

ARTICLES 1 AND 2 (1-5)

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TEXT OF 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.

TEXT OF ARTICLE 2 (1 - 5)

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 fulfil 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.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. Article 1 of the Charter states the Purposes of the United Nations and Article 2 the Principles in accordance with which the Organization and its Members are to act. The other Articles of the Charter, apart from a few which amplify one or another provision of the first two Articles or which refer to them in particular contexts, for the most part contain the provisions prescribing procedures and conferring responsibilities and powers on the principal organs of the United Nations for the performance of the functions of the Organization.
2. The more general of these subsequent Articles relate these functions, responsibilities and grants of powers to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, either by express reference, as in Articles 14, 24 (2), 52, 76, 104 and 105, or by employing language derived from the text of Articles 1 and 2, as in Articles 11, 12, 13, 24 (1), 33-39 inclusive, 42, 43, 48, 51, 55, 73, 84 and 99. From a constitutional point of view, the decisions of United Nations organs taken under Articles of the Charter other than Articles 1 and 2 may be regarded as constituting the implementation of the latter Articles, and therefore as evidence of the application and interpretation in practice of the Purposes which the Organization seeks to achieve and of the Principles in accordance with which the Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes of the Charter, are obligated to act. This reciprocal relationship is often given expression in the decisions of organs in the form of references, made in a preamble or in an operative paragraph, to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, or to parts of them, together with a citation of the Articles allocating powers and assigning functions and responsibilities.
3. A consideration of all such decisions in the study on the first two Articles of the Charter would duplicate matter which must also be dealt with elsewhere in the Repertory. No attempt has been made, therefore, to deal with all the relevant decisions in this part of the Repertory. The majority of the decisions taken by the organs of the United Nations on behalf of the Organization are dealt with in this Repertory under the Articles endowing the organs with authority to act in the areas of competence assigned to them.
4. The present study on Articles 1 and 2 has been limited to an examination of certain general features of the practice of United Nations organs in supporting their decisions by references to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter. Moreover, the study singles out for consideration the decisions of the General Assembly as the organ with the widest-ranging functions and responsibilities under the Charter, and sets out certain details of that practice in the form of tabulations in annexes. The relevant practice of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council is dealt with in other parts of the Repertory as indicated below.
5. The relation between the duties of the Security Council and the Principles and Purposes of the United Nations, as exemplified in the practice of the Council is dealt with in this Repertory under Article 24, which confers on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and requires the Council, in discharging its duties under this responsibility, to act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. Annexed to the study on Article 24 is a list of the questions which the Security Council has considered under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. A second annex to that study contains a classification of the measures employed by the Security Council in dealing with those questions in the discharge of its duties under Article 24.
6. Article 55 of the Charter defines some of the areas in which the United Nations shall promote the achievement of the Purposes cited in Article 1 (2) and Article 1 (3), and elaborates somewhat the statement of those Purposes. Responsibility for the

discharge of these functions is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, in the Economic and Social Council. References to Article 1 (2) and Article 1 (3) in the resolutions of these organs are often coupled 1/ with references to Article 55; in many cases, however, the resolutions refer only to Article 55. Accordingly, it has been deemed unnecessary to isolate for consideration under Article 1 decisions which are more appropriately dealt with as part of the practice under Article 55. The same holds true of decisions taken by the General Assembly in the discharge of its responsibilities in respect of Trust Territories, and, under its authority, of decisions taken by the Trusteeship Council.

7. The practice of United Nations organs bearing upon Article 2 (6) and Article 2 (7) is dealt with in detail in separate studies. Article 2 (6), relating to action in accordance with the Principles of Article 2 by States not Members of the United Nations, presents special features which cannot conveniently be dealt with elsewhere. Other material concerning States not Members of the United Nations will be found in this Repertory under Articles 10, 31, 32, 35, 69 and 86. Article 2 (7), relating to intervention in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, has been the subject of discussion in connexion with numerous decisions taken by the principal organs of the United Nations. For that reason it has been thought useful to assemble together in that study the material illustrating the practice of the organs related to that paragraph.

SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

8. The Purposes and Principles of the Charter, or particular phrases in them, have often been referred to in the preamble or the operative part of decisions. Such express references have frequently taken the form of mention as a whole of one or other or of both Articles 1 and 2, or of the Purposes and Principles as such; some decisions have made specific reference to particular language or particular paragraphs of these Articles. The Articles have also frequently been mentioned in debate by representatives when stating their positions on the merits of proposals under consideration and when seeking to throw light on the meaning and scope of other provisions of the Charter.

