will act in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 12X.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

Article 37

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut enquêter sur tout différend ou toute situation susceptible d'entraîner un désaccord entre nations ou d'engendrer un différend, afin de déterminer si sa prolongation semble devoir menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

Article 38

1. Tout membre de l'Organisation peut porter un différend ou une situation de la nature mentionnée à l'article 37, à l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité, ou de l'Assemblée Générale qui agit conformément aux dispositions des articles 12 et 12X.

2. Un Etat qui n'est pas membre de l'Organisation peut porter à l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité ou de l'Assemblée Générale tout différend auquel il est partie, pourvu qu'il accepte préalablement, aux fins de ce différend, les obligations de règlement pacifique prévues par la présente Charte.

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Article 39

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council ~~should~~ take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council shall take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 40

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 36 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

Article 39

1. Le Conseil de Sécurité peut, à tout moment de l'évolution d'un différend de la nature définie à l'Article 36 ou d'une situation analogue, recommander les procédures ou méthodes d'ajustement appropriées.

2. Le Conseil de Sécurité prend en considération toutes procédures déjà adoptées par les parties, pour le règlement de ce différend.

3. En faisant les recommandations prévues au présent article, le Conseil de Sécurité tient compte du fait que, d'une manière générale, les différends d'ordre juridique doivent être soumis par les parties à la Cour Internationale de Justice, conformément aux dispositions du Statut de la Cour.

Article 40

1. Si les parties à un différend, de la nature définie à l'Article 36, ne réussissent pas à le régler par les moyens indiqués audit Article, elles le soumettent au Conseil de Sécurité.

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2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 39 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 41

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 36-40 of this Chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

2. Si le Conseil de Sécurité estime que la prolongation du différend est, en fait, susceptible de menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, il décide s'il doit agir en application de l'Article 39 ou recommander les termes d'un règlement qu'il juge appropriés.

Article 41

Sans préjudice des dispositions des Articles 36-40 du présent Chapitre, le Conseil de Sécurité peut, si toutes les parties à un différend le demandent, faire des recommandations à celles-ci, en vue d'un règlement pacifique de ce différend.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

ALTERNATIVE B

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 36

The parties to any international dispute shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice so that the maintenance of international peace and security will not be endangered.

Article 37

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise

VARIANTE B

CHAPITRE VI

REGLEMENT PACIFIQUE DES DIFFERENDS

Article 36

Les parties à un différend international, en rechercheront, tout d'abord, la solution par voie de négociation d'enquête, de médiation, de conciliation, d'arbitrage, de règlement judiciaire, de recours aux organismes et arrangements régionaux, ou par d'autres moyens pacifiques de leur choix, afin que le maintien de la paix et de la Sécurité ne soit pas mis en danger.

Article 37

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut enquêter sur tout différend ou toute situation susceptible d'entraîner un désaccord entre nations ou

to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 38

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 37 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly which will act in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 12X.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

Article 38X

The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, by peaceful means of their own choice.

d'engendrer un différend, afin de déterminer si sa prolongation semble devoir menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

Article 38

1. Tout membre de l'Organisation peut porter un différend ou une situation de la nature mentionnée à l'Article 37, à l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité, ou de l'Assemblée Générale qui agit conformément aux dispositions des articles 12 et 12X.

2. Un Etat qui n'est pas membre de l'organisation peut porter à l'attention du Conseil de Sécurité ou de l'Assemblée Générale tout différend auquel il est partie, pourvu qu'il accepte préalablement, aux fins de ce différend, les obligations de règlement pacifique prévues par la présente Charte.

Article 38X

Le Conseil de Sécurité, lorsqu'il le juge nécessaire, invite les parties à régler, par des moyens pacifiques de leur choix, un différend dont la prolongation est susceptible de menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

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Article 39

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 38X or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment, taking into consideration any procedures which have already been adopted by the parties for the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means of their own choice referred to in Article 36.

2. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council shall take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 40

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 38X fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 39 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 39

1. Le Conseil de Sécurité peut, à tout moment de l'évolution d'un différend de la nature définie à l'Article 38X ou d'une situation analogue, recommander les procédures ou méthodes d'ajustement appropriées, en prenant en considération toutes procédures déjà adoptées par les parties, pour le règlement de ce différend par des moyens pacifiques de leur choix, ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'article 36.

2. En faisant les recommandations prévues au présent article le Conseil de Sécurité tient compte du fait que, d'une manière générale, les différends d'ordre juridique doivent être soumis par les parties à la Cour Internationale de Justice, conformément aux dispositions du Statut de la Cour.

Article 40

1. Si les parties à un différend de la nature définie à l'Article 38X, ne réussissent pas à le régler par les moyens indiqués audit Article, elles le soumettent au Conseil de Sécurité.

2. Si le Conseil de Sécurité estime que la prolongation du différend est, en fait, susceptible de menacer le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, il décide s'il doit agir en application de l'Article 39 ou recommander les termes d'un règlement qu'il juge appropriés.

Article 41

The Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Article 41

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut, si toutes les parties à un différend le demandent, faire des recommandations à celles-ci, en vue d'un règlement pacifique de ce différend.

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COORDINATION COMMITTEE

TEXTS APPROVED BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE
at its Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Meetings
June 15, 1945

CHAPTER VII

DETERMINATION OF THREATS TO
THE PEACE OR ACTS OF
AGGRESSION AND ACTION
WITH RESPECT THERETO

Article 43

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of articles 45 and 46 to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 44

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or

CHAPITRE VII

CONSTATATION DE MENACES
CONTRE LA PAIX OU D'ACTES
D'AGRESSION ET ACTION
PREVUE EN DE TELS CAS

Article 43

Le Conseil de Sécurité constate l'existence d'une menace contre la paix, d'une rupture de la paix ou d'un acte d'agression, et fait des recommandations ou décide quelles mesures prévues par les Articles 45 et 46 seront prises pour maintenir ou rétablir la paix et la sécurité internationales.

Article 44

Afin d'empêcher la situation de s'aggraver le Conseil de Sécurité, avant de faire les recommandations ou de décider

deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 43, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

des mesures à prendre conformément à l'article 43, peut inviter les parties intéressées à se conformer aux mesures provisoires qu'il juge nécessaires ou souhaitables. Ces mesures provisoires ne préjugent en rien les droits, les prétentions ou la position des parties intéressées. En cas de non exécution de ces mesures provisoires, le Conseil de Sécurité tiendra dûment compte de cette défaillance.

Article 45

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions and it may call upon members of the Organization to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 45

Le Conseil de Sécurité peut décider quelles mesures n'impliquant pas l'emploi de la force armée doivent être prises pour donner effet à ses décisions, et peut inviter les membres des Nations-Unies à appliquer ces mesures. Celles-ci peuvent comprendre l'interruption complète ou partielle des communications ferroviaires maritimes, aériennes, postales, télégraphiques, radio-électriques et autres moyens de communication, ainsi que la rupture des relations diplomatiques.

Article 46

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 45 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to

Article 46

Si le Conseil de Sécurité estime que les mesures prévues à l'Article 45 seront insuffisantes ou qu'elles se sont révélées telles, il peut entreprendre, au moyen de

Article 53*

The members of the Organization shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 54**

Any state, whether a member of the Organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures decided upon by the Security Council shall have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to a solution of these problems.

Article 53*

Les membres de l'Organisation doivent se prêter mutuellement assistance dans l'exécution des mesures arrêtées par le Conseil de Sécurité.

Article 54**

Tout Etat, membre de l'Organisation ou non, qui se trouve en présence de problèmes économiques spéciaux résultant de l'exécution de mesures décidées par le Conseil de Sécurité, a le droit de consulter ce dernier sur la solution de ces problèmes.

