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聯合國憲章

及批准議定書

附英文本

聯合國憲章及批准議定書

冊，只對總會英文。

。在替中印英本聯合國憲章及議定書全文甲列單

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聯合國憲章

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聯合國憲章係參加聯合國國際組織會議之各國政府所訂立。於民國三十四年六月二十六日在舊金山由出席五十國代表團簽字。嗣經中，法，蘇，英，美及其他二十四簽字國先後批准，構成憲章規定生效之過半數，上述各國之批准書交齊後，當由美國政府依照憲章規定，擬就議定書並將副本分致簽字各國，完成憲章發生效力之手續。茲特將中英本聯合國憲章及議定書全文印成專冊，以供社會參攷。

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聯合國憲章

我聯合國人民同茲決心，欲免後世再遭今代人類兩度身歷慘不堪言之戰禍，重伸基本人權，人格尊嚴與價值，以及男女與大小各國平等權利之信念，

創造適當環境，俾克維持正義，尊重由條約與國際法及其他淵源而起之義務，久而弗懈，促成大自由中之社會進步及較善之民生，

並為達此目的，力行容恕，彼此以善鄰之道，和睦相處，集中力量，以維持國際和平及安全，接受原則，確立方法以保證非為公共利益，不得使用武力，運用國際機構，以促成全球人民經濟及社會之進展。用是發憤立志，務當同心協力，以竟厥功。

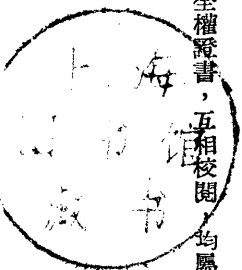
爰由我各本國政府，經濟集舊金山市之代表各將所奉全權證書，互相校閱，均屬妥善，議定本聯合國憲章，並設立國際組織，定名聯合國。

第一章 宗旨及原則

第一條

聯合國之宗旨為：

一，維持國際和平及安全；並為此目的，採取有效集體辦法，以防止且消除對於和平之威脅，制止侵略行為或其他和平之破壞，並以和平方法且依正義及國際法之原則，調整或解決足以破壞和平之



國際爭端或情勢。

二、發展國際間以尊重人民平等權利及自決原則爲根據之友好關係，並採取其他適當辦法，以增強普遍和平。

三、促成國際合作，以解決國際間屬於經濟，社會，文化及人類福利性質之國際問題，且於全體人類之人權及基本自由之尊重。

四、構成一協調各國行動之中心，以達成上述共同目的。

第二條

爲求實現第一條所述各宗旨起見，本組織及其會員國應遵行下列原則：

一、本組織係基於各會員國主權平等之原則。

二、各會員國應一秉善意，履行其依本憲章所擔負之義務，以保證全體會員國由加入本組織而發生之權益。

三、各會員國應以和平方法解決國際爭端，俾免危及國際和平，安全，及正義。

四、各會員國在其國際關係上不得使用威脅或武力，或以與聯合國宗旨不符之任何其他方法，侵害任何會員國或國家之領土完整或政治獨立。

五、各會員國對於聯合國依本憲章規定而採取之行動，應盡力予以協助，聯合國對於任何國家正在採取防止或執行行動時，各會員國對該國不得給予協助。

六、本組織在維持國際和平及安全必要範圍內，應保證非聯合國會員國遵行上述原則。

七、本憲章不得認爲授權聯合國干涉在本質上屬於任何國家國內管轄之事件，且並不要求會員國將該項事件依本憲章提請解決，但此項原則不妨礙第七章內執行辦法之適用。

第二章 會員

第三條

凡曾經參加舊金山聯合國國際組織會議或前曾簽字於一九四二年一月一日聯合國宣言之國家，簽訂本憲章，且依憲章第一百一十條規定而予以批准者，均為聯合國之創始會員國。

第四條

一，凡其他愛好和平之國家，接受本憲章所載之義務，經本組織認為確能並願履行該項義務者，得為聯合國會員國。

二，准許上述國家為聯合國會員國，將由大會經安全理事會之推薦以決議行之。

第五條

聯合國會員國，業經安全理事會對其採取防止或執行行動者，大會經安全理事會之建議，得停止其會員權利及特權之行使。此項權利及特權之行使，得由安全理事會恢復之。

第六條

聯合國之會員國中，有屢次違犯本憲章所載之原則者，大會經安全理事會之建議，得將其由本組織除名。

第三章 機關

第七條

一，茲設聯合國之主要機構如下：

大會，安全理事會，經濟暨社會理事會，託管理事會，國際法院及秘書處。

二，聯合國得依本憲章設立認爲必需之輔助機關。

第八條

聯合國對於男女均得在其主要及輔助機關在平等條件之下，充任任何職務，不得加以限制。

第四章 大會

組織

第九條

一，大會由聯合國所有會員國組織之。

二，每一會員國在大會之代表，不得超過五人。

職權

第十條

大會得討論本憲章範圍內之任何問題或事項，或關於本憲章所規定任何機關之職權；並除第十二條所規定外，得向聯合國會員國或安全理事會或兼向兩者，提出對各該問題或事項之建議。

第十一條

一，大會得考慮關於維持國際和平及安全之合作之普通原則，包括軍縮及軍備管制之原則；並得向會員國或安全理事會或兼向兩者提出對於該項原則之建議。

二，大會得討論聯合國任何會員國或安全理事會或非聯合國會員國依第三十五條第二項之規定向大會所提關於維持國際和平及安全之任何問題，除第十二條所規定外，並得向會員國或安全理事會或兼向兩者提出對於各項問題之建議。凡對於需要行動之各該項問題，應由大會於討論前或討論後提交安全理事會。

三，大會對於足以危及國際和平與安全之情勢，得提請安全理事會注意。

四，本條所載之大會權力並不限制第十條之概括範圍。

第十二條

一，當安全理事會對於任何爭端或情勢，正在執行本憲章所授予該會之職務時，大會非經安全理事會請求，對於該項爭端或情勢，不得提出任何建議。

二，秘書長經安全理事會之同意，應於大會每次會議時，將安全理事會正在處理中，關於國際和平及安全之任何事件，通知大會，於安全理事會停止處理該項事件時，亦應立即通知大會，或在大會閉會期內通知聯合國會員國。

第十三條

一，大會應發動研究，并作成建議：

(子) 以促進政治上之國際合作，並提倡國際法之逐漸發展與編纂；

(丑) 以促進經濟社會文化教育及衛生各部門之國際合作，且不分種族性別語言或宗教，助成全體人類之人權及基本自由之實現。

二，大會關於本條第一項(丑)款所列事項之其他責任及職權，於第九章及第十章中規定之。

第十四條

大會對於所認為足以妨害國際間公共福利或友好關係之任何情勢，不計其起原如何，包括由違反本憲章所載聯合國之宗旨及原則而起之情勢，得建議和平調整辦法，但以不違背第十二條之規定為限。