9. The practice of United Nations organs bearing on Articles 1 and 2 falls into two main categories. The first consists of decisions applicable generally, such as those concerned with the definition of standards of international conduct and the formulation of general programmes and their implementation. The second concerns the decisions of the Organization in respect of disputes and situations affecting the relations of particular States.

10. The practice under both categories reveals a constant reliance, both in the decisions and in the discussions leading to them, on the Purposes and Principles of the Charter as foundations on which to erect general international programmes in the

1/ For example, General Assembly resolution 637 (VII) entitled "The right of peoples and nations to self-determination".

political, economic, social, legal and cultural field, and as constitutional standards serving as guides to the organs of the United Nations in resolving problems presented by particular situations, and in determining standards of conduct to be followed by States in dealings with other States generally or in particular disputes and situations.

11. The content of the decisions related to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter is as wide and as varied as the scope of the Charter itself. In certain of the studies on the Articles of the Charter relating to the various principal organs, such as those on Articles 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 55 and 76, will be found tabulations indicating the matters dealt with in the decisions of the organs concerned.

12. The modalities employed in achieving the Purposes and implementing the Principles of the Charter are equally wide and varied. They include the making of studies, reports and investigations, the dissemination of information, the making of recommendations to Member and non-member States, the declaration of legal principles, the adoption of standards for the conduct of States, the use of a host of subsidiary bodies in a variety of tasks and the institution of procedures for co-operation in every field within the scope of the Charter. They further include the drafting and adoption of conventions, the establishment and use of procedures for the pacific settlement of disputes and situations, the judicial settlement of controversies, political settlements, collective measures to forestall or counteract breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, the establishment and co-ordination of specialized agencies. Also included are the rendering of technical services, the hearing of petitioners, supervision through a system of international trusteeship of the administration of Trust Territories and other modalities.

13. In applying Articles 1 and 2, the organs of the United Nations have addressed each other, the specialized agencies, Members generally, all nations, particular Members and particular non-members. In this connexion, the question of the universal character of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter has arisen with particular reference to the obligation of States not Members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the Principles of Article 2. That question is dealt with separately in the study on Article 2 (6).

14. The organs of the United Nations have made determinations concerning the consonance of particular conduct with the provisions of Articles 1 and 2, and they have recommended to particular States that they be guided by those provisions of the Charter in the conduct of their relations or in negotiations with other States. They have also indicated, on the basis of an application and interpretation of Articles 1 and 2, particular measures to be taken and to be desisted from, and, on the same basis, they have recommended various procedures to be employed generally in respect of particular matters, and, specifically, in respect of particular disputes and situations.

15. In connexion with the consideration of particular disputes and situations by the organs of the United Nations, questions have been raised in regard to the extent to which the principal organs may rely upon the provisions of Article 1 in determining the recommendations to be made to the States concerned. For example, in connexion with the application and interpretation of Article 1 (3), the question arose whether that Article contained sufficiently precise standards in order to be invoked in the proceedings of the Organization as a basis for specific recommendations. It was questioned whether, in order to be available as a basis for consideration of the conduct of particular States by the Organization, Article 1 (3) did not require to be spelled out in detailed provisions contained in a convention or other instrument of legal obligation drawn up by an organ of the United Nations or negotiated by Members themselves and adopted by them. As a corollary, the question was asked whether, by reason of the absence of such detailed and obligatory formulation of the content of the first Article of the Charter, the matters to which it related were not essentially

within the domestic jurisdiction of States and therefore constituted matters which Members were not required to submit to settlement under the Charter. 2/

The Practice of the General Assembly

16. While the functions of each of the principal organs of the United Nations are expressly related by the Charter to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, the widest connexion of that kind is established in respect of the General Assembly, the functions, responsibilities and powers of which, by virtue of Article 10, cover all matters within the scope of the Charter, or related to the powers and functions of the organs provided for in it.

1. The Purposes and Principles as a whole

17. In discharging these broad responsibilities, the General Assembly has frequently referred to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter as a whole as forming the constitutional grounds of its decisions. When taking a decision in a particular area within the scope of its functions, it has often based that decision on a reference to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, suggesting that they are viewed as indivisible. Again, in other decisions it has established links between the achievement of the different Purposes of the several paragraphs of Article 1 or between all or some of the provisions of Article 1, and various provisions of Article 2.

