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TABLE OF VETOED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL 1946 - 2002

Global Issues Research Group

This paper gives a table of draft resolutions that have been vetoed in the Security Council between 1946 and 2002. It is preceded by a short account of the way the veto has been used during this period by the five Permanent Members of the Council, China, France, the Soviet Union (the Russian Federation since 1991), the United Kingdom and the United States.



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	<u>Pages</u>
SUMMARY (paras 1–2)	2
THE VETO AND ITS USE (paras 3–17)	2–6
THE TABLE OF VETOES	7–42
THE TABLE OF VETOES (Information on Construction)	43–44

TABLE OF VETOED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS
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Summary

1. This paper gives a table of draft resolutions that have been vetoed in the Security Council between 1946 and 2002.

2. It is preceded by a short account of the way the veto has been used during this period by the five Permanent Members of Security Council, China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. On 26 December 1991 the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that in the United Nations, including the Security Council, the membership of the Soviet Union is continued by the Russian Federation, using that name in place of the Soviet Union.

The Veto and Its Use

3. Any of the five Permanent Members of the Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) can prevent a draft resolution being passed in the Security Council, except when the resolution is restricted to procedural matters, by casting a negative vote. For the purpose of this table, every public negative vote of a permanent member on a substantive issue is counted as a veto if sufficient number have voted for the Resolution (there had to be 7 votes out of 11 up until 1965 and 9 out of 15 from 1966 onwards), including those parts of draft resolutions and on amendments. (Negative votes cast by Permanent Members do not count as vetoes if the resolution does not attract the required number of positive votes). The only exceptions are those cast against parts of draft resolutions which are subsequently vetoed as a whole. The numbers of vetoed resolutions do not coincide with the numbers of vetoes as more than one member can veto the same resolution. Some vetoes were not related directly to the text of the draft resolution but were used to decide whether an issue was procedural or not. This is sometimes called the "double veto". Vetoes made during closed sessions of the Security Council and dealing with the Secretary General have not been put in the list as details of these are usually not made public. Trygve Lie in his memoirs states that the Soviet Union used the veto in October 1950 against his reappointment and against the appointment of Lester Pearson in March 1953. Vetoes were also cast in both December 1961 and December 1981 before, respectively, U Thant and Perez de Cuellar became UN Secretary General. The United States also cast a veto in November 1996 against the appointment of Boutros Boutros-Ghali for a second term as Secretary General. (More detailed information on the way the table was constructed is given after the table of vetoes – see page 43).

4. The current (end 2002) veto totals are as follows:

Russia (Soviet Union) 116
United States 76
United Kingdom 30
France 18
China 5

Vetoes 1 to 77 (1946-1955)

5. Western predominance in the first decade of the Security Council can be clearly shown by the fact that the Soviet Union vetoed 75 of the 77 draft resolutions vetoed between 1946 and 1955. The only exceptions were France which cast a veto with the Soviet Union on the Spanish question (4–1946) and alone on the conflict between the Netherlands and Indonesia (19–1947), and China (then represented by Taiwan) on the admission of Mongolia in 1955. A large number (43 by the Soviet Union and 1 by Taiwan) were used to block recommendations for admission of a new member state. (The Soviet vetoes represented both Soviet opposition to Western candidates, and Western opposition to Soviet candidates, since many of the vetoes can be regarded as reprisals after Eastern European countries had failed to secure the necessary majorities. One example is veto 23. The Soviet Union vetoed the application of Finland, whose candidacy they had at first supported, because Western countries discriminated between Finland and Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania). Other Soviet vetoes were made on such issues as the question of the Franco regime in Spain (1946), frontier incidents in Northern Greece (1946-47), Czechoslovak independence from the Soviet Union and Berlin (1948), the question of reporting on conventional armaments and the conflict between Indonesia and the Netherlands (1949), Korea (1950, 1952), Palestine, Thailand and Guatemala (1954).

Vetoes 78 to 106 (1956-1965)

6. The second decade shared many of the characteristics of the first but they were less marked. The distribution of vetoes was: Soviet Union 26 (6 of these were against membership applications, the last being that of Kuwait in 1961), United Kingdom 3, France 2. Other issues of concern to the Soviet Union included the Suez crisis and Hungary (1956), Jammu and Kashmir (1957, 1962), US aircraft surveillance (1958, 1960), a Lebanese complaint against Syria (1958), the Congo (1960-61), Kuwait and Goa (1961), Palestine (1963-64) and regulations between Malaya and Indonesia (1964). Specific issues were beginning to emerge which were to embarrass Western Permanent Members. The first two United Kingdom vetoes and the third and fourth French vetoes were concerned with Suez (1956). The third United Kingdom veto (1963) dealt with Southern Rhodesia. The foundations for Third World dominance of the General Assembly were laid during this period. The Non-Aligned Movement was set up in 1961 and the Group of 77 in 1964.

Vetoes 107 – 130 (1966-1975)

7. The third decade was marked at the beginning of 1966 by the enlargement of the Security Council from 11 to 15 primarily because of non-aligned pressure. Vetoes were much more evenly spread among Permanent Members reflecting the enhanced influence of Third World groupings who were putting forward their own views on a number of foreign policy issues. The distribution of vetoes was: United States 12, United Kingdom 9, Soviet Union 7, China 2 (China of course replaced Taiwan in the China seat in 1971), France 2. Issues attracting a veto from the Soviet Union were Palestine (1966, 1972), Czechoslovakia (1968), Bangladesh (1971) and Cyprus (1974). China vetoed the admission of Bangladesh to the UN (1972) and joined the Soviet Union the same year in vetoing a resolution on the Middle East (118) which made an oblique reference to the Black September attack on Israeli athletes at Munich.

8. Two issues of particular concern to the non-aligned were Southern Africa and Palestine. The difference between the United States and the two European Permanent Representatives on the issue of Palestine are shown clearly by the two US vetoes (117–1972, 122–1973) of non-aligned initiatives on this question, the second of which asserted that the rights of the Palestinians

must be taken into account in any settlement of the conflict. Both France and the United Kingdom voted for both resolutions. There was more convergence on Southern Africa. France, the United Kingdom and the United States all voted against a recommendation to expel South Africa from the UN (124–1974) and condemning South Africa's illegal occupation of South-West Africa (125–1975); and the United States joined the United Kingdom in vetoing two of the six resolutions on Rhodesia vetoed by the United Kingdom between 1970 and 1973. (The United States veto of 1970 (109) was its first). The United States was also alone in vetoing a resolution urging a new Treaty on the Panama Canal (120–1973), in vetoing two membership applications for both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam in 1975, and in vetoing a draft resolution condemning Israeli air attacks on Lebanon (130–1975).

Vetoes 131 to 171 (1976-1985)

9. These trends were continued and emphasised the next decade when the distribution of vetoes was: United States 34, United Kingdom 11, France 9, Soviet Union 6. Once again the United States was alone in vetoing 9 draft resolutions on the Palestine question (131, 133, 135, 145, 151, 153, 154, 159, 170) and three on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 together with one on the Israeli occupation in Southern Lebanon (156-158, 164). Of these France voted for 9 and abstained on 4; the United Kingdom voted for 7 and abstained on 6. The United Kingdom, France and the United States were however able to agree to veto 8 draft resolutions on Southern Africa (136, 138, 139, 140, 146, 147, 148, 149) between 1976 and 1981. They also vetoed a resolution condemning a South African incursion into Angola (150–1981). France distanced itself from the vetoes cast by the United States and the United Kingdom on Southern Africa in 1985 (169, 171) by abstaining on both. The growing emphasis on Central America at the end of this period was reflected in the United States vetoes concerning US military exercises with Honduras (152–1982); the United States invasion of Grenada (161–1983); and the mining of Nicaraguan waters (three paragraph votes 166-168–1985). They also vetoed with the United Kingdom (this was later said to be a mistake) a resolution on the Falklands crisis (155–1982). Their other six vetoes concerned the admission of Vietnam and Angola to the UN. The single French and United Kingdom vetoes not concerned with Southern Africa were on respectively the Comoros (132–1976) and the Falklands invasion (155–1982).

10. The six Soviet vetoes during this period concerned the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia (141 and 142–1979), the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (143–1980), a call for sanctions against Iran because of the American hostages (144–1980), the shooting down of a South Korean civil aeroplane (160–1983), and an attempt to extend the role of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon (162–1984).

