

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

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 this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate 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 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 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-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XX

DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 137

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 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 138

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

Chapter XII
INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP
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 for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXI

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 139

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 140

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 progress 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 144.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- a. territories now held under mandate;
- b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement 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 concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

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

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

Article 141

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 142

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 143

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 147 and 149.

Article 144

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made under Article 141, 143 and 145, 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 137.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

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

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

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

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

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

Article 145

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 146

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.

Article 147

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 137 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 148

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

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

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or 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.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

Article 149

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

NOTE -- No parallel provisions in 1945 Charter

1990
A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXII
OUTER SPACE AND SEA BEDS

Article 150

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 151

The administration of the sovereign jurisdiction of elements as set forth in Article 150 shall be under the authority of the Central Cabinet of Administrators.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

NOTE -- No parallel provisions in 1945 Charter

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXIII

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Article 152

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 tangible 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 153

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

Article 154

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

Article 155

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 156

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

NOTE -- No parallel provisions in 1945 Charter

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXIV

CONFERENCE OF WORLDWIDE RELIGIONS

Article 157

On one occasion in each calendar year, during a period of time that the Assembly of the United Nations is not meeting, the Secretary General shall invite the members to send participants to take part in a two-week Worldwide Conference of Religions, and to convene, and moderate, or appoint a moderator or moderators, for the session.

Article 158

Each participant shall be required to present a statement in writing that he or she has been duly designated or appointed or elected by a generally recognized religious organization within the geographic area of the United Nations member.

Article 159

Each participant shall also be required as a precondition of attending to present a signed statement of the following first sentence of the preamble to this Charter:

"We the Peoples of the world determined to save our own and succeeding generations from the scourge of world war, which in this age of nuclear bombs carries a catastrophic threat to all humanity."

Article 160

The Worldwide Conference of Religions shall not be authorized to pass any resolutions or take any actions binding or controlling in any manner whatsoever upon any of the religions participating or any of the members of the United Nations.

Article 161

The Worldwide Conference of Religions is established exclusively in recognition that the future interrelationship in the world and within member states of people of different religious faiths and beliefs will be one important factor effecting the prospects of peace or war, progress or catastrophe, and influencing the degree to which the objective of the United Nations will be fulfilled.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

NOTE -- No parallel provisions in 1945 Charter

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

Article 162

The Worldwide Conference of Religions is established further with the recognition that personal associations and discussions in a respectful and non-threatening environment usually has a mutually constructive and creative result.

Article 163

Each member state shall be entitled to send one participant from each generally recognized religion within its geographic area, and one additional participant for each additional one million up to ten million of the religion; and one additional for each additional ten million up to one hundred million; and one additional for each additional one hundred million.

Article 164

The Secretary General shall establish the initial rules of procedure for the Conference.

The Conference may by a two-thirds affirmative vote of participants modify and amend the rules of procedure.

Article 165

The individual participation accrediting shall be for one year only.

The individual participation accrediting may be renewed for not to exceed five years.

Article 166

The United Nations shall provide the Assembly Hall, the interpretive services, and the security services for the Worldwide Conference of Religions, and shall not provide any other expenses or services of any type or kind to the Conference or to its participants or to its members in relation to the Conference.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

NOTE -- No parallel provisions in 1945 Charter

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XV

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PEOPLE AND GOVERNANCE

Article 167

A Research Institute of People and Governance shall be established.

Article 168

The Research Institute shall be under the direction and supervision of a Directorate.

Article 169

Each member of the United Nations shall be entitled to appoint one director to the Research Directorate.

Article 170

The term of the director shall be for one five-year period and the appointee shall not be eligible for reappointment.

Article 171

The appointee shall be required to have a minimum of three years' experience in a policy forming position of a government and a minimum of three years' experience on the faculty of a recognized or accredited institution of learning on a college level.

Article 172

The Research Institute may issue reports upon any factor or experience of governmental structure in relation to the rights of people and the effectiveness and efficiency of government in any or all objectives of government and of peoples.