18. An illustration of the way in which inter-relations and links between the various Purposes of the United Nations to be achieved have been developed in practice is afforded by the proceedings leading to the adoption of resolution 377 (V), entitled "Uniting for peace". 3/ At the fifth session of the Assembly, two items concerning the maintenance of international peace and security were submitted for inclusion in the agenda; agenda item 66, entitled "Strengthening of democratic principles as a means of contributing to the maintenance of universal peace", was submitted by Chile, and agenda item 68, entitled "United action for peace", was submitted by the United States. The purpose of the first agenda item was explained in the memorandum by Chile accompanying the request for inclusion of the item in the following terms:

"... it is absolutely necessary to unite the efforts of all countries that practise respect for human rights and are naturally peace-loving, to the end that, within the powers and means authorized by the Charter of the United Nations, they may:

"(1) Watch over the fulfilment of the principles, aims and purposes of the United Nations; and

"(2) Establish efficient machinery enabling its members to act jointly and rapidly in any emergency."

2/ For details of the questions mentioned in this paragraph, see G A (I/2), Joint Com. of the 1st and 6th Com., pp. 4, 10, 15, 23, 29, 32, 33 and 42. They were raised in the course of consideration of the agenda item entitled: "Treatment of Indians settled in the territory of the Union of South Africa". By resolution 44 (I), the General Assembly expressed the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter. See also in this Repertory under Articles 2 (7), 55 and 56.

3/ See G A (V), Annexes, a.i. 66 and 68.

19. The second agenda item in question was explained in the accompanying United States memorandum in the following terms:

"The General Assembly should be enabled to meet on very short notice, in case of any breach of international peace or act of aggression, if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, is unable to discharge its primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security."

20. Both items were referred to the First Committee. A draft resolution 4/ submitted by Chile during the discussion of the item submitted by the United States was based on the most comprehensive general and detailed references to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter. A draft resolution 5/ submitted during the discussion of agenda item 68 by the United States and certain other Members contained a reference to "the first Purpose of the United Nations" and to resolution 290 (IV), entitled "Essentials of peace". In the First Committee, the sponsors of the two draft resolutions agreed to incorporate in the joint text the main ideas expressed in the text submitted by Chile, which was then withdrawn. 6/ The draft resolution, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 377 (V), entitled "Uniting for peace", was thus broadened to include the Purposes and Principles as a whole. The relevant operative paragraphs of that resolution read:

"The General Assembly,

".

"14. Is fully conscious that, in adopting the proposals set forth above, enduring peace will not be secured solely by collective security arrangements against breaches of international peace and acts of aggression, but that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security, and especially upon respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and on the establishment and maintenance of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries; and accordingly

"15. Urges Member States to respect fully, and to intensify, joint action, in co-operation with the United Nations, to develop and stimulate universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to intensify individual and collective efforts to achieve conditions of economic stability and social progress, particularly through the development of under-developed countries and areas."

The first of the paragraphs quoted above was reaffirmed in resolution 721 (VIII) in connexion with the question of race conflict in South Africa.

4/ G A (V), Annexes, a.i. 68, p. 3, A/C.1/575.

5/ Ibid., p. 4, A/C.1/576.

6/ G A (V), 1st Com., 354th-363rd mtgs.

2. Article 2 as a whole

21. The most frequent reference to Article 2 or to the Principles of the Charter generally is found in decisions linking the obligation of Members to act in accordance with these Principles to one or more of the Purposes stated in Article 1. Examples are resolution 290 (IV), "Essentials of peace"; resolution 378 (V), "Duties of States in the event of the outbreak of hostilities" and resolution 380 (V), "Peace through deeds". Relatively few decisions refer to the Principles alone or to particular Principles without connecting them with the Purposes of the Charter.

3. Article 2 (1)

22. The principle of the sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations has been a subject of occasional discussion and has been taken into account in decisions concerning rules of procedure; illustrative cases will be found in this Repertory under Article 21. It constituted one of the guiding principles in resolution 291 (IV), entitled "Promotion of the stability of international relations in the Far East". Certain resolutions have linked references to sovereignty and to independence in a way to suggest a connexion between Article 2 (1) and Article 2 (4). Such have been resolutions containing general recommendations concerning non-interference with the sovereign rights and independence of under-developed countries in connexion with rendering technical assistance. An example is provided by resolution 200 (III), concerning technical assistance for economic development, 7/ which provided (in paragraph 4 (d)) that

"The technical assistance furnished shall (i) not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country concerned and shall not be accompanied by any considerations of a political nature;".

