STATEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Charter of June 26, 1945, 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. 993, 3 Bevans 1153, entered into force Oct. 24, 1945

1st. Ed. 28 Feb. 2009, 2nd 24 Aug. 2014, 3rd 19 Mar. 2019, 4th 23 May 2022, 5th 8 Oct. 2026

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Preamble

In the name of God, the Almighty, Beneficent, Creator, the Highest, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful; the United Nations Assembly:

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to admit Palestine by repealing Annex (l) Admission of new Members to the United Nations A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1 (2024);

to set down the Generals of the UN, elect a Secretary, Socio-Economy Administration and Human Rights Council;

to repeal enemies, replace the Permanent Members of the Security Council with regional organizations;

to tax income one percent to fund international poverty line social security benefits and sustain United Nations Trust Fund accounts;

AND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

to proclaim the Land, Air, Water and biological diversity of our life-giving wilderness is protected, in most mountains, by the universal human right to a clean and healthy environment;

to know the right to property and industrial development to be a social and environmental depression;

to test drinking and cooking water is solid, filtered from a divine, natural, freshwater source or condemned to distilled water with electrolytes for alkaline pH;

to prescribe medicine; 50 crunches, 50 push-ups and 3 miles run physical fitness test; Saline solves Staph; Pneumovax for life; Stonebreaker cures hypocrisy, urinary and gallstones; Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu;

HAVE COLLECTIVELY RESOLVED

to prohibit propaganda for war, discrimination against nationality and crime;

to compensate victims and correct errors;

to always be guided by the leave no trace principles of equal rights, self-determination and non-aggression;

Amend for the first time the Charter of June 26, 1945, 59 Stat. 1031, T.S. 993, 3 Bevans 1153, entered into force Oct. 24, 1945 pursuant to paragraph 177 of the Draft Outcome Document of the World Summit of 13 September 2005 and Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit of 22 September 2005.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in 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.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

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

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

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

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. 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.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

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 by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

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

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: an Assembly, a Security Council, a Socio-Economic Administration, an International Trust Fund, a Human Rights Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organizations as may be found necessary may be established under the current 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 organizations.

CHAPTER IV

ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

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

Functions and Powers

Article 10

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

Article 11

1. The Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The 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 Art. 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the Assembly either before or after discussion.

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

4. The powers of the Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

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

Article 13

1. The Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a. promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

b. promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

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

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

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

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

Article 16

The Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system and human rights council as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the Assembly.

3. The Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions 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 Socio-Economic Administration, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

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

Article 21

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

Article 22

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

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1.The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations elected for a term of two years by the Assembly. 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.

2. Due regard shall be specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

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

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the 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

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

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

3. 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 VII, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places 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 a 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

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry,

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

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their 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

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the 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

1. 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.

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

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a 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

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

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 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 42 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities,

including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. 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 respective 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 fulfillment 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 force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall 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's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

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

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. 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 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 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

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, 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.

Article 54

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

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CCOPERATION

Article 55

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 co-operation; 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 pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

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 63.

2. 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 Assembly and, under the authority of the Assembly, in the Socio-Economic Administration, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

Composition

Article 61

1. The Socio-Economic Administration shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the Assembly.

2. Members of the Socio-Economic Administration shall be elected for a term of three years. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Socio-Economic Administration shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Socio-Economic Administration 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 Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

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

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the 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 63

1. The Socio-Economic Administration 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 Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Socio-Economic Administration 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 Assembly.

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

Article 65

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

Article 66

1. The Socio-Economic Administration shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the 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 the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Socio-Economic Administration shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Socio-Economic Administration shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Socio-Economic Administration 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 Socio-Economic Administration 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 Socio-Economic Administration 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 Socio-Economic Administration 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

1. The Socio-Economic Administration shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Socio-Economic Administration 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.

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 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 and 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 a Trust Fund to account for the collection and distribution of individual and corporate contributions earned by by imposing a compulsory 1 percent tax on all individual and corporate income, worldwide.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trust fund, 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 Member States, 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 social security 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 most of all equal treatment in the administration of social security benefits.

Article 77

1. The Trust Fund shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed there-under by the Assembly:

a. least developed countries;
b. middle income developing nations;
c. industrialized nations.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which Member States in the foregoing categories will fulfill their obligations to give money to the poor.

Article 78

The Trust Fund shall apply to all territories and people who have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among whom shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality. The terms of the trusteeship agreement for each territory, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned.

