



### Why did Washington resort to the 'veto power'?

Using the veto right against the Palestinians and in support of the Zionist regime illustrates that the US has no intention of initiating a ceasefire in Gaza or putting an end to the unprecedented genocide in this small enclave. One major factor contributing to this is Washington's reluctance to hinder the forced displacement of Gaza residents. In a resolution proposed by Brazil, it explicitly declared that Israel must immediately cease all attempts for the forced relocation of Gazans. [vi] Therefore, by vetoing this resolution, the Americans essentially permitted the Zionists to persist in evicting Palestinians from their homes and shelters in Gaza. Another reason prompting Washington to accelerate its political backing for the regime known for child killings in international forums was the absence of explicit references to 'Israel's right to self-defense' in ceasefire resolutions. The third factor was that, contrary to Washington's belief, none of the resolu-

tions identified the Palestinian resistance movement, Hamas, as a terrorist organization. [viii] Another aspect of the United States' use of veto power in favor of Israel can be seen in the official statements and positions of Washington's authorities. In this context, the US representative in the United Nations Security Council, explaining the reason for vetoing Russia's proposed resolution on October 16, stated: "Hamas is not mentioned in this resolution. We cannot allow the responsibility for what is happening in Gaza to fall on Israel's shoulders." [viii] In the October 18 session, he reiterated the rationale for vetoing Brazil's resolution, emphasizing: "There is no reference to Israel's right to self-defense in this resolution." [ix] This statement was made despite the absence of any international laws or resolutions that consider the indiscriminate massacre of women, children, and the elderly by Zionists in Gaza as an example of 'self-defense.'

### The use of 'veto power': A prominent example of Washington's support for Tel Aviv

The Leader of the Islamic Revolution in his recent meeting with Ismail Haniyeh, the head of the political bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, emphasized: "The crimes of the Zionist regime [against Palestine and Gaza] are carried out with direct support from the United States and some Western countries." It is evident that the use of the veto power is considered one of the prominent examples of this direct support by Washington for the Zionists. As it appears, the veto power has always been a powerful 'diplomatic weapon' for the United States to support the aggressive policies of the Zionist apartheid regime. Each time the Americans vetoed resolutions presented to the United Na-

tions Security Council in support of the Palestinian cause, they provided a green light to the Zionist regime to pursue its evil policies against Palestinians. These include the continuation of settlements, Judaization of occupied Jerusalem, forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes, arbitrary arrests of Palestinian citizens, desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, arming settlers for the slaughter of Palestinian civilians, further confiscation of Palestinian lands, blindly arresting the Palestinian people, the ongoing siege of Gaza, and more. Accordingly, Washington continues its tradition of supporting Israel by vetoing resolutions aimed at achieving a ceasefire in Gaza, signaling a consistent stance.



### What do the statistics indicate?

The statistics and figures indicate that since the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, the United States has used the veto power 82 times, with half of them, namely 46 times, in support of the Zionist regime and against the Palestinian cause. [x] One of the crucial resolutions in support of the Palestinian cause

was Resolution 3236, introduced by the United Nations General Assembly in 1976. This resolution officially acknowledged the 'right to self-determination' for Palestinians. However, the Americans vetoed it, undermining its credibility. This suggests that Washington denied Palestinians even the most fundamental right enjoyed by the

inhabitants of any land. In 1980, a resolution condemning the Zionist regime's settlements in East Jerusalem was also vetoed by Washington. [xi] The table below shows the resolutions that the United States has vetoed in the United Nations Security Council in support of the Zionist regime. [xii]