Another example is provided by resolution 626 (VII), concerning the exploitation of natural resources.

4. Article 2 (2)

23. The implications of the obligation to carry out agreements in good faith were elaborated in resolution 290 (IV), "Essentials of peace", in resolution 291 (IV), "Promotion of the stability of international relations in the Far East", and in resolutions 383 (V) and 505 (VI), both relating to threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East.

5. Article 2 (3)

24. The obligation of peaceful settlement of disputes was one of the grounds of resolution 288 (IV), entitled "Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece", and of resolution 378 (V), entitled "Duties of States in the event of the outbreak of hostilities". Further aspects of the implementation of the obligations of Members relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes are dealt with in this Repertory under Articles 11, 13, 14, 33 (1) and 35, on which the practice of United Nations organs chiefly bears.

7/ See also General Assembly resolution 304 (IV) approving Economic and Social Council resolution 222 A (IX).

6. Article 2 (4)

25. Perhaps the most frequent reference to a Principle of the Charter is to be found in decisions reminding Members of their obligations under Article 2 (4). Such decisions have included general reminders to all Members and to particular Members, and partial elaborations of the implications of that Article. Resolutions 192 (III), 290 (IV), 291 (IV), 378 (V) and 380 (V) are cases in point.

7. Article 2 (5)

26. The General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council have called on Members to assist the United Nations in action taken by the latter in accordance with the Charter. The General Assembly and the Security Council have also called on Members to refrain from giving assistance to States against which the United Nations was taking preventive or enforcement action. Examples are provided by the Security Council resolutions of 25 June 1950 8/ and 27 June 1950, 9/ General Assembly resolution 498 (V) and Economic and Social Council resolution 323 (XI). 10/

8/ S C, 5th yr., No. 15, 473rd mtg., S/1501, pp. 16 and 17.

9/ S C, 5th yr., No. 16, 474th mtg., S/1511, pp. 16 and 17.

10/ See in this Repertory under Article 65.

ANNEX I

Tabulation of decisions of the General Assembly referring to
the Purposes and Principles of the Charter as a whole

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Charter reference</u>
40 (I)	Voting Procedure in the Security Council (See also resolution 503 (VI) below)	The General Assembly was " <u>Mindful</u> of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,".
62 (I)	Refugees and Displaced Persons	In framing the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, the General Assembly provided, in article 2 of the Constitution, for "The functions of the Organization to be carried out in accordance with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,".
109 (II)	Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece (See also resolutions 193 (III) and 288 (IV) below)	The General Assembly recalled that Members of the United Nations had obligated themselves "to carry out the purposes and principles of the Charter,".
110 (II)	Measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war	The General Assembly requested the Government of each Member to take appropriate steps within its constitutional limits "To promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations based upon the purposes and principles of the Charter;".
137 (II)	Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States	The General Assembly recommended to all Member Governments that they take measures "to encourage the teaching of the United Nations Charter and the purposes and principles,".
192 (III)	Prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction by one-third of the armaments and armed forces of the permanent members of the Security Council	The General Assembly referred to its activity "with regard to the regulation of armaments in accordance with the purposes and principles defined by the Charter;".

Annex I (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Charter reference</u>
193 (III) and 288 (IV)	Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece	The General Assembly considered that certain acts were inconsistent with "the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,".
217 A (III)	International Bill of Human Rights	The General Assembly found in the Purposes and Principles of the Charter a limitation on the acts in respect of which "the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution" was to be recognized, and a limitation on the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms
257 (III)	Permanent Missions to the United Nations	The General Assembly considered that the presence of permanent missions "serves to assist in the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations".
265 (III)	Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (See also resolution 44 (I) in annex II below)	The General Assembly invited the Governments concerned to enter into discussion at a round-table conference, "taking into consideration the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights".
290 (IV)	Essentials of peace	The General Assembly " <u>Declares</u> that the Charter of the United Nations, the most solemn pact of peace in history, lays down basic principles necessary for an enduring peace; that disregard of these principles is primarily responsible for the continuance of international tension; and that it is urgently necessary for all Members to act in accordance with these principles in the spirit of co-operation on which the United Nations was founded;".

Resolution
No.

Title

Charter reference

377 (v).

Uniting for peace

The General Assembly

"14. Is fully conscious that, in adopting the proposals set forth above, enduring peace will not be secured solely by collective security arrangements against breaches of international peace and acts of aggression, but that a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations, upon the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and other principal organs of the United Nations intended to achieve the maintenance of international peace and security, and especially upon respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and on the establishment and maintenance of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries; and accordingly

"15. Urges Member States to respect fully, and to intensify, joint action, in co-operation with the United Nations, to develop and stimulate universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to intensify individual and collective efforts to achieve conditions of economic stability and social progress, particularly through the development of under-developed countries and areas."