Article 173

The Research Institute shall have no authority to control or bind or commit the United Nations Organization or any member state.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

Chapter XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

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

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

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international 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

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment 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 connexion 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.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 174

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 175

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 176

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 177

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

Chapter VIII
REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

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

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. 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 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

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.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXVII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 178

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.

Article 179

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 180

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

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 enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, 30 October 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

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.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXVIII

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 181

Until such time that this Charter has been ratified in accordance with Article 184, 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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

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

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

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. 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, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXIX

AMENDMENTS

Article 182

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 183

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.

THE ORIGINAL 1945 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
(The Present Charter)

Article 111

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

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

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

A SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR A RESTRUCTURED UNITED NATIONS

CHAPTER XXX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 184

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 185

This Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish and Arabic 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)

ANNEX A

A provisional and preliminary listing of the groups of states and individual states, with the voting rights established by Article 18 and 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.

Central Cabinet of Administrators		<u>Voting Rights</u>
1.	<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	6
	Central Africa	6
	Benin	5
	Liberia	5
	Gabon	5
	Togo	5
	Gambia	4
	Guinea-Bissau	4
	Namibia	3
	Burkina Faso	2
	Equitorial Guinea	2
	Cape Verde	2
	Sao Toma and Principe	1
Total Voting Rights		435

Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights2. Africa - Center East:

Sudan	50
Ethiopia	30
Zimbabwe	30
Kenya	20
Mozambique	20
United Republic of Tanzania	20
Uganda	20
Zambia	10
Rwanda	6
Malawi	6
Somalia	6
Djibouti	4
Comoros	4
Burundi	3
Total Voting Rights	<u>229</u>

3. Africa - North:

Egypt	150
Algeria	100
Libya	75
Morocco	50
Tunisia	30
Mauretania	<u>5</u>

Total Voting Rights 410

4. Africa - South:

South Africa	150
Botswana	4
Lesotho	4
Swaziland	<u>4</u>

Total Voting Rights 162

Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights

5.	<u>Europe - West</u> (Except United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy):	
	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
	Lichtenstein	3
	Total Voting Rights	1638
6.	United Kingdom	1000
7.	France	1000
8.	Germany	1000
9.	Italy	1000
10.	<u>Europe - East:</u>	
	Poland	200
	Romania	200
	Czechoslovakia	200
	Yugoslavia	150
	Hungary	75
	Bulgaria	75
	Lithuania	15
	Albania	10
	Latvia	10
	Estonia	6
	Total Voting Rights	941

Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights

11.	<u>Asia - South (Except India):</u>	
	Pakistan	100
	Bangladesh	50
	Burma	50
	Afghanistan	40
	Sri Lanka	40
	Madagascar	20
	Nepal	15
	Mongolia	6
	Mauritius	5
	Bhutan	4
	Maldives	3
	Seychelles	2
	Total Voting Rights	335
12.	India	1000
13.	<u>South America (Except Brazil):</u>	
	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	5
	Total Voting Rights	730
14.	Brazil	1000
15.	Canada	200
16.	Mexico	200

Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights17. Central America - Caribbean:

Cuba	50
Guatemala	40
Dominican Republic	30
Honduras	30
Costa Rica	20
El Salvador	20
Panama	20
Jamaica	20
Nicaragua	15
Haiti	10
Bahamas	5
Grenada	3
Barbados	3
Saint Lucia	3
Saint Christopher and Nevis	2
Belize	2
Dominica	1
Saint Vincent	1
Antigua and Barbuda	1

Total Voting Rights

276

18. Near - East:

Saudi Arabia	200
Iraq	75
Kuwait	50
Syria	50
Qatar	40
Oman	40
Jordan	15
Lebanon	15
Bahrain	15
Yemen	10
Cyprus	10
United Arab Emirates	6
Democratic Yemen	3

Total Voting Rights

529

19. Israel

50

20. Iran

75

Central Cabinet of Administrators

Voting Rights

21.	<u>Pacific - West</u>	
	Australia	200
	Indonesia	150
	Philippines	100
	Thailand	100
	Republic of Korea	100
	Malaysia	75
	Vietnam	75
	New Zealand	50
	(North) Korea	50
	Singapore	40
	Papua New Guinea	6
	Fiji	6
	Democratic Kampuchea	4
	Lao Peoples Democratic Republic	4
	Solomon Islands	3
	Micronesia	3
	Brunei Darussalam	2
	Samoa	2
	Vanuatu	2
	Marshall Islands	2
	Total Voting Rights	932
22.	China	1000
23.	Japan	1000
24.	United Republics of Eurasia	1000
25.	USA	1000

DRAFT ANNEX B

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 list is developed by establishing a ranking of all states on each of the three factors, and then combining the rankings to reach one comprehensive rank.

