

UNCIO - Working papers - Plenary UN Committee on Jurists and General Committees  
- Coordination Committee [English]

1 Aug 1945  
15 Nov 1945

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7/85  
"Declassified"

S-1006  
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(PAGS/2.2.2).



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Working Documents of the Co-ordination  
Committee not included in the Initial  
Sixteen - Volume Printed Series  
"Documents of UNCIO" - Released by  
UN Secretary-General in June 1947

ENGLISH & FRENCH



No. 72    Size 9 1/2 x 14 3/4  
(No. R 1516 C)



Evolution of the Charter

FIRST READING

by the  
Coordination Committee

Explanatory Notes

Texts are arranged in accordance with the final numbering of the articles of the Charter.

First reading is interpreted to designate the first stable form of a given text.

Intermediate texts between the Revision of Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the "first reading" as defined above precede the latter text and are set off by parentheses and indentation.

Such intermediate texts were considered in drafts edited by the Secretariat, remitted by technical committees or submitted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists.

The Advisory Committee of Jurists approved all texts. Note is made of instances where they proposed changes or where conclusions of the Coordination Committee were referred for review. Formal subsequent confirmation is not noted.

In principle, the "Tentative Drafts" (Doc. 1140 CO/179) of June 21, 1945 constitute the second reading and the "Draft Charter" (Doc. 1159 CO/181) of June 23, 1945, the third reading of the Coordination Committee.

Done at the City of San Francisco the twenty-third day of  
June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five.

Argentina:

Australia:

Belgium:

etc.

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OA:DPMyers:ae  
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(The Preamble was before the Coordination Committee at its 12th, 17th, 30th, 32nd, 35th, 40th and 41st meetings. At the 17th meeting, June 13, operative paragraphs from the Committee of Jurists were deferred. At the 30th meeting, June 18, two subcommittees were appointed; at the 35th, June 20, alternative operative paragraphs were discussed, a decision being taken at the 40th, June 22. The Steering Committee debated it at length on June 23 and instructed the Coordination Committee to make grammatical and language corrections which it did at its 41st meeting. WD 441 CO/205.)

(The text as approved on June 22 (Doc. 1159 CO/181) is reproduced to show the changes made then and on June 23.)

(June 13, from Committee of Jurists, June 9, Preamble;  
(WD 258 CO/93 (4).)  
(We, the Peoples of  
Argentina  
Australia  
Belgium, etc.)

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

determined

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 worth 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,

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

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



to ~~employ~~ by the employment of international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

(June 13, from Committee of Jurists,  
June 9, Preamble; WD 258 CO/93 (4)  
and WD 367 CO/450.)

(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.)

(June 20, favored operative clause C; WD 435 CO/199, Annex A.)

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled at San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers, found to be in due and good form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations.

(June 22, operative paragraph, WD 440 CO/204.)

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the City of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

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1242

- 2 -



Chapter I.

Purposes and Principles

Article 1

(June 15, Art. 1; D 354 CO/141.)

Purposes

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;

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 all 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.

Article 2

(June 15, Art. 2; D 354 CO/141.)

Principles

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.

734 -3-

1243



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.

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.

1244

735

-4-



## Chapter II

## Membership

## Article 3

(June 1, Art. 3; D 108 CO/32 (1).)

(The original members of the Organization shall be the signatories of the Charter whose ratification has become effective in accordance with Article \_\_\_\_.)

(June 1, Alternative Art. 3; WD 108 CO/32 (1).)

(The original members of the Organization shall be the states which sign and ratify this Charter.)

(Committee of Jurists, June 9, Art. 3; WD 255 CO/32 (2).)

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

(June 17, Committee of Jurists; WD 428 CO/192.)

(The original members of the United Nations shall be the States which, having participated in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 82.)

(June 18, from Committee of Jurists, Art. 3; D 432 CO/196.)

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 82.

## Article 4

(June 1, Art. 4; D 108 CO/32 (1).)

(Membership of the Organization is open to all peace-loving States which, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and ready to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

(June 1, Alternative Art. 4; D 108 CO/32 (1).)

(Membership of the Organization is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and which, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and ready to carry them out.

1245

736

-5-



(Confirmed, from Committee of Jurists, June 9, Art. 4; WD 255 CO/32 (2).)

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.

(June 1, referred to Committee of Jurists, Art. 5;  
EL 109 CO/33 (1).)

(States may be admitted to membership in the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.)

(Confirmed from Committee of Jurists, June 9, Art. 4; WD 255 CO/32 (2).)

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.

(Disapproved June 22, Art. 4, par. 3, recommendation of Committee of Jurists; Loc. 1129 CO/127 (1) in Doc. 1140 CO/179.)

(3. The action of the General Assembly shall be promptly communicated by the Secretary-General to the Government of the United States of America, as the depositary of the Charter, and to the Governments of all other members of the United Nations.)

#### Article 5

(June 1, Art. 6; WD 110 CO/34 (1).)

(A member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council, or which has gravely or persistently violated the principles of the Organization, 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.)

(June 20, Art. 5; WD 436 CO/200.)

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

1246

-6-

737



Article 6

(June 20, Art. 6; D 436 CO/200.)

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

1247

-7-

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WD 444 CO/708

Chapter III

Organs

Article 7

(May 30, Art. 7; WD 111 CO/35 (1).)

(There are established as the principal organs of the (name to be inserted): a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.)

(May 30, June 4, Arts 7, 8; WD 111 CO/35 (2).)

1. There are established as the principal organs of the (name to be inserted): a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council,\* an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. The (name to be inserted) may in accordance with the Charter establish such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary.

Article 8

(Coordination Committee, alternatives considered, May 30, Art. 9; WD 113 CO/37 (1).)

(The (name to be inserted) shall place no restrictions on the equal eligibility of men and women to serve in any of its organs and agencies.)

Alternative

(The (name to be inserted) shall place no restrictions on the equal eligibility of men and women to act as representatives in, to hold office in, or to participate in the activities of, any of its organs and agencies.)

(Coordination Committee proposal, May 30, Art. 9; WD 252 CO/37 (2).)

(The (name to be inserted) shall place no restrictions on the equal eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity in the activities of the (name to be inserted).)

(June 17, confirming Advisory Committee of Jurists, revising June 6 text of I/2, June 9, Art. 9; L 252 CO/37 (2) and WD 316 CO/128.)

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

739 -8- 1248

\* The addition of "a Trusteeship Council" was made here by reason of a decision of Committee I/2 on June 17 (L 391 CO/35 (4)).



Chapter IV

The General Assembly

Composition

Article 9

(May 30, Committee of Jurists, May 31, Art. 10; D 114 CO/38 (1).)

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.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

(June 12, Art. 11; D 318 CO/70 (3).)

(1. The General Assembly may discuss any matter within the sphere of international relations; and, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this Article, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such matters.)

(June 20, approval of new draft of II/2, Art. 11; D 437 CO/201.)

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

(June 12, Art. 11; D 318 CO/70 (3).)

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

((a) consider the general principles of co-operation 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;

(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

1249

740



paragraph 3 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.

(June 16, Committee of Jurists, June 20, Art. 12; TD 437 CO/201.)

1. The General Assembly may 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 may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought/it by any member or members of the United Nations, or by /before the Security Council, or by a non-member state in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 38, and, except as provided in Article 12X, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in the preceding three paragraphs shall not limit the general scope of Article 11.

#### Article 12

(June 12, Art. 11, par. 3, revision of Secretariat of June 4 (TD 164 CO/70 (1)) which was reconsidered by II/2.

(Committee II/2 adopted the second sentence of paragraph 3 June 13, after being asked for clarification of corresponding sentence in text first adopted; II/2 authorized the words "with the consent of the Security Council" to apply in both types of notification; D 318 CO/70 (3).)

(June 17, Art. 12, par. 2, renumbered art 12X; TD 336 CO/133.)



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.