Annex I (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Charter reference</u>
384 (V)	Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea	The General Assembly declared that "further steps should then be taken for a peaceful settlement of existing issues in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations,".
396 (V)	Recognition by the United Nations of the representation of a Member State	The General Assembly recommended that the question of representation of a Member State, when becoming the subject of controversy in the United Nations, "should be considered in the light of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and the circumstances of each case;".
421 (V)	Draft International Covenant of Human Rights and measures of implementation: future work of the Commission on Human Rights	The General Assembly considered "That in the drafting of the Covenant account should be taken of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that these Purposes and Principles should be consistently applied and assiduously protected;".
483 (V)	Provision of a United Nations distinguishing ribbon or other insignia for personnel which has participated in Korea in the defence of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations	<u>[The title of the resolution is self-explanatory]</u> .

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Charter reference</u>
502 (VI) and 503 (VI)	Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; international control of atomic energy Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter <u>a/</u>	In these two resolutions the General Assembly affirmed the connexion of the development of an effective United Nations collective security system and the progressive reduction of the armed forces and armaments of the world with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter. Moreover, in resolution 503 (VI), the General Assembly addressed a recommendation to the Security Council concerning periodic meetings of the Council which would serve to remove tension and establish friendly relations "in furtherance of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter."
510 (VI)	Appointment of an impartial international commission under United Nations supervision to carry out a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Berlin, and in the Soviet Zone of Germany in order to determine whether existing conditions there make it possible to hold genuinely free elections throughout these areas	The General Assembly related "the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations as set out in the Charter," to the achievement of the unity of Germany in the interests of world peace.
545 (VI)	Inclusion in the International Covenant or Covenants on Human Rights of an article relating to the right of peoples to self-determination	In deciding to include an article concerning the right of all peoples and nations to self-determination, the General Assembly provided that the article should stipulate "that all States, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, should promote the realization of that right, in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations,".

Articles 1 and 2 (1-5)

Annexes

a/ See also G A resolution 703 (VII).

Annex I (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Charter reference</u>
611 (VII) and 612 (VII)	The Tunisian question The question of Morocco	The General Assembly expressed its confidence that the Government of France would endeavour to further the effective development of the free institutions of the peoples of Tunisia and Morocco, "in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter;".
613 (VII)	Question of an appeal to the Powers signatories to the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943 for the early fulfilment of their pledges towards Austria	The General Assembly expressed its desire "to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and the developing of friendly relations among nations in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter,".
616 (VII) and 721 (VIII)	The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of the Union of South Africa	By resolution 616 (VII) the General Assembly established a Commission "to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa in the light of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter,". In resolution 721 (VIII), the General Assembly reaffirmed the declaration in resolution 377 (V) that "a genuine and lasting peace depends also upon the observance of all the Principles and Purposes established in the Charter of the United Nations,".
626 (VII)	Right to exploit freely natural wealth and resources	The General Assembly declared "that the right of peoples freely to use and exploit their natural wealth and resources is inherent in their sovereignty and is in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,".

ANNEX II.

Tabulation of decisions of the General Assembly referring to
specific Purposes and Principles of the Charter

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
44 (I)	Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa	In resolution 44 (I), the General Assembly, "Having taken note of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, and having considered the matter:	1 (2), 1 (3), 2 (2)
265 (III) b/, 395 (V), 511 (VI), 615 (VII) b/, and 719 (VIII)	Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa	"1. States that, because of that treatment, friendly relations between the two Member States have been impaired and, unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired; "2. Is of the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter;" In the other resolutions, the General Assembly expressed the view that "a policy of racial segregation (apartheid) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination" and considered that certain "actions of the Government of the Union of South Africa are not in keeping with its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;"	
48 (I)	Relief needs after the termination of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration)	"Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of their common ends, including international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic and humanitarian character;	1 (3), 1 (4)

b/ See annex I above.