Article 79

1. Official development assistance must be charitably accounted for by the United Nations. Contributions to the regular United Nations budget, United Nations specialized agencies, United Nations peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, consular services, refugee assistance, and private corporate philanthropic contributions to foreign countries, constitute official development assistance. Foreign military assistance, military education, narcotic control and peacekeeping spending is prohibited, if it is not specifically a United Nations program authorized by the Security Council. The United Nations shall develop an accurate method of accounting for private international corporate philanthropic contributions and account for all official development assistance.

Article 80

Individual income tax revenues shall be dedicated to providing cash social security benefits to people who would otherwise earn less than the international poverty line. Corporate income tax revenues shall be dedicated to providing goods and services for international development efforts.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the donation will be collected and distributed to developing nation. To sustain benefit payments despite economic downturn or decline in donations Trust Fund savings should aim to equal benefits payments. The Assembly will inform the public of any shortfalls from the prior year or to achieve arbitrary goals, in order to solicit for contributions from taxpayers around the world.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any administrative agreement, a regional area which may include part or all or a collection of impoverished territories to which the social security agreement for the payment of benefits to poor individuals applies on the basis of the international poverty line.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to administrative areas, including the approval of the terms of social security agreements and of their alteration or amendment shall be exercised by the Assembly.

2. The basic objective shall be applicable to the people of each region.

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

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the Member State shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace, social security and humanitarian assistance. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the territory in carrying out the obligations undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, usually, but not necessarily, the Member State.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as regional, including the approval of the terms of the taxation agreements, the apportionment of benefits in the commonwealth, and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Assembly.

2. The Committee on Contributions, shall assist the Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Article 86

1. The Human Rights Council shall comprise between 30 and 50 members, each serving for a period of three years, to be elected directly by the Assembly, by a two thirds majority. In establishing the membership of the Council, due regard shall be given to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the contribution of Member States to the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. Those elected to the Council should undertake to abide by human rights standards in their respect for and protection and promotion of human rights, and will be evaluated during their term of membership under the review mechanism, unless they have been evaluated shortly before the start of their term in the Council.

Article 87

The Council will be the organ primarily responsible for promoting universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner, recognizing their indivisible, inalienable

and interrelated culture. Notwithstanding any Committees the Assembly may constitute, the treaty bodies the Council reviews are:

a. High Commissioner of Human Rights

b. Council on Human Rights

c. Committee on Migrant Workers

d. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

e. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

f. Committee on the Rights of the Child

g. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

h. Committee against Torture

i. Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Function

Article 88

The Council will be:

1. The forum for dialogue on thematic issues relating to all human rights and fundamental freedoms and make recommendations to the Assembly for the further development of international law in the field of human rights.

2. To promote international cooperation to enhance the abilities of Member States to implement human rights commitments, including international norms and standards, and the provision of assistance by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to Member States, at their request, through programmes of advisory services, technical cooperation and capacity-building.

3. Promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system, including by making policy recommendations to the Assembly, the Security Council, the Socio Economic Administration and other United Nations bodies. The Council should also work in close cooperation with regional organizations in the field of human rights.

4. Evaluate the fulfillment by all States of all their human rights obligations, in particular under the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This procedure will not duplicate the reporting procedures being carried out under the human rights treaties.

5. Address any matters or situations related to the promotion and protection of human rights, including urgent human rights situations, and make recommendations thereon to the Member States and provide policy recommendations to the United Nations system and petitioners.

Voting

Article 89

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

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

Procedure

Article 90

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

2. The 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.

Report

Article 91

1. The Council shall submit an annual report to the Assembly.

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

3. The arrangements made by the Socio-Economic Administration for consultations with non-governmental organizations under Article 63 shall apply to the Council.

CHAPTER XIV

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial branch of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the 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

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

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 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 the future.

Article 96

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

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

SECRETARIAT

Article 97

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

Article 98

The Secretary shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Socio-Economic Administration, and of the Human Rights Council, and shall perform

such other functions as are entrusted to him or her by these branches. The Secretary shall make an annual report to the Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary 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

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary 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.

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

Article 101

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

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Socio-Economic Administration, the Human Rights Council, and, as required, to other branches of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the Charter came 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 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 fulfillment 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 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 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 XVII

ELECTIONS

Article 106

Legitimate governance is derived from the consent of the governed. Elections are the most direct method of determining and fostering their support. Universal respect for liberal democracy is the greatest assurance of peace, freedom and prosperous economic relations. Member States shall make provisions for the United Nations to participate in national elections at the request of the Assembly.