#### Article 13

(June 15, Art. 14; WD 339 CO/49 (4).)

(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.)

(June 18, Art. 13; L 431 CO/195.)

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in the political field, and for encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification.

(2. The General Assembly shall have such responsibilities, functions, and powers in the economic, social, and related fields as are set forth in Chapter \_\_\_\_\_.)

(June 19, 20, Art. 13; Doc. 1139 CO/133 (2) in Doc. 1140 CO/179 and L 437 CO/201.)

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters set forth in paragraph 1 above are set forth in Chapters IX and IX (A).

#### Article 14

(June 5, Secretariat text considered, referred to Committee of Jurists, Art. 15; WD 122 CO/69 (1) and D 208 CO/97.)

(Subject to the provisions of Article \_\_\_\_\_, 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 nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the principles of the Organization.)

(Committee of Jurists, June 9, Art. 15; TD 264 CO/69 (2).)

(Subject to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 3, 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.)

(June 17, Art. 14; TD 336 CO/133.)

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 15

(Secretariat revision of text of II/2, June 5; Art. 17, then 18; TD 169 CO/47 (1) and TD 336 CO/133.)

(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.)

743



(June 17, revision by II/2; I 427 CO/191.)

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

The General Assembly should receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the Organization.

#### Article 16

(II/1, June 18, on recommendation of II/4, by Coordination Committee, June 20, Art. 17K; I 399 CO/163 and I 437 CO/201.)

The General Assembly shall have power to approve the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic, and to perform such other functions as are assigned to it under Chapter XII (V).

#### Article 17

(May 30, Art. 13; I 116 CO/42 (1).)

(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 and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies brought into relationship with the Organization under the provisions of Article \_\_\_\_.)

#### Alternative

(The expenses of the Organization shall be apportioned among the members of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization and any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies brought into relationship with the Organization under the provisions of Article \_\_\_\_.)

(May 28, Art. 16, 2; I 118 CO/50 (1).)

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

(June 17, from Committee of Jurists, May 31; I 118 CO/50 (1) and I 336 CO/133.)

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

(June 18, revision of text of Committee of Jurists, Art. 17; I 431 CO/195.)

(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 the specialized agencies referred to in Article 60.)

(June 20, Art. 17; WD 437 CO/201.)

(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 and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies brought into relationship with it.)

(June 20, Art. 17; WD 437 CO/201.)

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.
2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.
3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 60, and shall examine the administrative budget of those specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

#### Article 18

(June 4, Art. 18, 1; D 170 CO/51 (2); Committee of Jurists, June 9, D 262 CO/51 (3).)

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

(June 20, Art. 16, deleted; D 437 CO/201.)

(The General Assembly shall elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council and the elective members of the Trusteeship Council. It shall elect the Secretary General of the Organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council. 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.

(June 4, Art. 19; D 171 CO/52 (2); referred to Executive Committee.)

(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

1254



admission of new members to the Organization, 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.)

(June 20, revision of text by II/1, June 18, embodying action of I/2 on expulsion and of II/4 on Trusteeship Council, Art. 20 (19); D 400 CO/52 (4) and Doc. 1139 CO/133 (2) in Doc. 1140 CO/179.)

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (c), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of the rights and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions. 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.

#### Article 19

(June 4, Art. 18, 2; WD 170 CO/51 (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 contribution 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 in question.

(Committee of Jurists, June 9, struck out "in question" at end, D 262 CO/51 (3).)

#### Procedure

#### Article 20

(June 1, Art. 20; D 126 CO/53 (1).)

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special

ND 444 CO/708  
sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the Organization.

(Committee of Jurists June 9, read "members of the United Nations".  
D 261 CO/53 (2).)

#### Article 21

(June 1, Art. 21; D 92 CO/74 (1).)

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

(Committee of Jurists June 9; D 260 CO/74 (2).)

#### Article 22

(June 4, Art. 22; D 259 CO/75 (2).)

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

(Jurists coordinated the language in this Article with that in Articles 7, par. 2, and 29.)

1256

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-16-

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Chapter V  
The Security Council

Composition

Article 23

(May 24, Art. 23; D 123 CO/54 (1).)

(1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the Organization of which five shall be permanent members and six shall be non-permanent members. 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. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the Organization to be the non-permanent members, 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. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

(2. In the first election of the non-permanent members three shall be chosen by the General Assembly for a term of one year and three for a term of two years. Thereafter, the non-permanent members shall be elected for a term of two years. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate reelection.)

(June 16, from Committee of Jurists, May 30, Art. 23; D 124 CO/54 (2) and D 352 CO/139.)

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

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



Article 24

Principal Functions and Powers

(May 28, Art. 24; TD 134 CO/55 (1).)

(1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the Organization, its members hereby 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 Organization.

(3. For the purpose of discharging these duties the Security Council shall have the specific powers set out in Chapters VI, VII, and VIII and elsewhere in this Charter.

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

(Committee of Jurists, May 29, Art. 24; TD 135 CO/55 (2).)

(1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, 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 discharging this responsibility the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

(3. For the discharge of this responsibility the Security Council shall have the specific powers set out in Chapters VI, VII, and VIII and elsewhere in this Charter.

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

(June 5, confirming Secretariat, Art. 24; TD 211 CO/55 (3).)

Primary Responsibility

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and



ND444 CO/139  
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 Organization. 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.

#### Article 25

(June 1, Art. 25; TD (125) 136, CO/40 (1) and TD 352 CO/139.)

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

#### Article 26

(June 4, Art. 26; TD 137 CO/41 (2) and TD 352 CO/139.)

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 Organization for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

(June 18, deleted, Art. 27; TD 352 CO/139.)

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

#### Article 27

##### Voting

(June 16, Art. 28; TD 310 CO/122 (1) and TD 352 CO/139.)

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

(June 16, Art. 29; TD 311 CO/123 (1) and TD 352 CO/139.)

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

1259



(June 16, Art. 30; L 312 CO/124 (1) and D 352 CO/139.)

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.

#### Article 28

##### Procedure

(May 24, Art. 31; D 138 CO/57 (1).)

(1. The Security Council shall be organized so as to be able to function continuously, and each state member of the Security Council shall 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. 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.)

(June 16, confirming Committee of Jurists, May 31, Art. 31; D 139 CO/57 (2) and D 352 CO/139.)

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. 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 29

(May 24, Art. 32; D 140 CO/71 (1).)

(The Security Council may set up such bodies or agencies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.)



WD 444 CO/708  
(June 16, confirm, Committee of Jurists, May 31; WD/140 CO/71 (1) and WL 352 CO/139.)

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

Article 30

(May 24, Committee of Jurists, May 31, Art. 33; WD 141 CO/72 (1).)

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

Article 31

(June 16, Art. 34; WD 324 CO/130 (1) and WD 352 CO/139.)

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 of the United Nations are specially affected. /Security Council

(Revision by Committee of Jurists, June 18; WD 377 CO/139 (1).)

Article 32

(June 16, Art. 35; WD 320 CO/129 (1) and WD 352 CO/139.)

(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.)

(June 16, Art. 35; WD 377 CO/139 (1).)

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.

1261

752 -21-

752



Chapter VI

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

Article 33

(June 19, Art. 36; WD 408 CO/152 (1) and WD 434 CO/198.)

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.

Article 34

(June 19, Art. 37; D 408 CO/152 (1) and WD 434 CO/198.)

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 35

(June 19, Art. 38; WD 408 CO/152 (1) and WD 434 CO/198.)

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.

(June 22, Art. 37, par. 3; WD 440 CO/204.)

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

(June 19, Arts. 39, 40; WD 408 CO/152 (1) and WD 434 CO/198)

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, 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 37

(June 19, Art. 40 ex 41; WD 408 CO/152 (1) and WD 434 CO/198.)

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.

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 38

(Committee of Jurists, June 19, Art. 41; WD 436 CO/200.)

