WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

call and in accordance with a special agreement or agree-

ments, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including

They shall be concluded between the Security Council and

Members or between the Security Council and groups of

Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signato-

ry states in accordance with their respective constitutional

agreement or agreements referred to in Ar-

Article 46

1—There shall be established a Mil-

assistance

manent mem-

Member

the Security Council or

their representatives. Any Mem-

its work.

be responsible under the

Council for the strategic

tion of any armed

worked

subsequently.

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placed at

Coun-

after consultation

propriate regional agen-

establish regional subcom-

ticle 48

Military Staff Commit-

ber of the United Nations not perma-

nently 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 the partic-

ipation of

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action re-

quired to carry out

the decisions of the Security

Council for the maintenance of interna-

tional peace and security shall be tak-

en by all the Members of the

United Nations or by

some of them, as

Security

or not, which finds itself con-

fronted with spe-

curity

ticle 43, by the Security

Military Staff Committee.

itary Staff Committee to

2—The Military Staff Commit-

tee shall consist of the

Chiefs of Staff

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Article 49

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Article 47

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international peace and security.

PREAMBLE We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth 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,

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, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest; and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims 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.

CHAPTER I Purposes and principles

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are: 1—To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace; 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 fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and 4—To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in 2—Decithe attainment of these common ends.

Article 2 The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the

1—The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members. 2—All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter 3—All Members shall settle their internationdisputes by peaceful means in such a manner international peace and security, and justice, a r e not endangered

o f

4—All Members shall refrain in their innational relations from the threat or use force against the territorial integrity political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations. 5—All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive e or enforcement action.

6—The Organization shall enthat states which are not Memthe United Nations act in accorwith 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 dotic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of en-VII. forcement measures under Chapter

Membership Article 3 The original Members of the United Nations shall be the which, having participated in United Nations Conference International Organization at Francisco, or having previously the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance Article 110.

CHAPTER II

Article 4 1—Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. 2—The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the rec- o m mendation of the Security Council.

Article 5 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.

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. CHAPTER III

Organs Article 7 1—There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2—Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter. The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligi-

bility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary

CHAPTER IV The General Assembly Article 9

Composition 1—The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations. 2—Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly. **Functions and Powers**

Article 10 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 for 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 to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11 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 to both. 2—The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall

be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. 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 forth in this

Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10. 1—While the Security Council is exercising in respect of The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize mendations and to recommendations on matters falling Article 77 any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests. 2—The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international

peace and security which are being dealt with by the Securi-

ty Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly,

or the Members of the United Nations if the General As-

sembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council

ceases to deal with such matters. Article 13 1—The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of: a) promoting international cooperation in the political field

and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification; b) promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language,

2—The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X. Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, 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 provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. 1—The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2—The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations. The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not desig-

nated as strategic. 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 57 and shall examine the

administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned Voting Article 18

1—Each member of General Assemof the Genbly on imques- tions a n t shall made by twothirds majority members presquestions shall clude: rec-ommendations with spect to the maintenance of international p e a c e securi. election

tу, t h e non-permanent members of the Security cil, election Counmembers of the Ecoic and Social Council, t h e election of members of the Trusteeship Council accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Artimission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion Members, questions relating of the trusteeship to the operation sysbudgetary questem, tions. Decisions other questions, tion including the Composi-

tion of additional determinaquestions to be decategories of cided by a twothirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting. Article 19 Member of the United Nations arrears in the financial conment of its tributions to the Organization i n s h a l l have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals ceeds the or examount of the tributions due confrom it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly nevertheless, permay, prosuch a Member to m i t isfied that the vote if it is sat-

fail-

of the Memcontrol ber. dure Proce-Article T h e General bly shall Assemlar annual 1 regusuch any stage and in sessions special sessions a s to in Artioccasion m a y Spesessions shall convoked t h e f o r of the tary-General at the request of the Se-

ure to

ditions

bay is due to

beyond the

curity Council or of a majority of the Nations. shall adopt its should as The General Assembly own rules of procedure It shall elect its President for

Article 22 The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. The Security Council

Article 23 1—The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. The non-permanent members of the Security Council

shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election. Each member of the Security Council shall have one

representative Functions and powers —In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international

peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their 2—In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in

Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII

necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its dance with the present Charter.