第十條

一，大會應接收並審查安全理事會所送之常年及特別報告，該項報告應載有安全理事會對於維持國際和平與安全所已決定或採行辦法之陳述。

二，大會應接收並審查聯合國其他機關所送之報告。

第十六條

大會應執行第十二章及第十三章所授予關於國際託管制度之職務，包括關於非戰略防區託管協定之核准。

第十七條

一，大會應審查本組織之預算。

二，本組織之經費應由各會員國依大會分派負擔。

三，大會應審查核准與第五十七條所指各種專門機關訂定之任何財政及預算辦法，並應審查該項專門機關之行政預算，以便向關係機構提出建議。

投票

第十八條

一，大會之每一會員國，應有一個投票權。

二，大會對於重要問題之決議，應以到會及投票之會員國三分之二之多數決定之。此項問題應包

括，關於維持國際和平安全之建議，安全理事會非常任理事國之選舉，經濟暨社會理事會理事國之選舉，依第八十六條第一項（寅）款所規定託管理理事會理事國之選舉，對於新會員國加入聯合國之准許，會員國權利及特權之停止，會員國之除名，關於施行託管制度之問題，以及預算問題。

三，關於其他問題之決議，包括另有何種事項，應以三分之二之多數決定之問題，應以到會及投票之會員國過半數決定之。

第十九條

凡拖欠本組織財政款項之會員國，其拖欠數目如等於或超過前兩年所應繳納之數目時，即喪失其在大會投票權。大會如認拖欠原因確由於該會員無法控制之情形者，得准許該會員國投票。

程序

第二十條

本會每年應舉行常會，并於必要時，舉行特別會議。特別會議由秘書長經安全理事會或聯合國過半數之請求召集之。

第二十一條

本會應自行制定其議事規則。大會應選舉每次會議之主席。

第二十二條

大會得設立其認為於行使職務所必需之輔助機關。

第五章 安全理事會

組織

第二十三條

一，安全理事會以聯合國十一會員國組織之。中華民國，法蘭西，蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦，大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國，美利堅合衆國爲安全理事會常任理事國，大會應選舉其他六會員國爲安全理事會非常任理事國。選舉時首宜充分斟酌聯合國各會員國於維持國際和平與安全及本組織其餘各宗旨上之貢獻，並宜充分斟酌地域上之公勻分配。

二，安全理事會非常任理事國任期定爲二年；但第一次選舉非常任理事國時，其中三者之任期應爲一年。任滿之理事國，不得即行連選。

三，安全理事會每一理事國應有代表一人。

職權

第二十四條

一，爲保證聯合國行動迅速有效起見，各會員國將維持國際和平及安全之主要責任，授予安全理事會，并同意安全理事會於履行此項責任下之職務時，即係代表各會員國。

二，安全理事會於履行此項職務時，應遵照聯合國之宗旨及原則。爲履行此項職務而授予安全理事會之特定權力，於本憲章第六章，第七章，第八章，及第十二章內規定之。

三，安全理事會應將常年報告，并於必要時將特別報告，提送大會審查。

第二十五條

聯合國會員國同意依憲章之規定接受并履行安全理事會之決議。

第二十六條

爲促進國際和平及安全之建立及維持，以儘量減少世界人力經濟資源之消耗於軍備起見，安全理事會藉第四十七條所指之軍事參謀團之協助，應負責擬具方案，提交聯合國會員國，以建立軍備管制制度。

投票

第二十七條

一，安全理事會每一理事國應有一個投票權。

二，安全理事會關於程序事項之決議，應以七理事國之可決票表決之。

三，安全理事會對於他一切事項之決議，應以七理事國之可決票，包括全體常任理事會之同意票表決之。但對於第六章第三十二條第三項內各事項之決議，爭論當事國不得投票。

第二十八條

一，安全理事會之組織應以使其能繼續不斷行使職務爲要件。爲此目的安全理事會之各理事國應有常駐本組織會所之代表。

二，安全理事會應舉行定期會議，每一理事國認爲合宜時得派政府大員或其他特別擬定之代表出席。

三，在本組織會所以外，安全理事會得在認爲最能便利其工作之其他地點舉行會議。

第二十九條

安全理事會得設立其認爲於行使職務所必需之輔助機關。

第三十條

安全理事會應自行制定其議事規則，包括其推選主席之方法。

第三十一條

在安全理事會提出之任何問題，經其認爲對於非安全理事會理事國之聯合國任何會員國之利益有特別關係時，該會員國得參加討論，但無投票權。

第三十二條

聯合國會員國而非爲安全理事會之理事國，或非聯合國會員國之國家，如於安全理事會考慮中之爭端爲當事國者，應被邀參加關於該項爭端之討論，但無投票權。安全理事會應規定其所認爲公平之條件，以便非聯合國會員國之國家參加。

第六章 爭端之和平解決

第三十三條

一，任何爭端之當事國，於爭端之繼續存在足以危及國際和平與安全之維持時，應儘先以談判，調查，調停，和解，公斷，司法解決，區域機關或區域辦法之利用，或各該國自行選擇之其他和平方法，求得解決。

二，安全理事會認爲必要時，應促請各當事國以此項方法解決其爭端。

第三十四條

安全理事會得調查任何爭端，或可能引起國際摩擦或惹起爭端之任何情勢，以斷定該項爭端或情勢之繼續存在是否以危及國際和平與安全之維持。

第三十五條

一、聯合國任何會員國得將屬於第三十四條所指定之性質之任何爭端或情勢，提請安全理事會或大會注意。

二、非聯合國會員國之國家如爲任何爭端之當事國時，得預先聲明，就該爭端而言，接受本憲章所規定和平解決之義務後，得將該項爭端提請大會或安全理事會注意。

三、大會關於按照本條所提請注意事項之進行步驟，應遵守第十一條及十二條之規定。

第三十六條

一、屬於第三十三條所指之性質之爭端或相似之情勢，安全理事會在任何階段，得建議適當程序或調整方法。

二、安全理事會對於當事國爲解決爭端業經採取之任何程序，應予以考慮。

三、安全理事會按照本條作成建議時，同時理應注意凡具有法律性質之爭端，在原則上，理應由當事國依國際法院規約之規定提交國際法院。

第三十七條

一、屬於第三十三條所指之性質之爭端，當事國如未能依該條所示方法解決時，應將該項爭端提交安全理事會。

二、安全理事會如認爲該項爭端之繼續存在，在事實上足以危及國際和平與安全之維持時，應決定是否當依第三十六條採取行動或建議其所認爲適當之解決條件。

第三十八條

安全理事會如經所有爭端當事國之請求，得向各當事國作成建議，以求爭端之和平解決，但不妨礙第三十三條至第三十七條之規定爲限。

第七章 對於和平之威脅和平之破壞及侵略行爲之應付方法

第三十九條

安全理事會應斷定任何和平之威脅，和平之破壞，或侵略行爲之是否存在，并應作成建議或抉擇依第四十一條及第四十二條規定之辦法，以維持或恢復國際和平及安全。

第四十條

爲防止情勢之惡化，安全理事會在依第三十九條規定作成建議或決定辦法以前，得促請關係當事國遵行安全理事會所認爲必要或合宜之臨時辦法，此項臨時辦法並不妨礙關係當事國之權利，要求或立場。安全理事會對於不遵行此項臨時辦法之情形，應予適當注意。