Vetoes 172 to 197 (1986-1995)

11. There was little change in the pattern in the late 1980s as the Cold War ended though the number of vetoes declined overall during the ten year period. The distribution of vetoes was: United States 23, United Kingdom 8 and France 3. Once again the United States was alone in vetoing three resolutions on Nicaragua (178-9–1986 and 193–1990), seven resolutions on Israel/Palestine, four on Israel and Lebanon and one on Israeli interception of a Libyan civilian aircraft. France abstained on the three on Nicaragua; voted for all seven on Israel/Palestine and all four on Israel/Lebanon; and abstained on the Libyan aircraft interception. The United Kingdom abstained on the Nicaraguan votes and voted for all seven of the Israel/Palestine resolutions and two of the Lebanon/Israel resolutions. It abstained on the other two and on the interception of a Libyan aircraft (174). The United Kingdom and the United States joined forces in vetoing five resolutions (176-7, 180-1, 184) on Southern Africa. France abstained on all five. It joined with the

United Kingdom and the United States three times only in vetoing a draft resolution condemning the armed attack of the United States on Libya (175–1986); the shooting down of a Libyan aircraft by the United States (188–1989) and strongly deploring the United States intervention in Panama in December 1989 (192).

12. The Soviet Union had no need to veto any resolution during the late 1980s during which its attitudes to the UN changed and co-operation between the five Permanent Members increased. Changes in the Security Council were accelerated by the response of its members, particularly the five Permanent Members, to the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq in August 1990.

13. The Soviet Union's break-up in December 1991 was marked by the assumption by the Russian Federation to Permanent Membership of the Security Council. Permanent Member co-operation continued and there were no vetoes cast between May 1990 and April 1993. However, Russia's veto of May 1993 (195) interrupted this cohesion. They wanted to make clear their opposition to the additional UN peacekeeping expenses which would be incurred from then on, if UNFICYP's financing were regarded as expenses of the Organisation under Article 17(2). They felt strongly about this because of the great increase in peacekeeping expenses which had occurred since the late 1980s. They subsequently vetoed a non-aligned draft resolution (196) (on which China abstained) on the strict application of certain sanctions within the former Yugoslavia which they considered tightened sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at a time when they needed to be suspended given the FRY's co-operation with international peace efforts. Solidarity among the Permanent Five was subsequently dented by the US veto, in May 1995, of a draft resolution (197) confirming that the expropriation by Israel of land in East Jerusalem was invalid.

Vetoes 198 to 205 (1996-2002)

14. The United States pursued a similar line in 1997 vetoing two resolutions in March (199, 200). The first voted for by all the other members of the Security Council confirmed that all measures taken by Israel purporting to alter the status of Jerusalem were invalid, and called on Israel, the occupying power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Geneva Convention which remained applicable to all territories occupied by Israel since 1967. A resolution demanding Israel cease construction of a settlement in East Jerusalem as well as other Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories was vetoed by the United States on 21 March 1997. The United States vetoed two more resolutions on the Israel/Palestine question in 2001 (202, 203), and a further one in 2002 (205). In each case the United States asserted that the proposed resolution was unbalanced in its criticism of Israel and/or that it might prove prejudicial to ongoing peace-making efforts. In June 2002 the United States vetoed a draft resolution (204) to extend the mandate of UN and multinational peacekeeping missions in Bosnia, citing the absence of a clause guaranteeing immunity from prosecution before the International Criminal Court for United States personnel serving under UN auspices. China showed its concern over the campaign by Taiwan to be recognised as an independent state by vetoing a resolution (198) in January 1997 authorising military observers to help monitor the Guatemalan peace agreements. The Chinese had taken exception to the fact that Guatemala had allowed Taiwan to take part in the signing of the peace agreement. China vetoed a further resolution (201) in February 1999, which would have extended the mandate of UNPREDEP in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, saying that UNPREDEP had successfully achieved its mission and that there was no need for its continued existence. These were China's third and fourth vetoes since it took over the seat in 1971.

Conclusion

15. The Western ability to influence the Security Council without much recourse to the veto is perhaps the most noticeable factor during the first two decades of Security Council vetoes. The next two and a half decades (up to May 1990) were dominated by Third World attempts, in an enlarged Security Council, to get changes from the Western powers on issues of concern to them (particularly Southern Africa and Palestine). In this they were finally reasonably successful – Namibia became independent in 1990 and the changes in South Africa have now taken place. There have been no vetoes on Southern Africa since March 1988. The United States, France and the United Kingdom kept in step on Southern Africa between 1974 and 1981. There were no vetoes between 1982–1985: the subsequent seven vetoes on this subject cast between 1985 and 1988 were only cast by the United Kingdom and the United States.

16. On Palestine the long standing divergences between the Permanent Members have been significantly lessened since the end of the Gulf War and the United States sponsorship of the Madrid talks (October 1991). The divergences between the United States on the one hand, and France and the United Kingdom on the other, dated back to 1972 and were last exemplified in the last draft resolution vetoed on Israel/Palestine (205) in December 2002. On the majority of these resolutions France and the United Kingdom voted the same way as China and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's particular interests in the Middle East and Asia were reflected in 11 of the 13 vetoes it has made since 1965 (the other two concerned Cyprus and Czechoslovakia) the last one being in 1984 on the Lebanon.

17. The unprecedented two-year period (1991–2) when no vetoes were cast reflected the improved co-operation between the Permanent Members (most notably demonstrated by the Security Council's response to the Gulf War); the ending of East-West antagonism; and the Third World's achievement of some of their political aims on Southern Africa and Palestine. This co-operation has allowed contentious issues to be resolved before resolutions are drafted and votes taken. The veto of May 1993 highlights the major problem then facing the UN; the dichotomy between its expanded security role (especially in the form of peacekeeping), and the unwillingness/inability of its members to fund that role. The Russian veto of December 1994 reflected tensions between the Russians as supporters of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the non-aligned Islamic support of Bosnia. The United States veto of five draft resolutions on Israel/Palestine between May 1995 and December 2002 continued a long tradition of United States support for Israel and, again, showed up divisions among the Permanent Members. China made clear its views on Taiwan with which Guatemala had made links in its vote on the use of military observers in Guatemala in January 1997. No vetoes were cast in 1998 or 2000.

**VETOED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL 1946–2002**

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>1</u>	French and United Kingdom troops in Syria and Lebanon	USSR 1
16/02/46 UN YB P 343 23	/... expressed confidence that foreign troops would be withdrawn as soon as practicable and that negotiations to that end would be undertaken without delay (France and the United Kingdom as parties to the dispute, did not participate in the vote)	7–2 Poland
<u>2</u>	The Spanish question	USSR 2
18/06/46 UN YB P 348 47	/... approved the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that (a) the Security Council endorse the principles declared by the United States and United Kingdom and France, and (b) recommend to the General Assembly that (unless the Franco regime were drawn) Member States be encouraged to terminate diplomatic relations, and (c) that the Secretary-General communicate these recommendations to members ((a) 10–1, (b) 9–1–1, (c) 9–1–1, were originally voted on independently but a fourth vote was then taken on the recommendations as a whole)	9–1–1 Netherlands
<u>3</u>	The Spanish question	USSR 3
26/06/46 UN YB P 350 49	/... resolved to keep the situation in Spain under continuous observation	9–2 Poland
<u>4</u>	The Spanish question	FRANCE 1 USSR 4
26/06/46 see remarks 49	(votes cast for or against the President's ruling that United Kingdom/Australia amendment was procedural. Defeat for this ruling turned the vote which the Soviet Union had already cast against the amendment into a veto, number 3 above)	8–2–1 Poland
<u>5</u>	The Spanish question	USSR 5 9–2 Poland
26/06/46 UN YB P 351 49	/... resolved that Security Council resolution did not prejudice rights of the General Assembly	

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>6</u>	Application for membership for Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan	USSR 6
29/08/46 UN YB P 420 57		8-2 Poland -1 Australia
<u>7</u>	Application for membership for Ireland	USSR 7
29/08/46 UN YB P 420 57		9-1-1 Australia
<u>8</u>	Application for membership for Portugal	USSR 8
29/08/46 UN YB P 420 57		8-2 Poland -1 Australia
<u>9</u>	Ukrainian complaint against Greece	USSR 9
20/09/46 UN YB P 358 70	/... resolved that Security Council establish a commission to investigate the border incidents along the frontier between Greece on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other	8-2 Poland -1 Australia
	["Acting under Article 34 of the Charter" ... in operative paragraph]	
<u>10</u>	Incidents concerning an unnotified minefield in the Corfu Channel	USSR 10
25/03/47 UN YB P 393 122	/... found that the minefield existed with knowledge and connivance of Albanian Government (United Kingdom, as party to the dispute, did not participate in the vote)	7-2 Poland -1 Syria

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>11</u>	Greek frontier incidents/...	USSR 11
29/07/47 UN YB P 344-345 170	/... recommended that the Governments of Greece, and of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia refrain from any support of elements in neighbouring countries aiming at overthrowing their lawful governments and that the Security Council establish a commission ["Finds that a dispute exists, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security"... in operative paragraphs]	9-2 Poland
<u>12</u>	Application for membership for Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan	USSR 12
18/08/47 UN YB P 481 186		9-1-1 Poland
<u>13</u>	Application for membership for Ireland	USSR 13
18/08/47 UN YB P 481 186		9-1-1 Poland
<u>14</u>	Application for membership for Portugal	USSR 14
18/08/47 UN YB P 481 186		9-2 Poland
<u>15</u>	Greek frontier incidents	USSR 15
19/08/47 S/471 S/471/Add.1 188	/... determined that situation was a threat to peace and called for negotiations ["a threat to the peace under Article 39", ..." directs, in accordance with Article 40" ... operative paragraphs 1 and 3]	9-2 Poland
<u>16</u>	Greek frontier incidents	USSR 16
19/08/47 S/486 188	/... found that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia had assisted guerrillas in Greece and called on them to desist ["Determines that such assistance ... constitutes a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter" ... operative paragraph 2]	9-2 Poland

