

Security Council Elections 2013

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Council Seats
- 4 Potential Council Dynamics in 2014
- 5 Established Practices in Becoming a Candidate
- 5 Campaigning for the Security Council
- 6 Modern Regional Groups and Established Practices
- 9 UN Documents
- 9 Useful Additional Resources
- 9 Annex 1: Rules and Process for Election to the Council: Relevant Charter Provisions and Rules of Procedure
- 10 Annex 2: Historical Background
- 11 Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012

Photo Caption: Security Council Report has produced this image of a mock ballot for representational purposes only.



Introduction

The 68th session of the UN General Assembly is scheduled to hold elections for the Security Council on 17 October. Five of the ten non-permanent seats in the Security Council will be filled for the 2014-2015 term. The five seats available for election in 2013 will be distributed regionally as follows:

- two seats for the African Group (currently held by Morocco and Togo);
- one seat for the Group of Asia and the Pacific Small Island Developing States (the Asia-Pacific Group, currently held by Pakistan);
- one seat for the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC,

currently held by Guatemala); and

- one seat for the Eastern European Group (currently held by Azerbaijan).

The Western European and Others Group (WEOG) is contesting no seats this year as its two seats (currently held by Australia and Luxembourg) are up for election every even calendar year.

The five new members elected this year will take up their seats on 1 January 2014 and will serve through 31 December 2015. The procedures governing elections to the Security Council are described in detail in Annex 1.

At press time, four of the candidates—Chad, Chile, Lithuania and Saudi

2013, No. 2
24 September 2013

This report is available online at securitycouncilreport.org.

For daily insights by SCR on evolving Security Council actions please subscribe to our "What's In Blue" series at whatsinblue.org or follow @SCRtweets on Twitter.

Introduction (con't)

Arabia—seemed to be headed for a “clean slate” election as sole candidates for their respective regional groups. However, unlike Chile, a UN member state since 1945, which has served on the Council four terms (1952-1953, 1961-1962, 1996-1997 and 2003-2004), the other three have never been members of the Security Council. Saudi Arabia also joined the UN in 1945 but is one of four original UN member states that have yet to serve on the Council. (The others are the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Haiti.)

One race will likely be contested this year. Two candidates, Gambia and Nigeria, are competing for the one seat allotted by the African Group to West Africa. Gambia, a UN member state since 1965, has had one term on the Council (1998-1999). Admitted to the UN in 1960, Nigeria has been a Council member four times (1966-1967, 1978-1979, 1994-1995 and 2010-2011).

A country must secure votes from two-thirds of the member states present and voting at the General Assembly session in order to secure a seat on the Council, regardless of whether the election is contested. This means that 129 votes are required at a minimum to win a seat if all 193 UN member states participate. (A member state can be prohibited from voting as a result of arrears in payment of financial contributions, in accordance with Article 19 of the UN Charter.)

Elections to the Council, as with other principal organs of the UN, require formal balloting, even if candidates have been endorsed by their regional group and are running on a “clean slate”. If no candidate obtains the required number of votes in the first round, voting in the next round is restricted to the candidates that received the

most votes. In this restricted ballot, the number of countries included is limited to twice the number of vacant seats; for example, if one seat is available only the two countries that received the most votes in the first round would contest the next round. (Any votes for other candidates during this restricted voting round are considered void.) This restricted voting process can continue for up to three rounds of voting. If, at this point, a candidate still fails to garner the minimum number of votes, unrestricted voting is reopened for up to three rounds. This pattern of restricted and unrestricted voting continues until a candidate is successful in securing the required two-thirds of the votes.

In theory, while unlikely, it is possible that a country running on a “clean slate” may not garner the requisite votes of those present in the General Assembly in the first round of voting. Such a country may then be challenged in subsequent rounds and ultimately not obtain a seat.

Historically, there have been a number of instances in which extended rounds of voting were required to fill a contested seat.

The most recent such situation occurred in 2006 when Guatemala and Venezuela went through 47 voting rounds before both withdrew and Panama was elected in the 48th round. In 1979, Colombia and Cuba contested a seat for 154 rounds, a record for Security Council elections, before Mexico was elected as a compromise candidate in the 155th round. (See Annex 3 for a summary of the voting in the General Assembly for all elections to the Security Council. See also our previous annual reports on Security Council elections available at <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org>.)

The table below shows the number of seats available per region in the 2013 election, the declared candidates and, where applicable, their prior terms on the Council.

Among the candidates, Chile and Nigeria have the most prior Security Council experience, each having served four terms on the Council. Candidates Chad, Lithuania and Saudi Arabia are among the 78 UN member states—representing approximately 40 percent of the UN’s membership—that have never served on the Council.

REGION	SEATS AVAILABLE IN THE 2013 ELECTION	STATES RUNNING AND PREVIOUS TERMS ON THE COUNCIL
Africa	2	Chad (never served), Gambia (1998-1999) and Nigeria (1966-1967, 1978-1979, 1994-1995 and 2010-2011)
Asia-Pacific	1	Saudi Arabia (never served)
Eastern Europe	1	Lithuania (never served)
Latin America and Caribbean	1	Chile (1952-1953, 1961-1962, 1996-1997 and 2003-2004)

Council Seats

African Seats

Three non-permanent seats on the Council are allocated to Africa. Two seats come up for election every odd calendar year (with one seat contested during the even calendar year in between). Elections for seats allocated to Africa tend to be uncontested as the Africa Group maintains an established pattern of rotation between its five subregions

(Northern Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, Western Africa and Central Africa), although there are exceptions. This year, for example, Gambia and Nigeria are contesting the Western African seat, while Chad is running unopposed for the Central African seat.

There has been an unusual amount of activity this year in the competition for the West African seat. At the start of the year,

it appeared that Senegal would run unopposed for the seat. However, after Nigeria announced its candidacy in January, Senegal dropped out of the race in February, declaring that it would delay its candidacy until the 2015 election for a seat in 2016-2017. Then, when it appeared as though Nigeria would run uncontested, Gambia decided to challenge for the seat. At press time, Gambia

Council Seats (con't)

and Nigeria remained the two candidates vying for the single seat, as it seemed highly unlikely that other countries would enter the campaign against them.

The fact that either Gambia or Nigeria, both English-speaking countries, will fill the West African seat in 2014–2015 follows a familiar pattern which has seen this seat alternate between Anglophone and Francophone countries. As noted above, one of these countries will assume the seat currently held by Togo.

Chad

Chad, which has been a UN member state since 1960, has never been on the Security Council. In 2010, it announced its candidature for a seat on the Council in 2014–2015 and received the endorsement of the AU in 2012.

Chad argues that it has played a constructive role in maintaining peace and stability in a very difficult region and that its perspective as a country that has successfully emerged from conflict will be useful to the Council's deliberations. If elected to the Council, it notes that it will highlight the importance of bringing security to the Sahelo-Saharan region, including through efforts to address terrorism and arms proliferation. It is also committed to promote cooperation between the AU and the UN.

While Chad currently contributes a total of 1,305 peacekeepers to five UN peace operations, its commitment to stabilising the situation in Mali is reflected by the fact that 1,252 of these peacekeepers serve in the UN Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), making Chad the largest troop-contributing country to MINUSMA. In addition to Mali, Chad will likely maintain a keen interest in the situations in the Central African Republic (where its troops serve in the African-led International Support Mission), Libya and Sudan, as all three countries are on the Council's agenda and share long borders with Chad.

Gambia

Gambia has been a UN member state since 1965 and has served on the Council once (1998–1999). It announced its candidacy earlier this year.

A current member of the AU Peace and Security Council, Gambia has emphasised its interest in conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding. It is acutely aware of the interconnected threats, ranging from

drug trafficking to terrorism and organised crime, affecting countries in its neighbourhood, including Guinea-Bissau and Mali.

Gambia argues that its commitment to peace and security is reflected by its history as a peaceful and stable country in a conflict-affected region. It notes that it contributed to stability in the region by taking in refugees who fled conflict in the Casamance region of Senegal, as well as the civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Gambia also has pointed to its mediation role in the recent crisis in Guinea-Bissau, as it hosted peace negotiations in its capital, Banjul, just weeks after the 12 April 2012 military coup in Guinea-Bissau.

Gambia contributes a total of 418 peacekeepers to several UN peacekeeping operations, including the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). It has also pledged to commit peacekeepers to MINUSMA, although they have yet to be deployed.

Nigeria

A UN member state since 1960, Nigeria has been a Council member on four previous occasions, most recently in 2010–2011. It announced its candidacy in January and has received the endorsement of the AU.

Nigeria holds a strong commitment to conflict prevention (with a particular focus on preventive diplomacy and mediation) and peacekeeping. When it last served on the Council, Nigeria held a debate on preventive diplomacy during its July 2010 presidency, which it believes was a defining part of its 2010–2011 Council tenure. It likewise highlights the linkages between security and development, believing that development is a key element of conflict prevention.

During its 2010–2011 Council term, Nigeria was the chair of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, and in this capacity it notes that it worked to promote cooperation among the Secretariat, the Security Council and troop-contributing countries. Nigeria currently ranks fifth among troop/police contributors, with 5,450 personnel serving in 10 UN peace operations, with an especially significant presence in UNAMID (2,946 peacekeepers) and UNMIL (1,611 peacekeepers).

Other areas of interest to Nigeria on the

Council's agenda include piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, protection of civilians in armed conflict, small arms and counter-terrorism.

The GRULAC Seat

In 2006, elections for the GRULAC seat on the Security Council were inconclusive after 47 rounds of voting over several weeks. With the General Assembly unable to decide between Guatemala and Venezuela, Panama agreed to stand and was elected on the 48th round as the compromise candidate (the process took from 16 October until 7 November). GRULAC seats for the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) were also contested in 2006.