(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 in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 1, paragraph 1, and Article 2, paragraph 3.)

(June 19, Art. 41 ex 42; WD 408 CO/152 (1) and WD 434 CO/198.)

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.

754

-23-

1263



Chapter VII

Determination of Threats to the Peace or  
Acts of Aggression and Action with Respect  
Thereeto.

Article 39

(June 9, Secretariat's alternative, Art. 43; WD 325 CO/60 (2).)

(1. The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

(2. If the Security Council makes such determination, it 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.)

(June 9, 15, Art. 43; WD 325 CO/60 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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 40

(June 9, Secretariat, Art. 44; WD 326 CO/61 (1).)

(In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.)

(June 15, Art. 44; WD 355 CO/142.)

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

Article 41

(June 15 from Secretariat, June 9, Art. 45; WD 327 CO/82 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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 partial or complete interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

#### Article 42

(June 15, from Secretariat, June 9, Art. 46; WD 330 CO/83 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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 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.

#### Article 43

(June 15, from Secretariat, June 11, Art. 47; WD 331 CO/84 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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, and shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states. All such agreements shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

#### Article 44

(June 15, from Secretariat, June 11, Art. 47X; WD 340 CO/85 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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 45

(June 11, alternative Art. 48; WD 332 CO/86 (2).)

(The members of the United Nations which shall have obligated themselves to provide national air force contingents in accordance with Article 47 shall hold such forces immediately available 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.)

(June 15, after Secretariat, June 11, Art. 48; WD 332 CO/86 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

In order to enable the United States 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 46

(June 15, from Secretariat, June 11, Art. 50; WD 342 CO/88 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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

#### Article 47

(Revision of Committee III/3's text by Secretariat, with suggestions by Mr. Robertson (Canada) June 8, Art. 51; WD 223, CO/89 (2).)

(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. The 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 settled by subsequent agreement.



(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 Organization 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 state participate in its work.

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

(June 15, revision of Robertson text as revised by Secretariat following discussion of Coordination Committee June 11, Art. 51; WD 333 CO/89 (3) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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.

(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 as occasion may require.)

(June 15, Art. 51, 3; WD 355 CO/142.)

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.

758

-27-

1267

758



Article 48

(Revision of III/3's text by Secretariat June 5, Art. 49; WD 198 CO/87 (1).)

(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 in cooperation 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.)

(Secretariat-Robinson, June 15, Art. 49; WD 341 CO/87 (2).)

(The measures required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine. All members undertake to cooperate in carrying out these decisions by their own action and by joint action. As members of specialized agencies, they undertake to use their best efforts to ensure that these agencies cooperate with the Security Council to the fullest extent possible in implementing its decisions.)

(June 16, Art. 52; WD 355 CO/142.)

(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.)

(June 17, Art. 52; WD 378 CO/142 (1).)

1. 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.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the Organization through their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

(June 15, from Secretariat, June 12, Art. 52; WD 334 CO/90 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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



Article 50

(June 15, from Secretariat, June 12, Art. 53; WD 335 CO/91 (2) and WD 355 CO/142.)

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 those problems.

Article 51

(May 28, Committee of Jurists, May 31, Art. 54; WD 146 CO/62 (1); assigned present position, June 20; WD 435 CO/199.)

Nothing in this Charter impairs the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member state, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken 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.

760

-29-

1269

760



Chapter VIII

Regional Arrangements

Article 52

(June 17, confirming decision of May 28 (WD 155 CO/63 (1) as revised by Committee of Jurists, May 31, Art. 55; WD 156 CO/63 (2) and WD 351 CO/138.)

1. Nothing in this Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Organization. The members of the Organization entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such arrangements or agencies before referring them to the Security Council. The Security Council shall encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, on the initiative either of the members of the Organization concerned or of the Security Council itself.

2. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Article 53

(June 15, Secretariat draft of text of III/4, pending decision of III/3 on Charter Art. 107, Art. 56; WD 321 CO/106 (1) and WD 351 CO/138.)

(The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council with the exception of measures against enemy states in this war provided for pursuant to Article 80, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such states, until such time as the United Nations may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a state now at war with the United Nations.)

(Committee of Jurists, June 20, Art. 56; WD 436 CO/200.)

(The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against a state, which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to

761



the present Charter, provided for pursuant to Article 80, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.)

(June 20, Art. 56; D 436 CO/200.)

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 80, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applied to any state which during the second world war has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

#### Article 54

(May 28, Committee of Jurists, May 31, Art. 57; WD 154 CO/76 (1).)

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.



## Chapter IX

Arrangements for International  
Economic and Social Cooperation

## Article 55

(June 13, Art. 58; WD 240 CO/43 (2).)

(With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the Organization shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and other related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

(Responsibility for the discharge of these functions shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council.)

(June 14, Revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, June 14; Art. 58; WD 293 CO/120.)

(With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote: (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; (c) international cultural and educational cooperation; and (d) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.)

(June 14, Art. 58; WD 357 CO/143 and WD 394 CO/143 (1).)

(With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among



nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote: higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

## Article 56

(June 10, Secretariat, Art. 59; WD 241 CO/66 (3,i.e.2).)

(All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in the preceding Article.)

(June 14, Revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, June 14, Art. 60; then Art. 59; WD 293 CO/120 and WD 357 CO/143 and WD 394 CO/143 (1).)

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 58.

## Article 57

(New text from II/3, by Secretariat, June 10, Art. 60; WD 229 CO/44 (1,i.e.2).)

(The various specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies having wide international responsibilities in economic, social, and other related fields, as defined in their basic instruments, shall be brought into relationship with the Organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organizations or agencies, subject to approval by the General Assembly.)

(Revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, June 14, Art. 61; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The various specialized organizations and agencies established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, as defined in their basic instruments, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organizations or agencies, subject to approval by the General Assembly.)

(June 14, Art. 60; WD 357 CO/143 and WD 394 CO/143 (1).)

(The various specialized agencies established by intergovernmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,



and related fields, as defined in their basic instruments, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 68.)

(June 19, Art. 60; Doc. 1106 CO/143 (2) in Doc. 1140 CO/179 and WD 433 CO/197.)

1. The various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 65.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the Organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies".

#### Article 58

(May 28, Art. 16; WD 118 CO/50 (1).)

(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 Organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the Organization.)

(June 13, confirming Committee of Jurists, May 31 and June 9, Art. 16; then Art. 15; WD 118 CO/50 (1) and WD 263 CO/50 (2).)

(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 Organization in accordance with agreements made between it and such agencies.)

(June 14, Secretariat revision of Art. 62, d, for Coordination Committee, Art. 66 (WD 293 CO/120), then Art. 69; WD 358 CO/144. Part of this text eventually assigned to Charter Art. 62, par. 1.)

(The Economic and Social Council shall coordinate the activities of the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and specialized organizations or agencies, through consultation with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies, and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.)

(June 19, subcommittee text consolidating above texts approved, Art. 61; WD 394 CO/143 (1).)

The Organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

765



Article 59

(June 14, Revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 62; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any specialized organization or agency required for the accomplishment of the Purposes set forth in Article 58.)

(June 14, Art. 61; WD 357 CO/143.)

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 58.

Article 60

(June 14, Revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 59; WD 293 CO/120.)

(Responsibility for the discharge of these functions shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council.)

(June 14, Art. 62; WD 357 CO/143.)

Responsibility for the discharge of the Organization's functions set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council.



Chapter IX (X)

The Economic and Social Council

Composition

Article 61

(June 13, Art. 61; WD 147 CO/48 (1), WD 281 CO/48 (3) and WD 294 CO/48 (4); June 14, confirmed as Secretariat rearrangement, Art. 63; WD 293 CO/120 and WD 358 CO/144.)

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the Organization elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year, for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.
3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

Article 62

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 65; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council shall make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters, and shall make recommendations on its own initiative on such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to specialized organizations or agencies concerned.)