Annex II (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
		"Reaffirming the principle that at no time should relief supplies be used as a political weapon, and that no discrimination should be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed or political belief:".	
56 (I)	Political Rights of Women	"Whereas "In the Preamble of the Charter the peoples of the United Nations have reaffirmed faith in the equal rights of men and women, and in Article 1 it is stated that the purposes of the United Nations are, among others, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends, "..... "Therefore "(a) <u>Recommends</u> that all Member States, which have not already done so, adopt measures necessary to fulfil the purposes and aims of the Charter in this respect by granting to women the same political rights as to men;".	1 (3), 1 (4)
59 (I)	Calling of an International Conference on Freedom of Information	The General Assembly resolved "in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 of the Charter, to authorize the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information;".	1 (3), 1 (4)
109 (II)	Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece	The General Assembly called upon the Governments concerned to settle their disputes by peaceful means.	1 (1), 2 (3)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
193 (III) and 288 (IV)	Same	The General Assembly noted the conclusion of the Special Committee that a continuation of the situation "constitutes a threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece", considered that certain acts endangered peace in the Balkans and were inconsistent with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, and called upon the Governments concerned to settle their disputes by peaceful means.	2 (4), 2 (3) /In resolution 288 (IV) explicit reference was made to Article 2 (3)/
127 (II)	False or distorted reports	<p>"<u>Considering</u> that, under Article 1 of the Charter, Members are bound to develop friendly relations amongst themselves and to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental liberties;</p> <p>"<u>Considering</u> that to attain this end it is essential to facilitate and increase the diffusion in all countries of information calculated to strengthen mutual understanding and ensure friendly relations between the peoples;</p> <p>"<u>Considering</u> that substantial progress in this sphere can be achieved only if measures are taken to combat, within the limits of constitutional procedures, the publication of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States,</p> <p>"<u>Invites</u> the Governments of States Members</p> <p>"1. To study such measures as might with advantage be taken on the national plane to combat, within the limits of constitutional procedures, the diffusion of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States;"</p>	1 (2), 1 (3)

Annex II (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
190 (III)	Appeal to the great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace	<p>"Whereas it is the essential purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and to that end it must co-ordinate its efforts to bring about by peaceful means the settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,"</p> <p>"Whereas the United Nations should be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of this common end,"</p>	<p>1 (1), 1 (4), 2 (3)</p>
272 (III)	Observance in Bulgaria and Hungary of human rights and fundamental freedoms	<p>"Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,</p> <p>"Considering that the Governments of Bulgaria and Hungary have been accused, before the General Assembly, of acts contrary to the purposes of the United Nations and to their obligations under the Peace Treaties to ensure to all persons within their respective jurisdictions the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,"</p>	1 (3)
277 (III)	Freedom of information	<p>The preamble of the draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, annexed to Resolution 277 (III), stated:</p> <p>"Desiring thereby to protect mankind from the scourge of war, to prevent the recurrence of aggression from any source, and to combat all propaganda which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression,</p> <p>"Considering the danger to the maintenance of friendly relations between peoples and to the preservation of peace, arising from the publication of inaccurate reports,"</p>	<p>1 (1), 1 (2)</p>

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
426 (V)	Draft Convention on Freedom of Information	The General Assembly declared "that freedom of information and the Purposes of the United Nations are indivisible,".	
290 (IV)	Essentials of peace <u>c/</u>	<p><u>"Calls upon every nation</u></p> <p>".</p> <p>"2. <u>To refrain</u> from threatening or using force contrary to the Charter;</p> <p>"3. <u>To refrain</u> from any threats or acts, direct or indirect, aimed at impairing the freedom, independence or integrity of any State, or at fomenting civil strife and subverting the will of the people in any State;</p> <p>"4. <u>To carry out</u> in good faith its international agreements;</p> <p>"5. <u>To afford</u> all United Nations bodies full co-operation and free access in the performance of the tasks assigned to them under the Charter;</p> <p>"6. <u>To promote</u>, in recognition of the paramount importance of preserving the dignity and worth of the human person, full freedom for the peaceful expression of political opposition, full opportunity for the exercise of religious freedom and full respect for all the other fundamental rights expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;</p> <p>"7. <u>To promote</u> nationally and through international co-operation, efforts to achieve and sustain higher standards of living for all peoples;</p>	<p>1 (1),</p> <p>1 (2),</p> <p>1 (3),</p> <p>2 (2),</p> <p>2 (3),</p> <p>2 (4)</p>

Articles 1 and 2 (1-5)

Annexes

c/ See also annex I.