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>17</u>	Application for membership for Italy	USSR 17
21/08/47 UN YB P 482-483 186	/...recommended that Italy be admitted to membership at such time and under such conditions as the General Assembly may deem appropriate	9-1-1 Poland
<u>18</u>	Application for membership for Austria	USSR 18
21/08/47 UN YB P 483-484 190	/... recommended that Austria be admitted to membership at such time and under such conditions as the General Assembly may deem appropriate	8-1-2 Poland France
<u>19</u>	The Indonesian question: hostilities between forces of the Netherlands and Republic of Indonesia	FRANCE 2
25/08/47 Amendment to S/513 194	/... established commission to supervise fulfilment of SCR 27 (1947)	7-2 Belgium -2 China UK
<u>20</u>	Greek frontier incidents: relating to Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria	USSR 19
15/09/47 S/552 202	/... requested General Assembly to consider the dispute	9-2 Poland
<u>21</u>	Greek frontier incidents: relating to Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria	USSR 20
15/09/47 S/552 202	/... declared this proposal procedural	9-2 Poland
<u>22</u>	Application for membership for Italy	USSR 21
01/10/47 UN YB P 485-6 206		9-2 Poland
<u>23</u>	Application for membership for Finland	USSR 22
01/10/47 UN YB P 486 206		9-2 Poland

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>24</u>	Application for membership for Italy	USSR 23
10/04/48 UN YB P 486-7 279	(No vote was taken on Transjordan since delegates stated that their earlier positions had not changed)	9-2 Poland
<u>25</u>	The Czechoslovak questions: alleged threat to Czech independence from threat of force by Soviet Union	USSR 24
24/05/48 UN YB P 457 303	/... declared resolution substantive	8-2 Ukraine -1 France
<u>26</u>	The Czechoslovak question: alleged threat to Czech independence from threat of force by Soviet Union	USSR 25
24/05/48 UN YB P 457 303	/... resolved to appoint sub-committee to hear evidence [... "in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter, to the situation in Czechoslovakia which may endanger international peace and security ..." in preamble]	9-2 Ukraine
<u>27</u>	Reports of the UN Atomic Energy Commission	USSR 26
22/06/48 S/836 325	/... accepted reports as basis for system of international control of atomic energy	9-2 Ukraine
<u>28</u>	Application for membership for Ceylon	USSR 27
18/08/48 UN YB P 488 351	(Vote taken on an oral proposal by China that Ceylon be admitted to UN membership)	9-2 Ukraine
<u>29</u>	The situation in Berlin	USSR 28
25/10/48 S/1048 372	/... asked 4 governments with responsibilities for removal of certain restrictions and to arrange for unification of currency ["acting in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter" ... in preamble]	9-2 Ukraine
<u>30</u>	Application for membership for Ceylon	USSR 29
15/12/48 384		9-2 Ukraine

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>31</u> 08/04/49 S/1305 423	Application for membership for Republic of Korea	USSR 30 9-2 Ukraine
<u>32</u> 07/09/49 S/1385 439	Application for membership for Nepal	USSR 31 9-2 Ukraine
<u>33</u> 13/09/49 S/1331 443	Application for membership for Portugal	USSR 32 9-2 Ukraine
<u>34</u> 13/09/49 S/1332 443	Application for membership for Jordan	USSR 33 9-2 Ukraine
<u>35</u> 13/09/49 S/1333 443	Application for membership for Italy	USSR 34 9-2 Ukraine
<u>36</u> 13/09/49 S/1334 443	Application for membership for Finland	USSR 35 9-2 Ukraine
<u>37</u> 13/09/49 S/1335 443	Application for membership for Ireland	USSR 36 9-2 Ukraine
<u>38</u> 13/09/49 S/1336 443	Application for membership for Austria	USSR 37 9-2 Ukraine

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>39</u> 13/09/49 S/1337 443	Application for membership for Ceylon	USSR 38 9-2 Ukraine
<u>40</u> 11/10/49 S/1398 450	Report of the Commission for Conventional Armaments /... approved Commission's resolutions	USSR 39 9-2 Ukraine
<u>41</u> 18/10/49 S/1399/ Rev 1 452	Proposals of the Commission for Conventional Armaments /... approved proposal in working paper	USSR 40 9-2 Ukraine
<u>42</u> 18/10/49 S/1408/Rev 1 452	Regulation and Reduction of Armaments /... recognised need for full disclosure of conventional armaments and adequate procedures of verification, and submission of full information atomic material and facilities	USSR 41 8-2 Ukraine- 1 Argentina
<u>43</u> 13/12/49 S/1431 456	The Indonesian question: see veto 19 /... welcomed establishment of Indonesia (resolution voted on in 2 parts, see veto 44)	USSR 42 8-2 Ukraine- 1 Argentina
<u>44</u> 13/12/49 S/1431 456	The Indonesian question: see veto 43 /... requested UN Commission to continue (resolution voted on in 2 parts)	USSR 43 8-2 Ukraine -1 Argentina
<u>45</u> 06/09/50 S/1653 496	Complaint of aggression against the Republic of Korea /... called upon states to refrain from assisting the North Korean authorities ["and thereby further endanger international peace and security" operative paragraph 3]	USSR 44 9-1-1 Yugoslavia

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>46</u> 12/09/50 S/1752 501	Complaint of bombing of China: United Nations forces operating in Korea allegedly strafed airstrip within China /... decided to established a Commission of investigation	USSR 45 7-1-2 India, Yugoslavia (China did not participate in the vote)
<u>47</u> 30/11/50 S/1894 530	Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea /... noted that Chinese forces were deployed against UN forces in Korea	USSR 46 9-1 (India did not participate in the vote)
<u>48</u> 06/02/52 S/2443 573	Application for membership for Italy	USSR 47 10-1
<u>49</u> 03/07/52 S/2671 587	Alleged bacterial warfare by UN forces in Korea /... requested International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate	USSR 48 10-1
<u>50</u> 09/07/52 S/2688 590	Alleged bacterial warfare by UN forces /... noted failure to accept investigation [see veto 49]	USSR 49 9-1-1 Pakistan
<u>51</u> 16/09/52 S/2483 600	Application for membership for Libya	USSR 50 10-1
<u>52</u> 18/09/52 S/2754 602	Application for membership for Japan	USSR 51 10-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>53</u> 19/09/52 S/2758 603	Application for membership for Vietnam	USSR 52 10-1
<u>54</u> 19/09/52 S/2759 603	Application for membership for Laos	USSR 53 10-1
<u>55</u> 19/09/52 S/2760 603	Application for membership for Cambodia	USSR 54 10-1
<u>56</u> 22/01/54 S/3151/Rev 2 656	The Palestine question: Syrian/Israeli dispute concerning work in Demilitarized Zone on diversion of River Jordan /... declared observance of General Armistice Agreement to be essential	USSR 55 7-2 Lebanon -2 Brazil China
<u>57</u> 29/03/54 S/3188 664	The Palestine question /... called on Egypt to comply with SCR 95 (1951) on Israeli shipping	USSR 56 8-2 Lebanon -1 China
<u>58</u> 18/06/54 S/3229 674	The Thailand question /... requested establishment of a sub-commission by Peace Observation Commission to monitor fighting near Indochina/ Thai border [reference to the existence of international tension "the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security"]	USSR 57 9-1-1 Lebanon
<u>59</u> 20/06/54 S/3236 675	The Guatemalan question: alleged incursion from Honduras and Nicaragua /... referred the question to the Organisation of American States ["having in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter" ... in preamble]	USSR 58 10-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>60</u>	Chinese amendment to join Brazil/New Zealand draft resolution	USSR 59
13/12/55 S/3506 704	/... included Republic of Korea and Vietnam in list of applicants	9-1-1 New Zealand
<u>61</u>	Chinese amendment	USSR 60
13/12/55 S/3506 704	(see 60. The two countries mentioned in the amendment were voted upon individually)	9-1-1 New Zealand
<u>62</u>	Application for membership for Jordan	USSR 61
13/12/55 S/3502 704		10-1
<u>63</u>	Application for membership for Ireland	USSR 62
13/12/55 S/3502 704		10-1
<u>64</u>	Application for membership for Portugal	USSR 63
13/12/55 S/3502 704		10-1
<u>65</u>	Application for membership for Italy	USSR 64
13/12/55 S/3502 704		10-1
<u>66</u>	Application for membership for Austria	USSR 65
13/12/55 S/3502 704		10-1
<u>67</u>	Application for membership for Finland	USSR 66
13/12/55 S/3502 704		10-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>68</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Ceylon	USSR 67 10-1
<u>69</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Nepal	USSR 68 10-1
<u>70</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Libya	USSR 69 10-1
<u>71</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Cambodia	USSR 70 10-1
<u>72</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Japan	USSR 71 10-1
<u>73</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Laos	USSR 72 10-1
<u>74</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Spain	USSR 73 9-1-1 Belgium
<u>75</u> 13/12/55 S/3502 704	Application for membership for Mongolia	CHINA 1 8-1-2 Belgium US