(June 14, Art. 65; (WD 358 CO/144) rearranged Art. 64, par. 1; WD 397 CO/144 (1).)

The Economic and Social Council shall have the power to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters, and for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 64; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council, in addition to the functions enumerated elsewhere, is empowered to carry out,

1276

767

WD 444, CO/144

within the sphere of its responsibility, recommendations of the General Assembly, and may make recommendations on its own initiative for promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.)

(June 14, Art. 66; WD 358 CO/144, rearranged, Art. 64, par. 2; WD 397 CO/144 (1).)

The Economic and Social Council shall have the power to make recommendations with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to specialized agencies concerned.

(June 14, revised by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 69; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within the scope of its functions. It may prepare draft conventions, with respect to matters falling within its competence, for submission to the General Assembly.)

(June 14, Art. 67; WD 358 CO/144; rearranged, Art. 64, par. 3; WD 397 CO/144 (1).)

The Economic and Social Council may prepare draft conventions with respect to matters falling within its competence for submission to the General Assembly.

(June 14, Art. 71; WD 358 CO/144, rearranged, Art. 64, par. 4; WD 397 CO/144 (1).)

The Economic and Social Council is authorized to call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within the scope of its functions.

#### Article 63

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 66; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council shall coordinate the activities of the economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and specialized organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, through consultation with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies, and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.)

(June 14, Art. 68; WD 358 CO/144.)

(The terms on which the specialized agencies referred to in Article 60 shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations shall be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities



of such agencies, subject to approval by the General Assembly.)

(June 19, Art. 65; WD 397 CO/144 (1).)

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements, approved in each case by the General Assembly, with the appropriate authorities of the agencies referred to in Article 60, defining the terms on which the agencies concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may coordinate the activities of specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations, through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

#### Article 64

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 67; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council shall obtain regular reports from the specialized organizations or agencies. It shall also obtain from the members of the United Nations and from the specialized organizations or agencies reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to those of the General Assembly, and it shall communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.)

June 15, Art. 70; WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council is authorized to make arrangements with the specialized agencies to obtain regular reports from them. It is also authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to those of the General Assembly.

#### Article 65

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 70, par. 1; WD 293 CO/120.)

(1. The Economic and Social Council shall furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.)

(June 15, Art. 73; WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 64; WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council, in addition to the functions enumerated elsewhere, is empowered to carry out, within the sphere of its responsibility, recommendations of the General Assembly ....)

(June 14, Art. 64; WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as may fall within the sphere of its responsibility in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

(June 15, confirming revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee June 14 (Art. 68) WD 293 CO/120) and Art. 72; WD 358 CO/144.)

(The Economic and Social Council is authorized to perform services at the request of members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized organizations or agencies with respect to economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.)

(June 19, Art. 68, 2; WD 433 CO/197.)

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, t. Art. 70; WD 293 CO/120.)

(2. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.)

(June 15, Art. 74; WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter, and such functions, within the general scope of its competence, as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Article 67

(June 13, Art. 61X; WD 294 CO/48 (4); Art. 71, WD 293 CO/120 and Art. 75, WD 358 CO/144.)

Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote. Decisions shall be taken by a majority of those present and voting.

Article 68

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 73; WD 293 CO/120.)



(1. The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions to deal with international economic and social problems and for such other purposes, including the promotion of human rights, as may be within the fields of its competence.)

(June 15, Art. 76; WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in the economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required in the sphere of its competence.

#### Article 69

(June 15, confirming revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, June 14, Art. 74; WD 293 CO/120; Art. 77, WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

#### Article 70

(June 15, confirming revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, June 14, Art. 75; WD 293 CO/120; Art. 78, WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations and agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of such specialized organizations and agencies.

#### Article 71

(June 15, confirming revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, June 14, Art. 76; WD 293 CO/120; Art. 79, WD 358 CO/144.)

The Economic and Social Council shall be authorized to make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the Council. Such arrangements may apply both to international organizations and, where appropriate, to national organizations after consultation with the member state concerned.

#### Article 72

(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 72 (77); WD 293 CO/120.)

(The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting

its President. It shall meet as required in accordance with its rules which shall include provision for the calling of a meeting on the request of a majority of the members.)

(June 15, Art. 81; WD 358 CO/144.)

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules which shall include provision for the calling of a meeting on the request of a majority of its members.

1281

772

-41-

772



CHAPTER XII POLICY REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

(June 21, Art. 73; Doc. 1134 GQ/171 (1).)

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume 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, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and

- (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 co-operate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievements 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 Chapter XII (A) of the present Charter applies.

1282

773 -42-

Article 74

Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect of the territories, to which this Chapter applies, 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 the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

1283

774-43-

774



## CHAPTER XII (X)

## INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

(June 20, Art. 75; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

## Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as Trust Territories.

## Article 76

(June 20, Art. 75; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present 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;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure 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 the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

1284

775 -44-

Article 77

(June 20, Art. 77; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

1. 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 the second world war; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

(June 21, Art. 78; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

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.

Article 79

(June 21, Art. 79; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

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 a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 82 and 84.

Article 80

(June 21, Art. 80; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, 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 of any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

776

-45-

1285



Article 81

(June 21, Art. 81; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust 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.

Article 82

(June 21, Art. 81 (X); Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

There may 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 agreement or agreements made under Article 47.

Article 83

(June 21, Art. 82; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to 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.
2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.
3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

(June 21, Art. 83; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken by the administering authority under Article 47 as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

777

-46-

1286

Article 85

(June 21, Art. 84; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

1. 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 amendments, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

778

-47-

1287



CHAPTER XII (Y)  
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

(June 21, Art. 86; Doc. 1137 CO/173 (1).)

(The Trusteeship Council shall consist of specially qualified representatives designated as follows: (a) one each by the members of the United Nations administering trust territories; (b) one each by such of the members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and (c) one each by as many other members of the United Nations elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering members of the United Nations.)

(June 22, redraft in collaboration with members of II/4, Art. 88 (86); WD 440 CO/204.)

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations: (a) those Members administering trust territories; (b) such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and (c) as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories, and those which do not administer trust territories.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one specially qualified representative in it.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

(June 21, Art. 87; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

The trusteeship Council in carrying out its functions as authorized by the General Assembly, may: (a) consider reports submitted by the administering authority; (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority; (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

779

WD 444, CO/208  
Article 88

(June 21, Art. 88; Doc. 1138 CO/172 (1).)

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

(June 22, Art. 90, par. 2; June 23 stricken out as unnecessary, Art. 88, par. 2; Doc. 1159 CO/181.)

(2. The General Assembly may, when it deems necessary, itself exercise any of these functions and powers.)

Voting

Article 89

(June 20, Art. 88; Doc. 1137 CO/173 (1).)

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

(June 21, Art. 89; Doc. 1137 CO/173 (1).)

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.
2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

(June 21, Art. 90; Doc. 1137 CO/173 (1).)

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

780

1289



Chapter X

The International Court of Justice

Article 92

(June 12, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 64; WD 287 CO/65 (3) and WD 328 CO/131.)

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 93

(June 12, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 65; WD 287 CO/65 (3) and WD 328 CO/131.)

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 94

(June 12, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 66; WD 287 CO/65 (3) and WD 328 CO/131.)

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.

(Art. 94, 2, called to the attention of III/2.)

Article 95

(June 12, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 67; WD 287 CO/65 (3) and WD 328 CO/131.)

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 96

(June 12, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 68; WD 287 CO/65 (3) and WD 328 CO/131.)

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.

1291

782

-51-



WD 444, C 6/200

Chapter XI

The Secretariat

Article 97

(June 14, Secretariat editing of text of I/2; Art. 69; WD 322 CO/125 (1) and WD 368 CO/151.)

(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.)

(June 18, Art. 69; Doc. 1109 CO/151 (1).)