第四十一條

安全理事會得決定所應採武力以外之辦法，以實施其決議並得促請聯合國會員國執行此項辦法。此項辦法得包括經濟關係，鐵道，海運，航空，郵，電，無線電及其他交通工具之局部或全部停止，以及外交關係之斷絕。

第四十二條

安全理事會如認爲第四十一條所規定之辦法爲不足或已經證明爲不足時，得採取必要之空海陸軍行動，以維持或恢復國際和平及安全。此項行動得包括聯合國會員國之空海陸軍示威，封鎖，及其他

軍事舉動。

第四十三條

一，聯合國各會員國爲求對於維持國際和平及安全有所貢獻起見，擔任於安全理事會發令時，並依特別協定，供給爲維持國際和平及安全所必需之軍隊協助及便利，包括過境權。

二，此項特別協定應規定軍隊之數目及種類，其準備程度及一般駐紮地點，以及所供便利及協助之性質。

三，此項特別協定應以安全理事會之主動，儘速議訂。此項協定應由安全理事會與會員國或由安全理事會與若干會員國之集團締結之，並由簽字國各依其憲法程序批准之。

第四十四條

安全理事會決定使用武力時，於要求安全理事會會員國依第四十三條供給軍隊以履行其義務之前，如經該會員國請求，應請其遣派代表，參加安全理事會關於使用其軍事部隊之決議。

第四十五條

爲使聯合國能採取緊急軍事辦法起見，會員國應將其本國空軍部隊爲國際共同執行行動隨時供給調遣。此項部隊之實力與準備之程度，及其共同行動之計劃，應由安全理事會以軍事參謀團之協助，在第四十三條所指之特別協定範圍內決定之。

第四十六條

武力使用之計劃，由安全理事會以軍事參謀團之協助決定之。

第四十七條

一，茲設立軍事參謀團，以便對於安全理事會維持國際和平及安全之軍事需要問題，對於受該會

所支配軍隊之使用及統一問題，對於軍備之管制及可能之軍縮問題，向該會貢獻意見並予以協助。

二，軍事參謀團應由安全理事會各常任理事國之參謀總長或其代表組織之。聯合國任何會員國在該團未有常任代表者，如於該團責任之履行在效率上必需該國參加其工作時，應由該團邀請參加。

三，軍事參謀團在安全理事會權力之下，對於受該會所支配之任何軍隊，負戰略上之指揮責任。關於該項軍隊之統一問題，應待以後處理。

四，軍事參謀團，經安全理事會之授權，並與區域內有關機關商議後，得設立區域分團。

第四十八條

一，執行安全理事會維持國際和平及安全之決議所必要之行動，應由聯合國全體會員國或由若干會員國擔任之，一依安全理事會之決定。

二，此項決議應由聯合國會員國以其直接行動及經其加入為會員之有關國際機關之行動履行之。

第四十九條

聯合國會員國應通力合作，彼此協助，以執行安全理事會所決定之辦法。

第五十條

安全理事會國於任何國家採取防止或執行辦法時，其他國家，不論其是否為聯合國會員國，遇有因此項辦法之執行而引起之特殊經濟問題者，應有權與安全理事會會商解決此項問題。

第五十一條

聯合國任何會員國受武力攻擊時，在安全理事會採取必要辦法，以維持國際和平及安全以前，本憲章不得認為禁止行使單獨或集體自衛之自然權利。會員國因行使此項自衛權而採取之辦法，應立向安全理事會報告，此項辦法於任何方面不得影響該會按照本憲章隨時採取其認為必要行動之權責，以

維持或恢復國際和平或安全。

第八章 區域辦法

第五十二條

一，本憲章不得認為排除區域辦法或區域機關。用以應付關於維持國際和平或安全而宜於區域行動之事件者；但以此項辦法或機關及其工作與聯合國之宗旨及原則符合為限。

二，締結此項辦法或設立此項機關之聯合國會員國，將地方爭端提交安全理事會以前，應依該項區域辦法，或由該項區域機關，力求和平解決。

三，安全理事會對於依區域辦法或由區域機關而求地方爭端之和平解決，不論其係由關係國主動，或由安全理事會提交者，應鼓勵其發展。

四，本條絕不妨礙第三十四條及第三十五條之適用。

第五十三條

一，安全理事會對於職權內之執行行動，在適當情形下，應利用此項區域辦法或區域機關。如無安全理事會之授權，不得依區域辦法或由區域機關採取任何執行行動；但關於依第一百零七條之規定對付本條第二項所指之任何敵國之步驟，或在區域辦法內所取防備此等國家再施其侵略政策之步驟，截至本組織經各關係政府之請求，對於此等國家之再次侵略，能擔負防止責任時為止，不在此限。

二，本條第一項所稱敵國係指第二次世界大戰中為本憲章任何簽字國之敵國而言。

第五十四條

關於維持國際和平及安全起見，依區域辦法或由區域機關所已採取或正在考慮之行動，不論何時

應向安全理事會充分報告之。

第九章 國際經濟及社會合作

第五十五條

爲造成國際間以尊重人民平等權利及自決原則爲根據之和平友好關係所必要之安定及福利條件起見，聯合國應促進：

(子) 較高之生活程度，全民就業，及經濟與社會進展；

(丑) 國際間經濟，社會，衛生及有關問題之解決；國際文化及教育合作；

(寅) 全體人類之人權及基本自由之普遍遵守與尊重，不分種族，性別，語言或宗教。

第五十六條

各會員國擔負採取共同及個別行動與本組織合作，以達成第五十五條所載之宗旨。

第五十七條

一，由各國政府間協定所成立之各種專門機關，依其組織之約章之規定，於經濟，社會，文化，教育，衛生，及其他有關部門負有廣大國際責任者，應依第六十三條之規定使與聯合國發生關係。