Number	UN res.	Date	Content
1	SC/15518	Dec. 8, 2023	Demanding Immediate Humanitarian Ceasefire in Gaza
2	S/2023/773	Oct. 18, 2023	Demanding humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza
3	S/2018/516	June 1, 2018	Condemning the Violent crackdown of the Return march
4	S/2017/1060	Dec. 18, 2017	Condemning the recognition of Jerusalem as the Zionist regime's capital
5	S/2011/24	Feb. 18, 2011	Condemning the expansion of settlements in the Palestinian territories of 1967
6	S/2006/878	Nov. 11, 2006	Call for an immediate pause of the military operation in Gaza
7	S/2006/508	July 13, 2006	Call for an immediate pause of the military operation in Gaza
8	S/2004/783	Oct. 5, 2004	Call for an immediate pause of the military operation in Gaza
9	S/2004/240	March 25, 2004	Condemning the assassination of Sheikh Ahmad Yasin, the founder of Hamas
10	S/2003/980	Oct. 14, 2003	Condemning the construction of security walls around the occupied lands
11	S/2003/891	Sept. 16, 2003	Calling for desisting from any act of deportation of the elected President
12	S/2002/1385	Dec. 20, 2002	Condemning the killing of several UN employees by Israeli forces, including killing of one intl. staff member in Jenin refugee camp
13	S/2001/1199	Dec. 14, 2001	Call for cessation of Violent acts against Palestinians
14	S/2001/270	March 27, 2001	Call for supporting the fact finding establishment
15	S/1997/241	March 21, 1997	Cessation of expanding the settlements in East Jerusalem
16	S/1997/199	March 7, 1997	Urging the Zionist regime not to expand the settlements by
17	S/1995/394	May 17, 1995	The Palestinian dispossession of their land in East Jerusalem
18	S/21326	May 31, 1990	Call for investigation over the murder of 7 Palestinian workers
19	S/20945/Rev.1	Nov. 7, 1989	Condemning the Zionist regime's violence
20	S/20677	June 8, 1989	Condemning policies & practices of the Zionist regime violating the human rights of the Palestinians
21	S/20463	Feb. 17, 1989	Condemning policies & practices of the Zionist regime violating the human rights of the Palestinians
22	S/20322	Dec. 14, 1988	Condemning the Zionist regime's invasion of South Lebanon
23	S/19780	April 15, 1988	Condemning the violent crackdown of Palestinian intifadha
24	S/19466	April 1, 1988	Condemning policies & practices of the Zionist regime violating the human rights of the Palestinians
25	S/19434	January 18, 1988	Condemning the frequent violation of Lebanese borders
26	S/19868	May 10, 1986	Condemning the Zionist regime's invasion of South Lebanon
27	S/17796/Rev.1	Feb. 6, 1986	Condemning the interception of a Libyan fighter jet
28	S/17730/Rev.2	January 17, 1986	Condemning the Zionist regime's violent acts against civilians in Southern Lebanon
29	S/17769/Rev.1	January 30, 1986	Condemning the attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque
30	S/17459	Sept. 13, 1985	Condemning the repressive acts of the Zionist regime against Arab citizens
31	S/17000	March 12, 1985	Condemning the Zionist regime's violent acts against civilians in Southern Lebanon
32	S/16732	Sept. 6, 1984	Urging Israel to respect the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon
33	S/15895	August 2, 1983	Calling the settlements illegal
34	S/15347/Rev.1	August 6, 1982	Condemning the Zionist regime for not abiding by the UN resolutions 517/517
35	S/15255/Rev.2	June 26, 1982	Call for an immediate ceasefire in Southern Lebanon
36	S/15185	June 8, 1982	Demanding the Zionist regime's forces to withdraw from Lebanese territories
37	April 20, 1982	April 20, 1982	Condemning the attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque
38	S/14943	April 2, 1982	Condemning the assassination of Bassam Shaka, the mayor of Nablus
39	S/14832/Rev.1	January 20, 1982	Urging the Zionist regime to withdraw from occupied Golan
40	S/13911	April 30, 1980	Demanding the Palestinian right to exercise self-determination
41	S/12119	June 29, 1976	Supporting the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland
42	S/12022	March 25, 1976	Urging the Zionist regime to protect the sacred sites
43	S/11940	January 26, 1976	Demanding the Palestinian right to exercise self-determination
44	S/11898	Dec. 8, 1975	Condemning the Zionist regime's air strikes over Lebanon
45	S/10974	June 26, 1973	Condemning the occupation of the Palestine

[i] <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/12/8/antonio-guterres-urges-un-security-council-to-push-for-gaza-ceasefire>  
 [ii] <https://www.newarab.com/news/gaza-war-us-veto-un-resolution-humanitarian-pause>  
 [iii] <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15506.doc.htm>  
 [iv] <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15450.doc.htm>  
 [v] <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15445.doc.htm>

[vi] <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1142507>  
 [vii] <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1142507>  
 [viii] <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15445.doc.htm>  
 [ix] <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15450.doc.htm>  
 [x] <https://research.un.org/en/docs/sc/quick/veto>  
 [xi] <https://manar.com/page-47081-ar-ar-ar.html>  
 [xii] <https://research.un.org/en/docs/sc/quick/veto>