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>76</u>	Application for membership for Japan	USSR 74
14/12/55 S/3509 705	/... included Japan in Soviet Union draft resolution, recommending amendment to Albania, Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos and Spain	10-1
<u>77</u>	Application for membership for Japan	USSR 75
15/12/55 S/3510 706		10-1
<u>78</u>	Complaint by France and the United Kingdom against Egypt	USSR 76
13/10/56 S/3671 743	/... noted that the Egyptian Government had not yet formulated sufficiently precise proposals to meet the 'six requirements' and considered that, meanwhile, the Egyptian Government should cooperate with the Suez Canal Users Association. (The first part of the draft resolution which agreed requirements for any settlement of the Suez question was adopted unanimously by the Security Council)	9-2 Yugoslavia
<u>79</u>	The Palestine question (Suez)	FRANCE 3 UK 1
30/10/56 S/3710 + oral amendment 749	/... called upon Israel and Egypt immediately to ceasefire (voted on as orally amended 30/10/56)	7-2-2 Belgium Australia
<u>80</u>	The Palestine question (Suez)	FRANCE 4 UK 2
30/10/56 S/3713/Rev 1 + oral amendment 750	/... called upon Israel and Egypt immediately to ceasefire (voted on as orally amended 30/10/56)	7-2-2 Belgium US
<u>81</u>	The situation in Hungary	USSR 77
04/11/56 S/3730/Rev 1 754	/... called for withdrawal of Soviet troops without delay from Hungarian territory (original vote was 9-1. Yugoslavia which did not participate in the voting owing to lack of instructions, requested at the end of the 755th meeting on 5/11/56 that their vote be recorded as an abstention)	9-1-1 Yugoslavia

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>82</u>	The India-Pakistan question	USSR 78
20/02/57 S/3787 773	/... asked President of the Security Council to visit sub-continent to discuss demilitarisation of Jammu and Kashmir	9-1-1 Sweden
<u>83</u>	Application for membership for Republic of Korea	USSR 79
09/09/57 S/3884 790		10-1
<u>84</u>	Application for membership for Vietnam	USSR 80
09/09/57 S/3885 790		10-1
<u>85</u>	Flights by US aircraft "armed with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of Soviet frontiers"	USSR 81
02/05/58 S/3995 817	/... recommended establishment of zone of international inspection in area North of Arctic circle	10-1
<u>86</u>	Complaint by Lebanon: alleged infiltration from Syria (intervention by United Arab Republic)	USSR 82
18/07/58 S/4050/Rev 1 834	/... called for cessation of infiltration and invited UN Observation Group to continue its activities pursuant to SCR 128 (1958)	9-1-1 Sweden
<u>87</u>	Complaint by Lebanon concerning intervention by the United Arab Republic	USSR 83
22/07/58 S/4055/Rev 1 837	/... asked Secretary-General to fulfil the general purposes established by SCR 128 (1958) to send observers to enable US forces to withdraw	10-1
<u>88</u>	Application for membership for Republic of Korea	USSR 84
09/12/58 S/4129/Rev 1 843		9-1-1 Iraq

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>89</u> 09/12/58 S/4130/Rev 1 843	Application for membership for Vietnam	USSR 85 8-1-2 Canada Iraq
<u>90</u> 26/07/60 S/4409/Rev 1 883	The RB-47 incident: alleged incursion into Russian airspace of US bomber /... recommended either a thorough investigation of the facts or referral to the International Court of Justice	USSR 86 9-2 Poland
<u>91</u> 26/07/60 S/4411 883	The RB-47 incident /... expressed the hope that International Committee of the Red Cross would be permitted to fulfil humanitarian tasks with respect to detained members of the crew by the Soviet authorities	USSR 87 9-2 Poland
<u>92</u> 17/09/60 S/4523 906	Situation in the Congo /...reaffirmed <u>inter alia</u> that the UN Force should continue to act to restore law and order and appealed for voluntary contribution to UN fund for Congo ["reaffirms its call to all Member States, in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council" ... operative paragraph 5(b)]	USSR 88 8-2 Poland -1 France
<u>93</u> 04/12/60 S/4567/Rev 1 911	Application for membership for Mauritania	USSR 89 8-2 Poland -1 Ceylon
<u>94</u> 13/12/60 S/4578/Rev 1 920	Urgent measures in connection with the latest events in the Congo /... <u>inter alia</u> expressed hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross could examine detained persons and requested the Secretary-General to adopt measures to safeguard human and civil rights	USSR 90 7-3 Ceylon Poland- 1 Tunisia
<u>95</u> 20/02/61 S/4733 Rev 1 and oral amendment 942	Situation in the Congo /... oral amendment by US to draft resolution S/4733 condemning atrocities <u>inter alia</u> proposing to delete all references to specific places in the first preambular paragraph and to replace them by "in various parts of the Congo"	USSR 91 8-3 Ceylon United Arab Republic

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
	(NB: 95 and 96 are included as vetoes because the amendments they rejected would have substantially altered the force of the draft resolutions)	
<u>96</u>	The situation in the Congo	USSR 92
20/02/61 S/4733 Rev 1 and oral amendment 942	/... proposing <u>inter alia</u> to delete all references to specific places in the first preambular paragraph and to replace them by "in various parts of the country" (NB: 95 and 96 are included as separate vetoes because, although all but identical in practice, the amendments have textual differences. Compare with veto 118)	7-3 Ceylon United Arab Republic -1 Liberia
<u>97</u>	Question relating to Kuwait/Iraq	USSR 93
07/07/61 S/4855 960	/... called on all States to respect Kuwait's independence and territorial integrity	7-1-3 Ceylon Ecuador United Arab Republic
<u>98</u>	The Congo question: United States amendments to draft resolution	USSR 94
24/11/61 S/4985/Rev 1 S/4989/Rev 2 982	/... revised operative paragraph 2 to read "Further deprecates all armed action against United Nations forces and personnel and against the Government of the Republic of the Congo"	9-1-1 France
<u>99</u>	The Congo question: United States amendments to draft resolution S/4985/Rev 1	USSR 95
24/11/61 S/4989/Rev 2 982	/... added a new paragraph requesting the Secretary-General to assist the Government of the Congo to re-organise and retrain Congolese armed units	9-1-1 France
<u>100</u>	Application for membership for Kuwait	USSR 96
30/11/61 S/5006 985		10-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>101</u>	Complaint by Portugal on the situation in Goa Damo and Diu	USSR 97
18/12/61 S/5033 988	/... called <u>inter alia</u> for an immediate cessation of hostilities, withdrawal of Indian forces and urged parties to work out a permanent solution [Articles 1(2) and 2 referred to in preamble]	7-4 Ceylon Liberia United Arab Republic
<u>102</u>	The Indian-Pakistan question	USSR 98
22/06/62 S/5134 1016	/... urged both Governments to negotiate over Kashmir ["in accordance with Article 33 and other relevant provisions of the Charter ... " in operative paragraph 2]	7-2 Romania -2 Ghana United Arab Republic
<u>103</u>	Syrian-Israeli Dispute: Palestine	USSR 99
03/09/63 S/5407 1063	/... condemned murder of two Israeli citizens and drew Syria's attention to evidence that murderers entered Israel from the direction of Jordan River	8-2 Morocco -1 Venezuela
<u>104</u>	Situation in Southern Rhodesia	UK 3
13/09/63 S/5425/Rev 1 1069	/... invited United Kingdom not to transfer any powers or attributes of sovereignty to Southern Rhodesia until fully representative government achieved but to implement GARs resolutions 1747 and 1760 (1962)	8-1-2 France US
<u>105</u>	Relations between Malaysia and Indonesia	USSR 100
17/09/64 S/5973 1152	/... deplored Indonesian paratroop incursion and called for renewed talks ["recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter ... " in preamble]	9-2 Czech.
<u>106</u>	Syrian-Israeli Dispute: Palestine	USSR 101
21/12/64 S/6113 + amendments 3, 5 S/6116 1182	/... deplored military action on Israel/ Syria Armistice line and called for cooperation with 1963 work of survey and demarcation (those amendments which singled out Israel for criticism had failed to be adopted)	8-3 Czech. Morocco

