

**CHAPTER XI**  
**FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

**Article 76**

A one percent duty shall be paid to the United Nations upon all international movement between Member states, of all tangible goods, materials, machineries, and objects of every type and designation for purposes of sale, or lease substantially equivalent to sale. Such one percent shall be upon the valuation for purposes of sale, or upon the fair market price if the valuation for purposes of sale cannot be ascertained. One-half of one percent shall be paid by the exporting Member state, and one-half of one percent shall be paid by the importing Member state. This United Nations duty shall be reported and paid monthly by all Member states.

**Article 77**

The annual budget of the United Nations shall be approved by the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

**Article 78**

The financial accounts of the United Nations shall be audited by the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

**Article 79**

All Members shall receive an audited annual account of the finances of the United Nations not later than five months after the end of the financial year.

**Article 80**

If additional funds are necessary for the expenses of the United Nations, such additional funds shall be apportioned by the General Assembly, upon consideration of a recommendation by the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

**CHAPTER XII**  
**REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Article 81**

1. Nothing in this Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

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 arrangement 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 before referring them to the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 53, 54, and 55.

**Article 82**

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement of 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.

**Article 83**

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

## **CHAPTER XIII**

### **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION**

#### **Article 84**

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

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation;
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination as to race, sex, language, or religion;
- (d) improvement and safeguarding of the environment of the earth against pollution of air and water and land; and
- (e) humanitarianism and expert aid in earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, nuclear accidents, and other major disasters.

#### **Article 85**

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 84.

#### **Article 86**

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental 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 84.

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

#### **Article 87**

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

#### **Article 88**

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 84.

#### **Article 89**

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 XIV.

### **CHAPTER XIV**

#### **THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

#### **Article 90**

##### Composition

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, nine Members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring Member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, twenty-seven Members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of nine Members so chosen shall

expire at the end of one year, and of nine other Members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each Member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

#### **Article 91**

1. 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 Central Cabinet of Administrators, 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 competence.

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

#### **Article 92**

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 88, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreement shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

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.

#### **Article 93**

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 recommendations of matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

#### **Article 94**

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

#### **Article 95**

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

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 elsewhere in this Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

#### **Article 96**

##### Voting

1. Each Member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

#### **Article 97**

##### Procedure

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 98**

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 99**

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 100**

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 101**

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

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

### **CHAPTER XV**

#### **DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

#### **Article 102**

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 the utmost, within the system of international peace, and well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protections against abuse;
- (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 purpose set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XIV and XV apply.

#### **Article 103**

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 to 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 XVI**

### **INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM**

#### **Article 104**

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 105**

The basic objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of this 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 progresssive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect to human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their

nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 106.

#### **Article 106**

1. The Trusteeship System shall apply to such territories as may have been or may hereafter be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements.

2. It will be a matter for agreement as to which territories will be brought under the Trusteeship System and on what terms.

#### **Article 107**

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 108**

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the Trusteeship System, including an alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 112 and 114.

#### **Article 109**

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made under Article 106, 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 territories under the Trusteeship System as provided for in Article 106.

#### **Article 110**

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 111**

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 106.

#### **Article 112**

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 105 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

#### **Article 113**

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the Trust Territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace

and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the Trust Territory in carrying out the obligations toward 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 114**

1. The function 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 agreement and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

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

### **CHAPTER XVII**

#### **THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**

#### **Article 115**

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- a. those Members administering Trust Territories;
- b. such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering Trust Territories; and
- c. as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of Members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.

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

## **Article 116**

### **Functions and Powers**

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 117**

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 upon the basis of such questionnaire.

## **Article 118**

### **Voting**

1. Each Member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

## **Article 119**

### **Procedure**

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

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its Members.

#### **Article 120**

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

### **CHAPTER XVIII**

#### **OUTER SPACE AND SEA BEDS**

#### **Article 121**

The United Nations is hereby granted and declared to have sovereign jurisdiction over those elements of the universe which are not now within the sovereign jurisdiction of any Member or non-Member state, including specifically the bed of the seas beyond the jurisdiction of the Member and non-Member states, and the outer space of the universe beyond the jurisdiction of Member and non-Member states.