As a result of this experience, an informal understanding developed among GRULAC members to avoid contested seats to the Security Council, the HRC, and ECOSOC. Since then, Mexico (2008), Brazil (2009), Colombia (2010), Guatemala (2011), Argentina (2012) and now Chile have all been sole candidates for Security Council seats. For a few years, elections for the GRULAC seats in the HRC and ECOSOC were also not contested.

However, at least with regard to the HRC and ECOSOC, this pattern is beginning to change. It appears that GRULAC seats for the HRC elections will be contested this year, in 2014 and in 2015, while it also seems that there will be competition among GRULAC candidates in the 2016 ECOSOC elections.

Given this trend, it is not clear whether, or for how long, the informal GRULAC understanding about running on a "clean slate" for the Security Council will last.

Chile

Chile became a member of the UN in 1945 and was last a member of the Security Council in 2003–2004. In 2006, it announced its candidature for a seat on the Council in 2014–2015.

Chile highlights the nexus between security, development and human rights. It is particularly supportive of a wide range of human security issues on the Security Council's agenda, including women, peace and security; children and armed conflict; and the protection of civilians in armed conflict. Along these lines, it is a member of the Group of Friends of the Responsibility to Protect and of the Human Security Network, which consists of member states committed to

Council Seats (con't)

integrating human security into national and international policies.

Chile currently has personnel serving in five peacekeeping and observation missions: the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, the UN Truce Supervision Organisation, the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the EU Force Althea (in Bosnia and Herzegovina). In its own region, Chile has a strong interest in Haiti, reflected by its role in the Group of Friends of Haiti and by the fact that 479 of its 498 UN peacekeepers serve in MINUSTAH.

Chile, like Saudi Arabia, is a member of Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group (ACT), an initiative launched in May by a group of member states to enhance the Council's working methods.

Eastern European Seat

One seat on the Council is allocated to the Eastern European group. This seat comes up for election every odd calendar year. Lithuania is running unopposed this year for the seat currently held by Azerbaijan.

Lithuania

A member of the UN since 1991, Lithuania has yet to serve on the Council. In 1996, it declared its intention to run for a seat on the Council in 2004-2005; however, given its focus on preparing for membership in the EU, which it joined in 2004, it decided to defer its candidacy until this year.

In support of its candidacy, Lithuania has highlighted its commitment to the various pillars of the UN's work—security, development and human rights—emphasising that they are linked together and mutually reinforcing. It is a supporter of a wide range of items on the Council's agenda, including the

protection of civilians; children and armed conflict; women, peace and security; and the rule of law. Lithuania is also committed to such issues as disarmament, non-proliferation and anti-piracy. During the March 2013 negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty, along with Costa Rica and Japan, it spearheaded an initiative, ultimately supported by more than 60 countries, to ensure public access to key information on arms transfers. It is also a member of the Groups of Friends on Security Council resolution 1325 (on women, peace and security) and mediation, and it serves on the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

Lithuania contributes personnel to UN peace operations, including UNFICYP, UNMIL and the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. Additionally, it participates in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, the NATO-led Kosovo Force and a number of EU missions. (These include the EU police mission in Afghanistan, the EU monitoring mission in Georgia, the EU rule of law mission in Kosovo, the EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine, the EU Mission for Palestinian Police Support and the EU NAVFOR-Operation Atalanta off the coast of Somalia.)

The Group of Asia and the Pacific Small Island Developing States (Asia-Pacific Group)

One of the two Council seats allocated to the Asia-Pacific Group comes up for election every odd calendar year. Saudi Arabia is running unopposed for the single Asia-Pacific Group seat this year. It is scheduled to replace Pakistan, whose tenure expires at the end of the calendar year, and join the Republic of Korea as one of the two Council members from the Asia-Pacific Group. It will

also fill the Arab Swing Seat, which alternates every odd calendar year between the Asia-Pacific Group and the African Group and that is being vacated by Morocco on 31 December 2013. (The Arab Swing Seat is described in greater detail below.)

Saudi Arabia

A UN member state since 1945, Saudi Arabia has never been on the Council. It announced its candidacy in 1998 for a term on the Council in 2014-2015 and received the endorsement of the Asia-Pacific Group in January this year.

Saudi Arabia emphasises its commitment to such issues as conflict prevention, mediation, cooperation between the UN and regional organisations, and counter-terrorism. It underscores its desire to use its influence and ideas to help address challenging situations in the Arab world that are on the Council's agenda (e.g., Israel-Palestine, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria and Yemen). It espouses a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism that strives to address terrorism's root causes. In this respect, Saudi Arabia emphasises the importance of development aid to counteract poor economic conditions that can provide fertile ground for terrorism and underscores the need for dialogue to undermine the destructive messages of terrorism.

Regarding its support for developing countries, it notes that it donates approximately 1.5 percent of its gross national income to official development assistance. This is well above the 0.7 percent target endorsed in several international forums.

Like Chile, Saudi Arabia is a member of the ACT initiative, which is committed to improving the working methods of the Security Council.

Potential Council Dynamics in 2014

While it is difficult to evaluate how Council dynamics in 2014 will evolve with the new membership, the interests of the current candidates provide some perspective on general patterns that might emerge.

The candidates appear to have a strong national interest in countries in their

respective regions that are also on the Council's agenda. Several of them are influential regional actors whose perspectives are likely to carry weight in the Council. Chad and Nigeria, if elected, are likely to maintain their strong engagement on Mali. (Both have contributed a significant number of peacekeepers

to MINUSMA, although it appears that Nigeria is drawing down its peacekeeping presence in the country.) Saudi Arabia, a major regional actor, will enter the Council at a time of significant turmoil in the Middle East and has an important stake in developments in several neighbouring situations that

Potential Council Dynamics in 2014 (con't)

are on the Council's agenda. Chile, running unopposed, should find a strong ally in its support of Haiti in fellow GRULAC Council member Argentina. Both are members of the Group of Friends of Haiti, and jointly they contribute more than 1,000 of the 8,690 peacekeepers serving with MINUSTAH.

There may be a larger number of elected Council members championing human security issues next year. Candidates such as Chile and Lithuania have underscored their support for agenda items such as the protection of civilians; children and armed conflict; and women, peace and security. Their perspective on these matters is likely to resonate with several other elected members. Azerbaijan and Pakistan, which take a more restrictive approach to these agenda items, will be leaving the Council, which could provide an opportunity for progress in the eyes of those supporting human security issues. However,

it should be noted that permanent members China and Russia, which hold similarly conservative perspectives on such matters, will continue to exert their influence.

Chad, which is in the annex of the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict for recruitment of child soldiers, has signed an action plan that it is striving to implement in an effort to be delisted. It will be interesting to see how it approaches children and armed conflict and other protection issues as a Council member.

There may also be a renewed push to enhance the working methods of the Council, given that two of the clean-slate candidates—Chile and Saudi Arabia—are members of ACT. According to its mission statement, ACT is committed to a Security Council that works “in a more *transparent, efficient, inclusive, coherent, legitimate* and *accountable* way, both within its own structure, but

also in relationship with the wider membership”. Concrete issues that ACT may want to address include, inter alia, the format and conduct of meetings, the annual report to the General Assembly, the allocation of chairs for subsidiary bodies and the penholder issue. The goals of ACT are likely to resonate with Council members that are not members of ACT but are nonetheless committed to enhancing the transparency, inclusiveness, effectiveness and legitimacy of the Council.

EU representation on the Council will increase from three to four countries, as Lithuania will join France, Luxembourg and the UK who are also EU members. EU countries share similar perspectives on a number of agenda items and coordinate on some of them. However, it should be noted that at times the solidarity of the P3, or even the P5, can trump coordination among EU Council members.

Established Practices in Becoming a Candidate

Most candidate countries follow a fairly standard path in announcing and pursuing their bid for the Council, with the exception of candidates from the African Group, which has a more involved process. If the country is a member of a subregional group, it will often first inform members of its subregional group of its intention to run and seek support. The endorsement of the subregional group then becomes an important factor in the next step.

A candidate country formalises its intention to seek a Security Council seat

by informing the rotating monthly chair of its respective regional group in New York. This is done in writing and specifying the two-year term the country seeks. The chair then incorporates that information into the UN candidacy chart of the regional group, which is maintained by each group and reviewed at monthly group meetings. At this point, most candidate countries prepare a circular note to all missions in New York informing them of the candidacy. Most candidate countries also send a note to the

Secretariat or the President of the General Assembly or both, although this is not required by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

As the relevant election year approaches, the regional group may decide to give its endorsement, and nearer to the election date the chair of the regional group will inform the President of the General Assembly of the “clean slate.” This becomes a guide to help the Secretariat prepare the relevant documentation for the election process.

Campaigning for the Security Council

Candidates seek commitments from member states to vote for them, often years in advance of the election, and may continue to do so up until the day of the vote. Campaigning for the Security Council requires significant investments of time and financial resources, although funds brought to bear vary greatly depending on a number of factors, including the wealth of the candidate and whether the campaign is contested. (Candidates

predictably tend to spend less financial resources in “clean slate” elections.)

Commitments are sought in writing, verbally, or both. Member states that promise to vote for a particular candidate do not always keep their word, and as votes are cast by secret ballot, it is not possible to determine which member states might have reneged on their pledges. As a general rule, it is believed that approximately 10 percent of written commitments

and approximately 20 percent of verbal commitments should be subtracted by candidates trying to predict the number of votes they will receive on the day of the election.

There are different reasons why pledges may be broken. In some cases, there may not be adequate communication within the pledging government. A high-level official in capital may pledge to vote for a particular candidate, but fail to convey the commitment

Campaigning for the Security Council (con't)

to the permanent mission at the UN, which casts the actual vote in New York. Additionally, if there is a change in government, the new government may not believe that it is committed to uphold the pledges made by the preceding government.

