

Summary of the 15th plenary meeting of the General Assembly during its 80th session
under agenda item 64 entitled “Use of the veto”: Special report of the Security Council
(A/80/394)

Wednesday, 1 October 2025

On 23 September 2025, pursuant to resolution A/RES/76/262 of 26 April 2022, the President of the Security Council submitted to the President of the General Assembly a special report of the Security Council on the use of the veto at the 10,000th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 September 2025, under the item “*The Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question*” (A/80/394). According to the special report, the Security Council held the meeting to take action on a draft resolution contained in document S/2025/583, proposed by Algeria, Denmark, Greece, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, and Somalia, under the item “*The Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question*”.

The draft resolution received fourteen votes in favour and one vote against. The draft resolution was therefore not adopted due to the negative vote cast by the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council. On 1 October 2025, following the veto cast in the Security Council and in accordance with resolution A/RES/76/262, the General Assembly held a plenary debate under agenda item 64 entitled “*Use of the veto*”. Representatives of 43 delegations took the floor, including two speaking on behalf of groups of States. The veto casting Member State also participated in the debate.

In line with A/RES/79/327 of 5 September 2025, which requests the President of the General Assembly to continue to prepare detailed summaries following relevant discussions related to the Security Council Annual Report, on the Use of the Veto or General Assembly resolution 377 A (V) or A/RES/76/262, including recommendations for action based on such discussions, the below summary was prepared.

- During the debate, Member States expressed widespread support for the draft resolution, which had been vetoed. Many delegations emphasized the demand for an immediate, unconditional and permanent ceasefire, for the immediate, dignified and unconditional release of all hostages and for the safe and unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza.
- The veto-casting Member State, the United States, explained that the use of the veto was because the draft resolution failed to condemn Hamas and to recognize Israel’s right to defend itself.
- A significant number of delegations expressed their disappointment that a veto had been cast on this draft resolution. Several delegations viewed this action as a paralysis of the Security Council when it comes to achieving a ceasefire in Gaza and allowing humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza strip.

- Most speakers emphasized the importance of reforming the Security Council including the impact of the use of veto at the Security Council.
- A number of delegations recalled that since the adoption of resolution A/RES/76/262 in 2022, 20 vetoes have been cast at the Security Council, seven of which were on Gaza. They also stressed that the increased use of the veto highlighted the urgent need for wider reform of the Security Council as well as the important role of the General Assembly regarding maintaining international peace and security.
- Many Member States welcomed the New York Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, highlighting that it goes hand in hand with the peace plan presented by the President of the United States on 29 September 2025.
- Many Member States welcomed the announcement of the US peace plan, commending mediation efforts by the United States, and hoping for the United States, Qatar, Türkiye and Egypt to reach a ceasefire agreement, emphasizing the importance of the Two-State solution. There were calls for the need to work with the United States to implement the peace plan, and a call for Hamas to agree on the terms of the peace plan.
- Several countries mentioned the irreplaceable role of UN agencies in delivering humanitarian aid in a principled way to Gaza, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). In addition, many Member States expressed concern about the situation in the West Bank.
- In addition to the present summary, a verbatim record of the debate will be issued as document A/80/PV.15.