#### **Article 122**

The administration of the sovereign jurisdiction of elements as set forth in Article 121 shall be under the authority of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

### **CHAPTER XIX**

#### **THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

#### **Article 123**

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 this Chapter.



#### **Article 124**

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 International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

#### **Article 125**

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

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

#### **Article 126**

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

#### **Article 127**

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council or the Council of Ministers 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.

## **CHAPTER XX**

### **THE WORLD COURT OF EQUITY**

#### **Article 128**

A World Court of Equity is established with worldwide equitable jurisdiction as herein set forth.

#### **Article 129**

The World Court of Equity shall not have jurisdiction over any matter within the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

#### **Article 130**

The World Court of Equity shall have jurisdiction over any dispute between two or more Member states whenever one Member state petitions the Court to take jurisdiction.

#### **Article 131**

The World Court of Equity may consider all facts and circumstances which it deems relevant to a fair, just, and equitable decision in a matter before it and shall give consideration to, but not be restricted to or preempted by treaties or other international agreements; except for the Charter of the United Nations which shall be the basic law applied by the Court.

#### **Article 132**

Eleven justices shall be elected by the weighted vote of Member states for a term of life or until mandatory retirement at the age of 70 years.

#### **Article 133**

Justices may be impeached by a two-thirds weighted vote of Member states, taken after a hearing upon written charges of malfeasance or misfeasance in office.

#### **Article 134**

Not more than one justice shall be a citizen of any one Member state.

### **Article 135**

Three or more justices may constitute a regional equity court, or a special purpose equity court when so established by the majority vote of the entire court.

### **Article 136**

An individual or group of individuals, with the consent of the Member state in which they are citizens, or of the Member state in which they are domiciled for at least three years, may apply to the World Court of Equity in any case on the grounds that no other judicial recourse is reasonably open to obtain equity, and in that event, the World Court of Equity, in its discretion, may take jurisdiction in such matters.

## **CHAPTER XXI**

### **WORLD BOARD OF ARBITRATION**

### **Article 137**

The World Board of Arbitration shall consist of nine Members appointed by the Secretary-General with the advice and consent of the Central Cabinet Administrators. Appointments shall be for life, subject to mandatory retirement at the age of 70 and subject to impeachment and removal by a three-fourths vote of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

### **Article 138**

Not more than one Member of the World Board of Arbitration may be a citizen of any one Member state.

### **Article 139**

The World Board of Arbitration may take jurisdiction of any international dispute only if all parties to the dispute agree voluntarily to the jurisdiction, and only if all parties agree to be bound by and to accept in good faith the decision of the World Board of Arbitrators.

#### **Article 140**

The World Board of Arbitrators may act with its full membership, or with any lesser number agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. If a lesser number is to act, the arbitrators participating shall be selected by lot, excluding any individual arbitrators who are citizens of one of the parties to the dispute. Alternatively, all parties may agree to the identity of the arbitrator or arbitrators, for a specific dispute.

#### **Article 141**

All decisions of the World Board of Arbitrators shall be in writing, shall be signed by the arbitrators, and shall be published.

#### **Article 142**

Nothing shall prevent the parties to a dispute from reaching a voluntary agreement during the process of arbitration and prior to the decision of the World Board of Arbitration.

#### **Article 143**

The Secretary-General, and any of the other principal organs of the United Nations, may recommend the submission of a dispute to the World Board of Arbitration, but such submission may not be required or mandatory.

### **CHAPTER XXII**

#### **WORLD PANEL OF MEDIATORS**

#### **Article 144**

The World Panel of Mediators shall consist of not less than three mediators nor more than fifteen mediators appointed by the Secretary-General with the advice and consent of the Central Cabinet of Administrators. Appointments may be for a fixed term, or for life, subject to mandatory retirement at age 70, and, in any event, shall be subject to impeachment and removal by a three-fourths vote of the Central Council of Administrators.

#### **Article 145**

The World Panel of Mediators shall act in international disputes through the assignment of one Member of the panel to a specific dispute.