Knowing that commitments are not foolproof, some candidate countries repeatedly cultivate those countries that have already promised to vote for them, seeking reassurances that they have not changed their minds. Candidates often seek pledges from member states at many different levels of government. It is believed, for example, that Japan seeks the assurance of at least five key officials from the pledging country, from its head of state and/or government to its election officer at the UN, before considering a commitment to be solid.

As candidate countries generally focus their campaigns on influencing the voting decisions of diplomats in member state capitals and at UN headquarters, the foreign minister and permanent representative to the UN play a key role in the campaign process. Additionally, particularly in contested elections, several candidates employ special envoys who travel abroad trying to secure voting pledges from high-level officials in various capitals. These envoys are usually former high-level government officials or diplomats.

Depending on their respective campaign strategies and resources, candidate countries may use multiple envoys, often focusing their efforts in particular regions where they do not have strong diplomatic representation. During its successful campaign for a Council seat in 1999-2000, Canada benefited from over 12 special envoys. Current Council member Guatemala used five envoys during its unsuccessful 2006 campaign, each one focusing on a different geographical region. However, when it ran uncontested in 2011 as the endorsed GRULAC candidate, Guatemala pursued a less aggressive campaign strategy that did not entail the use of special envoys, although some officials did make some trips abroad on behalf of the campaign.

In order to secure voting commitments from member states, candidate countries may volunteer or be asked for certain inducements. For example, a candidate may offer development assistance to a member state in exchange for its vote, or it may promise that while on the Council it will bring attention to an issue of concern to that member state. Such *quid pro quo* arrangements are not an uncommon element of the campaign process.

As Security Council elections may continue for several rounds, some candidates use a campaign strategy that tries to ensure that member states that vote for them in the

first round continue to do so in subsequent rounds, while attempting to secure votes in subsequent rounds from member states that did not commit to vote for them in the first round. Such a strategy can be effective in closely contested elections.

As a result of this strategy by candidate countries to gain second or subsequent round votes, some member states have made the distinction that when they commit their vote to a candidate, they do so for the duration of the electoral process, regardless of the number of rounds. However, member states sometimes are forced to make a difficult choice if, for example, neither of their preferred candidates wins in the first round in a race with more than two candidates. Using the 2010 election for the two WEOG seats as an example, a member state that may have pledged its support to Canada and Portugal in the first round, when two seats were available, had to choose between them in the subsequent rounds when only one seat was available because Germany won in the first round.

It should also be noted that member states will often shift their vote in protracted elections that come down to two candidates vying for a single seat, if it appears that their candidate of choice is losing ground and will likely not win the seat.

Modern Regional Groups and Established Practices

The regional groups for the purposes of elections to the Security Council have been governed by a formula set out in General Assembly resolution 1991 A (XVIII), which was adopted in 1963 and took effect in 1965. Under that resolution the seats originally corresponding to the African and Asia-Pacific states were combined. However, in reality, the candidates for elections for the African and Asia-Pacific seats operate separately, and this report follows that customary practice.

The UN Charter provides that non-permanent members be elected according to equitable, geographic distribution. It does not stipulate how that should be achieved. Nor does it suggest a possible composition of appropriate geographical groups. Nevertheless, the principle of equitable geographic distribution gave

rise to the establishment of electoral groups as a vehicle for achieving that goal. The regional groups, as they now operate, are as follows:

African Group	54 members
Asia-Pacific Group	53 members
Eastern European Group	23 members
GRULAC	33 members
WEOG	28 members

(Kiribati is the only member state that currently does not participate in any regional group within the UN.) The US is not a member of any group but attends meetings

of WEOG as an observer and is considered a member of this group for electoral purposes. Israel, which did not belong to any group for many years, was given temporary membership in WEOG in May 2000, subject to renewal every four years. (Israel has announced that it plans to run for a WEOG seat on the Council in 2018.)

African Group

Most of the groups have informal understandings that are not codified into actual rules. The African Group is an exception to this in that it has adopted the rules of procedure of the AU Ministerial Committee on Candidatures within the International System for the selection of candidates to occupy the three African seats on the Council.

Modern Regional Groups and Established Practices (con't)

Subregional groups within the African Group tend to follow a disciplined rotation system. Theoretically, under this system, every country in Africa should eventually get a turn to be a candidate for a seat on the Council.

In most years, this means that the UN membership at large has little choice regarding the African candidates. However, there have been a number of exceptions. This year, it appeared that Nigeria would be running unopposed for the seat in the West Africa subregion until Gambia declared its candidacy. The election in 2011 was unusual as well in that three candidates ran for two seats. This happened because Mauritania decided to contest the North Africa/Arab swing seat with Morocco, rather than wait its turn in the rotational cycle. Morocco prevailed, as did Togo, which won the seat allocated by the African Group to the West Africa subregion. In 2000, when Sudan was the endorsed candidate, Mauritius decided to contest the seat and won election to the Council.

The African rotation generally follows a systematic cycle based on the following principle:

- Northern Africa and Central Africa rotate one seat every odd calendar year;
- Western Africa has one seat every odd calendar year; and
- Eastern Africa and Southern Africa rotate one seat every even calendar year.

Nonetheless, the picture can become complicated as some countries that can claim to straddle more than one geographic region have at times indeed chosen to shift from one subgroup to another. Challengers can emerge within the same subregional grouping, upsetting the rotation. Candidate countries can often be persuaded to drop out to avoid a competitive election. Moreover, there have been times when rival candidates have emerged and continued all the way through the election. In addition, within a subgroup some countries may choose to run more often, while others choose to run less frequently or not at all.

The process for selecting a candidate in the African Group usually has a defined path. First, the subregional groups select the potential candidate countries and forward them to the African Group for endorsement. The group submits the candidates to the Committee on Candidatures of the African Group in New York, which transmits the

information to the AU Ministerial Committee on Candidatures, which follows its written rules of procedure in selecting candidates. (The African Group and the AU are made up of the same members with the exception of Morocco, which is not a part of the AU.) Subregional organisations, of which there are several in Africa, may add their endorsement before the list goes to the AU Ministerial Committee. The AU Executive Committee makes the final decision during AU summit meetings. However, despite these written rules of procedure for candidate selection, some countries in the past have submitted their candidature directly to the AU Ministerial Committee on Candidatures, bypassing the process in New York.

Overall, the system of rotation tends to favour “clean slate” elections. There have been times when this has resulted in candidates being elected that might have struggled in a contested election and whose presence on the Council added little to resolving problems or was counterproductive.

A factor that seems to be coming more into play recently is the growing desire by some member states in the region to be elected more often than strict adherence to the rotation system would allow. This year, Nigeria is running, after having been a Council member in 2010-2011. South Africa was on the Council in 2007-2008 and again in 2011-2012. There may be some blowback from this trend, perhaps reflected in Gambia's decision to challenge Nigeria, as smaller countries have suggested that they too contribute to international peace and security and should have the opportunity to serve on the Council.

Asia-Pacific Group

In 2011, the Asian Group officially changed its name to the Group of Asia and the Pacific Small Island Developing States, also called the Asia-Pacific Group. The name change was made to account for the fact that more than 26 percent of the group's members are Pacific Island countries.

In the Asia-Pacific Group there are no formally established practices for rotation of the two seats, one of which becomes available each year. While it has almost the same number of countries as the African Group, the Asia-Pacific Group's wide geographic span—from the Middle East to Polynesia—has led to a much looser regional coordination.

Still, some patterns have emerged. Until the mid-1990s, there was fairly consistent South Asian presence on the Council with Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan rotating on the Council. In practice, South Asian countries rarely run against one another. (One exception occurred in 1975, when India and Pakistan, contesting the same seat, needed eight rounds before Pakistan finally prevailed.)

Since 1958, Japan has also been a regular presence on the Council. Japan has accumulated 20 years on the Council, which ties it with Brazil for the most years among elected members, and since 1966, it has never been off the Council for more than six years consecutively. (Japan was last a Council member in 2009-2010, after having served in 2005-2006. It currently intends to contest the 2015 election for a seat in 2016-2017.)

The lack of a formal rotation system has meant that there is often competition for the Asia-Pacific seat regardless of whether a candidate declares itself far in advance. While larger member states have tended to declare their candidacy closer to the election year, smaller candidate countries have tended to announce their decision to run many years ahead of time. For example, Bhutan first announced its intention to run for the 2012 elections in 1999. The only subgroup within the Asia-Pacific Group that endorses its candidates is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), made up of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. ASEAN has no policy of regularly fielding candidates.

The Arab Swing Seat

There is an established practice that spans the Asia-Pacific and African Groups. As discussed in Annex 2 below, General Assembly resolution 1991 A (XVIII) provided five seats for “Asia and Africa” and in practice the seats have been divided into three seats for Africa and two for Asia. In 1967, after Jordan ended its two-year term in what had been the Middle East seat, there was a year with no Arab state on the Council. It appears that at some point there was an informal agreement, although there are no known records, that one seat would be reserved for an Arab state and that Asia and Africa would take turns every two years to provide a suitable

Modern Regional Groups and Established Practices (con't)

candidate. As a result, this seat is often called the “Arab swing seat”. Since 1968, the Arab candidate from the African Group has generally come from North Africa, except for when Sudan occupied the seat in 1972-1973. Morocco currently holds this seat, which is likely to be assumed by “clean-slate” candidate Saudi Arabia in 2014-2015.

The Asia-Pacific Group works on the informal understanding that it will field a suitable Arab candidate every four years. Although this is an informal agreement between the Asia-Pacific and African groups, an Arab country has continuously occupied a seat since 1968.