二，上述與聯合國發生關係之各專門機關，以下簡稱專門機關。

第五十八條

本組織應作成建議，以調整各專門機關之政策及工作。

第五十九條

本組織應於適當情形，發動各關係國間之談判，以創設爲達成第五十五條規定宗旨所必要之新專

門機關。

第六十條

履行本章所載本組織職務之責任，屬於大會及大會權力下之經濟暨社會理事會，爲此目的，該理事會應有第十章所載之權力。

第十章 經濟暨社會理事會

組織

第六十一條

一，經濟暨社會理事會由大會選舉聯合國十八會員國組織之。
二，除第三項所規定外，經濟暨社會理事會每年選舉理事六國，任期三年，任滿之理事國得即行連選。

三，第一次選舉時，經濟暨社會理事會應選理事十八國，其中六國任期一年，另六國任期二年，一依大會所定辦法。

四，經濟暨社會理事會之每一理事國應有代表一人。

職權

第六十二條

一，經濟暨社會理事會得作成發動關於國際經濟，社會，文化，教育，衛生，及其他有關事項之

研究及報告；并得向大會，聯合國會員國，及關係專門機關，提出關於此種事項之建議案。

二，本理事會爲增進全體人類之人權及基本自由之尊重及維護起見，得作成建議案。

三，本理事會得擬具關於其職權範圍內事項之協約草案，提交大會。

四，本理事會得依聯合國所定之規則召集本理事會職務範圍以內事項之國際會議。

第六十三條

一，經濟暨社會理事會得與第五十七條所指定之任何專門機關訂立協定，訂明關係專門機關與聯合國發生關係之條件，該項協定須經大會之核准。

二，本理事會，爲調整各種專門機關之工作，得與此種機關會商并得向其提出提議，并得向大會及聯合國會員國建議。

第六十四條

一，經濟暨社會理事會得取適當步驟，以取得專門機關之經常報告。本理事會得與聯合國會員國及專門機關，商定辦法俾就實施本理事會之建議及大會對於本理事會職權範圍內事項之建議所採之步驟，取得報告。

二，本理事會得將對於此項報告之意見提送大會。

第六十五條

經濟暨社會理事會得向安全理事會供給情報，并因安全理事會之邀請，予以協助。

第六十六條

一，經濟暨社會理事會應履行其職權範圍內關於執行大會建議之職務。

二，經大會之許可，本理事會得應聯合國會員國或專門機關之請求，供其服務。

三，本理事會應履行本憲章他章所特定之其他職務，以及大會所授予之職務。

投票

第六十七條

- 一，經濟暨社會理事會每一理事國應有一個投票權。
- 二，本理事會之決議，應以到會及投票之理事國過半數表決之。

程序

第六十八條

經濟暨社會理事會應設立經濟與社會部門及以提倡人權爲目的之各種委員會，并得設立於行使職務所必需之其他委員會。

第六十九條

經濟暨社會理事會應請聯合國會員國參加討論本理事會對於該國有特別關係上之任何事件，但無投票權。

第七十條

經濟暨社會理事會得商定辦法使專門機關之代表無投票而參加本理事會及本理事會所設各委員會之討論，或使本理事會之代表參加此項專門機關之討論。

第七十一條

經濟暨社會理事會得採取適當辦法，俾與各種非政府組織會商有關於本理事會職權範圍內之事件

。此項辦法得與國際組織商定之，並於適當情形下，經與關係聯合國會員國會商後，得與該國內組織商定之。

第七十二條

一，經濟暨社會理事會應自行制定其議事規則，包括其推選主席之方法。

二，經濟暨社會理事會應依其規則舉行必要之會議。此項規則應包括因理事國過半數之請求而召集會議之條款。

第十一章 關於非自治領土之宣言

第七十三條

聯合國各會員國，於其所負有或擔承管理責任之領土，其人民尚未臻自治之充分程度者，承認以領土居民之福利爲至上之原則，並接受在本憲章所建立之和平及安全制度下，以充量增進領土居民福利之義務爲神聖之信託，且爲此目的：

(子) 於充分尊重關係人民之文化下，保證其政治，經濟，社會，及教育之進展，予以公平待遇，且保障其不受虐待；

(丑) 按各領土及其人民特殊之環境，及其進化之階段，發展自治，對各該人民之政治願望，予以適當之注意，并助其自由政治制度之逐漸發展；

(寅) 促進國際和平及安全；

(卯) 提倡建設計劃，以求進步，獎勵研究，各國彼此合作，并於適當之時間及場合與專門國際團體合作，以求本條所載社會，經濟，及科學目的之實現。

(辰)在不違背安全及憲法之限制下，按時將關於各會員國分別負責管理領土內之經濟，社會，及教育情形之情報，遞送祕書長，以供參攷，本憲章第十二章及十三章所規定之領土，不在此限。

第七十四條

聯合國各會員國共同承諾對於本章規定之領土，一如對於本國區域，其政策必須以善鄰之道爲圭臬，並於社會，經濟，及商業上，對世界各國之利益及幸福，予以充分之注意。

第十二章 國際託管制度

第七十五條

聯合國在其權力下，應設立國際託管制度，以管理並監督遷此後個別協定而置於該制度下之領土。此項領土以下簡稱託管領土。

第七十六條

按據本憲章第一條所載聯合國之宗旨，託管制度之基本目的應爲：

(子)促進國際和平及安全；

(丑)增進託管領土居民之政治，經濟，社會，及教育之進展；并以適合各領土及其人民之特殊情形及關係人民自由表示之願望爲原則，且按照各託管協定之條款，增進其趨向自治或獨立之逐漸發展；

(寅)不分種族，性別，語言，或宗教，提倡全體人類之人權及基本自由之尊重，并激發世界人民互相維繫之意識；

(卯)關於社會，經濟，及商業事件上，保證聯合國全體會員國及其國民之平等待遇，及各該國

民於司法裁判上之平等待遇，但以不妨礙上述目的之達成，且不違背第八十條之規定爲限。

第七十七條

一，託管制度適用於依託管協定所置於該制度下之下列各種類之領土：

(子) 現在委任統治下之領土；

(丑) 因第二次世界大戰結果或將自敵國割離之領土；

(寅) 負管理責任之國家自願置於該制度下之領土。

二，關於上列種類中之何種領土將置於託管制度之下，及其條件，爲此後協定所當規定之事項。

第七十八條

凡領土已成爲聯合國之會員國者，不適用託管制度，聯合國會員國間之關係，應基於尊重主權平等之原則。

第七十九條

置於託管制度下之每一領土之託管條款，及其更改或修正，應由直接關係各國，包括聯合國之會員國而爲委任統治地之受託國者，予以議定，其核准應依第八十三條及第八十五條之規定。

第八十條

一，除依第七十七條，第七十九條，及第八十一條所訂置各領土於託管制度下之個別託管協定另有議定外，並在該項協定未經締結以前，本章任何規定絕對不得解釋爲以任何方式變更任何國家或人民之權利。或聯合國會員國個別簽訂之現有國際約章之條款。