#### **Article 146**

The recommendations or decisions or conclusions of the World Panel of Mediators shall not in any event be binding or mandatory upon the parties to a dispute, and shall only be effective upon agreement by the parties to a dispute.

#### **Article 147**

Mediation of the World Panel of Mediators may be requested by any one or more parties to a dispute. The assignment of a mediator to a specific dispute may also be requested of the World Panel of Mediators by the Secretary-General or by any one of the principal organs of the United Nations.

#### **Article 148**

The World Panel of Mediators shall organize their work, establish their procedures, and develop their methods within the provisions of this Charter.

### **CHAPTER XXIII**

#### **THE SECRETARIAT**

#### **Article 149**

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.

#### **Article 150**

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 serve as Chairman

of the Central Cabinet of Administrators. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

#### **Article 151**

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 152**

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 responsible to the organization.

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

#### **Article 153**

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

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Central Cabinet of Administrators, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The permanent 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 XXIV**

### **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 154**

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

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

#### **Article 155**

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

#### **Article 156**

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

#### **Article 157**

1. 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.

2. 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.

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 United Nations for this purpose.

## **CHAPTER XXV**

### **TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **Article 158**

Until such time that this Charter has been ratified in accordance with Article 161, by the required minimum number of states, and until such time thereafter that the United Nations Assembly, Security Council, and Central Cabinet of Administrators constituted by this Charter shall be appointed, the preceding United Nations Charter and all of the organs established thereunder shall in all respects be and continue in full force and effect.

## **CHAPTER XXVI**

### **AMENDMENTS**

#### **Article 159**

Amendments to this 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 three-fourths of the permanent Members of the Security Council, and the concurrence of the special permanent Members designated in Article 23.

#### **Article 160**

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing this 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 twelve 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 three-fourths of the permanent Members of the Security Council and the concurring votes of the special permanent Members.

3. If such a Conference has not been held before the twentieth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of this 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 twelve Members of the Security Council.

## **CHAPTER XXVII**

### **RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**

#### **Article 161**

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

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

3. This Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the special permanent Members of the Security Council, by three-fourths of the other permanent Members of the Security Council, and by two-thirds of the Members states of the United Nations as organized under the preceding Charter signed on June 26, 1945. 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 signatory states.

4. The additional signatories to this Charter which ratify it within one year after it comes into force, will also become original Members of the United Nations, on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

#### **Article 162**

This 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 the Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, The representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed this Charter on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year 19\_\_\_\_.

(SIGNATORIES)

DRAFT ANNEX

to the Proposed United Nations Charter  
for a Better United Nations Organization

This is a preliminary and provisional listing of all present Members of the United Nations, with a suggestion of voting rights based on available data of the three factors:

1. Population
2. Gross National Production Annually
3. Average Per Capita Annual Production

The currently available statistical reports are subject to corrections and updating. The following list gives some range of the potential of the voting right principles incorporated in the draft of the new United Nations Charter.

Total Voting Rights	17,082
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	<u>Voting Rights</u>
1. United States of America	1000
2. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1000
3. Japan	1000
4. France	1000
5. Federal Republic of Germany	1000
6. United Kingdom	1000
7. China	1000
8. India	1000
9. Brazil	1000
10. Italy	1000
11. Canada	200
12. Spain	200
13. Australia	200
14. Poland	200
15. Mexico	200
16. Saudi Arabia	200
17. Netherlands	200
18. Romania	200
19. Czechoslovakia	200
20. Sweden	200
21. Democratic Republic of Germany	150
22. South Africa	150
23. Belgium	150
24. Indonesia	150
25. Venezuela	150
26. Nigeria	150



		<u>Voting Rights</u>
27.	Argentina	150
28.	Turkey	150
29.	Yugoslavia	150
30.	Denmark	150
31.	Austria	100
32.	Algeria	100
33.	Pakistan	100
34.	Colombia	100
35.	Philippines	100
36.	Egypt	100
37.	Greece	100
38.	Norway	100
39.	Finland	100
40.	Thailand	100
41.	Malaysia	75
42.	Iraq	75
43.	Peru	75
44.	Hungary	75
45.	Portugal	75
46.	Bulgaria	75
47.	Iran	75
48.	Chile	75
49.	Vietnam	75
50.	Libya	75
51.	Kuwait	50
52.	Ireland	50
53.	Israel	50