Eastern European Group

The Eastern European Group is the smallest UN regional group, consisting of 23 member states with one seat opening every odd calendar year. But it is the group that has expanded the most in recent decades, with fifteen new members since 1991 due to the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the splitting of other states in the region (former Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia). The Eastern European seat was included in the permanent members’ “gentlemen’s agreement” in 1946. But soon thereafter, the meaning of that agreement was contested, with the Soviet Union and the West vying for 20 years to place their preferred candidates in this seat. It also became a hotly contested seat among new member states that did not have a clear regional grouping. (For example in 1955, when there was no Asian seat, the Philippines competed with members of the Eastern European Group for a seat. When the voting remained deadlocked after 36 rounds between the Philippines and Yugoslavia, the two countries agreed to accept a split term: Yugoslavia served on the Council in 1955 and the Philippines in 1956.) Although Turkey runs now as a member of WEOG, in 1961 it occupied the Eastern European seat on the Council, part of a split term arrangement with Poland, which served on the Council in 1960.

The Eastern European Group grew significantly in the aftermath of the Cold War, with the splitting of Yugoslavia into what are now six UN members (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia and

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), the break-up of Czechoslovakia and the admission of several former republics of the Soviet Union. Azerbaijan, formerly part of the USSR, served its first term on the Council in 2012-2013. Other members of this group also served their first terms on the Council in the post-Cold war era, including the Czech Republic (1994-1995), Slovenia (1998-1999), Slovakia (2006-2007), Croatia (2008-2009) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (2010-2011). If elected, Lithuania will serve its first term on the Council in 2014-2015.

Western European and Others Group

With 28 members, WEOG is the second smallest UN regional grouping, and two seats become available to it every even calendar year. Strictly speaking, it is not a geographical group (as it comprises Western Europe plus the “others”). Its members, however, share broadly similar levels of economic development and political values. The “others” subgroup is made up of three members of what was previously called the British Commonwealth Group. The British Commonwealth Group grew rapidly in the late 1950s as states in Africa and Asia became independent. Most of these newly independent states joined the Asian and African Groups and GRULAC. Australia, Canada and New Zealand became “the others” in WEOG. Israel is the other non-European state that participates in WEOG, having been a member since 2000. (With France and the UK as members and the US attending meetings as an observer, WEOG also includes three of the five permanent members of the Council.) The Holy See is also an observer in WEOG.

WEOG practices what might be called an open-market approach to elections, which produces a regular pattern of contested candidatures. The competitive elections in 2008 (with Austria, Iceland and Turkey vying for the two seats) – as well as in 2010 (with Canada, Germany and Portugal contesting two seats) and 2012 (with Australia, Finland and Luxembourg competing for two seats)—suggest that WEOG is likely to remain highly competitive in the coming years. Along these lines, it is currently anticipated that New Zealand, Spain and Turkey will compete for

the two WEOG available seats in 2014. (Turkey has the interesting distinction of serving in WEOG but also having observer status in the Asia-Pacific Group.)

There are several subgroups within WEOG: the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the CANZ (Canada, Australia and New Zealand) and the Benelux (Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). There are informal understandings within the Nordic countries and CANZ subgroups that have helped members to support each other’s campaigns.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

After the expansion of the Council and the reorganisation of the UN regional groups that occurred as a result of General Assembly resolution 1991 A (XVIII), the Latin American Group took in the Caribbean states, several of which were members of the British Commonwealth, and became the Group of Latin American and Caribbean states (GRULAC).

Like most of the other groups, GRULAC has no formal rules regarding rotation. For much of the last 60 years, non-Caribbean countries have tended to dominate regional representation. Historically, the group was often able to reach consensus on “clean slates”. However, the group has also produced two of the most protracted and bitterly contested voting sessions in UN history. As mentioned above, in 1979, the contest between Colombia and Cuba went to 154 rounds before Mexico was elected as a compromise candidate in the 155th round. In 2006, there were 47 rounds between Guatemala and Venezuela, with Panama finally coming in as the compromise candidate in the 48th round.

After the difficult 2006 Council elections, GRULAC moved towards a more coordinated system to avoid highly contentious competition in future UN elections. There was an emerging sense that there should only be one candidate running each year and that GRULAC countries should not compete with each other. As noted above, the consensus has begun to crack with respect to elections for the HRC and ECOSOC, and it may not be long before there is competition again for the GRULAC seat in the Security Council.

UN Documents on Security Council Elections

General Assembly Documents

[A/67/PV.27](#) (18 October 2012) was the plenary record of the 2012 elections of non-permanent members.

[A/66/PV.40](#) and [A/66/PV.39](#) (24 October 2011) and [A/66/PV.38](#) and [A/66/PV.37](#) (21 October 2011) were the plenary records of the 2011 elections of non-permanent members.

[A/59/881](#) (20 July 2005) was a note verbale from Costa Rica containing information on elections from 1946 to 2004.

[A/55/463](#) (9 October 2000) was the letter from Uganda on Sudan's candidature.

[A/RES 1991 A \(XVIII\)](#) (17 December 1963) was the resolution adopting amendments to the Charter on the composition of the Council and establishing the allocation of seats to various regions.

[GAOR 1st Session, Part 1, 14th Plenary Session and Part II](#) (12 January 1946) was the first election of non-permanent members.

OTHER

UN Charter

[A/520/Rev.15](#) and [amendment 1 and 2](#) are the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, including amendments and additions.

[Repertoire of Practice of the United Nations Organs, Supplement 6, Volume III on Article 23](#)

Useful Additional Resources

Taking Stock, Moving Forward, Report to the Foreign Ministry of Finland on the 2012 Elections to the United Nations Security Council, International Peace Institute, April 2013

The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations, edited by Thomas G. Weiss and Sam Daws, Oxford University Press, 2007

Reforming the United Nations: Lessons from a History in Progress, Edward Luck, International Relations Studies and the United Nations Occasional Papers, 2003, No.1

The Charter of the United Nations, A Commentary, Second Edition, Volume II, Edited by Bruno Simma, et al. Oxford University Press, 2002

Eyes on the Prize: The Quest for Non-permanent Seats on the UN Security Council, David Malone, Global Governance, vol. 6, no.1, January-March 2000

What is Equitable Geographic Representation in the Twenty-First Century? edited by Ramesh Thakur, International Peace Academy, Seminar Report, 26 March 1999

The Procedure of the UN Security Council, Sydney Bailey and Sam Daws, Chapter 3, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998

The Once and Future Security Council, edited by Bruce Russett, St Martin's Press, 1997

A History of the United Nations Charter, Ruth Russell, The Brookings Institute, 1958

Politics and Change in the Security Council, International Organisation, Vol. 14, No.3, Summer 1960, pp.381-401

See <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpa/repertoire/> for analysis of the question of equitable geographical distribution under article 23.

See <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Conferences/Summits/summit.htm> for a list of AU summit decisions.

United Nations Handbook 2012-2013 published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Rules of Procedure of the AU Ministerial Committee on Candidatures within the International System, Doc. EX.CL/213 (VIII)

Annex 1: Rules and Process for Election to the Council: Relevant Charter Provisions and Rules of Procedure

Charter Provisions on Election to the Council

The UN Charter, in article 23, specifies the number of non-permanent members to be elected:

The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council...

It also stipulates the length of their term:

The non-permanent members...shall be elected for a term of two years.

The practical impact of rotation occurring every two years is mitigated by staggering the cycle, so that the General Assembly elects five members each year for the stipulated two-year period. This was determined by rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Despite the specification of a two-year

term, there have been exceptions when members have served shorter terms. There have been one-year terms, either to break electoral deadlocks or to establish the required rotational cycle.

Article 23 also contains a provision that ensures that no member can become a de facto permanent member by being re-elected to serve continuously in the Council:

A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

This is further reinforced by rule 144 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which also states that a retiring member of the Council will not be eligible for immediate re-election.

The Charter also specifies the criteria that the members of the General Assembly should apply when considering which countries

should be elected to serve on the Council. It provides in article 23 that due regard shall be:

...specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

“(C)ontribution...to the maintenance of international peace and security” is often interpreted in this context as levels of contribution to peacekeeping or financial contributions for peacekeeping operations and peace processes. “(C)ontribution...to the other purposes of the organisation”, by contrast, is a very wide term.

A key procedural provision of the Charter that is relevant to Security Council elections is article 18(2). This requires a two-thirds majority vote in the General Assembly

Annex 1: Rules and Process for Election to the Council: Relevant Charter Provisions and Rules of Procedure (con't)

on important questions. Under that article, election to the Council is defined as an important question.

In addition, article 18(3) defines the required majority by reference to members present and voting. This refers to members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered not voting.

Relevant Rules of Procedure

Voting, especially during elections to the Security Council can sometimes produce tense and dramatic situations on the floor of the General Assembly. In such circumstances, understanding the relevant rules of procedure can become very important.

Rule 88 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly indicates that once the president of the General Assembly announces the commencement of voting, the process can only be interrupted on a point of order regarding the conduct of the vote. Furthermore, explanations of vote are not permitted when votes are cast by secret ballot.

An interesting scenario developed in last year's elections for the Security Council when the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) requested the floor to make a point of order and objected to Rwanda's candidacy, arguing that Council seats

should be allocated to "peace and justice-loving countries" and alleging that Rwanda had played a "destabilizing role" in the DRC and was "a haven of tranquility for all war criminals" in the eastern DRC. After the intervention, the president of the General Assembly reminded the DRC representative that "no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order on the actual conduct of the voting." In the ensuing vote, Rwanda, running on a clean slate, easily won a seat on the first ballot.

Elections are governed by rules 92, 93 and 94 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Under rule 92, elections to the Council are held by secret ballot. Nominations are not required. Countries simply declare their intention to run, sometimes many years ahead, either by circular note to all members of the UN or to the chair of their regional grouping, or both.

Rule 93 sets out the procedure that applies when there is only one vacancy to be filled and no candidate obtains the required two-thirds majority in the first ballot. It provides that:

...a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes...if a two-thirds majority is required the balloting shall be continued until one candidate

secures two-thirds of the votes cast...