二，本條第一項不得解釋爲對於依第七十七條之規定而訂置委任統治地或其他領土於託管制度下之協定，授以延展商訂之理由。

第八十一條

凡託管協定均應載有管理託管領土之條款，并指定管理託管領土之當局。該項當局，以下簡稱管理當局，得爲一個或數個國家，或爲聯合國本身。

第八十二條

於任何託管協定內，得指定一個或數個戰略防區，包括該項協定下之託管領土之一部或全部，但該項協定並不妨礙依第四十三條而訂立之任何特別協定。

第八十三條

一，聯合國關於戰略防區之各項職務，包括此項託管協定條款之核准，及其更改或修正，應由安全理事會行使之。

二，第七十六條所規定之基本目的，適用於每一戰略防區之人民。

三，安全理事會以不違背託管協定之規定且不妨礙安全之考慮爲限，應利用託管理事會之協助，以履行聯合國託管制度下關於戰略防區內之政治，經濟，社會，及教育事件之職務。

第八十四條

管理當局並保證託管領土對於維持國際和平及安全盡其本分之義務。該當局爲此目的得利用託管領土之志願軍，便利，及協助，以履行該當局對於安全理事會所負關於此點之義務，並以實行地方自治，且在託管領土內維持法律與秩序。

第八十五條

一，聯合國關於一切非戰略防區託管協定之職務，包括此項託管協定條款之核准及更改或修正，應由大會行使之。

二、託管理事會於大會權力下應協助大會履行上述之職務。

第十三章 託理事會

組織

第八十六條

一、託管理事會應由下列聯合國會員國組織之：

(子) 管理託管領土之會員國家。

(丑) 第二十三條所命名之國家照規定管託管領土者。

(寅) 大會選舉必要數額之理事國，任期三年，俾使託管理事會理事之總數，於聯合國會員國中
之管理領土者及不管理者之間，得以平均分配。

二、託管理事會之每一理事國家派一特別合格之人員，以代表之。

職權

第八十七條

大會及其權力下之託管理事會履行職務時得：

(子) 審查管理當局所送之報告；

(丑) 會同管理當局接受並審查請願書；

(寅) 與管理當局商定時間，按期觀察各託管領土；

(卯) 依託管協定之條款，採取上述及其他行動。

第八十八條

託管理事會應擬定關於各託管領土居民之政治，經濟，社會及教育進展之問題單；就大會職權範圍內，各託管領土之管理當局應根據該項問題單向大會提出常年報告。

投票

第八十九條

- 一，託管理事會之每一理事國應有一個投票權。
- 二，託管理事會之決議應以到會及投票之理事國過半數表決之。

程

第九十條

- 一，託管理事會應自行制定其議事規則，包括其推選主席之方法。
- 二，託管理事會應依其所定規則舉行必要之會議。此項規則應包括關於經該會理事國過半數之請求而召集會議之規定。

第九十一條

託管理事會於適當時，應利用經濟暨社會理事會之協助，並對於各關係事項，利用專門機關之協助。

第十四章 國際法院

第九十二條

國際法院爲聯合國之主要司法機關，應依所附規約執行其職務。該項規約係以國際常設法院之規約爲根據，並爲本憲章之構成部分。

第九十三條

一，聯合國各會員國爲國際法院規約之當然當事國。

二，非聯合國會員國之國家得爲國際法院規約當事國之條件，應由大會經安全理事會之決議就各別情形決定。

第九十四條

一，聯合國每一會員國爲任何條件之當事國者，承諾遵行國際法院之判決。

二，遇有一造不履行依法院判決應負之義務時，他造得向於安全理事會申訴。安全理事會如認爲必要時，得作建議，或決定應採辦法，以執行判決。

第九十五條

本憲章不得認爲禁止聯合國會員國依據現有或以後締結之協定，將其爭端託其他法院解決。

第九十六條

一，大會或安全理事會對於任何法律問題得請國際法院發表諮詢意見。

第十五章 祕書處

第九十七條

祕書處置祕書長一人及本組織所需之辦事人員若干人。祕書長應由大會經安全理事會之推薦委派

之。祕書長爲本組織之行政首長。

第九十八條

祕事長在大會，安全理事會，經濟暨社會理事會及託管理事會之一切會議，應以祕事長資格行使職務，並應執行各該機關所託付之其他職務。祕書長向大會提送關於本組織工作之常年報告。

第九十九條

祕書長得將其所認爲可能威脅國際和平及安全之任何事件，提請安全理事會注意。

第一百條

一，祕事長及辦事人員於執行職務時，不得請求或接受本組織以外任何政府或其他當局之訓示，並應避免足以妨礙其國際官員地位之行動。祕事長及辦事人員專對本組織負責。

二，聯合國各會員國承諾尊重祕書長及辦事人員責任之專屬國際性，決不設法影響其責任之履行。

第一百零一條

一，辦事人員由祕書長依大會所定章程委派之。

二，適當之辦事人員應長期分配於經濟暨社會理事會，託管理事會，並於必要時，分配於聯合國其他之機關。此項辦事人員構成祕書處之一部。

三，辦事人員之僱用及服務條件之決定，應以求達效率才幹，及忠誠之最高標準爲首要考慮。徵聘辦事人員時，於可能範圍內，應充分注意地域上之普及。

第十六章 雜項條款

第一百零二條

一，本憲章發生效力後，聯合國任何會員國所締結之一切條約及國際協定應儘速在秘書處登記，並由秘書處公佈之。

二，當事國對於未經依本條第一項規定登記之條約或國際協定，不得向聯合國任何機關援引之。

第一百零三條

聯合國會員國在本憲章下之義務與其依任何其他國際協定所負之義務有衝突時，其在本憲章下之義務應居優先。

第一百零四條

本組織於每一會員國之領土內，應享受於執行其職務及達成其宗旨所必需之法律行為能力。

第一百零五條

一，本組織於每一會員國之領土內，應享受於達成其宗旨所必需之特權及豁免。

二，聯合國會員國之代表及本組織之職員，亦應同樣享受於其獨立行使關於本組織之職務所必需之特權及豁免。

三，爲明定本條第一項及第二項之施行細則起見，大會得作成建議，或爲此目的向聯合國會員國提議協約。

第十七章 過渡安全辦法

第一百零六條

在第四十三條所稱之特別協定尙未生效，因而安全理事會認爲尙不得開始履行第四十二條所規定

之責任前，一九四三年十月三十日在莫斯科簽訂四國宣言之當事國及法蘭西應依據該宣言第五項之規定，互相洽商，並於必要時，與聯合國其他會員國洽商，以代表本組織採取為維持國際和平及安全宗旨所必要之聯合行動。

第一百零七條

本憲章並不取消或禁止負行動責任之政府，對於在第二次世界大戰中本憲章任何簽字國之敵國，因該次戰爭而採取或受權執行之行動。

第十八章 修正

第一百零八條

本憲章之修正案經大會會員國三分之二表決，並由聯合國會員國之三分之一，包括安全理事會全體常任理事國，各依其憲法程序批准後；對於聯合國所有會員國發生效力。

第一百零九條

一，聯合國會員國，為檢討本憲章得以大會會員三分之二之表決，經安全理事會任何七理事國之表決，確定日期及地點，舉行全體會議。聯合國每一會員國在全體會議中應有一個投票權。

二，全體會議以三分之二表決所建議對於憲章之任何更改，應經聯合國會員國三分之二，包括安全理事會全體常任理事國，各依其憲法程序批准後，發生效力。

三，如於本憲章生效後大會第十屆年會前，此項全體會議尚未舉行時，應將召集全體會議之提議列入大會該屆年會日程，如得大會會員國過半數及安全理事會任何七理事國之表決，此項會議應即舉