3—The Security Council shall submit annual and, when

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the

1—Each member of the Security Council shall have one 2—Decisions of the Security Council on procedural mat
1—All Members of the United Nations, in order to contrib-

ters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members. 3—Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain Procedure

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 seat 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

will best facilitate its work. The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute the under consideration by the Security Council, shall be inv i t e dto participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the par-

ticipation of a state which is not a Member of the United Na-CHAPTER VI Pacific settlement of Article 33 b l y 1—The parties to any dispute, the of which is likely to endanger continuance tenance of international peace the maincurity, shall, first of all, seek a and sesolution by negotiation, enquiry,

diation, m e conciliarbitrajudicial settlement, to regional agencies of arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice 2—The Security Council shall, when it d e e m s the parties necessary, call upon to settle their dispute by such means Article 34 The Security Council may invesdispute, or any situation tigate any might lead to internawhich friction or give rise to tional pute, in order to deterwhether the continuance of tee shall is likely dispute or situation nance of

endanger the mainteternational peace and security. Article 35 1—Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. 2—A state which is not a Member of the Unit-

tions 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 t h e present Charter.

The

ceedings

of the General Assembly in t h e respect of matters Counbrought to its attention under this Article will 2—Such decisions shall be be subject to the carried out by the Members of the Unitprovisions ed Nations directly and through their action in the apof Articles 11 and 12. The Security Council may, at of a dispute of the nature referred cle 33 or of a situation of like mend appropriate procenature, recomdures or methods of adjustment. ing mutual as-2—The Security Council should sistance in carrying out take into consideration the settlement dispute which

the measures decided upon by the Security Council. Article 50 If preventive or enforcement measures against any state already been adare taken by the Security Council, any other state, have whether a Member of the United Nations by the parties. 3—In making recommendaunder this Article the Sety Council should also into consideration take legal disputes rule be referred by

to the Inter-

tional Court of Justice in

1—Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to

in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that

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 36 or to recommend such terms of

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the

Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so

request, make recommendations to the parties with a view

Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of

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 Articles 41 and 42, to

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Se-

curity Council may, before making the recommendations or

deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call

upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional

measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional

position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall

duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional

volving the use of armed force are to be employed to give ef-

fect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the

United Nations to apply such measures. These may include

complete or partial interruption of economic relations and

of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of

communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Should the Security Council consider that measures pro-

vided for in Article 41 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 interna-

tional peace and security. Such action may include demon-

strations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land

forces of Members of the United Nations.

measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or

maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

settlement as it may consider appropriate.

to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

the peace, and acts of aggression

accordance with the provisions of the

Statute of

problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Notht h e present Charshall inherent have one repreof individual or tive right tive self-defense if an Functions and powers collecarmed attack occurs against a Mem-

ber of the United Nations, until the 1—The Economic and Socurity Council has taken measures Council may make or initiate necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by bers in the exercise of this right of self-debe immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and

Regional arrangements 1—Nothing in the present 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 United 2—The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council. 3—The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific 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. 4—This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35. tion under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be 2—It may communicate its observations on these reports to 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 defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 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

2—The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Arti-

has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully in-

preventing further aggression by such a state.

formed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security. International economic and social co-operation

rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining 2—Such agreement or agreements shall govern the num-With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and bers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and genwell-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of eral location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United 3—The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as Nations shall promote: soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council.

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; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, race, sex, language, or religion. before calling upon a Member not represented on it to pro-All Members pledge themselves to take joint and sepavide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so derate action in co-operation with the Organization for the sires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55. concerning the employment of contingents of that Mem-

1—The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures Members shall hold immediately available economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related national air-force contingents for combined international fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63. these contingents and plans for their combined action shall 2—Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the be determined, within the limits laid down in the special United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

tion shall make the Military Staff Committee. recommendations for the coordination of the policies and Plans for the application of armed force shall be ties of the spemade by the Security Council with the assistance of the cialized agencies. The Organization shall, where appropriate, Decinitiate negotiations among the states

concerned for the creation **tories** rity Council on all questions relating to the Secufor the accomplishment of the rity Council's military requirements for purposes set forth in Article 55. the maintenance of international peace and Article 60 Responsibility for the discharge of the functions security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be

vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, the Econ o m i c an d Social Counwhich shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter CHAPTER X The economic and social council Composition Article 61 1 — T h e

Economi c and Social Counc i l shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. 2—Subject to the provisions o f

t h e graph 3, Security eighteen Council. Quesmembers of tions relating to the Economic and Social such forces Council shall be elected each out year for a term of three years. A 4—The Military retiring member Staff Commitshall be eligible with the au- for imriza- me-

diate re-elecpropriate international agencies of which they are tion. 3—At the first election after the increase The Members of the United in the membership of Nations shall join in the Economic and

Social Countwenty-seven to fifty-four members, in members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at

end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assem-4—Each member of

the Eco-Social ic and Council s h a l l senta-

studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned. 2—It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. 3—It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the

General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its 4—It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence. 1—The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, de-

fining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General As-2—It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

1—The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may 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 recom-

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

functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General cle applies to any state which during the Second World War 2—It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies. 3—It shall perform such other functions as are specified

by the General Assembly. Article 67 1—Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall

2—Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall b made by a majority of the members present and voting. The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of hu-

man rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions. 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

Article 70 The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies 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 the specialized agencies.