Annex II (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
		"8. To remove the barriers which deny to peoples the free exchange of information and ideas essential to international understanding and peace;	
		".....	
		"11. To settle international disputes by peaceful means and to co-operate in supporting United Nations efforts to resolve outstanding problems;"	
291 (IV)	Promotion of the stability of international relations in the Far East	"Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have expressed in the Charter of the United Nations their determination to practise tolerance, and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, and to that end the Members of the United Nations have obligated themselves to carry out the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,	1 (2), 2 (1), 2 (4)
		"Whereas it is a purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,	
		"Whereas the organization of the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members and on respect for international agreements,	
		"Whereas the Charter calls upon all Members to 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,"	

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
383 B (V)	Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 14 August 1945 and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations <u>d/</u>	" <u>Decides</u> to draw the attention of all States to the necessity of complying faithfully with the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 291 (IV), the object of which is to promote the stability of international relations in the Far East, and which recommends specific principles for that purpose, including, <u>inter alia</u> , the principle of the scrupulous observance of the treaties in force when the resolution was adopted, the purpose of which was to secure the independence and territorial integrity of China."	2 (2), 2 (4)
377 (V)	Uniting for peace <u>e/</u>	The preamble of the resolution reproduced the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 1.	1 (1), 1 (2)
378 A (V)	Duties of States in the event of the outbreak of hostilities (See also 688 (VII), Question of defining aggression)	" <u>Reaffirming</u> the Principles embodied in the Charter, which require that the force of arms shall not be resorted to except in the common interest, and shall not be used against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. " <u>Desiring</u> to create a further obstacle to the outbreak of war, even after hostilities have started, and to facilitate the cessation of the hostilities by the action of the parties themselves, thus contributing to the peaceful settlement of disputes,"	2 (3), 2 (4)
330 (V)	Peace through deeds	" <u>Confident</u> that, if all governments faithfully reflect this desire and observe their obligations under the Charter, lasting peace and security can be established,	1 (1), 2 (4)

d/ See also G A resolution 505 (VI).

e/ See also annex I and paragraphs 18 to 20 above.

Annex II (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
		<p><u>"Condemning</u> the intervention of a State in the internal affairs of another State for the purpose of changing its legally established government by the threat or use of force.</p> <p>"1. <u>Solemnly</u> reaffirms that, whatever the weapons used, any aggression, whether committed openly, or by fomenting civil strife in the interest of a foreign Power, or otherwise, is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world;</p> <p>"2. <u>Determines</u> that for the realization of lasting peace and security it is indispensable: "(1) That prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises;"</p>	
400 (V)	Financing of economic development of under-developed countries	<p><u>"Recognizing</u> that a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security,"</p>	1 (1), 1 (3)
410 A (V)	Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea	<p>The General Assembly was convinced "that the creation of a United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation for Korea is necessary both to the maintenance of lasting peace in the area and to the establishment of the economic foundation for the building of a unified and independent nation".</p>	1 (1), 1 (3), 2 (4), 2 (1)
		<p>The statement of general policy approved by the Assembly included the following paragraph: "The United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation for Korea shall be carried out in practice in such a way as to contribute to the rapid restoration of the country's economy in conformity with the national interests of the</p>	

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
498 (V)	Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea	<p>Korean people, having in view the strengthening of the economic and political independence of Korea and having in view that, in accordance with the general principles of the United Nations, such assistance must not serve as a means for foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of Korea and must not be accompanied by any conditions of a political nature."</p> <p>"3. <u>Affirms</u> the determination of the United Nations to continue its action in Korea to meet the aggression;</p> <p>"4. <u>Calls upon</u> all States and authorities to continue to lend every assistance to the United Nations action in Korea;</p> <p>"5. <u>Calls upon</u> all States and authorities to refrain from giving any assistance to the aggressors in Korea;</p> <p>"6. <u>Requests</u> a Committee composed of the members of the Collective Measures Committee as a matter of urgency to consider additional measures to be employed to meet this aggression f/ and to report thereon to the General Assembly, it being understood that the Committee is authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee referred to in the following paragraph reports satisfactory progress in its efforts;</p> <p>"7. <u>Affirms</u> that it continues to be the policy of the United Nations to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea and the achievement of United Nations objectives in Korea by peaceful means, and requests the President of the General Assembly to designate forthwith two persons who would meet with him at any suitable opportunity to use their good offices to this end."</p>	1 (1), 2 (5)
506 A (VI)	Admission of new Members, including the right of	The General Assembly expressed the view that the judgment of the Organization that the States were willing and able to carry out the obligations contained in the	1 (2), 2 (2), 2 (3)

f/ See also G A resolution 500 (V), entitled "Additional measures to be employed to meet the aggression in Korea".