第十九章 批准及簽字

第一百一十條

一，本憲章應由簽字國各依其憲法程序批准之。

二，批准書應交存美利堅合衆國政府，該政府應於每一批准書交存時通知各簽字國，如本組織秘書長業經委派時，並應通知秘書長。

三，一俟美利堅合衆國政府通知已有中華民國，法蘭西，蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦，大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國，與美利堅合衆國，以及其他簽字國之過半數將批准書交存時，本憲章即發生效力。美利堅合衆國政府應擬就此項交存批准之議定書並將副本分送所有簽字國。

四，本憲章簽字國於憲章發生效力後批准者，應自其各將批准書交存之日起爲聯合國之創始會員國。

第一百一十一條

本憲章應留存美利堅合衆國政府之檔庫，其中，法，俄，英及西文各本同一作準。該國政府應將正式副本分送其他簽字國政府。

爲此聯合國各會員國政府之代表謹簽字於本憲章，以昭信守。

公歷一千九百四十五年六月二十六日簽訂於舊金山市。

聯合國簽署本憲章代表

中華民國

顧維鈞

王寵惠

魏道明

吳貽芳女士

李璜

張君勱

董必武

胡霖

蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦

格隆米柯

拉佛稜梯耶夫

諾維柯夫

察拉普金

哥朗斯基

克利洛夫

羅迪昂諾夫

英國

哈里法克斯勳爵

克蘭彭子爵

美國

斯退汀紐斯

柯納利

樊登倍格

布隆姆

伊頓

斯達遜海軍少將

吉德斯里甫

法國

彭古

阿根廷

卡爾坎諾

曼爾西亞(伊巴拉)

巴西准將

布朗諾特海軍少將

澳大利亞

福爾德

厄伐特

比利時

史克利費

玻利維亞

安杜拉德

奇洛加

薩拉曼加

伊退拉多

巴西

費洛梭

伐勒

卡伐爾荷少將

奧利費拉

魯慈

白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共

和國

奇西列夫

塞布拉克

佩澤夫

貝達柯夫

史密曼夫

加拿大

金(麥鏗齊)

勞梭特

智利

費南德慈(若昆)

摩拉

克魯查曼

瑪莎

費德拉

拉巴卡

尼厄多德利奧

阿卡爾德

費曼拉

厄斯古德婁

哥倫比亞

卡瑪哥

費南德慈 貢薩勒慈

安傑爾

費勒曼斯

耶普斯

哥斯達利加

曼爾西亞(阿柯斯達)

古鐵勒慈

奧利亞穆諾

古巴

拉米勒慈

杜里哥

捷克斯洛伐基

瑪薩列克

丹麥

高富曼

佛里舒

胡斯費爾

多明尼加共和國

巴特爾

哥多埃

魯斯杜里諾

佛朗哥

貝南丁諾

厄瓜多

恩里略慈

拉梭

沙當碧德

埃及

巴達威

阿布德爾哈迪

厄薩瓦多

加斯杜洛

列伊伐

厄提奧比亞(阿比西尼亞)

阿布特俄德

瑪里亞姆

麥德亨

希臘

梭芬諾普洛斯

危地馬拉

托利厄洛

摩拉爾斯

彭納

海牙

勒斯文

廖陶德

洪都拉斯

加塞勒斯

芮耶斯

曼爾費慈

印度

穆達里亞爵士

克利什那瑪查里爵士

伊蘭

阿德爾

伊拉克

饒達特

詹瑪里

黎巴嫩

奈殷姆

雅菲

薩稜姆

瑪里克

利比里亞

辛普森

但尼斯

吉勃遜

亨利斯

格蘭特

盧森堡

曼萊伊

墨西哥

巴迪拉

那耶拉

特爾洛

荷蘭

勞敦

紐西蘭

佛拉賽

貝稜遜

尼加拉瓜

伐爾曼斯

貝勒

挪威

摩珍斯鐵涅

巴拿馬

任曼奈慈

巴拉圭

費拉斯喀慈

阿耶拉

祕魯

曼拉赫爾

貝勞德

西斯奈莫斯

菲律賓

羅穆洛洛准將

戴爾曼多

沙地亞拉伯

阿布杜阿齊薩親王

叙利亞

阿爾柯里

阿爾安塔基

阿爾柯齊

土耳其

薩加

貝杜爾

厄爾金

烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義

共和國

曼努爾斯基

遜寧

巴拉丁

彭達卓克

波格勒布涅克

彼杜洛夫斯基

南非聯邦

斯末次元帥

烏拉圭

塞拉多

伐勒拉

魯憲西海軍上校

加姆布朗諾

圭冲

雷耶斯

委內瑞拉

巴拉佩勒慈

赫勒拉

瑪查多赫那德慈

洛柏慈

南斯拉夫

西米克

批准議定書

根據一九四五年六月二十六日於舊金山簽字之聯合國憲章第一百十條第三款之規定：「一俟美利堅合衆國政府通知已有中華民國，法蘭西，蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦，大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國，與美利堅合衆國，以及其他簽字國之過半數將批准書交存時，本憲章即發生效力。美利堅合衆國政府應擬就此項交存批准之議定書，並將副本分送所有簽字國。」

今聯合國憲章之批准書已由中華民國於九月二十八日，法蘭西於八月三十一日，蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦於十月二十四日，大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國於十月二十日，美利堅合衆國於八月八日，阿根廷於九月二十四日，巴西於九月二十一日，白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共和國於十月二十四日，智利於十月十一日，古巴於十月十五日，捷克斯洛伐克於十月十九日，丹麥於十月九日，多明尼加共和國於九月四日，埃及於十月二十二日，厄薩爾瓦多於九月二十六日，海地於九月二十七日，伊朗於十月十六日，黎巴嫩於十月十五日，盧森堡於十月十七日，紐西蘭於九月十九日，尼加拉瓜於九月六日，巴拉圭於十月十二日，菲律賓共和國於十月十一日，波蘭於十月二十四日，沙地阿刺伯於十月十八日，敘利亞於十月十九日，土耳其於九月二十八日，烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義共和國於十月二十四日，南斯拉夫於十月十九日交存。

故憲章第一百十條第三款關於憲章生效之要件，已因交存前項批准書而告完成。

因是，余，美國國務卿詹姆士貝爾納斯，現以英文簽字於此項議定書之上，該書原文交存美國政府檔案，其副本當分送所有聯合國憲章簽字國。



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CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the people 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, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

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

To insure, 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 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:

One. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective 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;

Two. 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;

Three. 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 fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

Four. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the 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 following principles:

One. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

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

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

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

Five. 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 or enforcement action.

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

Seven 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.

CHAPTER II

Membership

ARTICLE 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization 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 110.

ARTICLE 4

One. Membership in the United Nations is opened 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.