Article 107

1. With a two thirds vote of the Assembly the United Nations may coordinate issues and candidates with the elections of Member States, but is not obligated to do so under the present Charter.

2. Candidates for the Secretary of the United Nations, also authorized by the Security Council may be submitted to national referendums under Article 97. United Nations candidates for national offices may be introduced onto national ballots with two thirds Assembly vote.

3. Controversial issues of importance to every citizen, such as making the one percent United Nations donation a tax, or settling local, state, national or international problems pursuant to United Nations ballot initiatives authorized by two thirds majority of the Assembly.

CHAPTER XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the Statement of the United Nations 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 Parliamentary 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 Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Statement may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the 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.

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

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

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

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Secretary of the United Nations.

Article 111

The present Charter, the original in English, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations. 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.

It was agreed to amend the UN Charter at Chapter XII International Trusteeship System Arts. 75-85 pursuant to paragraph 177 of the Draft Outcome Document 13 September 2005 of the World Summit to establish an international system of social security taxation that appears on the pay-stubs of workers and beneficiaries worldwide. The objective is to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Member States. It was agreed to amend Chapter XIII of the UN Charter Arts 86-91 Trusteeship Council for the Human Rights Council as ordered in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit A/59/HLPM/CRP.1/ Rev.1 of 22 September 2005 and established in General Assembly Resolution A/60/251 Human Rights Council of 3 April 2006. The Assembly is asked to lay down their Generals of the United Nations (GUN), elect a civilian Secretary of the United Nations (SUN), legislate a United Nations Assembly (UNA) and do business with a Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) pursuant to the principle governing disarmament under Art. 11(1) and two thirds vote of both the Assembly and constitutional processes of Member State under Art. 108 of the present Charter. The Assembly must review Chapter XII International Trusteeship System and Chapter XVIII Elections to determine, whether they approve of the language. Chapter XIII Human Rights Council is exactly as it was drafted in 2005. The idea to abolish the Permanent Membership of the Security Council is overruled. It is essential that enemy states from World War II are repealed. Quorums for the Security Council and Socio-Economic Administration are updated to current levels. Legislating a civilian government to account for official development assistance, solicit for donations and coordinate with national elections has global appeal. The Statement of the United Nations (SUN) and Socio-Economic (SEA) acronyms may appeal only to the English language. The Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish, versions may want some artistic license to be equally authentic.

Amendments begin with the first sentence of the Preamble after war insert, 'poverty and disease' after which delete 'twice in our lifetime'. Replace 'city of San Francisco' with 'cities of New York and Geneva', insert after Charter 'Statement', 're-establish' and delete 'to be' at the end of the Preamble. Thereafter, amendment is mostly a matter of adhering to Art. 7(1) pertaining to the principal organs of the United Nations that is amended to recognize an Assembly in the place of a General Assembly, Security Council, Socio-Economic Administration (SEA) in the place of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International Trust Fund in the place of International Trusteeship System, Human Rights Council in the place of Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat, throughout the document. In Art. 14 'general' is deleted from welfare. In Art. 16 after international trusteeship system is inserted 'human rights council'. In Art. 18 (2) 'Economic and Social Council' is changed to 'Socio-Economic Administration', and 'the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph l(c) of Article 86, is deleted. In Art. 23 the number of members in the Security Council is increased from eleven to fifteen. In Art. 36(3) 'general' is deleted. In Art. 53 'as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article,

provided for pursuant to Article 107' and paragraph 2 and numbering are repealed. In Art. 61 the number of members of the Economic and Social Council is increased from eighteen to its current number of fifty-four members of the Socio-Economic Administration. In Art. 73(e) 'other than those territories' is deleted 'and' inserted to which Chapters XII and XIII apply' is deleted. In Arts. 97 and 98 after he 'or she' is added. Chapter XVII Transitional Security Arrangement naming enemy states from World War II is repealed and replaced with Elections. Art. 110(2) is deposited with the 'Secretary of the United Nations' and the rest of the article is deleted. In Art. 111 'Government of the United States of America' is amended to 'United Nations'. The 1 percent income tax is levied equally on all nations pursuant to the Hydrocortisone, Eucalyptus, Lavender, Peppermint or Salt Helps Water Cure Coronavirus Colds Act HA-2-2-22.