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>107</u>	Syrian-Israeli Dispute: Palestine	USSR 102
04/11/66 S/7575/Rev 1 1319	/... invited Syria to strengthen measures in relation to the General Armistice Agreement and called on Israel and Syria to facilitate the work of UNTSO (the UN Truce Supervisory Organisation) (first vote of the enlarged Security Council of 15 members)	10-4 Bulgaria Jordan Mali -1 China
<u>108</u>	Czechoslovakia	USSR 103
23/08/68 S/8761 and Add. 1 1443	/... affirmed sovereign, political independence and territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia, condemned armed intervention of USSR & other Warsaw Pact members, and called for withdrawal ["a violation of the United Nations Charter and, in particular, of the principle that 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 ..." in preamble]	10-2 Hungary -3 Algeria India Pakistan
<u>109</u>	Rhodesia	UK 4 US 1
17/03/70 S/9696 and Corr. 1, 2 1534	/... condemned the persistent refusal of the United Kingdom Government to use force to end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia, decided that all states should sever relations with the illegal, racist minority regime, and decided that Members should apply against South Africa and Portugal the sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia in SCR 253 (1968) and the present resolution ["reaffirming in particular its resolution 232 (1966) in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, ...in contravention of their obligation under Article 25 of the Charter ... in preamble ... "Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter" at beginning of operative paragraphs]	9-2-4 Colombia Finland France Nicaragua
<u>110</u>	Rhodesia	UK 5
10/11/70 S/9976 1556	/... called on United Kingdom not to grant independence without majority rule ["contrary to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter" in preamble ... "Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter ..." "in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter" ... in operative paragraph 3]	12-1-2 France US

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>111</u>	India/Pakistan (Bangladesh)	USSR 104
04/12/71 S/10416 1606	/... called for withdrawal and authorised Secretary-General to place observers on India/Pakistan borders ["convinced that hostilities along the India/Pakistan border constitute an immediate threat to international peace and security" in preamble]	11-2 Poland -2 France UK
<u>112</u>	India/Pakistan (Bangladesh)	USSR 105
05/12/71 S/10423 1607	/... called on India and Pakistan to establish a ceasefire and to withdraw their armed forces and urged further efforts to bring about the voluntary return of the East Pakistan refugees ["an immediate threat to international peace and security" and a reference to Article 2, paragraph 4 in preamble]	11-2 Poland -2 France UK
<u>113</u>	India/Pakistan (Bangladesh)	USSR 106
13/12/71 S/10446/ Rev 1 1613	/... called on India and Pakistan to establish a ceasefire and to withdraw their forces ["an immediate threat to international peace and security"... and a reference to Article 2, paragraph 4 in preamble]	11-2 Poland -2 France UK
<u>114</u>	Rhodesia	UK 6
30/12/71 S/10489 1623	/... rejected the "proposals for a settlement" and urged the United Kingdom not to recognise an independent state of Southern Rhodesia while the people of Southern Rhodesia did not enjoy universal adult suffrage ["reaffirming Security Council Resolution 288 (1970)" in preamble ... preamble of SCR 288 states "Acting in accordance with previous decisions of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter"]	9-1-5 Belgium France Italy Japan US
<u>115</u>	Rhodesia	UK 7
04/02/72 S/10606 1639	/... urged United Kingdom to desist from implementing "settlement" proposals and urged the United Kingdom to convene a constitutional conference ["reaffirms that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security", in operative paragraph 1 ..." noting ... SCR 288 (1970)... in preamble, see veto 114)	9-1-5 Belgium France Italy Japan US

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>116</u> 25/08/72 S/10771 1660	Application for membership for Bangladesh	CHINA 2 11-1-3 Guinea Somalia Sudan
<u>117</u> 10/09/72 S/10784 1662	Middle East /...called on the parties concerned to cease immediately all military operations	US 2 13-1-1 Panama
<u>118</u> 10/09/72 S/10786 1662	Middle East (Amendment to S/10784 (117 above) /... included oblique reference to Black September terrorists attack on Israeli athletes at Munich	CHINA 3 USSR 107 9-6 Guinea Somalia Sudan Yugoslavia
<u>119</u> 29/09/72 S/10805/ Rev 1 1666	Rhodesia /... reaffirmed the principle that there must be no independence for Southern Rhodesia before majority rule and urged the United Kingdom to convene a constitutional conference (plus separate votes on the two operative paragraphs which affirmed majority rule and secret ballot 10-1-4 Belgium, France, Italy, United States) ["in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter" ... in operative paragraph 6]	UK 8 10-1-4 Belgium France Italy US
<u>120</u> 21/03/73 S/10931 1704	Panama Canal /... urged Panama and United States to conclude a new treaty respecting Panama's effective sovereignty	US 3 13-1-1 UK

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>121</u>	Rhodesia	UK 9 US 4
22/5/73 S/10928 1716	/... imposed sanctions against South Africa, Mozambique and Angola, and extended the Beira blockade to the port of Laurencio Marques ["recalling in particular, SCR 320 (1972)" which (operative paragraph 2) "calls upon all states to implement fully all Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with Article 25 ... in preamble]	11-2-2 Austria France
<u>122</u>	Middle East	US 5
26/07/73 S/10974 1735	/... supported initiatives of Special Representative and Secretary-General, and deplored Israel's continuing occupation of territories seized in the 1967 conflict and expressed conviction that a just solution to the problem could be achieved only on the basis of respect for the rights of all States in the area and the rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians ["Reaffirming resolution 242 (1967)" (preamble) which had in its preamble emphasised that "all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter ..."]	13-1 (China did not participate in the vote)
<u>123</u>	Situation in Cyprus	USSR 108
31/07/74 S/11400 and amendment 1 only of S/11401 1788	/... noted respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and requested Secretary-General to take appropriate action [recalling its resolution 353 (1974) the preamble of which had spoken of "a serious threat to international peace and security"]	12-2 Byelorussia (China did not participate in the vote)
<u>124</u>	Relationship between UN & South Africa	FRANCE 5 UK 10 US 6
30/10/74 S/11543 1808	/... recommended South Africa's expulsion [preamble makes reference to Articles 1, 2, 6, 55 and 56 ... expulsion recommended in compliance with Article 6]	10-3-2 Austria Costa Rica

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>125</u> 06/06/75 S/11713 1829	Situation in Namibia /...condemned South Africa's illegal occupation and decided upon an embargo on military equipment to South Africa ["Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations charter (a) Determines that the illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security"... in operative paragraph 9]	FRANCE 6 UK 11 US 7 10-3-2 Italy Japan
<u>126</u> 11/08/75 S/11795 1836	Application for membership for Republic of South Vietnam	US 8 13-1-1 Costa Rica
<u>127</u> 11/08/75 S/11796 1836	Application for membership for Democratic Republic of Vietnam	US 9 13-1-1 Costa Rica
<u>128</u> 30/09/75 S/11832 1846	Application for membership for Republic of South Vietnam	US 10 14-1
<u>129</u> 30/09/75 S/11833 1846	Application for membership for Democratic Republic of Vietnam	US 11 14-1
<u>130</u> 08/12/75 S/11898 1862	Situation in the Middle East /... condemned Israel for air attacks upon Lebanon	US 12 13-1-1 Costa Rica
<u>131</u> 26/01/76 S/11940 1879	Middle East, including Palestine question /... affirmed that Israel should withdraw from occupied territories and the Palestinian right to establish an independent state in Palestine	US 13 9-1-3 Italy Sweden UK (China and Libya did not Participate in the vote)

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>132</u>	Situation in the Comoros	FRANCE 7
06/02/76 S/11967 1888	/... called on France to desist from holding referendum in Mayotte and to respect sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Comorian state	11-1-3 Italy UK US
<u>133</u>	Situation arising from recent developments in occupied Arab territories	US 14
25/03/76 S/12022 1899	/... called on Israel to respect and uphold the inviolability of Holy Places and desist from actions designed to change the legal status of City of Jerusalem and to desist from actions designed to change the legal status of City of Jerusalem and desist from establishing settlements in occupied Arab territories	14-1
<u>134</u>	Application for membership for Angola	US 15
23/06/76 S/12110 1932		13-1 (China did not participate in the vote)
<u>135</u>	Question of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people	US 16
29/06/76 S/12119 1938	/...affirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestine people to self-determination including the right to return and national independence and sovereignty in Palestine	10-1-4 France Italy Sweden UK
<u>136</u>	Situation in Namibia	FRANCE 8 UK 12 US 17
19/10/76 S/12211 1963	/... condemned South Africa's failure, to comply with Resolution 385 (1976), called for embargo and end to military cooperation, and demanded an end to South African policy of Bantustans ["Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, (a) Determines that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war being waged there by South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security" ... in operative paragraph 11]	10-3-2 Italy Japan
<u>137</u>	Application of membership for Socialist Republic of Vietnam	US 18
15/11/76 S/12226 1972		14-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>138</u>	Question of South Africa	FRANCE 9 UK 13 US 19
31/10/77 S/12310/ Rev 1 2045	/... called on South African racist regime to comply with the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions ["in defiance of resolutions adopted by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and in contravention of the provisions of Article 25 ..." in preamble ... appropriate action in the event of non-compliance should be considered "under all the provisions of the Charter, including Articles 39 to 46 of Chapter VII"... in operative paragraph 5	10-5 Canada FRG
<u>139</u>	Question of South Africa	FRANCE 10 UK 14 US 20
31/10/77 S/12311/ Rev 1 2045	/... decided that all States should cease sale and shipment of arms to South Africa and refrain from co-operation in nuclear development [... "Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter ..." in preamble]	10-5 Canada FRG
<u>140</u>	Question of South Africa	FRANCE 11 UK 15 US 21
31/10/77 S/12312/ Rev 1 2045	/... called on Governments to refrain from investment in, or loans to the South African regime (and Rev 1. export/import credits)	10-5 Canada FRG
<u>141</u>	Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia	USSR 109
15/01/79 S/13027 2112	/... called for ceasefire and withdrawal of all foreign forces and requested Secretary-General to report the progress towards implementation within 2 weeks	13-2 Czech.
<u>142</u>	The Situation in South-East Asia and its implications for international peace and security	USSR 110
16/03/79 S/13162 2129	/...called for cessation of all hostilities and withdrawal of their forces by all parties to their own countries	13-2 Czech.
<u>143</u>	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	USSR 111
07/01/80 S/13729 2190	/... called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops	13-2 GDR