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

ARTICLE 6

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

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

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

ARTICLE 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly Composition

ARTICLE 9

One. The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations.

Two. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 10

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

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 for 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

One. 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 armament, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members, or to the Security Council or both.

Two. 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 Two, and except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned, or the Security Council, or to both. Any such questions on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the Assembly either before or after discussion.

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

Four. The powers of the General Assembly set out in this article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

ARTICLE 12

One. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of 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.

Two. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matter relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

ARTICLE 13

One. 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 edification;

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, or religion.

Two. The further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph One (B) above as set forth in Chapters IX and X.

ARTICLE 14

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.

ARTICLE 15

One. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; those reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

Two. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 16

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 designed as strategic.

ARTICLE 17

One. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

Two. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

Three. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the adminis-

trative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

ARTICLE 18

One. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

Two. Decisions of the General Assembly on important question shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members 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 members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Paragraph One (C) of Article 86, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of members, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

Three. 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 the members present and voting.

ARTICLE 19

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

• PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 20

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

ARTICLE 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

ARTICLE 22

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

CHAPTER V

The Security Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 23

One. The Security Council shall consist of 11 members of the United Nations. 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 shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purpose of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

Two. 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, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

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

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 24

One. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility of 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.

Two. 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.

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

ARTICLE 25

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

ARTICLE 26

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

VOTING

ARTICLE 27

One. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

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

Three. 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 Chapter VI, and under paragraph Three of Article 32, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 28

One. 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.

Two. 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.

Three. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

ARTICLE 29

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

ARTICLE 30

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

ARTICLE 31

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.

ARTICLE 32

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 party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

ARTICLE 33

One. 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, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

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

ARTICLE 34

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 the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 35

One. 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.

Two. 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 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.

Three. 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

One. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature, referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

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

Three. In making recommendation under this Article the Security Council should also 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

One. Should the parties of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

Two. 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 settlement as it may consider appropriate.

ARTICLE 38

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 to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression

ARTICLE 39

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 maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE 40

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 39, 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

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 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.

ARTICLE 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided 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 international peace and security. Such actions may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 43

One. 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.

Two. 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.

Three. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and members or between the Security Council and groups of members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

ARTICLE 44

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 fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

ARTICLE 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43 by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

ARTICLE 46

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

ARTICLE 47

One. 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.

Two. The Military Staff Committee shall consist 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 responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

Three. 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 worked out subsequently.

Four. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

ARTICLE 48

One. 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 United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

Two. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

ARTICLE 49

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

ARTICLE 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic 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.

ARTICLE 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII Regional Arrangement

ARTICLE 52

One. 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 Nations.

Two. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements 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.

Three. 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.

Four. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

ARTICLE 53

One. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional 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 defined in Paragraph Two 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 preventing further aggression by such a state.

Two. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph One of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

ARTICLE 54

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

CHAPTER IX

International Economic and Social Cooperation

ARTICLE 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are 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. High standard of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

B. Solution of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and 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.

ARTICLE 56

All members shall pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purpose set forth in Article 55.

ARTICLE 57

One. 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 63.

Two. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as "specialized agencies."

ARTICLE 58

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

ARTICLE 59

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

ARTICLE 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the organization 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, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

The Economic and Social Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 61

One. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

Two. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph Three, 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.

Three. At the first election, 18 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.

Four. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 62

One. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and 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.

Two. It may make recommendations for purpose of promoting respect for and observance, of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Three. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

Four. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

ARTICLE 63

One. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57 defining 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 Assembly.

Two. 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.

ARTICLE 64

One. 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 recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

Two. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 65

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

ARTICLE 66

One. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendation of the General Assembly.

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

Three. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 67

One. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

Two. The decisions of Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 68

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

ARTICLE 69

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

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.

ARTICLE 71

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.

ARTICLE 72

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

Two. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Declaration Regarding Non-self-governing Territories

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, to the end:

A. To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and education advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

B. To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

C. To further international peace and security;

D. To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage, research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

E. To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitution 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 Chapters XII and XIII apply.

ARTICLE 74

Members of the United Nations also 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.

CHAPTER XII

International Trusteeship System

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 hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

ARTICLE 76

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 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 other 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.

ARTICLE 77

One. 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.

Two. 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.

ARTICLE 78

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 sovereign equality.

ARTICLE 79

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 con-

cerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandates by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Article 83 and 85.

ARTICLE 80

One. 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 of which members of, the United Nations may respectively be parties.

Two. Paragraph One 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.

ARTICLE 81

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.

ARTICLE 82

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 43.

ARTICLE 83

One. 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.

Two. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

Three. 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 area.

ARTICLE 84

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 carrying out the obligation towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 85

One. 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.

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

CHAPTER XIII

The Trusteeship Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 86

One. 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.

Two. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWER

ARTICLE 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions 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 terms of the trusteeship agreements.

ARTICLE 88

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.

VOTING

ARTICLE 89

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

Two. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 90

One. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Two. 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

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

ARTICLE 92

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

One. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

Two. 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 Security Council.

ARTICLE 94

One. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice to any case to which it is a party.

Two. 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 necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

ARTICLE 95

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 future.

ARTICLE 96

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

Two. 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 opinion of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

ARTICLE 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such a 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.

ARTICLE 98

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

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 security.

ARTICLE 100

One. 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 responsible only to the organization.

Two. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 101

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

Two. 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. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

Three. 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.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 102

One. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by a 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.

Two. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph One of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 103

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

ARTICLE 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 fulfilment of its purposes.

ARTICLE 105

One. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary, for the fulfillment of its purposes.

Two. 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 organization.

Three. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs One and Two of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

Transitional Security Arrangements

ARTICLE 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council to 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 Five 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.

ARTICLE 107

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.

CHAPTER XVIII

Amendments

ARTICLE 108

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.

ARTICLE 109

One. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the permanent 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 seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

Two. 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 Council.

Three. If such a conference has not been held before the 10th 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 the 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.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

ARTICLE 110

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

Two. 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 appointed.

Three. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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 signatory states.

Four. 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, 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.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco, the Twenty-Sixth Day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Five.

LIST OF SIGNERS OF THE CHARTER

Following is an official list of members of the fifty delegations of the United Nations who were designated to sign the final documents approved by the Conference—the Charter of the United Nations and the annexed Statute of the International Court of Justice, and the document establishing the Preparatory Commission.