What this first part of rule 93 means is that if there are more than two candidates and there is no clear winner on the first ballot, the lowest-polling candidates drop out and the contest then continues to a second ballot between the top two candidates. The effect of rule 93 is that voting simply continues until one candidate prevails, either by securing the required majority or because the other withdraws.

If a result is not achieved after three of these unrestricted ballots, rule 93 requires that the pool again be reduced to the top two. This cycle then repeats until a result is achieved. The emergence of new candidates during the unrestricted stage is rare but not unprecedented. If a trend is starting to emerge in one direction after a succession of inconclusive ballots, it is not unusual for the candidate with fewer votes to withdraw.

Rule 94 is similar to rule 93, but is applied when there are two or more seats to be filled.

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining in the first ballot the majority required shall be elected.

Rule 94 also specifies that if additional rounds of voting are required, the pool is reduced by a formula that says that remaining candidates should not be more than twice the number of places available.

Annex 2: Historical Background

When the UN was established in 1945, the Charter provided for 11 members of the Security Council: five permanent members and six elected members.

Article 23(2) included a provision that in the first election of Council members, three members would be chosen for a period of one year so that in the future three new members could be elected annually. This was decided by drawing lots for the one- and two-year terms.

In the first election on 12 January 1946 the following countries were elected: Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands and Poland. The pattern of geographical distribution was: two seats for Latin America, one for the Middle East, one for Eastern Europe, one for Western Europe and one for

the British Commonwealth.

The interpretation of what equitable geographic distribution should mean in terms of seats was based on an informal agreement among the permanent members sometimes known as the London Agreement. From the start there was a lack of agreement on what had been agreed to. The US saw the 1946 formula as only applying to the first election, but the Soviet Union maintained that there had been a gentlemen's agreement of a more general nature on the future meaning of geographic distribution.

The Charter clearly specifies a two-year term for elected members of the Council, but in addition to the 1946-47 period, split terms started to occur in the late 1950s until

the Council was enlarged in 1965. This was in part driven by fall-out from the disagreement over regional rotation and associated Cold War politics. But the aspirations of the newly independent countries were also an important factor. The first example of this was seen in 1955 when the Philippines and Poland were in contest. After four inconclusive ballots Poland withdrew and Yugoslavia entered. However, the stalemate continued and after two months and over 30 rounds of voting, it was informally agreed that the Philippines would withdraw but that Yugoslavia would resign after one year, at which point the Philippines would run as the only candidate for that seat. Over the next few years, this became an increasingly common feature. For

Annex 2: Historical Background(con't)

example, a 1960-61 seat was shared between Poland and Turkey, a 1962-63 term between Romania and the Philippines and a 1964-65 seat between Czechoslovakia and Malaysia.

By the early 1960s there was a growing acceptance that the original composition of the Council had become inequitable and unbalanced. Between 1945 and 1965, UN membership rose from 51 to 117 member states, with the proportion of Asian, African and Caribbean states increasing from 25 per cent to about 50 percent. On 17 December

1963 the General Assembly adopted resolution 1991 A (XVIII), which contained amendments to the Charter to address the issue by increasing the number of elected members to ten. The resolution also dealt with the issue of geographic distribution, which was resolved as follows:

- five from the African and Asian states (subsequently subdivided in practice into two seats for the Asian Group and three seats for the African Group);
- one from Eastern European states;

- two from Latin American states (including the Caribbean); and
- two from Western European states and other states (including Australia, Canada and New Zealand).

At the same time article 27 was altered so that resolutions of the Council required the vote of nine members instead of seven. This also meant that for the first time the permanent members could be out-voted by non-permanent members, although only on procedural questions.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
1946 UNGA1	4 ROUNDS	
4th 12-01-46	Round 1: 51 votes	Brazil 47, Egypt 45, Mexico 45, Poland 39, Netherlands 37, Canada 33, Australia 28, Iran 6, Norway 5, Czechoslovakia 4, Denmark 2, Belgium 1, Ethiopia 1, Greece 1, Luxembourg 1, New Zealand 1, Turkey 1, Yugoslavia 1
	Round 2: 51 votes, restricted	Australia 27, Canada 23
5th 12-01-46	Round 3: 51 votes, restricted	Australia 28, Canada 23 [withdrew]
	Round 4: 51 votes, restricted	Australia 46, Canada 3
1946 UNGA1	1 ROUND	
48th 19-11-46	Round 1: 54 votes	Colombia 51, Syria 45, Belgium 43, India 13, Norway 4, Canada 1, Cuba 1, Greece 1, Turkey 1
1947 UNGA2	12 ROUNDS	
92nd 30-09-47	Round 1: 57 votes	Argentina 41, Canada 41, Ukrainian SSR 33, India 29, Czechoslovakia 8, Uruguay 8, Chile 2, Ethiopia 1, Greece 1, Guatemala 1, Philippines 1
	Round 2: 56 votes, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 29, India 24
93rd 30-09-47	Round 3: 56 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 29, India 25
	Round 4: 57 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 30, India 25
	Round 5: 57 votes, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 33, India 23
	Round 6: 57 votes, unrestricted	Ukrainian SSR 34, India 22
	Round 7: 57 votes, unrestricted	Ukrainian SSR 33, India 23
94th 01-10-47	Round 8: 56 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Ukrainian SSR 31, India 23
	Round 9: 57 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 32, India 24

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES	
96th 20-10-47	Round 10: 55 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 29, India 24	
	Round 11: 57 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Ukrainian SSR 30, India 25 [withdrew]	
109th 13-11-47	Round 12: 54 votes, 15 abstentions, unrestricted	Ukrainian SSR 35, India 2	
1948 UNGA3	4 ROUNDS		
149th 08-10-48	Round 1: 53 votes	Cuba 53, Norway 44, Egypt 30, Turkey 23, Denmark 3, Pakistan 2, New Zealand 1, Siam 1, Sweden 1	
	Round 2: 56 votes, restricted	Egypt 34, Turkey 20	
	Round 3: 56 votes, restricted	Egypt 36, Turkey 19	
	Round 4: 57 votes, restricted	Egypt 38, Turkey 19	
1949 UNGA4	2 ROUNDS		
231st 20-10-49	Round 1: 58 votes	Ecuador 57, India 56, Yugoslavia 37, Czechoslovakia 20, Afghanistan 1, Philippines 1	
	Round 2: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Yugoslavia 39, Czechoslovakia 19	
1950 UNGA5	14 ROUNDS		
290th 29-09-50	Round 1: 59 votes	Brazil 57, Netherlands 47, Turkey 32, Lebanon 30, Sweden 2, Yemen 2, Bolivia 1, Burma 1	
	Round 2: 60 votes, restricted	Turkey 34, Lebanon 26	
	Round 3: 60 votes, restricted	Turkey 36, Lebanon 24	
	Round 4: 60 votes, restricted	Turkey 35, Lebanon 25	
	Round 5: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 36, Lebanon 24	
	Round 6: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 33, Lebanon 26	
	Round 7: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 35, Lebanon 25	
	Round 8: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 35, Lebanon 24	
	291st 29-09-50	Round 9: 58 votes, restricted	Turkey 33, Lebanon 25
		Round 10: 60 votes, restricted	Turkey 36, Lebanon 24
		Round 11: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 35, Lebanon 25
		Round 12: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 36, Lebanon 24
294th 07-10-50	Round 13: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 33, Lebanon 27 [withdrew]	
	Round 14: 60 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Turkey 53, Lebanon 4	
1951 UNGA6	12 ROUNDS		
349th 06-12-51	Round 1: 60 votes	Chile 57, Pakistan 55, Greece 30, Argentina 1, Australia 1, Byelorussian SSR 26, Colombia 1, El Salvador 1, Philippines 3	
	Round 2: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Greece 30, Byelorussian SSR 29	
	Round 3: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Greece 29, Byelorussian SSR 30	
	Round 4: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Byelorussian SSR 30, Greece 29	

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES	
356th 20-12-51	Round 5: 60 votes, unrestricted	Byelorussian SSR 32, Greece 24, Philippines 3, El Salvador 1	
	Round 6: 60 votes, unrestricted	Byelorussian SSR 31, Greece 25, Philippines 3, El Salvador 1	
	Round 7: 60 votes, unrestricted	Byelorussian SSR 33, Greece 24, Philippines 3	
	Round 8: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Byelorussian SSR 32, Greece 27	
	Round 9: 58 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Greece 36, Byelorussian SSR 20	
	Round 10: 59 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Greece 35, Byelorussian SSR 20, Sweden 2, Burma 1	
	Round 11: 59 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Greece 38, Byelorussian SSR 17, Sweden 2, Burma 1	
	Round 12: 59 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Greece 39, Byelorussian SSR 16	
1952 UNGA7	1 ROUND		
389th 25-10-52	Round 1: 60 votes	Colombia 58, Lebanon 58, Denmark 56	
1953 UNGA8	8 ROUNDS		
450th 05-10-53	Round 1: 60 votes	Brazil 56, New Zealand 48, Turkey 32, Poland 18, Philippines 17, Czechoslovakia 2, Ecuador 2, Mexico 1	
	Round 2: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 38, Poland 20	
	Round 3: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 37, Poland 22	
	Round 4: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 36, Poland 23	
	Round 5: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 31, Poland 18, Philippines 11	
	Round 6: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 33, Poland 16, Philippines 11	
	Round 7: 60 votes, unrestricted	Turkey 35, Poland 15, Philippines 10	
	Round 8: 60 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 40, Poland 19	
1954 UNGA9	1 ROUND		
492nd 06-10-54	Round 1: 58 votes	Iran 56, Peru 56, Belgium 52, Burma 1, Haiti 1, India 1, Panama 1	
1955 UNGA10	36 ROUNDS		
534th 14-10-55	Round 1: 59 votes, 1 abstention	Cuba 53, Australia 42, Poland 34, Philippines 33, Indonesia 2, Thailand 2, Union of South Africa 1, Yugoslavia 1	
	Round 2: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 35, Poland 23	
	Round 3: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 38, Poland 20	
	Round 4: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 36, Poland 20	
	Round 5: 59 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 25, Poland 1, Yemen 1	
	Round 6: 59 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Philippines 29, Yugoslavia 28	
	535th 19-10-55	Round 7: 59 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Philippines 31, Yugoslavia 27
		Round 8: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 28
		Round 9: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 31, Yugoslavia 27
	538th 27-10-55	Round 10: 57 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 24