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>144</u>	Call for sanctions against Iran because of the American hostages	USSR 112
13/01/80 S/13735 2191	[... "Acting in accordance with Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter ..." in preamble ..." in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter" in operative paragraph 4 – reference to Article 2 in paragraph 5]	10–2 GDR –2 Bangladesh Mexico (China did not participate in the vote)
<u>145</u>	Question of exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights	US 22
30/04/80 S/13911 2220	/... reaffirmed that Israel should withdraw from all occupied territories including Jerusalem and affirmed that the Palestinians' right to self-determination included right to establish independent State in Palestine [reference to guarantees to be established for all States in the area in accordance with the Charter - operative paragraph 3]	10–1–4 France Norway Portugal UK
<u>146</u>	Question of Namibia	FRANCE 12 UK 16 US 23
30/04/81 S/14459 2277	/... condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and decided to adopt (a) economic and political sanctions (b) oil embargo (c) arms embargo [Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter" ... in preamble... "Determines in the context of Article 39 ... (b) that the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a breach of international peace and an act of aggression ..." in operative paragraph 1 ... "Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter ..." in operative paragraph 4. Reference to Article 41 in operative paragraph 5. Reference to Article 25 in operative paragraph 6 and to Article 2 in operative paragraph 8]	9–3–3 Ireland Japan Spain
<u>147</u>	Question of Namibia	FRANCE 13 UK 17 US 24
30/04/81 S/14460/ Rev 1 2277	/... decided that all states should sever all diplomatic, consular and trade relations with South Africa (very detailed) ["Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter "... in preamble ..." all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter" in operative paragraph 14. Reference to Articles 25 and 2 (paragraph 6) in operative paragraph 16]	9–3–3 Ireland Japan Spain

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Veto or Voting</u>
<u>148</u> 30/04/81 S/14461 2277	Question of Namibia /... decided to impose a mandatory embargo on petroleum supply to South Africa and occupied Namibia ["Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter"... in preamble ... "all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter ..." in operative paragraph 3. Reference to Articles 25 and 2 (paragraph 6) in operative paragraph 5]	FRANCE 14 UK 18 US 25 11-3-1 Japan
<u>149</u> 30/04/81 S/14462 2277	Question of Namibia /... called for mandatory arms embargo (detailed) against South Africa ["Acting therefore under Chapter VII of the Charter" ... in preamble ... "all possible further action under Article 41 of the Charter ..." in operative paragraph 12 ... in accordance with Article 25 and Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Charter" ... in operative paragraph 14]	FRANCE 15 UK 19 US 26 12-3
<u>150</u> 31/08/81 S/14664/ Rev 2 2300	South African incursion into Angola /... condemned unprovoked armed invasion, called for material assistance for Angola and decided to send a Commission of Investigation, comprising 5 Security Council members ["... in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII" ... preamble]	US 27 13-1-1 UK
<u>151</u> 20/01/82 S/14832 Rev 1 2329	Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights /... decided that all Member States should consider applying concrete and effective measures in order to nullify the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights [... "Acting in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Chapter VII of the Charter"... preamble ... "...an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter ..." operative paragraph 2]	US 28 9-1-5 France Ireland Japan Panama UK
<u>152</u> 02/04/82 S/14941 2347	Nicaragua; US military exercises with Honduras /... appealed to all Member States to refrain from direct or indirect use of force against any country of Central America and the Caribbean	US 29 12-1-2 UK Zaire

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>153</u>	Situation in occupied Arab territories: Palestine	US 30
02/04/82 S/14943 2348	/... called on Israel as occupying Power, to rescind decisions disbanding municipal council of El Bireh and removing mayors of Nablus and Ramallah and to cease contravening Fourth Geneva Convention	13-1-1 Zaire
<u>154</u>	Situation in occupied Arab territories: Palestine	US 31
20/04/82 S/14985 2357	/... called on Israel to observe and apply the Fourth Geneva Convention and deplored acts of destruction or profanation in Jerusalem	14-1
<u>155</u>	Falklands Question	UK 20 US 32
04/06/82 S/15156/ Rev 2 2373	/... requested immediate ceasefire and implementation of SCR's 502 and 505 (1982)	9-2-4 France Togo Guyana Jordan
<u>156</u>	Israeli invasion of Lebanon	US 33
08/06/82 S/15185 2377	/... condemned Israel for not complying with resolutions on withdrawal and reiterated demand for unconditional Israeli withdrawal	14-1
<u>157</u>	Israeli invasion of Lebanon	US 34
26/06/82 S/15255/ Rev 2 2381	/... demanded immediate cessation of hostilities and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces to ten kilometres from Beirut and simultaneous withdrawal of Palestinian forces to existing camps and requested UN Secretary-General to station UN military observers	14-1
<u>158</u>	Israeli invasion of Lebanon	US 35
06/08/82 S/15347/ Rev 1 2391	/... decided that member states should withhold supplying military aid until Israel withdrew and strongly condemned Israel for not implementing SCRs 516 and 517 (1982) (Voted on as orally amended)	11-1-3 Togo UK Zaire

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>159</u>	Situation in occupied Arab territories:	US 36
02/08/83 S/15895 2461	/... determined that Israeli practices and policies in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, had no legal validity and condemned recent attacks against Arab civilian population [Reaffirming in operative paragraph 8 the Council's determination "to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter" in the event of non-compliance]	13-1-1 Zaire
<u>160</u>	The shooting down by the Soviet Union of a South Korean civil airliner	USSR 113
12/09/83 S/15966/ Rev 1 2476	/... deeply deplored the destruction of the airliner and invited Secretary-General to conduct a full investigation and to report his findings within 14 days	9-2 Poland -4 China Guyana Nicaragua Zimbabwe
<u>161</u>	US invasion of Grenada	US 37
27/10/83 S/16077/ 2491	/... 'deeply deplored' the armed intervention and called for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops	11-1-3 Togo UK Zaire
<u>162</u>	United Nations role in Lebanon	USSR 114
29/02/84 S/16351/ Rev 2 2519	/... issued an urgent appeal for an immediate cease-fire and decided to set up a UN force in the Beirut area selected, if appropriate, from the UN Interim Force in the Lebanon with the mission of monitoring compliance with the cease-fire	13-2 Ukraine
<u>163</u>	Mining of Nicaraguan ports	US 38
04/04/84 S/16463 2529	/... called for an immediate end to the mining of the main ports and called on all States to refrain from carrying out, supporting or promoting any type of military action against any State of the region.	13-1-1 UK
<u>164</u>	Israeli occupation of Lebanon	US 39
06/09/84 S/16732 2556	/... called on Israel to respect the rights of the civilian population in the areas under its occupation in Lebanon and demanded that Israel lift all restrictions in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention	14-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>165</u>	Israeli occupation of Lebanon	US 40
12/03/85 S/17000 2573	/... condemned Israeli measures against the civilian population in Southern Lebanon ... and demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces and the implementation of SCR 425 (1978) and SCRs 508 and 509 (1982)	11-1-3 Australia Denmark UK
<u>166</u>	Economic sanctions against Nicaragua	US 41
10/05/85 S/17172 2508	/... preambular paragraph 8 noted concern about increased tensions in Central America recently aggravated by the trade embargo and other coercive sanctions (the United States called for paragraph by paragraph voting under rule 32 of the provisional rules of procedure and after using the veto three times enabled the rest of the resolution to be adopted as SCR 562. This was the first time since 1972 that paragraph voting had been used (119) but in that case the UK vetoed the whole resolution)	13-1-1 UK
<u>167</u>	Economic sanctions against Nicaragua	US 42
10/05/85 S/17172 2580	/... operative paragraph 1 regretted the imposition of the trade embargo and other coercive sanctions and called for their removal (see remarks for 166)	11-1-3 Egypt Thailand UK
<u>168</u>	Economic sanctions against Nicaragua	US 43
10/05/85 S/17172 2580	/... operative paragraph 2 called on interested States to refrain from destabilizing States "including the imposition of trade embargoes or restrictions, blockades or other measures incompatible with the provisions of the UN Charter ..." (see remarks for 166) [reference to Charter in operative para 2]	13-1-1 UK
<u>169</u>	Question of South Africa	UK 21 US 44
26/07/85 S/17363 2602	/... amended the draft resolution which became SCR 569 (1985) on the State of Emergency in certain districts of South Africa by adding a paragraph "... warning South Africa that failure to (establish a free ... society on the basis of universal suffrage) would compel the Security Council to ... consider ... adoption of appropriate measures to ensure South Africa's compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions" [(measures) under the UN Charter including Chapter VII]	12-2-1 France