		<u>Voting Rights</u>
54.	New Zealand	50
55.	Bangladesh	50
56.	Syria	50
57.	Ecuador	50
58.	Morocco	50
59.	Cuba	50
60.	Burma	50
61.	Sudan	50
62.	Zaire	40
63.	Singapore	40
64.	Guatemala	40
65.	Ghana	40
66.	Uruguay	40
67.	Bolivia	40
68.	Afghanistan	40
69.	Sri Lanka	40
70.	Qatar	40
71.	Oman	30
72.	Ethiopia	30
73.	Ivory Coast	30
74.	Zimbabwe	30
75.	Dominican Republic	30
76.	Cameroon	30
77.	Honduras	30
78.	Paraguay	30
79.	Tunisia	30
80.	Luxembourg	30

		<u>Voting Rights</u>
81.	Niger	20
82.	Kenya	20
83.	Costa Rica	20
84.	Mozambique	20
85.	United Republic of Tanzania	20
86.	Uganda	20
87.	Iceland	20
88.	El Salvador	20
89.	Panama	20
90.	Jamaica	20
91.	Madagascar	15
92.	Nepal	15
93.	Jordan	15
94.	Nicaragua	15
95.	Lebanon	15
96.	Senegal	15
97.	Bahrain	15
98.	Angola	15
99.	Mali	15
100.	Yemen	15
101.	Haiti	10
102.	Guinea	10
103.	Zambia	10
104.	Sierre Leone	10
105.	Malta	10
106.	Suriname	10
107.	Cyprus	10

		<u>Voting Rights</u>
108.	Albania	10
109.	Rwanda	10
110.	Malawi	10
111.	Somalia	5
112.	United Arab Emirates	5
113.	Mongolia	5
114.	Fiji	5
115.	Papua New Guinea	5
116.	Congo	5
117.	Central African Republic	5
118.	Benin	5
119.	Trinidad and Tobago	5
120.	Liberia	5
121.	Bahamas	4
122.	Gabon	4
123.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4
124.	Togo	4
125.	Mauritius	4
126.	Mauritania	4
127.	Guyana	4
128.	Lesotho	4
129.	Democratic Kampuchea	4
130.	Chad	4
131.	Bhutan	3
132.	Swaziland	3
133.	Djibouti	3
134.	Gambia	3

		<u>Voting Rights</u>
135.	Guinea-Bissau	3
136.	Comoros	3
137.	Botswana	3
138.	Solomon Islands	3
139.	Democratic Yemen	3
140.	Burundi	3
141.	Saint Lucia	2
142.	Maldives	2
143.	Grenada	2
144.	Barbados	2
145.	Equatorial Guinea	2
146.	Burkina Faso	2
147.	Cape Verde	2
148.	St. Christopher and Nevis	2
149.	Brunei Darussalam	2
150.	Belize	2
151.	Seychelles	1
152.	Samoa	1
153.	Dominica	1
154.	Vanuatu	1
155.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
156.	Sao Tome and Principe	1
157.	Antigua and Barbuda	1
158.	(Not weighted) Ukraine (included in U.S.S.R.)	
159.	(Not weighted) Byelorussia (included in U.S.S.R.)	

## ANNEX B

This is a preliminary and provisional listing of the individual states and the grouping of states which would constitute the proposed initial Central Cabinet of Administrators. The first ten states are each listed for a membership on the Central Cabinet with their voting rights of 1000.

The other groupings would carry the voting rights of the states within the group.

Certain individual states are listed separately with their individual smaller voting rights as a proposal that they do not currently fit into a grouping.