(There shall be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.)

(June 18, subcommittee revision, Art. 69; WD 432 CO/196.)

(There shall be a permanent Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required, including specialized staffs for the General Assembly, the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and for any other organ of the United Nations which may require a specialized staff.)

(June 18, suggested arrangement, Arts. 69, 69x, 69y; WD 432 CO/196.)

(There shall be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required.

(Appropriate parts of the staff shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and, if required, other organs of the United Nations.

(The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

(The Secretary-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He 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

783

1292

WD444, C0/208

other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs.  
The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to  
the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.)

(June 19, Arts. 69, 69X and 69Y; WD 433 CO/197.)

There shall be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

#### Article 98

(June 18, Art. 70; Doc. 1109 CO/151 (1).)

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 entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

#### Article 99

(June 18, Art. 71; Doc. 1109 CO/151 (1).)

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

#### Article 100

(June 18, Art. 72; Doc. 1109 CO/151 (1).)

1. 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.

2. Each member of the Organization 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.

#### Appointment of Staff

#### Article 101

1293

(June 18, Art. 73; Doc. 1109 CO/151 (1).)

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.



(June 14, revision by Secretariat for Coordination Committee, Art. 73, 2; WD 293 CO/120.)

(2. There shall be a permanent staff of the Economic and Social Council which shall constitute a part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.)

(June 15, Art. 80; WD 358 CO/144, transferred.)

(There shall be a permanent staff of the Economic and Social Council which shall constitute part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.)

(June 18, from II/4; WD 393 CO/154 (1).)

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

(June 18, Art. 73; Doc. 1109 CO/151 (1).)

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations.

3. 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 the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

1294

785 -54-

WD 444, CO/700

Chapter XIII

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 102

(June 13, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 74; WD 295 CO/68 (2) and WD 329 CO/132.)

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.

Article 103

(June 13, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 76; WD 296 CO/102 (2); Art. 75, WD 329 CO/132.)

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.

Article 104

(June 13, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 77X; WD 297 CO/100 (2); Art. 76, WD 329 CO/132.)

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.

Article 105

(May 24, Art. 78; WD 151 CO/73 (1).)

(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.)

## Article 105

(June 13, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 78; WD 298 CO/73 (3); Art. 77, WD 329 CO/132.)

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.

1296

787

-56-

787

WD 444, CO/179

Chapter XIV

Transitional Arrangements

Article 106

(June 20, Art. 79; Doc. 1130 CO/168 (1) in Doc. 1140 CO/179).

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 47, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 46, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, 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.

Article 107

(June 20, Art. 80; Doc. 1130 CO/168 (1) in Doc. 1140 CO/179)

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the second world war has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

1297

-57-

788



Chapter XV

Amendments and Ratification

Article 108

(June 18, Art. 81X; Doc. 1136 CO/157 (1) in Doc. 1140 CO/179.)

Amendments to the present Charter shall 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 the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

(June 18, Art. 81; Doc. 1136 CO/157 (1) in Doc. 1140 CO/179.)

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present 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 the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Article 110

(June 13, with Committee of Jurists, Art. 82; TD 299 CO/103 (2) and Art. 82, pars. 1 and 2, TD 382 CO/157.)

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.



P-12,519

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.)

(June 14, revision of Committee of Jurists, Art. 82; WD 317 CO/103 (3) and WD 382 CO/157.)

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.

#### Article 111

(June 18, Committee of Jurists, with Coordination Committee, Art. 83; WD 382 CO/157.)

(The present Charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.)

(June 20, Art. 83; WD 436 CO/200.)

The present Charter of which the English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the Archives of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

(June 18, Committee of Jurists, with Coordination Committee, Art. 83; WD 382 CO/157.)

In faith whereof the Representatives of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

1299



Evolution of the Charter

REVISION OF DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

by

Committees of the United Nations

Conference on International Organization

Explanatory Notes

Arrangement is that of Dumbarton Oaks, with identification to Charter.

Plain type is unaltered text; cancelled type shows deletions; underscored type shows additions.

Originating Committee and date of certification of text in 1945 shown thus; I/1, June 5.

Adopted texts which were reconsidered and revised are in their proper place, set off by parentheses and indentation.

Reconsideration of texts previously accepted by Committees of the Conference was called for by

1. proposals subsequently made in the committees themselves;
2. alterations proposed or necessitated by action of other committees;
3. referral of questions by the Steering Committee;
4. referral of drafting changes by the Coordination Committee with reference to acceptability or substantive character.

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(I/1, June 5; Charter Preamble.)

There should be established an international organization under the title of the United Nations, the Charter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow.

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, 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

(to accept principles and to institute methods to insure that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest, and,)

(I/1, June 7.)

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

(to employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all peoples)

(I/1, June 7.)

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 THIS CHARTER.

## Chapter I. Purposes.

(Pars. 1-4, I/1, June 1, 2; Charter art. 1.)

The purposes of the Organization should be:

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 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 may lead to a breach of the peace.
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 the solution of international problems of an economic, social, and other humanitarian character and promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex; and
4. To afford be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

1362

-2-

794



## Chapter II. Principles.

(Pars. 1-7, I/1, June 5; Charter Art. 2, pars. 1-6.)

In pursuait of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the Organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

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

2. All members of the Organization ~~undertake~~ shall fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance ith the Charter in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the Organization ~~to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter~~.

3. All members of the Organization 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 of the Organization 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 ith the purposes of the Organization.

5. All members of the Organization shall give every assistance to the Organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance ith the provisions of the Charter.

All members of the Organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the Organization.

(shall)\*

6. The Organization (should) insure that states not members of the Organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(I/1, June 14; Charter Art. 2, par. 7.)

7. Nothing contained in this Charter shall authorize the Organization 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 this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VIII, Section B.

1363

\* Referred to Coordination Committee for decision

Chapter III. Membership

(1/2, May 14; Charter, Art. 3 and Art. 4, par. 1.)

Members of the Organization are the signatories of the Charter whose ratification has become effective in accordance with Chapter XI.

Membership of the Organization should be open to all peace-loving States which, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and ready to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

1364

796

-4-

796



## Chapter V. The General Assembly

## Section A. Composition

(II/2, May 25; Charter, Art. 9.)

All members of the Organization should be members of the General Assembly and should have a number of representatives to be specified in the Charter. The General Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the Organization. Each member may have not more than five representatives.

## Section B. Functions and Powers

(Par. 1, divided into 2 paragraphs, II/2, May 29.)

(1. The General Assembly should have the right to discuss any matter within the sphere of international relations; and, subject to the exception embodied in paragraph 2 (b) of this section, to make recommendations to the members of the Organization or to the Security Council or both on any such matters.)

(II/2, June 20 to replace subpar. 1 adopted May 29; Charter Art. 10).

1. The General Assembly has the right to discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the Charter, and, except as provided in paragraph 2 (b) of this section, to make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

(New par. 2, as divided by II/2 from original par. 1, May 29; Charter, Arts. 11 and 12.)

2. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the preceding paragraph, the General Assembly should have the right:

(a) to consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and to make recommendations to the governments or to the Security Council on such principles; and

(b) to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the Organization or by the Security Council, and to make recommendations

1366

798

Chapter IV. Principal Organs

(Par. 1, 1/2, May 18 and June 17; Charter, Art. 7, par. 1.)

1. The Organization should have as its principal organs:

- a. A General Assembly;
- b. A Security Council;
- c. an Economic and Social Council;
- 1/ d. A Trusteeship Council;
- e. An International Court of Justice; and
- d. f. A Secretariat.

(Pars. 2 and 3, 1/2, May 17; Charter, Art. 7, par. 2, and Art. 8.)

2. The Organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

(3. The Organization shall place no restrictions on the representation and participation of men and women on an equal basis in its principal organs and subsidiary agencies.)