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
540th 08-11-55	Round 11: 58 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 25, India 1
	Round 12: 59 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Philippines 32, Yugoslavia 24, India 2
	Round 13: 59 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 28
	Round 14: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 31, Yugoslavia 27
	Round 15: 59 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 31, Yugoslavia 26
	Round 16: 59 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 29, Yugoslavia 27
	Round 17: 59 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Philippines 27, Yugoslavia 26, India 1, Uruguay 1, Yemen 1
	Round 18: 59 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Philippines 29, Yugoslavia 26, Bolivia 1, Burma 1, Liberia 1
	Round 19: 59 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Yugoslavia 26, Philippines 25, Burma 2, Bolivia 1, Liberia 1
	Round 20: 59 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 29, Yugoslavia 27
551st 06-12-55	Round 21: 59 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 27
	Round 22: 58 votes, restricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 28
	Round 23: 59 votes, unrestricted	Philippines 30, Yugoslavia 27, Greece 1, Czechoslovakia 1
	Round 24: 59 votes, unrestricted	Philippines 31, Yugoslavia 28
	Round 25: 59 votes, unrestricted	Philippines 32, Yugoslavia 25, Iceland 1, Sweden 1
	Round 26: 59 votes, restricted	Philippines 33, Yugoslavia 26
	Round 27: 59 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 32, Yugoslavia 26
	Round 28: 59 votes, restricted	Philippines 32, Yugoslavia 27
	Round 29: 59 votes, unrestricted	Philippines 29, Yugoslavia 25, Greece 1, Iceland 1, Sweden 1, Syria 1
558th 16-12-55	Round 30: 68 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Philippines 35, Yugoslavia 28, Sweden 2, Uruguay 1
	Round 31: 70 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Philippines 36, Yugoslavia 30, Sweden 2, Greece 1
	Round 32: 70 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 40, Yugoslavia 28
	Round 33: 70 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 37, Yugoslavia 32
	Round 34: 70 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Philippines 37, Yugoslavia 31
559th 16-12-55	Round 35: 69 votes, 10 abstentions, unrestricted	Yugoslavia 34, Philippines 19, Spain 2, Bulgaria 1, Italy 1, Sweden 1, Yemen 1
560th 20-12-55	Round 36: 70 votes, 13 abstentions, unrestricted	Yugoslavia 43, Philippines 11, Finland 1, Sweden 1 [one-year agreement between Philippines and Yugoslavia]
<hr/>		
1956 UNGA11	4 ROUNDS	
612th 07-12-56	Round 1 ³ : 75 votes, 1 abstention	Philippines 51, Czechoslovakia 20, Afghanistan 1, Spain 1, Yugoslavia 1 [end of one-year term Yugoslavia]
612th 07-12-56	Round 1: 77 votes	Colombia 73, Iraq 69, Sweden 41, Spain 32, India 3, Italy 2, Brazil 1, Ireland 1, Liberia 1, Mexico 1, Norway 1, Yemen 1
	Round 2: 79 votes, restricted	Sweden 47, Spain 32
	Round 3: 77 votes, restricted	Sweden 49, Spain 28

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
627th 19-12-56	Round 4: 77 votes, unrestricted	Sweden 71, Spain 5, Italy 1
1957 UNGA12	1 ROUND	
695th 01-10-57	Round 1: 78 votes	Panama 74, Canada 72, Japan 55, Czechoslovakia 25, Argentina 1, Brazil 1, Chile 1, Dominican Republic 1, India 1, Italy 1, Sudan 1
1958 UNGA13	1 ROUND	
775th 08-10-58	Round 1: 79 votes	Argentina 78, Italy 76, Tunisia 74, Iran 2, Finland 1, Greece 1
1959 UNGA14	52 ROUNDS	
825th 12-10-59	Round 1: 80 votes	Ecuador 77, Ceylon 72, Poland 46, Turkey 36, Burma 1, Canada 1
	Round 2: 81 votes, restricted	Poland 43, Turkey 38
	Round 3: 81 votes, restricted	Poland 45, Turkey 36
	Round 4: 81 votes, unrestricted	Poland 46, Turkey 35
	Round 5: 81 votes, unrestricted	Poland 46, Turkey 34
	Round 6: 81 votes, unrestricted	Poland 46, Turkey 34, Jordan 1
	Round 7: 81 votes, restricted	Poland 48, Turkey 33
	Round 8: 81 votes, restricted	Poland 47, Turkey 34
	Round 9: 81 votes, restricted	Poland 48, Turkey 33
	Round 10: 81 votes, unrestricted	Poland 47, Turkey 34
	Round 11: 80 votes, unrestricted	Poland 45, Turkey 35
	Round 12: 81 votes, unrestricted	Poland 46, Turkey 35
	826th 12-10-59	Round 13: 81 votes, restricted
827th 13-10-59	Round 14: 81 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Poland 43, Turkey 36
	Round 15: 80 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Poland 44, Turkey 34
	Round 16: 82 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Poland 41, Turkey 35, Yugoslavia 2, Sudan 1
	Round 17: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 40, Turkey 36, Yugoslavia 3, Libya 1, Sudan 1
	Round 18: 82 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Poland 38, Turkey 35, Yugoslavia 7
	Round 19: 82 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Poland 43, Turkey 37
	Round 20: 81 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Poland 44, Turkey 35
	Round 21: 82 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Poland 44, Turkey 36
	Round 22: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 42, Turkey 35, Yugoslavia 4
	Round 23: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 41, Turkey 34, Yugoslavia 6
	Round 24: 81 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 38, Turkey 35, Yugoslavia 7
	Round 25: 82 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Poland 43, Turkey 36
	830th 19-10-59	Round 26: 80 votes, restricted
Round 27: 81 votes, restricted		Poland 41, Turkey 40

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
835th 03-11-59	Round 28: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 41, Turkey 40
	Round 29: 82 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Turkey 41, Poland 39
	Round 30: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 41, Turkey 40
	Round 31: 82 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 42, Poland 39
	Round 32: 75 votes, restricted	Poland 39, Turkey 36
	Round 33: 79 votes, restricted	Turkey 41, Poland 38
	Round 34: 80 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Turkey 43, Poland 36
	Round 35: 81 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 40, Turkey 40
839th 17-11-59	Round 36: 81 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 40, Turkey 39, 1 Finland
	Round 37: 81 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Turkey 42, Poland 38
	Round 38: 81 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Poland 42, Turkey 38
	Round 39: 82 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Poland 42, Turkey 39
	Round 40: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 39, Turkey 39, Luxembourg 2, Ireland 1
	Round 41: 82 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 40, Turkey 36, Ghana 1, Iceland 1, Ireland 1, Luxembourg 1, Ukrainian SSR 1
	Round 42: 82 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Poland 40, Turkey 39, Greece 1
845th 01-12-59	Round 43: 82 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Poland 42, Turkey 39
	Round 44: 77 votes, restricted	Poland 40, Turkey 37
	Round 45: 79 votes, restricted	Turkey 40, Poland 39
	Round 46: 80 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Poland 40, Turkey 37, Austria 1, Union of South Africa 1
	Round 47: 82 votes, unrestricted	Poland 42, Turkey 40
	Round 48: 82 votes, unrestricted	Poland 41, Turkey 41
	Round 49: 81 votes, restricted	Turkey 42, Poland 39
853rd 11-12-59	Round 50: 78 votes, restricted	Poland 41, Turkey 37
	Round 51: 78 votes, restricted	Poland 41, Turkey 37
857th 12-12-59	Round 52: 80 votes, 4 abstentions, unrestricted	Poland 71, Turkey 3, Greece 1, Yemen 1 [one-year agreement between Poland and Turkey]
1960 UNGA15	14 ROUNDS	
941st 09-12-60	Round 1 ³ : 85 votes, 3 abstentions	Turkey 74, Liberia 4, Poland 2, United Arab Republic 1 [end of one-year term of Poland]
941st 09-12-60	Round 1: 94 votes, 1 abstention	Chile 74, United Arab Republic 74, Portugal 50, Liberia 32, Ethiopia 6, Ghana 5, Jordan 3, Nigeria 3, Cuba 2, Ivory Coast 2, Panama 2, Cameroun 1, Canada 1, Dominican Republic 1, El Salvador 1, Guinea 1, Morocco 1, Norway 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Venezuela 1
	Round 2: 98 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Portugal 49, Liberia 47
	Round 3: 99 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Liberia 51, Portugal 46