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>170</u>	Situation in occupied Arab territories: Palestine	US 45
13/09/85 S/17459 2605	/... deplored repressive measures taken by Israel since 4/8/85 and called for these to stop immediately and for release of all detainees	10-1-4 Australia Denmark France UK
<u>171</u>	Question of Namibia	UK 22 US 46
15/11/85 S/17633 2629	/... condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and decided to adopt a number of economic and political enforcement measures against South Africa [decision taken under Chapter VII and Article 41 of the Charter]	12-2-1 France
<u>172</u>	Israeli Occupation of Lebanon	US 47
17/01/86 S/17730 Rev 2 2642	/... deplored Israeli acts of violence and measures against the civilian population in Southern Lebanon and reaffirmed need to implement SCR 425 (1978) and SCR 508 and 509 (1982) on Israeli military withdrawal to Lebanon's internationally recognised boundaries	11-1-3 Australia Denmark UK
<u>173</u>	Provocative acts in relation to Al Aqsa Mosque	US 48
30/01/86 S/17769 Rev 1 2650	/... strongly deplored provocative acts which violated the sanctity of the sanctuary of Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem	13-1-1 Thailand
<u>174</u>	Israeli interception and detention of Libyan civilian aircraft	US 49
06/02/86 S/17796/ Rev 1 2655	/... condemned Israel for its forcible interception, and diversion of the Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its subsequent detention	10-1-4 Australia Denmark France UK
<u>175</u>	United States raid on Libya	FRANCE 16 UK 23 US 50
21/04/86 S/18016 Rev 1 2682	/... condemned the armed attack by the United States in violation of the UN Charter and the norms of international conduct [preambular para 4 referred to Friendly Relations Declaration; condemnation of violation of Charter (operative para 1) and call for peaceful settlement of disputes (operative para 4)]	9-5 Australia Denmark -1 Venezuela

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Veto or Voting</u>
<u>176</u>	South African raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe	UK 24 US 51
23/05/86 S/18087/ Rev 1 2686	<p>/... condemned South Africa for the recent military raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe; demanded full compensation and called for the imposition of selective economic and other sanctions</p> <p>[operative paragraph 6 determined that South African actions constituted a threat to international peace and security and decided on sanctions in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter]</p>	12-2-1 France
<u>177</u>	South African attacks on Angola	UK 25 US 52
18/06/86 S/18163 2693	<p>/... condemned South Africa for its recent premeditated and unprovoked attack on the port of Namibe ... and persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola. Called upon all states to implement fully the arms embargo (in resolution SCR 418 of 1977); and called for selective economic and other sanctions against South Africa</p> <p>[reference in preambular paras 4, 5 and 6 to South Africa's violation of the Charter through its military occupation of parts of Angola: operative paragraph 7 determined that South African actions constituted a threat to international peace and security, and decided on sanctions in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter]</p>	12-2-1 France
<u>178</u>	Nicaragua and ICJ Judgement	US 53
31/07/86 S/18250 2704	<p>/... called for full compliance with the Judgement of the ICJ of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua"</p> <p>[preambular references to ICJ as principal judicial organ of the UN according to the Charter and to Charter principles on peaceful settlement of disputes]</p>	11-1-3 France Thailand UK
<u>179</u>	Nicaragua and ICJ Judgement	US 54
28/10/86 S/18250 2718	<p>/... called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgement of the ICJ of 27 June 1986</p> <p>[preambular reference to ICJ as principal judicial organ of UN according to the Charter]</p>	11-1-3 France Thailand UK

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>180</u>	South Africa	UK 26 US 55
20/02/87 S/18705 2738	<p>/... condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly; declared that (this) refusal constituted a direct challenge to the authority of the United Nations and decided to impose a number of mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII</p> <p>[reference in preambular paras to Article 25 and decision take under Chapter VII and Article 41 of the Charter]</p>	10-3 FRG -2 France Japan
<u>181</u>	Question of Namibia	UK 27 US 56
09/04/87 S/18785 2747	<p>/... condemned South Africa for continued illegal occupation of Namibia and decided under Chapter VII to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.</p> <p>[references also to Articles 2, 25 and 41 of the Charter and in preambular para 6 the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination in accordance with the Charter]</p>	9-3 FRG -3 France Italy Japan
<u>182</u>	Israeli occupation of Lebanon	US 57
18/1/88 S/19434 2784	<p>/... strongly deplored the reported Israeli attacks, against Lebanese territory and civilian population, requested Israel to cease attempts to occupy or change the status of Lebanese territory and reaffirmed the need to implement SCRs 425 and 426 (1978) and SCR 509 (1982) on Israeli military withdrawal to internationally recognised boundaries.</p>	13-1-1 UK
<u>183</u>	Situation in the occupied territories: Palestine	US 58
1/2/88 S/19466 2790	<p>/... calls on Israel to accept the <u>de jure</u> applicability of the Geneva Convention to territories occupied since 1967 and comply with obligations under the Convention, and requested continued monitoring by the UN Secretary-General.</p> <p>[reference in preambular para 3 to the inalienable rights of all peoples recognised by the Charter]</p>	14-1
<u>184</u>	Sanctions against South Africa	UK 28 US 59
8/3/88 S/19585 2797	<p>/... decided under Chapter VII of the Charter to adopt a number of economic measures against South Africa</p> <p>[decision taken under Chapter VII of the Charter]</p>	10-2-3 France FRG Japan

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>185</u>	Situation in the occupied territories: Palestine	US 60
15/4/88 S/19780 2806	/... urged Israel to abide by the Geneva Convention, to rescind orders to deport Palestinians, condemned policies and practices of Israel which violate the human rights of the Palestinians and affirmed the need for a settlement.	14-1
<u>186</u>	Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon	US 61
10/5/88 S/19868 2814	/... condemned the recent invasion by Israeli forces of southern Lebanon, reaffirmed the urgent need to implement SCRs 425 and 426 (1978) and SCR 509 (1982) and requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations.	14-1
<u>187</u>	Israeli raid on Lebanon	US 62
14/12/88 S/20322 2832	/... strongly deplored the attack by Israeli forces on 9 December 1988 against Lebanese territory, and reaffirmed urgent need to implement SCRs 425 and 426 (1978) and SCR 509 (1982) and requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations.	14-1
<u>188</u>	Shooting down of Libyan aircraft	FRANCE 17 UK 29 US 63
11/1/89 S/20378 2841	/... deplored the downing of two Libyan reconnaissance planes by the US and called on the US to suspend its military manoeuvres off the Libyan coast and on all parties to refrain from resorting to force. [preambular para 4 referred to Friendly Relations Declaration; operative para 3 referred to settlement of differences peacefully according to the Charter]	9-4 Canada -2 Brazil Finland
<u>189</u>	Situation in the occupied territories: Palestine	US 64
17/2/89 S/20463 2850	/... strong deplored Israel's persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories; called on Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions and comply with its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention; and requested the UN Secretary-General to report to the Security Council. [reference in preambular para 2 to the inalienable rights of all peoples recognised in the Charter]	14-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have .../ (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>190</u>	Situation in the occupied territories: Palestine	US 65
9/6/89 S/20677 2867	/... strongly deplored Israel's policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territories; demanded that Israel desist from deporting Palestinians from the occupied territories; expressed concern about the prolonged closure of schools in parts of the occupied territory and requested the Secretary-General to report no later than 23 June. [reference in preambular para 2 to the inalienable rights of all peoples recognised in the Charter]	14-1
<u>191</u>	Situation in the occupied territories: Palestine	US 66
7/11/89 S/20945/ Rev 1 2889	/... strongly deplored Israel's policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; called upon Israel to end such practices; requested Secretary-General to conduct on-site monitoring of the situation and to submit periodic reports, the first such report as soon as possible. [reference in preambular para 4 to the inalienable rights of all peoples recognised in the Charter]	14-1
<u>192</u>	Invasion of Panama	US 67 UK 30 FRANCE 18
23/12/89 S/21048	/... strongly deplored the intervention in Panama by the armed forces of the United States of America and demanded their immediate withdrawal; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the developments in Panama and to report to the Security Council within a twenty-four hour period. [reference in preambular para 3 to Article 2 paragraph 4]	10-4 Canada -1 Finland
<u>193</u>	Violation of diplomatic privileges and immunities of the Nicaraguan Ambassador's residence in Panama	US 68 13-1-1 UK
17/1/90 S/21084 2905	/... declared that the serious events that took place are a violation of the privileges and immunities recognized under international law and codified in the Vienna Conventions; expressed concern over any measure that restricts free communication and prevents the functioning of diplomatic missions in Panama; and demanded the full respect for the rules of international law that guarantee the immunity of diplomatic officers and the inviolability of the premises of diplomatic missions.	