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

1—The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its 2—The Economic and Social Council shall meet as reguired in accordance with its rules, which include provision for the convening of

meetings on the request of a majority of its members. regarding laration non-self-governing terriof any new spe- Article 73 cialized Memthe United Nahave or astions which bilities for sume responsithe administration ritowhose 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 the obligation mote to the utmost, within the system of national peace and security tablished est h e Charter, the well-being of the in - habitants these ter-

ritories, and, to this end: a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the ples concerned, their political, economic, social, and tional advancement, educajust treatment, and their protection against abuses; to develop self-government, take account the political aspirations of

and to assist them in peoples, sive development of progresfree political institutions, acing to the particular circumeach territory and its and their varying advancement; c. to further international peace and security; sures of development. to encourage research, and to co-operate with er and, when and one anothwhere appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view the practical achievement the social, economic, and scientific purposes set

forth in this Article; and mit regularly the Secretary-Genfor information purposes, to such limitation as security stitutional considerations statistical and other information of a technical nature relating economic, cil from ucational addition to the territories

cial, and edconditions which respectively sponsible other those territories to Chapter XII and XIII United Nations alse

than which apply. the Members of the respect of the territopolicy in ries

to which this Chapter no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the

c i a l ciple of due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial CHAPTER XII International trusteeship system 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 hereinafter referred to as trust territories. 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 education- **Procedure** al advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories,

and their progressive development towards 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, Article 91 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 attain-

1—The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice means of trusteeship agreements: a) territories now held under mandate

ment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provi-

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. 1—The Economic and Social Council shall perform such

2—It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms. The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which

have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of

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 83 and 85.

1—Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations 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 agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

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

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

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. applicable to the people of each strategic area.

2—The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be 3—The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security conassistance of the Unittions und e r eeship trustsysrelatpoliting to nomiс, e c o e d social, tiona u c a inthe matters strategic areas. Article 84 It shall be the

duty of the administering author- i t v trust to ensure that t h e trust tershall play propart in the maintenance of international peace rity. To this and secuend administering authority make of voluncilities, and forces, e n t assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations tority Council wards the Secuundertaken in this regard the administering authoras well as for local defense an d the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory. Article 85 1 - Thetions the Unit-

funce d Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not desiggic, including nated as stratethe approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of to their alteration or amendment, shall the General As o f be exercised by sembly. the 2 - TheTrusteeship Countheir cil, operating under the auchority corderal Assemof the Gen-5 1 y, shall assist stancthe General Aspeoples sembly in these carrying out funcstages of tions. CHAP-TER XIII The trusteeship council Composition ticle 86 structive mea- Ar-1—The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Mempers of the United N a cions: those Members terriadministering trust

o f s u c h Members those mentioned by name in Artiare not administo tering trust tereral and subject many elected and conb e r s the General m a y be essary to ensure that a r e tota ¹ members of rethe Trusteeship Council Members of the

Nations which adritories and those which do not. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein. Functions and Powers Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their funca) consider reports submitted by the administering aub) 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; d. take these and other actions in conformity with the terms

of the trusteeship agreements. 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 ques-Voting

Article 89 1—Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one 2—Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

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

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. CHAPTER XIV

The International Court of Justice 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

and forms an integral part of the present Charter. 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 the recommendation of the

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 in-

cumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judg-

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 al-

ready in existence or which may be concluded in the future. 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, 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. The secretariat

Article 97 The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

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.

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

Article 100 1—In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff 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 re-Trusteeship sponsible only to the Organization. 2—Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to re-

> sibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to t h e seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsi-Article 101 1—The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. 2—Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship

spect the exclusively international character of the respon-

Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat. 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

CHAPTER XVI Miscellaneous provisions Article 102 1— Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the ent Charter comes into force shall soon as possible be registered with Secretariat and published by it. No party to any such treaty or national agreement which has been registered in accordance the provisions of paragraph I of with this Article may invoke that treaty or ment before any organ of the agree-United Nations.

Article In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations der any other international agreeu n ment, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail. Article 104 The Organization shall enjoy in the terri- tory of each of its Members such

legal capacity as may be necessary for t h e exercise of its functions and the ment of its purposes. Article Organization shall enjoy in the of each of its Members such privand immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes. Representatives of the Members __ of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organi-

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 Jnited Nations for this purpose.

Transitional security arrangements

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, 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 requires with other Members of the United Nations 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.

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. Amendments

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations 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 United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

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 members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations 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 United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security

3—If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming 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

CHAPTER XIX Ratification and signature

1vThe present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional 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 ap-3—The present Charter shall come into force upon the de-

posit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signa-4—The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members

of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications. Article 111 The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, 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.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

