of the United Nations and shall be used for the official seal of the Organization.

2. Considers that it is necessary to protect the name of the Organization and its distinctive emblem and official seal;

Recommends therefore:

(a) That Members of the United Nations should take such legislative or other appropriate measures as are necessary to prevent the use, without authorization by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in particular for commercial purposes by means of trade marks or commercial labels, of the emblem, the official seal and the name of the United Nations, and of abbreviations of that name through the use of its initial letters;

(b) That the prohibition should take effect as soon as practicable but in any event not later than the expiration of two years from the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly;

(c) That each Member of the United Nations, pending the putting into effect within its territory of any such prohibition should use its best endeavours to prevent any use, without authorization by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the emblem, name, or initials of the United Nations, and in particular for commercial purposes by means of trade marks or commercial labels.

Fiftieth plenary meeting, 7 December 1946

93 (1). Accessions to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

The General Assembly, on 13 February 1946, approved the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and proposed it for accession by all Members.

During the second part of its first session, the General Assembly considered a report by the Secretary-General on the state of accessions to this Convention.¹

It is essential for the efficient exercise of the functions of the Organization and the fulfilment of its purposes that the provisions of the Convention be brought into force in all Member States.

¹ Documents A/141 and A/141/Add. 1.

93 (1). Adhésions à la Convention sur les privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies


Au cours de la deuxième partie de sa première session, l'Assemblée générale a examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général relatif aux adhésions à ladite Convention.¹

Pour que l'Organisation puisse exercer ses fonctions d'une manière efficace et atteindre ses buts, il est essentiel que tous les États Membres appliquent les dispositions de la Convention.

¹ Documents A/141 et A/141/Add. 1.
So long as the Convention is not fully in effect there is danger of confusion, of a lack of coordination between the rules applied in various States, and the probability of judicial decisions and administrative acts adversely affecting the position of the United Nations in the country of the headquarters and elsewhere.

The General Assembly therefore,
Invites Members of the United Nations to accede at as early a date as possible to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;
Recommends that Members, pending their access to the Convention, should follow, so far as possible, the provisions of the Convention in their relations with the United Nations, its officials, the representatives of its Members and experts on missions for the Organization.

Fifty-fifth plenary meeting, 11 December 1946.

94 (1). Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification

The General Assembly,
Recognizes the obligation laid upon it by Article 13, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph a, of the Charter to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;
Realizes the need for a careful and thorough study of what has already been accomplished in this field as well as of the projects and activities of official and unofficial bodies engaged in efforts to promote the progressive development and formulation of public and private international law, and the need for a report on the methods whereby the General Assembly may most effectively discharge its obligations under the above-mentioned provision:

Therefore,
Resolves to establish a Committee of seventeen Members of the United Nations to be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the President, each of these Members to have one representative on the Committee;

Directs the Committee to study:
(a) The methods by which the General Assembly should encourage the progressive development of international law and its eventual codification;
(b) Methods of securing the co-operation of the several organs of the United Nations to this end;
(c) Methods of enlisting the assistance of such national or international bodies as might aid in the attainment of this objective; and to report to the General Assembly at its next regular session.

94 (1). Développement progressif du droit international, et sa codification

L'Assemblée générale,
Reconnait l'obligation qui lui incombe aux termes de l'article 13, paragraphe 1, alinéa a, de la Charte, de provoquer des études et de faire des recommandations pour favoriser le développement progressif du droit international et sa codification;
Conçoit la nécessité de procéder à une étude minutieuse et approfondie des résultats déjà obtenus dans ce domaine et également des projets et des travaux des organismes officiels et officieux qui s'efforcent de favoriser le développement progressif du droit international public et privé et la rédaction de ses règles, et la nécessité de préparer un rapport sur les méthodes par lesquelles l'Assemblée générale pourra le plus efficacement remplir les obligations qui lui incombent en vertu de la disposition sus-mentionnée:

En conséquence,
Décide de créer une commission composée de dix-sept États Membres des Nations Unies, qui seront nommés par l'Assemblée générale sur recommandation de son Président, chacun de ces États Membres devant avoir un représentant à cette commission;
Charge la Commission d'étudier:
(a) Les méthodes par lesquelles l'Assemblée générale devrait favoriser le développement progressif du droit international et sa codification ultérieure;
(b) Des méthodes permettant de s'assurer à cette fin la coopération des divers organes des Nations Unies;
(c) Des méthodes permettant de s'assurer le concours d'organismes nationaux ou internationaux susceptibles d'aider à atteindre ce but; Et de faire rapport à l'Assemblée générale lors de sa prochaine session ordinaire.