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
959th 20-12-60	Round 4: 99 votes, unrestricted	Liberia 50, Portugal 42, Burma 1, Ghana 1, Netherlands 1, Norway 1, Spain 1, Sweden 1, Nigeria 1
	Round 5: 99 votes, 0 abstention, unrestricted	Liberia 53, Portugal 39, Austria 2, Netherlands 1, Nigeria 1, Norway 1, Sweden 1
	Round 6: 98 votes, unrestricted	Liberia 54, Portugal 39, Austria 4, Netherlands 1
	Round 7: 98 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Liberia 55, Portugal 38
	Round 8: 94 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Liberia 45, Portugal 43
	Round 9: 94 votes, restricted	Liberia 48, Portugal 46 [Portugal withdraws in favor of Ireland]
	Round 10: 94 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Liberia 45, Ireland 36, Portugal 7, Cyprus 3, Ghana 1, Nigeria 1
	Round 11: 94 votes, unrestricted	Liberia 48, Ireland 38, Portugal 4, Cyprus 2, Mali 1, Nigeria 1
	Round 12: 94 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Liberia 44, Ireland 40, Portugal 3, Cyprus 2, Dahomey 1, Ghana 1, Nigeria 1
	Round 13: 93 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Ireland 45, Liberia 45
Round 14: 93 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Liberia 76, Ireland 5, Portugal 2, Cyprus 1, Nigeria 1 [one-year agreement between Liberia and Ireland]	
<hr/>		
1961 UNGA16	10 ROUNDS	
1044th 30-10-61	Round 1 ³ : 103 votes, 2 abstentions,	Ireland 83, Romania 10, Dahomey 1, Ghana 3, Philippines 1 [end of one-year term of Liberia]
1044th 30-10-61	Round 1: 103 votes	Venezuela 96, Ghana 88, Romania 58, Philippines 47, Nigeria 3, Australia 1, India 1, Guinea 1, New Zealand 1, Netherlands 1
	Round 2: 102 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Philippines 52, Romania 49
	Round 3: 102 votes, restricted	Philippines 54, Romania 48
1053rd 14-11-61	Round 4: 98 votes, unrestricted	Romania 49, Philippines 47, India 1, Japan 1
	Round 5: 102 votes, unrestricted	Romania 54, Philippines 47, India 1
	Round 6: 102 votes, unrestricted	Romania 53, Philippines 48, India 1
	Round 7: 103 votes, restricted	Romania 52, Philippines 49
	Round 8: 103 votes, restricted	Romania 55, Philippines 48
	Round 9: 103 votes, restricted	Romania 53, Philippines 50
1068th 01-12-61	Round 10: 97 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Romania 75, Philippines 16 [one-year agreement between Philippines and Romania]
<hr/>		
1962 UNGA17	2 ROUNDS	
1154th 17-10-62	Round 1: 105 votes, 2 abstentions,	Philippines 95, Nigeria 2, Norway 2, Afghanistan 1, Romania 1 [end of one-year term of Romania]
1154th 17-10-62	Round 1: 109 votes	Brazil 91, Norway 85, Morocco 57, Nigeria 30, Iran 28, Afghanistan 5, Ethiopia 2, Burma 1, Haiti 1, Israel 1, Mauritania 1
	Round 2: 109 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Morocco 73, Nigeria 35

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
1963 UNGA18	12 ROUNDS	
1246th 18-10-63	Round 1: 109 votes, 1 abstention	Ivory Coast 92, Bolivia 86, Czechoslovakia 63, Malaysia 56, Indonesia 1,
	Round 2: 109 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Czechoslovakia 55, Malaysia 52
	Round 3: 109 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Czechoslovakia 55, Malaysia 52
	Round 4: 110 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Czechoslovakia 54, Malaysia 54
	Round 5: 110 votes, unrestricted	Czechoslovakia 56, Malaysia 51, Cambodia 1, Lebanon 1
1252nd 25-10-63	Round 6: 111 votes, unrestricted	Malaysia 56, Czechoslovakia 55
	Round 7: 110 votes, unrestricted	Malaysia 58, Czechoslovakia 52
	Round 8: 110 votes, restricted	Czechoslovakia 56, Malaysia 54
	Round 9: 110 votes, restricted	Czechoslovakia 56, Malaysia 54
	Round 10: 109 votes, restricted	Czechoslovakia 58, Malaysia 51
	Round 11: 110 votes, unrestricted	Czechoslovakia 56, Malaysia 53, Honduras 1
1254th 01-11-63	Round 12: 102 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Czechoslovakia 89, Malaysia 10 [one-year agreement between Czechoslovakia and Malaysia]
1964 UNGA19	2 ROUNDS	
1313rd 29-12-64	Round 1: Consultations by the President	Malaysia [end of one-year term of Czechoslovakia]
1313rd 29-12-64	Round 1: Consultations by the President	Netherlands, Uruguay , Jordan, Mali
1314th 30-12-64	Round 2: Consultations by the President	Jordan, Mali [one-year agreement between Jordan and Mali]
1965 UNGA20	1 ROUND	
1392nd 10-12-65 ³	Round 1: 115 votes	Argentina 113, Bulgaria 108, Nigeria 107, Mali 105, Uganda 102, New Zealand 101, Japan 98, Mauritania 4, Somalia 3, Ceylon 1, Ethiopia 1, Guinea 1, Liberia 1, Madagascar 1, Pakistan 1, Spain 1, Syria 1, Thailand 1, United Republic of Tanzania 1
1966 UNGA21	1 ROUND	
1462nd 11-11-66	Round 1: 119 votes	Brazil 114, Canada 114, Ethiopia 109, Denmark 108, India 82, Syria 42, Sweden 3, Italy 1, Kenya 1, Pakistan 1, Senegal 1, Somalia 1, Mexico 1
1967 UNGA22	1 ROUND	
1595th 06-11-67	Round 1: 118 votes	Pakistan 118, Senegal 110, Algeria 108, Hungary 105, Paraguay 101, Romania 3, Albania 2, Tunisia 2, Uruguay 2, Chile 1, Cyprus 1, Congo (Brazzaville) 1, Congo (Democratic Republic of) 1, Cuba 1, Dahomey 1, Ecuador 1, Madagascar 1, Malawi 1, Morocco 1, Peru 1, Yugoslavia 1
1968 UNGA23	1 ROUND	
1709th 01-11-68	Round 1: 123 votes	Nepal 120, Finland 119, Colombia 118, Zambia 115, Spain 110, Italy 5, Cuba 1, Guinea 1, Haiti 1, Ireland 1
1969 UNGA24	1 ROUND	

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
1787th 20-10-69	Round 1: 126 votes	Poland 121, Burundi 118, Sierra Leone 117, Nicaragua 103, Syria 101, Cuba 6, Peru 3, Togo 3, Lebanon 2, Tunisia 2, Botswana 1, Brazil 1, Haiti 1, Iraq 1, Israel 1, Japan 1, Jordan 1, Kenya 1, Mali 1, Mongolia 1, Panama 1, United Arab Republic 1, Yugoslavia 1, United Republic of Tanzania 1
1970 UNGA25	1 ROUND	
1885th 26-10-70	Round 1: 113 votes	Argentina 109, Italy 108, Belgium 104, Somalia 104, Japan 102, Democratic Republic of Congo 2, Austria 1, Burma 1, Fiji 1, Haiti 1, India 1, Luxembourg 1, Madagascar 1, Nigeria 1, Sweden 1
1971 UNGA26	1 ROUND	
1993rd 23-11-71	Round 1: 116 votes	Yugoslavia 112, Sudan 111, Guinea 109, Panama 108, India 107, Peru 2, Chile 1, Ethiopia 1, Fiji 1, Israel 1, Pakistan 1, Tunisia 1
1972 UNGA27	1 ROUND	
2070th 20-10-72	Round 1: 118 votes	Peru 116, Austria 115, Indonesia 115, Kenya 112, Australia 109, Haiti 1, Pakistan 1
1973 UNGA28	1 ROUND	
2153rd 15-10-73	Round 1: 125 votes	Mauritania 120, United Republic of Cameroon 120, Iraq 116, Byelorussian SSR 112, Costa Rica 104, Cuba 5, Jamaica 3, Romania 2, Honduras 1, Iran 1, Libyan Arab Republic 1
1974 UNGA29	1 ROUND	
2266th 11-10-74	Round 1: 129 votes	Sweden 127, Italy 125, Guyana 123, United Republic of Tanzania 122, Japan 121, Liberia 2, Bolivia 1, Brazil 1, Congo 1, Cuba 1, Finland 1, India 1, Nigeria 1, Zambia 1
1975 UNGA30	8 ROUNDS	
2384th 20-10-75	Round 1: 140 votes	Romania 137, Dahomey 133, Panama 132, Libyan Arab Republic 126, India 60, Pakistan 59, Philippines 25, Cuba 2, Argentina 1, Bolivia 1, Morocco 1, Nigeria 1, Rwanda 1, Senegal 1, Sierra Leone 1, Venezuela 1, Yugoslavia 1, Zambia 1
	Round 2: 140 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Pakistan 76, India 59
	Round 3: 140 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Pakistan 73, India 64
	Round 4: 140 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Pakistan 78, India 59
	Round 5: 139 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Pakistan 60, India 54, Philippines 20, Bhutan 1
	Round 6: 135 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Pakistan 72, India 58, Papua New Guinea 1
	Round 7: 137 votes, 4 abstentions, unrestricted	Pakistan 75, India 58 [withdrew]
	Round 8: 136 votes, 8 abstentions, restricted	Pakistan 123
1976 UNGA31	1 ROUND	
40th 21-10-76	Round 1: 138 votes	Venezuela 136, Mauritius 134, India 132, Canada 126, Federal Republic of Germany 119, Finland 2, Austria 1, Belgium 1, Bhutan 1, Burundi 1, Chile 1, Cuba 1, Denmark 1, Greece 1, Iceland 1, Kenya 1, Luxembourg 1, Madagascar 1, Philippines 1, Portugal 1, Spain 1, Turkey 1, Yugoslavia 1