<u>Central Cabinet of Administrators</u>		<u>Voting Rights</u>
1.	United States of America	1000
2.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1000
3.	Japan	1000
4.	France	1000
5.	Federal Republic of Germany	1000
6.	United Kingdom	1000
7.	China	1000
8.	India	1000
9.	Brazil	1000
10.	Italy	1000

<u>Central Cabinet of Administrators</u>		<u>Voting Rights</u>
11.	<u>Africa - Center West:</u>	
	Nigeria	150
	Zaire	40
	Ghana	40
	Ivory Coast	30
	Cameroon	30
	Niger	30
	Senegal	15
	Angola	15
	Mali	15
	Guinea	10
	Sierre Leone	10
	Congo	5
	Benin	5
	Central Africa	5
	Liberia	5
	Gabon	5
	Togo	4
	Gambia	3
	Guinea-Bissau	3
	Burkina Faso	2
	Equitorial Guinea	2
	Cape Verde	2
	Sao Toma and Principe	1
Total Voting Rights		427



## Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights12. Africa - Center East:

Sudan	50
Ethiopia	30
Zimbabwe	30
Kenya	20
Mozambique	20
United Republic of Tanzania	20
Uganda	20
Rwanda	10
Zambia	10
Malawi	10
Somalia	5
Burundi	3
Comoros	3
Djibouti	3
Total Voting Rights	<u>234</u>

13. Africa - North:

Egypt	150
Algeria	100
Libya	75
Morocco	50
Tunisia	30
Mauretania	4
Total Voting Rights	<u>409</u>

14. Africa - South:

South Africa	150
Botswana	3
Lesotho	4
Swaziland	3
Total Voting Rights	<u>160</u>

15. Europe - West:

Spain	200
Netherlands	200
Sweden	200
Belgium	150
Turkey	150
Denmark	150
Austria	100
Greece	100
Norway	100
Finland	100
Portugal	75
Ireland	50
Luxembourg	30
Iceland	20
Malta	10
Total Voting Rights	<u>1635</u>

## Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights16. Europe - East:

Poland	200
Romania	200
Czechoslovakia	200
Democratic Republic of Germany	150
Yugoslavia	150
Hungary	75
Bulgaria	75
Albania	10
Total Voting Rights	1060

17. Asia - South:

Pakistan	100
Bangladesh	50
Burma	50
Afghanistan	40
Sri Lanka	40
Madagascar	20
Nepal	15
Mongolia	5
Mauritius	4
Bhutan	3
Maldives	2
Seychelles	1
Total Voting Rights	330

18. South America:

Venezuela	150
Argentina	150
Colombia	100
Peru	75
Chile	75
Ecuador	50
Uruguay	40
Bolivia	40
Paraguay	30
Suriname	10
Trinidad and Tobago	5
Guyana	4
Total Voting Rights	729

19. Canada 200

20. Mexico 200

21. Central America - Caribbean:

Cuba	50
Guatemala	40
Dominican Republic	30
Honduras	30
Costa Rica	20
El Salvador	20
Panama	20

## Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights

<u>Central America - Caribbean (cont'd)</u>		
	Jamaica	20
	Nicaragua	15
	Haiti	10
	Bahamas	4
	Grenada	2
	Barbados	2
	Saint Lucia	2
	Saint Christopher and Nevis	2
	Belize	2
	Dominica	1
	Saint Vincent	1
	Antigua and Barbuda	1
	<u>Total Voting Rights</u>	<u>272</u>
22.	<u>Near - East:</u>	
	Saudi Arabia	200
	Iraq	75
	Kuwait	50
	Syria	50
	Qatar	40
	Oman	40
	Jordan	15
	Lebanon	15
	Bahrain	15
	Yemen	15
	Cyprus	10
	United Arab Emirates	5
	Democratic Yemen	3
	<u>Total Voting Rights</u>	<u>533</u>
23.	Israel	50
24.	Iran	75
25.	<u>Pacific - South</u>	
	Australia	200
	Indonesia	150
	Philippines	100
	Thailand	100
	Malaysia	75
	Vietnam	75
	New Zealand	50
	Singapore	40
	Papua New Guinea	40
	Fiji	5
	Democratic Kampuchea	4
	Lao Peoples Democratic Republic	4
	Solomon Islands	3
	Brunei Darussalam	2
	Samoa	2
	Vanuatu	2
	<u>Total Voting Rights</u>	<u>816</u>



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