IV. 3. 1/2

(Par. 3, 1/2, June 6; WD 252 CO/37 (2); Charter Art. 8)

The (name to be inserted) shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs."

1/ Added with relisting, June 17.

1365

-5-

797

797



to the Governments or to the Security Council or both with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. The General Assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council. The General Assembly should have the right to call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace or security. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it under this Charter, the General Assembly should not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

(The Secretary General shall be required, with the consent of the Security Council, to 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 also to notify the General Assembly immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.)

(Par. 1, subpar. 2 b, last sentence, referred back to II/2, June 13, by Coordination Committee for clarification; Charter Art. 102, par. 2.)

The Secretary General should be required, with the consent of the Security Council, to 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 also to 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.

(Par. 2, II/1, May 10.)

(2. The General Assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the Organization upon recommendation of the Security Council.)

1368

(Par. 2, II/1, May 25, text accepted on proposal of Coordination Committee in lieu of text of May 10; Charter Art. 4, par. 2.)



2. The General Assembly should be empowered to ~~may~~ admit new members to the Organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

(I/2, May 25.)

(3. The General Assembly should, upon recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to ~~may~~ suspend from the exercise of any the rights or privileges of membership any member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council, or which shall have violated the principles of the Charter in a grave or persistent fashion. The exercise of the these rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the Security Council, to ~~may~~ expel from the Organization any member of the Organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter in accordance with the procedure laid down in Charter ~~...~~ para ~~...~~)

(Par. 3, II/2, June 20, concurring in conditions for expulsion determined by I/2 and revising former text with respect to procedure; Charter, arts. 5 and 6.)

3. The General Assembly should, upon recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to ~~may~~ at any time suspend from the exercise of any the rights or privileges of membership any member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council. The exercise of the these rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored, by decision of the Security Council.

4. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the Security Council, to ~~may~~ expel from the Organization any member of the Organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter.

(II/1, May 25.)

4. The General Assembly should shall elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council ~~revised for in Charter IX. It should be empowered~~ to shall elect, upon recommendation of the Security Council, the Secretary General of the Organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council, made by an affirmative vote of seven members. It should perform such functions in relation to Justice as may be conferred upon it by the Statute of the Court. 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.

(II/1, June 18; revision of May 25 text related to action of II/4 on the Trusteeship Council; Charter Art. 18, par. 2, and Art. 97.)

4. The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council and the elective members of the Trusteeship Council provided for in Chapter IX. It ~~should~~ be empowered to shall elect the Secretary General of the Organization upon the recommendation of the Security Council. It ~~should~~ perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice as may be conferred upon it by the Statute of the Court. 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.

(II/1, May 26; Charter, Art. 17.)

5. The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall apportion the expenses among the members of the Organization. And ~~should~~ be empowered to approve the budgets of the Organization. It shall consider and approve the budgets of the Organization as well as any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies brought into relationship with the Organization under the provisions of Chapter IX, Section A, paragraph 2.

(II/2, May 9.)

(6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in political, economic, and social and cultural fields to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex and also for the encouragement of the development of international law and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.)

(II/3 and II/2, May 25, replacing text of II/2, May 9.)

(6. The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in the political, economic, and social, cultural, and health fields, and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex, and encourage in the development of international law.)



(II/2, June 7, revising text adopted by II/3, May 25; subsequently reconsidered and absorbed into Charter Art. 13, par. 1.)

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in political, economic, and social and cultural fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion, or sex and also for the encouragement of the progressive development of international law and for its codification.

(II/2, May 9, Charter, Art. 14.)

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section, the General Assembly should be empowered to 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 nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the Purposes and Principles set forth in this Charter.

(II/3, May 24; Charter, Art. 13, par. 3, and Art. 17, par. 3.)

7. The General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordination of the policies of international economic, social, cultural, health, and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the Organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the Organization.

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

(II/2, May 30.)

(8. The General Assembly should receive and annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from other bodies of the Organization; such reports should include an account of the measures which the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

(Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section, the General Assembly should be empowered:

(a) to approve or disapprove in whole or in part any report from the Security Council and to make any recommendations or observations thereon;



(b) to submit recommendations to the Security Council with a view to ensuring complete observance of the duties of the Security Council inherent in its responsibility to maintain international peace and security.

(The General Assembly should receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the Organization and may make any recommendations or observations thereon.

(II/2, June 13, and III/1, June 14; reconsideration and adoption by II/2 and adoption by III/1 after referral to them jointly by Steering Committee; Charter Art. 15.)

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

The General Assembly should receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the Organization.

(New paragraph, II/1, recommended by II/4, to ensure power over non-strategic areas, June 18; Charter, Art. 16.)

\_\_\_\_. The General Assembly shall have power to approve the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic, and to perform such other functions as are assigned to it under Chapter \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Section C, Voting.

(II/1, May 26; Charter, Art. 18, par. 1, and Art. 19.)

1. Each member of the Organization shall have one vote in the General Assembly. A member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote so long as its arrears amount to its contributions for two full years. The General Assembly may waive the penalty if it is satisfied that the reasons for delay in payment are beyond the control of the member in question.

(II, 1, May 26.)

(2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; election of members of the Economic and Social Council; admission of members; expulsion of members; suspension of the rights and privileges of members; and

P-10, 317

budgetary questions, ~~should~~ shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, the decisions of The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall be made ~~shall decide~~ by a simple majority of those present and voting all other questions including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority.)

(II/1, June 18, revising text of May 26 by reason of subsequent action of I/2 on expulsion and of II/4 on Trusteeship Council; Charter Art. 18, pars. 2 and 3.)

2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; election of members of the Economic and Social Council; election of members of the Trusteeship Council; admission of members; expulsion of members; suspension of the rights and privileges of members; questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system; and budgetary questions, ~~should~~ shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, the decisions of The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall be made ~~shall decide~~ by a simple majority of those present and voting all other questions including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority.

#### Section I. Procedure.

(Pars. 1-3, II/1, May 26; Charter Arts. 20, 21 and 22.)

1. The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convened by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the Organization.

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

3. The General Assembly ~~should~~ shall be empowered to may set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

1373  
805



## Chapter VI. The Security Council

## Section A. Composition

(III/1, May 16; Charter Art. 23.)

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the Organization. Representatives of 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, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats, due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the Organization towards the maintenance of international peace and security and towards the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for reelection. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

## Section B. Principal Functions and Powers.

(Pars. 1-3, III/1, May 23; Charter Art. 24.)

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, members of the Organization should by the Charter confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Organization.

3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

(Pars. 4, 5, III/1, May 25; Charter Arts. 25 and 26)

4. All members of the Organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the Organization.



(new par. 6, III/1, May 28; dropped from Charter.)

2. 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.

Section C. Voting

(III/1, June 13; Charter art. 27.)

1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters should be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VIII, Section A, and under the second sentence of Paragraph 1 of Chapter VIII, Section C, a party to a dispute should abstain from voting.

Section D. Procedure

(Pars. 1-3, III/1, May 22; Charter Arts. 28, 29, 30.)

1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the Organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.
2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions, including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.
3. The Security Council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

(Pars. 4, 5, III, June 13; Charter Arts. 31 and 32.)

4. Any member of the Organization should 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 Organization are specially affected.



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

1376

-15-

808

808

Chapter VII. International Court of Justice

(Pers. 1, 2, IV/1, May 22; Charter Art. 92.)

1. There shall be a tribunal to be called the International Court of Justice which shall constitute is hereby established as the principal juridical organ of the Organisation United Nations.

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

(IV/1, May 26; Charter Art. 92.)

3. The Statute of the court of international justice shall be either (a) is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable or (b) a new statute in the preparation of which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

(IV/1, May 22; Charter Art. 95.)

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.

(IV/1, May 26; Charter Art. 93.)

4. 5. All members of the Organisation shall parties to the Charter are ipso facto be parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

5. 6. Conditions under which states not members of the Organisation 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.