*Book: Article 52

**Book: Article 53

maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by the air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

forces aériennes, navales ou terrestres, toute action qu'il juge nécessaire au maintien ou au rétablissement de la paix et de la sécurité internationales. Cette action peut comprendre des démonstrations, des mesures de blocus, et d'autres opérations exécutées par des forces aériennes, navales ou terrestres de membres des Nations-Unies.

Article 47

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security

Article 47

1. Tous les membres de l'Organisation, afin de contribuer au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, s'engagent à mettre à la disposition du Conseil de Sécurité, sur sa demande et conformément à un accord spécial ou à des accords spéciaux, les forces armées, l'assistance et les facilités, y compris les droits de passage, nécessaires au maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

2. L'accord ou les accords susvisés fixeront les effectifs et la nature de ces forces, leur degré de préparation et leur emplacement général, ainsi que la nature des facilités et de l'assistance à fournir.

3. Ils seront négociés aussitôt que possible, sur l'initiative du Conseil de Sécurité; ils seront conclus entre le Conseil de Sécurité d'une part, et des Etats-Membres ou groupes d'Etats-

Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Membres d'autre part et seront soumis à la ratification des Etats signataires selon leurs règles constitutionnelles.

Article 48*

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 47, invite that member, if the member so requests, to send a representative to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 48*

Lorsque le Conseil de Sécurité a décidé de recourir à la force, il doit, avant de requérir un membre non représenté dans son sein de fournir des forces armées en exécution des obligations contractées en vertu de l'article 47, inviter ledit membre, si celui-ci le demande, à désigner un représentant qui participera aux décisions du Conseil de Sécurité touchant l'emploi des contingents mis à disposition par ce membre.

Article 49**

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 47.

Article 49**

Afin de permettre à l'Organisation des Nations-Unies de prendre d'urgence des mesures d'ordre militaire, les membres tiendront à sa disposition immédiate des contingents nationaux de forces aériennes en vue de l'exécution combinée d'une action coercitive internationale. Le Conseil de Sécurité, avec l'aide du Comité d'Etat-Major et dans les limites prévues par l'accord spécial ou les accords spéciaux visés à l'Article 47, fixe l'importance et le degré de préparation de ces

*Book: Article 47X

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contingents et établit des plans prévoyant leur action combinée.

Article 50

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 50

Les plans pour l'emploi de la force armée sont établis par le Conseil de Sécurité avec l'aide du Comité d'Etat-Major.

Article 51

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a member participate in its work.

Article 51

1. Un Comité d'Etat Major sera constitué et chargé de fournir avis et assistance au Conseil de Sécurité en tout ce qui concerne: les moyens d'ordre militaire nécessaires au Conseil pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité internationales, l'emploi et le commandement des forces mises à sa disposition, la réglementation des armements et le désarmement éventuel.

2. Le Comité se compose des chefs d'Etat-Major des membres permanents du Conseil de Sécurité ou de leurs représentants. Il invite à participer à ses travaux tout membres des Nations Unies, qui n'y est pas représenté d'une façon permanente, lorsque la présence de ce membre est nécessaire à la bonne exécution de sa tâche.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be dealt with subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 52*

The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the Organization or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking shall be carried out by the members of the Organization both by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

3. Le Comité est responsable, sous l'autorité du Conseil de Sécurité, de la direction stratégique de toutes forces armées mises à la disposition du Conseil. Les questions relatives au commandement de ces forces seront réglées ultérieurement.

4. Des sous-comités régionaux du Comité d'Etat-Major peuvent être établis par lui, avec l'autorisation du Conseil de Sécurité et après consultation des organismes régionaux.

Article 52*

Les mesures nécessaires à l'exécution des décisions du Conseil de Sécurité pour le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales sont prises par tous les membres des Nations-Unies, ou par certains d'entre eux selon la décision du Conseil. Tous les membres s'engagent à coopérer à l'exécution de ces décisions, par une action tant individuelle que collective. En tant que membres d'organismes spécialisés, ils s'engagent à faire tous leurs efforts pour que ces organismes coopèrent avec le Conseil de Sécurité dans la plus large mesure possible pour la mise à effet de ses décisions.

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