Annex II (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
	candidate States to present proof of the conditions under Article 4 of the Charter	Charter and were otherwise qualified for membership "ought to be based on facts such as: the maintenance of friendly relations with other States, the fulfilment of international obligations and the record of a State's willingness and present disposition to submit international claims or controversies to pacific means of settlement established by international law".	
509 (VI)	Complaint of hostile activities of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Albania, as well as the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland, against Yugoslavia	"Mindful of the purpose of the United Nations '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,' "Mindful of the authority of the General Assembly to 'recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations,'".	1 (2), 14
545 (VI)	Inclusion in the International Covenant or Covenants on Human Rights of an article relating to the right of peoples to self-determination g/	"The General Assembly "(i) To save the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war, "(ii) To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, and "(iii) To take due account of the political aspirations of all peoples and thus to further international peace and security, and to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,".	1 (2), 1 (3)
611 (VII) and 612 (VII)	The Tunisian question h/ The question of Morocco h/	"Mindful of the necessity of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,	1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (4)

g/, h/ See also annex I above.

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
		"Considering that the United Nations, as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of their common ends under the Charter, should strive towards removing any causes and factors of misunderstanding among Member States, thus re-asserting the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security,"	
616 (VII)	The question of race <u>h/</u> conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of the Union of South Africa	"Considering that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, "..... "1. <u>Establishes</u> a Commission, consisting of three members, to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa in the light of the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, with due regard to the provision of Article 2, paragraph 7, as well as the provisions of Article 1, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 13, paragraph 1 b, Article 55 c, and Article 56 of the Charter, and the resolutions of the United Nations on racial persecution and discrimination, and to report its conclusions to the General Assembly at its eighth session;"	1 (2), 1 (3)
626 (VII)	Right to exploit freely <u>i/</u> natural wealth and resources	"Considering that the economic development of the under-developed countries is one of the fundamental requisites for the strengthening of universal peace, "Remembering that the right of peoples freely to use and exploit their natural wealth and resources is inherent in their sovereignty and is in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,	1 (2), 1 (3)

h/, i/ See also annex I above.

Annex II (continued)

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Extract of provisions</u>	<u>Charter provisions</u>
		<p>"1. <u>Recommends</u> all Member States, in the exercise of their right freely to use and exploit their natural wealth and resources wherever deemed desirable by them for their own progress and economic development, to have due regard, consistently with their sovereignty, to the need for maintaining the flow of capital in conditions of security, mutual confidence and economic co-operation among nations;</p> <p>"2. <u>Further recommends</u> all Member States to refrain from acts, direct or indirect, designed to impede the exercise of the sovereignty of any State over its natural resources."</p>	
32 704 (VII)	Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission <u>1/</u>	<p>"<u>Recognizing</u> that: "Under the Charter of the United Nations all States are bound to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to 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.</p> <p>"The aim of a system of world-wide disarmament is to prevent war and release the world's human and economic resources for the purposes of peace,".</p>	1 (1), 2 (3), 2 (4)
707 (VII)	Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding aggression against it by the Government of the Republic of China <u>1/</u>	<p>"<u>Having examined</u> the complaint by the delegation of the Union of Burma regarding the presence, hostile activities and depredations of foreign forces in the territory of the Union of Burma,</p> <p>"<u>Considering</u> that these facts constitute a violation of the territory and sovereignty of the Union of Burma,</p>	1 (1), 2 (4)
	<u>1/</u> See also resolution 717 (VIII).		

Resolution
No.

Title

Extract of provisions

Charter
provisions

"Affirming that any assistance given to these forces which enables them to remain in the territory of the Union of Burma or to continue their hostile acts against a Member State is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that the refusal of these forces to submit to disarmament or internment is contrary to international law and usage,

"1. Deplores this situation and condemns the presence of these forces in Burma and their hostile acts against that country;

"2. Declares that these foreign forces must be disarmed and either agree to internment or leave the territory of the Union of Burma forthwith;

"3. Requests all States to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of the Union of Burma in accordance with the principles of the Charter;"

804 (VIII)

Question of atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist forces against United Nations prisoners of war in Korea

"Desiring to secure general and full observance of the requirements of international law and of universal standards of human decency,

".....

"2. Condemns the commission by any governments or authorities of murder, mutilation, torture, and other atrocious acts against captured military personnel or civilian populations, as a violation of rules of international law and basic standards of conduct and morality and as affronting human rights and the dignity and worth of the human person."

1 (1),
1 (3)