(IV/1, May 31; Charter Art. 96, par. 1.)

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

(IV/1, June 7; Charter Art. 96, par. 2.)

Such other organs of the Organisation, 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.



(IV/1, June 7, Charter Art. 103.)

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.

(IV, 1, June 7, Charter art. 94.)

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.

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.

Chapter VIII. Arrangements for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security including Prevention and Suppression of Aggression.

Section A. Pacific Settlement of Disputes.

(Par. 2, ex. 1, III/2, June 15; Charter Art. 34.)

1 2. The Security Council should be ~~is~~ empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may 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.

(Par. 2, III/2, May 14.)

(2. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. In the case of a non-member, it should be required to accept, for the purposes of such dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.)

(Par. 3, ex. 2, III/2, June 15; Charter Art. 35.)

2 3. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or Security Council, or of the General Assembly which will act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V, Section B, Paragraph 1.

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.

(Par. 3, III/4 to III/2, May 24.)

(3. The parties to any dispute the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement, report to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.)

(Par. 1, ex. 3, revised by III/2, June 15; Charter art. 33.)

3 1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international



peace and security, should shall obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council should may call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

(Par. 6, ex. 4, III/2, June 15; Charter Art. 37.)

4 6. If, nevertheless, the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above Article 1 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, Article, they should obligate themselves to shall refer it to the Security Council. If the Security Council should in each case decide whether or not deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so it shall decide whether it should take action under paragraph 5 Article 4 or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

(Par. 4, ex 5, III/2, June 15; Charter Art. 36, pars. 1 and 2.)

5 4. The Security Council should be empowered, may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above, Article 1 or a situation of like nature, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. The Security Council should, however, take into consideration any procedures which have already been adopted by the parties under Article 1 for the settlement of the dispute.

(Par. 5, ex 6, III/2, June 15; Charter Art. 36, par. 3.)

6 5. In making recommendations under Article 4 the Security Council should take into consideration that justiciable disputes should normally be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the court, for advice, legal questions connected with other disputes.

(New par. 7, III/2, June 15; Charter Art. 38.)

7. Without prejudice to the provisions of articles 1 - 6 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 Chapter II, Paragraph 3.

1380



Section B. Determination of Threats to the Peace

(Par. 1, III/3, May 9.)

(1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraph 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the Organization.)

(Pars. 1 and 2, III/3, May 26; charter Art. 39.)

(Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraph 5 of Section A, constitute a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.)

2- 1. In general The Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures set forth in paragraph 3 and 4 of this Section to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

(III, 3, May 26; Charter Art. 40.)

2. Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the Security Council.



P-10, 317  
(Pars. 3-11, III/3, June 4; Charter Arts. 41-50.)

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

4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the Organization.

5. In order that all members of the Organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance assistance and facilities including rights of passage necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should 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. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible and should in each case be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes on the initiative of the Security Council and concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states. All such agreements should be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

5a. When a decision to use force has been taken by the Security Council, it shall, before calling upon any member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of its obligations under the preceding paragraph, invite such member if it so request, to send a representative to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of its armed forces.

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the Organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the Organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action.



The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should 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 paragraph 5 above.

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

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in paragraph 9 below.

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be 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, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council, after consultation with the regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.

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

11. 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 which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to a solution of those problems.

815



Section C. Regional Arrangements

(III/4, May 23; Charter Art. 52.)

1. Nothing in the Charter should preclude the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Organization. The member states comprising such agencies or entering into such arrangements before referring them to the Security Council. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

This paragraph in no way impairs the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section A of this chapter.

(III/4, June 8; Charter Art. 53.)

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council with the exception of measures against enemy states in this war provided for pursuant to Chapter XII, paragraph 2, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such states, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a state now at war with the United Nations.

(Coordination Committee editorial addition, June 20; Charter Art. 53, par. 2.)

2. The term "enemy state" as used in paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the second world war has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

(III/4, May 23; Charter Art. 54.)

3. The Security Council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Section D.

(III/4, May 24; Charter Art. 51.)

D. Nothing in this Charter impairs the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack

1384

occurs against a member state, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken 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.



(II/3, June 6.)

Chapter IX. Economic and Social Council; arrangements for International Economic and Social Cooperation.

Section A. Purpose and Relationships

(II/3, May 29, confirmed June 6; Charter Arts. 55 and 60.)

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the Organization should facilitate shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and other humanitarian related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and
- (c) promote universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex.

Responsibility for the discharge of this function ~~should~~ shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in ~~an~~ the Economic and Social Council.

(New par. 2, II/3, June 1; confirmed June 6; Charter Art. 56.)

2. All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of these purposes.

(II/3, June 6.)

#### Section B. Relationships

(Par. 2, II/3, May 31;)

(2. 3. The various specialized economic, social and other intergovernmental organizations and agencies ~~would~~ have wide international responsibilities in their respective economic, social, and other related fields, as defined in their statutes basic instruments, ~~each~~ such organization or agency ~~should~~ shall be brought into relationship with the Organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social



Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or organizations or agency agencies, subject to approval by the General Assembly.)

(II/3, June 6, reconsidering and renumbering decision of May 31; Charter Art. 57 and Art. 63, par. 1.)

1. 2. The various specialized intergovernmental, economic, social and other organizations and agencies having wide international responsibilities in economic, social, and other related would have responsibilities in their respective fields, as defined in their statutes basic instruments. Each such organization or agency should shall be brought into relationship with the Organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organizations or agency agencies, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

(II/3, June 6.)

Section C. Council: Composition and Voting

(II/3, May 25.)

(1. The Economic and Social Council should shall consist of representatives of eighteen members of the Organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should shall be elected by the General Assembly. The term of service for terms of service of the members shall be three years, but arrangements shall be made after the first election for six of the members, chosen at that election, to retire after one year, and six after two years. Members shall be eligible for re-election at any time. Each such State member should shall have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council should shall be taken by simple majority of those present and voting.)

(II/3, June 6, revising text and arrangement of May 25; Charter Arts. 61 and 67.)

The Economic and Social Council should shall consist of representatives of 18 members of the Organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should shall be elected by the General Assembly. The term of service of the members shall be for terms of three years, but arrangements shall be made after the first election for six of the members, chosen at that election, to retire after one year, and six after two years. Members shall be eligible for reelection at any time. Each such state should member shall have one representative who should shall have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and

1387

-26-



Social Council should shall be taken by simple majority vote of those present and voting.

(New par. 2, II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 59.)

2. The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the nations concerned for the creation of any specialized organization or agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set out above.

(II/3, June 6.)

Section L. Functions and Powers of the Council.

(II/3, May 24.)

1. The Economic and Social Council should shall be empowered:

(II/3, June 6, revision after examination by Coordination Committee May 28 and 29.)