CHINA:

V. K. Wellington Koo
Wang Chung-hui
Wai Tao-ming
Miss Wu Yi-fang
Li Hwang
Chun-mai Carson Chang
Tung Pi-wu
Hu Lin

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

A. A. Gromyko
A. L. Lavrentiev
K. V. Novikov
S. K. Tsarapkin
S. A. Golunsky
S. B. Krylov
Rear-Admiral H. K. Rodionov

UNITED KINGDOM:

The Earl of Halifax
The Viscount Cranborne

UNITED STATES:

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Tom Connally
Arthur Vandenberg
Sol Bloom
Charles A. Eaton
Commander Harold E. Stassen,
U.S.N.R.
Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve

FRANCE:

Joseph Paul-Boncour

ARGENTINA:

Miguel Angel Carcano
Oscar Ibarra Garcia
Brigadier General Juan Carlos
Bassi
Rear Admiral Albert C. Brunot

AUSTRALIA:

Francis Michael Forde
Herbert Vere Evatt

BELGIUM:

Auguste De Schryver

BOLIVIA:

Victor Andrade
Eduard Arze Quiroga
Carlos Salamanca
Luis Iturraide

BRAZIL:

Pedre Leao Velloso

Cyro de Freitas Valle
Major General Estevao Leitao
de Carvalho
Antonio Comillo de Oliveira
Dr. Bertha Lutz

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

Kuzma Benedziktovich Kisilev
Anton R. Zhebrak
Vladimir N. Pertsev
Georgi I. Baidakov
Frol. P. Shmygav

CANADA:

William Lyon Mackenzie King
Louis Stephen St. Laurent

CHILE:

Joaquin Fernandez
Marcial Mora
Miguel Cruchaga
Jose Maza
Gabriel Gonzalez-Videla
Carlos Contreras-Labarca
Felix Nieto del Rio
Enrique Alcalde
German Vergara
Julio Escudero

COLOMBIA:

Alberto Lleras Camargo
Alberto Gonzalez Fernandez
Eduardo Zuleta Angel
Silvio Villegas
Jesus Maria Yepes

COSTA RICA:

Julio Acosta Garcia
Francisco de P. Gutierrez
J. Rafael Orearuno

CUBA:

Guillermo Belt Ramirez
Ernesto Dihigo Lopez Trigo

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Jan Massaryk

DEMARK:

Henrik Kauffmann
Hartvig Frisch
Erik Husfeldt

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Manuel A. Pena Batlle
Emilio Garcia Godoy
Gilberto Sanchez Lustrino

Tulio Franco y Franco
Miss Minerva Bernardino

ECUADOR:
Camilo Ponce Enriquez
Galo Plaza Lasso
Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide

EGYPT:
Abdel Hamid Pasha Badawi
Ibrahim Pasha Abdel Hadi

EL SALVADOR:
Hector David Castro
Carlos Leiva

ETHIOPIA:
Ato Akilou Abte-Wold
Ato Ambaye Wolde Mariam
Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen

GREECE:
John Sofianopoulos

GUATEMALA:
Guillermo Toriello
Manuel Noreiga Morales
Eugenio Silva Pena

HAITI:
Gerard E. Lescot
Andre Ljautaud

HONDURAS:
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Marcos Carias Reyes
Virgilio R. Galvez

INDIA:
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Sir V. T. Krishnamachari

IRAN:
Mostafa Adle

IRAQ:
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Fadhi Jamali

LEBANON:
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Lemuel Gibson
Richard Henries
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Manuel Tello

NETHERLANDS:
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Colonel Luis Manuel de Bayle

NORWAY:
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Brigadier Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
Francisco Delgado

SAUDI ARABIA:
H. R. H. Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz

SYRIA:
Faris al-Khoury
Naim al-Antaki
Nazim al-Kodsi

TURKEY:
Hasan Saka
Huseyin Ragip Baydur
Feridun Cemal Erkin

**UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC:**
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Ivan S. Senin
Alexander V. Palladin
Vladmir G. Bondarchuk
Peter S. Pogrebniak
Mikola N. Petrovsky

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
Field Marshal Jan Christian
Smuts

URAGUAY:
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Cyro Giambruno
Juan F. Guichon
Hector Paysse Reyes

VENEZUELA:
Caracciolo Parra-Perez
Gustavo Herrera
Alfredo Machado-Hernandez
Rafael Ernesto Lopez

YUGOSLAVIA:
Stanoje Simic

Note: The Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Interim Arrangements are published under separate cover.—ED.

PROTOCOL OF RATIFICATIONS

Whereas Paragraph 3 of Article 110 of the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on June 26, 1945, provides as follows:

"The present Charter shall come into force upon deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, USSR, 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 ratifications deposited thereupon shall be drawn up by the government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all signatory states";

Whereas, instruments of ratification of the Charter of the United Nations have been deposited by the Republic of China on September 28, France on August 31, USSR on October 24, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 20, and United States of America on August 8; and by Argentina on September 24, Brazil on September 21, Byelo Russian SSR on October 24, Chile on October 11, Cuba on October 15, Czechoslovakia on October 19, Denmark on October 9, Dominican Republic on September 4, Egypt on October 22, El Salvador on September 26, Haiti on September 27, Iran on October 16, Lebanon on October 15, Luxembourg on October 17, New Zealand on September 19, Nicaragua on September 6, Paraguay on October 12, Philippine Commonwealth on October 11, Poland on October 24, Saudi Arabia on October 18, Syria on October 19, Turkey on September 28, Ukrainian SSR on October 24 and Yugoslavia on October 19;

And whereas, the requirements of Paragraph 3 of Article 110 with respect to the coming into force of the Charter have been fulfilled by deposit of the aforementioned instruments of ratification:

Now, therefore, I, James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, signed this Protocol in the English language, the original of which shall be deposited in the archives of the government of the United States of America and copies thereof communicated to all states signatory to the Charter of the United Nations.

ERRATA

FOR

READ

Article 7, One:

principal organs:

principal organs of the United Nations:

Chapter IV, Title:

The General Assembly

The General Assembly

Composition

Composition

ARTICLE 10 FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS
ARTICLE 10

Article 11, end of one:

or both

or to both.

Article 13, end of A:

edification

codification

Article 18, line 13:

of members,

of membership,

Article 24, Two; line 3:

to the Security for

to the Security Council for

Article 35, Two, line 3:

dispute

any dispute

Article 40, line 3:

in Article 41,

in Article 39

Article 55; line 3:

which are for

which are necessary for

Article 111, 2nd, par.:

the representatives of
the United Nations

the representatives of the Govern-
ments of the United Nations

Treaties & Agreements

**CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS and PROTOCOL
OF RATIFICATIONS (With Official Chinese Text)**

First Edition, November, 1945

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The Charter of the United Nations, concluded by the Governments represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, was signed by the fifty delegations of the participating nations at San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

Since then, the Charter has been ratified by the Governments of the Republic of China, France, USSR, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America as well as twenty-four of the other signatory nations, constituting a majority as required for the Charter to come into force. With the deposit of the last of the ratification instruments aforementioned, a Protocol was drawn up and signed by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, with copies thereof communicated to all signatory states, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Charter, thus fulfilling the requirements with respect to the coming into force of the Charter.

The Chinese and English texts of both the Charter and the Protocol are given in the following pages.

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AND
EDITOR'S NOTE
PROTOCOL OF RATIFICATIONS

With Chinese Text

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