The statistical reports are subject to corrections and updating. The following list gives some general range of the potential of the voting right principles incorporated in the draft of the new United Nations Charter. The stepdowns from 1000 to 1 in blocks of 10 are arbitrary and suggestive but do have some relationship to the factors of population and annual gross national production as reported or estimated.

Total Voting Rights	17,112
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Voting Rights

1. United States of America	1000
2. United Republics of Eurasia	1000
3. Japan	1000
4. France	1000
5. 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. South Africa	200
22. Belgium	150
23. Indonesia	150
24. Venezuela	150
25. Nigeria	150
26. Argentina	150

Voting Rights

27. Turkey	150
28. Yugoslavia	150
29. Denmark	150
30. Austria	100
31. Algeria	100
32. Pakistan	100
33. Colombia	100
34. Philippines	100
35. Egypt	100
36. Greece	100
37. Norway	100
38. Finland	100
39. Thailand	100
40. Korea (South)	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

* Temporary name used by the author for the major center of the USSR pending sovereign decisions.

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

	<u>Voting Rights</u>
78. Honduras	30
79. Paraguay	30
80. Tunisia	30
81. Luxembourg	30
82. Niger	20
83. Kenya	20
84. Costa Rica	20
85. Mozambique	20
86. United Republic of Tanzania	20
87. Uganda	20
88. Iceland	20
89. El Salvador	20
90. Panama	20
91. Jamaica	20
92. Madagascar	15
93. Nepal	15
94. Jordan	15
95. Lithuania	15
96. Nicaragua	15
97. Lebanon	15
98. Senegal	15
99. Bahrain	15
100. Angola	15
101. Mali	15
102. Yemen	10

<u>Voting Rights</u>		<u>Voting Rights</u>		
103.	Haiti	10	136. Swaziland	4
104.	Guinea	10	137. Djibouti	4
105.	Zambia	10	138. Gambia	4
106.	Latvia	10	139. Guinea-Bissau	4
107.	Sierre Leone	10	140. Comoros	4
108.	Malta	10	141. Botswana	4
109.	Suriname	10	142. Soloman Islands	3
110.	Cyprus	10	143. Democratic Yemen	3
111.	Albania	10	144. Namibia	3
112.	Estonia	6	145. Burundi	3
113.	Rwanda	6	146. Micronesia	3
114.	Malawi	6	147. Saint Lucia	3
115.	Somalia	6	148. Maldives	3
116.	United Arab Emirates	6	149. Grenada	3
117.	Mongolia	6	150. Barbados	3
118.	Fiji	6	151. Lichtenstein	3
119.	Papua New Guinea	6	152. Equatorial Guinea	2
120.	Congo	6	153. Burkina Faso	2
121.	Central African Republic	6	154. Cape Verde	2
122.	Benin	5	155. St. Christopher and Nevis	2
123.	Trinidad and Tobago	5	156. Brunei Darussalam	2
124.	Liberia	5	157. Belize	2
125.	Bahamas	5	158. Seychelles	2
126.	Gabon	5	159. Samoa	2
127.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	5	160. Marshall Islands	2
128.	Togo	5	161. Dominica	2
129.	Mauritius	5	162. Vanuatu	1
130.	Mauritania	5	163. Saint Vincente and the Grenadines	1
131.	Guyana	5	164. Sao Tome and Principe	1
132.	Lesotho	4	165. Antigua and Barbuda	1
133.	Democratic Kampuchea	4	166. Ukraine and Byelorussia	1
134.	Chad	4		
135.	Bhutan	4		

TOTAL VOTING RIGHTS

17,112



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