1. In addition to the functions enumerated elsewhere, the Economic and Social Council should shall be empowered:

(II/3, May 24, June 6; Charter Art. 66, par. 1, and Art. 62, par. 2.)

a. to carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the General Assembly;

b. to make recommendations, on its own initiative, with respect to international economic, social, and other humanitarian matters for promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(II/3, May 24.)

c. to make and to initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, health, and other related matters, and to make recommendations, on its own initiative, on such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the Organization, and to specialized organizations or agencies concerned;

(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 62, par. 1.)

c. to make and to initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and other related matters, and to make recommendations, on its own initiative, on such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the Organization, and to specialized organizations or agencies concerned;

-27-

1388



(II/3, May 24.)

g.-er to receive and consider reports from to coordinate the activities of the economic, social, cultural, health, and other specialized organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to coordinate their activities through consultation with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies, and through recommendations to the General assembly and to the members of the Organization;

(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 63, par. 2.)

d. to coordinate the activities of the economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and other specialized organizations or agencies brought into relations with the Organization, through consultation with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies, and through recommendations to the General assembly and to the members of the Organization;

(II/3, May 24.)

g.-dr to examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned, to obtain regular reports from the specialized organizations or agencies; to obtain reports from the members of the Organization and from the specialized organizations or agencies on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to those of the General assembly; and to communicate its observations on such reports to the General assembly;

(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 64.)

e. to obtain regular reports from the specialized organizations or agencies; to obtain reports from the members of the Organization and from the specialized organizations or agencies on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to those of the General assembly; and to communicate its observations on such reports to the General Assembly;

(II/3, May 24.)

f. to perform services at the request of members of the Organization and at the request of specialized organizations or agencies with respect to economic, social, cultural, health, and other related matters, subject to the approval of the General assembly;

1389

821



(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 66, par. 2.)

f. to perform services at the request of members of the Organization and at the request of specialized organizations or agencies with respect to economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and other related matters, subject to the approval of the General Assembly;

(II/3, May 24, confirmed June 6; Charter Art. 62, par. 4.)

g. to call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Organization, international conferences on matters falling within the scope of the functions of the Council;

(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 62, par. 3.)

h. to prepare draft conventions, with respect to matters falling within its competence, for submission to the General Assembly;

(II/3, May 24, relettered June 6; Charter Art. 65.)

i.-h- e. to furnish enable the Secretary General to provide information to the Security Council;

i. & f. to assist the Security Council upon its request; and

(II/3, May 24, relettered June 6; Charter Art. 66, par. 3.)

k. & g. to perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

(II/3, June 6.)

#### Section E. B. Organization and Procedure

(II/3, May 31.)

(1. The Economic and Social Council ~~should~~ shall set up an economic commission, a social commission ~~commissions~~ in the fields of economic and social activities and for the promotion of human rights and such other commissions as may be required in fields within the competence of the Council. These commissions should consist of experts. There should shall be a permanent staff which should shall constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.)

(II/3, June 6, revision of text of May 31; Charter Arts. 68.

1. The Economic and Social Council ~~should~~ shall set up an economic commission, a special commission; ~~commissions~~ in the fields of economic and social activities and for the

7-10, 317  
promotion of human rights and such other commissions as may be required in the fields within the competence of the Council. These commissions should consist of experts.

(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 69.)

2. The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the Organization to participate without vote in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

(II/3, May 31.)

(2. The Economic and Social Council should may make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of such specialized organizations and agencies.)

(II/3, June 6, revision of text of May 31; Charter Art. 70.)

3. 2 The Economic and Social Council should may make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of such specialized organizations or agencies.

(II/3, June 6; Charter Art. 71.)

4. The Economic and Social Council shall be authorized to make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the Council. Such arrangements may apply both to international organizations and, where appropriate, to national organizations after consultation with the member state concerned.

(II/3, June 6, renumbered from May 31; Charter Art. 101, par. 2.)

5. There should shall be a permanent staff which should shall constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.



(II/3, June 6, revision of May 31; Charter Art. 72.)

6 3. The Economic and Social Council ~~should~~ shall adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its president. The Economic and Social 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.

1392

-31-

824

Chapter X. The Secretariat

(I/2 June 13; addition and sequential deletion adopted May 14.)

(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 by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter. The Secretary-General shall be elected for a term of three years. He shall be eligible for re-election.)

(I/2, June 17, revision of text adopted June 13 (including addition of May 14; Charter Art. 97.)

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.

(I/2, June 1; Charter Art. 98.)

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.

(I/2, June 2; Charter Art. 99.)

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

(I/2, June 2; Charter Art. 100.)

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.

(New paragraph, 1/2, June 4; Charter Art. 101, pars. 1 and 3.)

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.

1394

- 33 -

826

826

Chapter XI. Amendments

(1/2, June 16; Charter Arts. 109 and 108.)

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 2, 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 having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization, including all of the permanent members of the Security Council.

1395

827



Chapter XII. Transitional Arrangements.

(III/3, June 19; Charter Art. 106 and 107.)

1. Pending the coming into force of the such special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to be in 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.

1396

-35-

828

828

Additional Decisions

N.B.--All texts from here on were formulated by Committees of the Conference, and had no prototype in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

By Committee IV/2

(IV/2, May 26; Charter Art. 102.)

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.

No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 67 may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the Organization.

Chapter \_\_\_\_\_. Privileges and Immunities

(IV/2, May 18; Charter Art. 105.)

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.

(IV/2, June 7; Charter Art. 104.)

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.

Chapter \_\_\_\_\_. Amendments and Ratification

(IV/2, June 7; Charter Art. 110)

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.

By: Coordination Committee + Advisory Committee  
of Jurists

Coordination Committee, June 18; Charter Art. 111.

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Fully certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the Representatives of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

Done at the City of San Francisco the twenty-third day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five.

1398

830

Chapter \_\_\_\_\_. Trusteeship.

A. Declaration

(II/4, June 20; pars. 1 and 2, Charter Arts. 73 and 74.)

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 then 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.



P-10, 317

2. States must 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.

B. International Trusteeship System.

(II/4, June 15; pars. 1-14, Charter Arts. 75-86, 91, 90, 87 and 88.)

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;
- (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.

1400



3. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories: (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, relations 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 2 and 10 below.

5. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under paragraphs 2, 4, and 6, plainly 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 in which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreements made under Chapter VIII, Section 2, 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 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.

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

834



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.

(II/4, June 18; Charter Art. 101, par. 1.)

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

(I/1, June 20; inserted by Coordination Committee as Art. 88X; Charter, Art. 89.)

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of those present and voting.

835



INDEX TO CHARTER

Article	Page	Article	Page	Article	Page
Preamble	1	33	- 18	70	- 30
1	- 2	34	- 18	71	- 30
2	- 3	35	- 18	72	- 31
3	- 4	36,1	- 19	73	- 38
4,1	- 4	36,2	- 19	74	- 39
4,2	- 7	36,3	- 19	75	- 39(1)
5	- 8	37	- 19	76	- 39(2)
6	- 8	38	- 19	77	- 40(3)
7,1	- 5	39	- 20	78	- 40(3)
7,2	- 5	40	- 20	79	- 40(4)
8	- 5	41	- 21(3)	80	- 40(5)
9	- 6	42	- 21(4)	81	- 40(6)
10	- 6	43	- 21(5)	82	- 40(7)
11	- 6	44	- 21(5A)	83	- 40(8)
12	- 6	45	- 21(6)	84	- 41(9)
12,2	- 7	46	- 22(8)	85	- 41(10, 11)
13,1	- 10	47	- 22(9)	86	- 41(11)
13,2	- 10	48	- 22(7)	87	- 41(13)
14	- 10	49	- 22(10)	88	- 42(14)
15	- 11	50	- 22(11)	89	- 42
16	- 11	51	- 23	90	- 41(12)
17	- 9	52	- 23	91	- 41(11)
17,3	- 10	53	- 23	92	- 16
18,1	- 11	54	- 23	93	- 16
18,2	- 9, 12	55	- 25, 26	94	- 17
18,3	- 12	56	- 25	95	- 16
19	- 11	57	-	96,1	- 16
20	- 12	58	-	96,2	- 16
21	- 12	59	- 27	97	- 32
22	- 12	60	- 25	98	- 32
23	- 13	61	- 26	99	- 32
24	- 13	62,1	- 27	100	- 32
25	- 13	62,2	- 27	101,1	- 33, 42(15)
26	- 13	62,3	- 29	101,2	- 30
27	- 14	62,4	- 29	101,3	- 33
28	- 14	63,1	- 26	102	- 36
29	- 14	63,2	- 28	103	- 17
30	- 14	64	- 28	104	- 36
31	- 14	65	- 29	105	- 36
32	- 14? 15	66,1	- 27	106	- 35
		66,2	- 29	107	- 35
		66,3	- 29	108	- 34
		67	- 26	109	- 34
		68	- 29	110	- 36
		69	- 30	111	- 37

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-43-

836 1401