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>194</u>	Situation in the occupied territories: Palestine	US 69
31/5/90 S/21326 2926	/... established a Commission of three members of the Security Council to examine the situation relating to Israel's policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Commission to report to the Security Council by 20 June 1990.	14-1
<u>195</u>	Situation in Cyprus	RUSSIA 115
11/5/93 S/25693 3211	/... treated the costs of UNFICYP as expenses of the Organisation under Article 17(2) with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate; conducted a reassessment of UNFICYP; added a number of observers for reconnaissance to assist the reassessment; mandated the Secretary-General to produce a report one month before the reassessment [reference in operative para 3 to Article 17 paragraph 2].	14-1
<u>196</u>	Situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	RUSSIA 116
2/12/94 S/1994/1358 3475	/... reconfirmed that the requirements of all relevant SCRs should be strictly applied in respect of all goods crossing the border between the FRY and Bosnia, and between the border between Croatia and the FRY and Croatia and Bosnia. [Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter]	13-1-1 China
<u>197</u>	Situation in the occupied Arab territories	US 70
17/5/95 S/1995/394 3538	/... confirmed that the expropriation of land by Israel, the occupying power, in East Jerusalem was invalid, and called upon the Government of Israel to rescind the expropriation orders and refrain from such action in the future.	14-1
<u>198</u>	Central America: efforts towards peace	CHINA 4
10/1/97 S/1997/18 3730	/... decided to authorise the attachment of military observers to MINUGUA	14-1
<u>199</u>	Situation in the occupied Arab territories	US 71
07/03/97 S/1997/199 3746	/... called on the Israeli authorities to refrain from all actions or measures, including settlement activities, which alter facts on the ground pre-empting final status negotiations, and have negative implications for the Middle East Peace Process; and to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the 1949 Geneva Convention	14-1

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>200</u>	Situation in the occupied Arab territories	US 72
21/3/97 S/1997/241 3756	Demand that Israel immediately cease construction of the Jabal Abu Ghneim settlement in East Jerusalem as well as other Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories, and requests a report on developments from the Secretary-General	13-1-1 Costa Rica
<u>201</u>	Extension of UNPREDEP in Macedonia	CHINA 5
25/2/99 S/1999/201 3982	/... extended UNPREDEP six months until 31 August 1999, to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary-General any developments posing a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows and other activities prohibited under SCR 1160 (1998).	13-1-1 Russia
<u>202</u>	Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question	US 73
27/3/01 S/2001/270 4305	/... called for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, provocation and collective punishment, and the return to the positions and arrangements prior to September 2000; called upon Israel and the Palestinian Authority to implement promptly and without preconditions The understandings reached at Sharm El-Sheikh on 17 October 2000; urged a resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process; expressed grave concern at recent settlement activities, in particular the recent decision to expand the Jabal Abu Ghneim settlement and called for full cessation of settlement activities; called for an end to the closures of the occupied Palestinian territories, and for the transfer by Israel to the Palestinian Authority of all revenues due; requested the Secretary-General to set up an appropriate mechanism to protect Palestinian civilians, including through a UN observer force.	9-1-4 France Ireland Norway UK (Ukraine did not participate in the vote)
<u>203</u>	Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question	US 74
14/12/01 S/2001/1199 4438	/... demanded the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, provocation and destruction, and the return to the positions and arrangement prior to September 2000; condemned all acts of terror, in particular those targeting civilians, and all acts of extrajudiciary executions, excessive use of force and wide destruction of properties; called on the two sides to start the comprehensive and immediate implementation of the recommendations made in the Report of the Sharm El-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee (Mitchell Report) in a speedy manner, and encouraged all concerned to establish a monitoring mechanism to help the parties implement the recommendations of the Report and to help create a better situation in the occupied Palestinian territories; called for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis.	12-1-2 Norway UK

<u>Veto Date Reference Meeting</u>	<u>Subject/Resolution would have ... / (Remarks) [Reference to UN Charter]</u>	<u>Vetoer Voting</u>
<u>204</u>	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	US 75
30/6/02 S/2002/712 4563	/... decided to extend UNMIBH, including the IPTF, until 31 December 2002 [“Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations” “Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the UN”]	13–1–1 Bulgaria
<u>205</u>	Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question	US 76
20/12/02 S/2002/1385 4681	/... condemned the killing by the Israeli occupying forces of several UN employees, including the recent killing of one international staff member in the Jenin refugee camp; condemned the deliberate destruction by the Israeli occupying forces of a UN World Food Programme warehouse in Beit Lahiya in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	12–1–2 Bulgaria Cameroon
Current (end 2002) veto total:		
	Russia (Soviet Union)	116
	United States	76
	United Kingdom	30
	France	18
	China	5

THE TABLE OF VETOS (Detailed Information)

Column 1 (Veto Number, Date, Reference and Meeting Number)

1 A veto in the United Nations Security Council can be defined as the negative vote of a permanent member cast during consideration of substantive issue so that the draft resolution is not passed. A vetoed resolution had to have 7 votes out of 11 before the end of 1965 and 9 votes out of 15 after 1965, (ie the draft resolution would have been passed if the Permanent Member's negative vote had not been cast). Procedural issues are not subject to veto. When there is disagreement the question is itself treated as substantive and therefore subject to veto; the so-called "double veto" (see vetoes 3 and 4; 25 and 26).

2. The vetoes made publicly in the Security Council are listed and numbered in chronological order. Each number refers to a single vetoed text or sometimes (see para 3 below) part of the text. Draft resolutions vetoed by more than one permanent member are only counted once in column 1. Information about the number of vetoes appears in Column 3 (see vetoes 4, 79, 80 138-140 and others).

3. Negative votes cast against amendments and individual parts or paragraphs of draft resolutions are counted as vetoes (see vetoes 166-8). When, however, separate votes are taken on individual sections of the draft resolution which is also voted on as a whole (see vetoes 2 and 119), only the final negative votes is counted in Column 1. (The votes on individual sections of such draft resolutions are recorded in column 2 under "Remarks").

4. Column 1 also contains the date on which the vote was taken and the reference number of the vetoed draft resolution. The date of the vote is not necessarily the same as that on which the draft resolution was issued as a Security Council Document. This date appears at the head of each text most of which are collected in an Annex which is available if required.

5. Where a facsimile of the Security Council Document is not easily available the Annex contains the relevant extract from the United Nations Yearbook instead. In these cases Column 1 shows the page number of the Yearbook from the year in question.

6. Column 1 finally shows the number of the meeting of the Security Council at which the vote was taken.

Column 2 (Subject, Remarks etc.)

7. The subject of the vetoed draft resolution appears in Column 2, first in the form of a heading and then in paraphrase. The headings in most cases, follow the titles used in the United Nations Yearbook. The paraphrase (introduced each time with the provisions of the draft resolution words "Resolution would have ...") summarises the most important.

8. Remarks are entered in Column 2 in rounded brackets. These contain information about any additional votes taken on sections of the draft resolution and any points of interests, such as the fact that a member did not participate in the vote because it was party to the dispute being considered (Article 27(3) of the Charter see vetoes 1 and 10). When a member did not participate in the vote for reasons other than those stipulated in Article 27 of the Charter (see vetoes 122 and 134) such non-participation is considered to be a way of registering opposition without resorting to a negative vote and the details therefore appear under the "voting pattern" in Column 3.

9. Significant use of the Charter language in the text of the draft resolution references to Chapters VI and VII are quoted in square brackets, together with an indication of whether the quotation is from the preamble or an operative paragraph.

Column 3 (Permanent Member Casting Negative Vote etc.)

10. Column 3 shows the voting details. The vetoing power, or powers, are listed first together with their current veto total.

11. The figures for the "Pattern of Voting" record first the number of affirmative votes, followed by the number of negative vote and finally the number of abstentions. Where possible the names of those countries other than the vetoing power whose representatives cast negative votes or abstained have also been recorded, as well as those members which did not participate in the vote.

12. The level of accuracy of the table is generally that of the United Nations Yearbook. Another useful source is "The Procedure of the Security Council" by Sydney D. Bailey and Sam Daws, which uses this table (third edition 1998 Clarendon Press Oxford).