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
1977 UNGA32	5 ROUNDS	
43rd 24-10-77	Round 1: 145 votes, 1 abstention	Czechoslovakia 131, Kuwait 130, Bolivia 115, Gabon 103, Niger 85, Nigeria 84, Jamaica 13, Cuba 3, Argentina 1, Iraq 1, Oman 1, Poland 1, Zambia 1
	Round 2: 146 votes, restricted	Nigeria 83, Niger 62
	Round 3: 146 votes, restricted	Nigeria 89, Niger 57
	Round 4: 144 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Nigeria 92, Niger 49
	Round 5: 145 votes, 16 abstentions, unrestricted	Nigeria 96, Niger 27, Cuba 2, Angola 1, Senegal 1, United Republic of Tanzania 1
1978 UNGA33	5 ROUNDS	
50th 10-11-78	Round 1: 149 votes	Jamaica 145, Zambia 144, Norway 118, Bangladesh 84, Portugal 84, Malta 81, Japan 65, Comoros 1, Peru 1
	Round 2: 149 votes, restricted	Bangladesh 87, Portugal 77, Malta 70, Japan 61 [withdrew]
51st 10-11-78	Round 3: 142 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Bangladesh 125, Portugal 81, Malta 59, Japan 2
	Round 4: 145 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Portugal 93, Malta 51
	Round 5: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Portugal 99, Malta 45
1979 UNGA34	157 ROUNDS	
47th 26-10-79	Round 1: 148 votes	Tunisia 143, Niger 140, German Democratic Republic 133, Philippines 131, Cuba 77, Colombia 68, Yugoslavia 2, Bulgaria 1, Democratic Yemen 1, Jordan 1, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 1, Romania 1, Zaire 1
	Round 2: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 66
	Round 3: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 66
	Round 4: 148 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 65
	Round 5: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 61, Peru 2, Brazil 1
48th 26-10-79	Round 6: 145 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 60
	Round 7: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 60
	Round 8: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 61
	Round 9: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 63
	Round 10: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 66
	Round 11: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 65
	Round 12: 147 votes, 4 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 64
	Round 13: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 65
50th 30-10-79	Round 14: 142 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 74, Colombia 65
	Round 15: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 66
	Round 16: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 66

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES	
53rd 02-11-79	Round 17: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 65, Saint Lucia 1	
	Round 18: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 64, Saint Lucia 1	
	Round 19: 146 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 76, Colombia 62, Saint Lucia 2, Chile 1, Peru 1	
	Round 20: 144 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 77, Colombia 65	
	Round 21: 146 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 64	
	Round 22: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 66	
	Round 23: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 60, Mexico 2, Argentina 1, Guatemala 1, Honduras 1, Saint Lucia 1	
	Round 24: 148 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 63, Saint Lucia 2, Argentina 1, Chile 1, Mexico 1	
	Round 25: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 61, Mexico 1, Nicaragua 1, Paraguay 1, Saint Lucia 1	
	Round 26: 146 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 63	
	Round 27: 143 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 60	
	Round 28: 144 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 62	
	83rd 29-11-79	Round 29: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 63, Saint Lucia 1
		Round 30: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 60, Peru 1, Saint Lucia 1
Round 31: 148 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted		Cuba 88, Colombia 57, Mexico 1, Saint Lucia 1	
Round 32: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted		Cuba 87, Colombia 58	
Round 33: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted		Cuba 84, Colombia 63	
Round 34: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted		Cuba 86, Colombia 59	
Round 35: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted		Cuba 83, Colombia 56, Brazil 2, Chile 1, Mexico 1, Venezuela 1	
Round 36: 144 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted		Cuba 83, Colombia 57, Brazil 1, Mexico 1, Uruguay 1	
Round 37: 145 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted		Cuba 82, Colombia 57, Chile 1, Mexico 1, Paraguay 1, Uruguay 1	
Round 38: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted		Cuba 87, Colombia 57	
Round 39: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted		Cuba 85, Colombia 62	
Round 40: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted		Cuba 87, Colombia 60	
89th 05-12-79	Round 41: 145 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 58, Uruguay 1	
	Round 42: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 58, Uruguay 1	
	Round 43: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 58, Argentina 1, Uruguay 1	
	Round 44: 146 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 59	
	Round 45: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 60	
	Round 46: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 60	
90th 05-12-79	Round 47: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 62, Uruguay 1	
	Round 48: 142 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 61	
	Round 49: 145 votes, 1 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 65	

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
98th 11-12-79	Round 50: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 63
	Round 51: 145 votes, 2 abstention, restricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 63
	Round 52: 146 votes, 1 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 63
	Round 53: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 60, Mexico 1, Saint Lucia 1
	Round 54: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 62, Brazil 1, Mexico 1, Nicaragua 1
	Round 55: 147 votes, 2 abstention, restricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 59, Brazil 1, El Salvador 1
	Round 56: 145 votes, 1 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 62
	Round 57: 145 votes, 2 abstention, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 62
	Round 58: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 62
	Round 59: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 57, Uruguay 1
	Round 60: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 58, Suriname 1, Uruguay 1
	Round 61: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 58, Suriname 2, Honduras 1, Uruguay 1
	Round 62: 146 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 60
	Round 63: 146 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 61
	Round 64: 145 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 61
102nd 13-12-79	Round 65: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 58, Brazil 1, El Salvador 1, Honduras 1, Suriname 1
	Round 66: 144 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 58, Brazil 2, Chile 1
	Round 67: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 57, Brazil 3, Suriname 1, Saint Lucia 1
	Round 68: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 60
	Round 69: 141 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 58
	Round 70: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 64
	Round 71: 145 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 63
	Round 72: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 60, Brazil 1
	Round 73: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 57, Chile 1, Peru 1, Suriname 1
	Round 74: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 59
106th 17-12-79	Round 75: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 91, Colombia 55
	Round 76: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 91, Colombia 55
	Round 77: 149 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 58
	Round 78: 145 votes, 2 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 57
	Round 79: 145 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 62
	Round 80: 149 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 58
	Round 81: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 56
	Round 82: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 57
	Round 83: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 90, Colombia 54, Honduras 1, Peru 1

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
108th 18-12-79	Round 84: 148 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 55, Peru 2, Argentina 1
	Round 85: 148 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 56, Peru 2, Costa Rica 1
	Round 86: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 90, Colombia 56
	Round 87: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 91, Colombia 55
	Round 88: 149 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 95, Colombia 53
	Round 89: 144 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 54, Peru 1
	Round 90: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 56, Peru 1
	Round 91: 144 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 56, Peru 1
	Round 92: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 89, Colombia 57
	Round 93: 144 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 87, Colombia 56
	Round 94: 145 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 90, Colombia 54
	Round 95: 148 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 58, Peru 1
	Round 96: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 60, Peru 2
	Round 97: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 60, Peru 3
	Round 98: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 62
	Round 99: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 60
	Round 100: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 58
	Round 101: 147 votes, unrestricted	Cuba 87, Colombia 51, Peru 9
	Round 102: 146 votes, unrestricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 47, Peru 16, Guatemala 1, Guyana 1
	Round 103: 147 votes, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 44, Peru 23, Panama 1
Round 104: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 60	
Round 105: 145 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 54	
Round 106: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 87, Colombia 57	
Round 107: 145 votes, unrestricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 52, Peru 10, Brazil 1, Nicaragua 1	
Round 108: 144 votes, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 55, Peru 7, Brazil 1, Chile 1, Saint Lucia 1	
Round 109: 147 votes, unrestricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 60, Brazil 2, Peru 2, Chile 1, Mexico 1	
Round 110: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 59	
Round 111: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 87, Colombia 58	
Round 112: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 58	
109th 19-12-79	Round 113: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 57, Ecuador 1, Peru 1, Uruguay 1
	Round 114: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 56, Uruguay 2, Brazil 1, Ecuador 1
	Round 115: 146 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 56, Haiti 2, Uruguay 2, Brazil 1, Ecuador 1
110th 19-12-79	Round 116: 142 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 59
	Round 117: 142 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 54

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
	Round 118: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 92, Colombia 54
	Round 119: 149 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 56, Brazil 1, Mexico 1
	Round 120: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 59, Mexico 2, El Salvador 1
	Round 121: 148 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 86, Colombia 60, Honduras 1
	Round 122: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 57
	Round 123: 149 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 91, Colombia 57
	Round 124: 149 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 88, Colombia 58
112nd 27-12-79	Round 125: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 60, Ecuador 1, Uruguay 1
	Round 126: 149 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 61, Ecuador 1, Uruguay 1
	Round 127: 149 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 61, Ecuador 1
	Round 128: 149 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 85, Colombia 62
	Round 129: 149 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 84, Colombia 63
	Round 130: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 65
113rd 27-12-79	Round 131: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 59, Costa Rica 1, Honduras 1
	Round 132: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 63, Costa Rica 1
	Round 133: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 64
	Round 134: 148 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 65
	Round 135: 148 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 64
	Round 136: 149 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 63
	Round 137: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 64, Venezuela 1
	Round 138: 147 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 62, Venezuela 2
	Round 139: 148 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 80, Colombia 62, Venezuela 2, Barbados 1
117th 31-12-79	Round 140: 143 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 62
	Round 141: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 81, Colombia 63
	Round 142: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 83, Colombia 61
	Round 143: 145 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 63, Mexico 1
118th 31-12-79	Round 144: 138 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 73, Colombia 61, Mexico 2
	Round 145: 143 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 60, Mexico 2, Peru 1
	Round 146: 144 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 82, Colombia 59
	Round 147: 143 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 79, Colombia 61
	Round 148: 144 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 78, Colombia 61
119th 04-01-80	Round 149: 139 votes, 4 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 69, Colombia 63, Honduras 1, Mexico 1, Peru 1
	Round 150: 141 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 70, Colombia 64, Mexico 1, Panama 1
	Round 151: 145 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Cuba 74, Colombia 66, Mexico 1, Panama 1

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
	Round 152: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 74, Colombia 70
	Round 153: 146 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 72, Colombia 71
	Round 154: 146 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Cuba 74, Colombia 69 [both withdrew in favor of the endorsement of Mexico]
120th 07-01-80	Round 155: 144 votes, 8 abstentions, unrestricted	Mexico 133, Cuba 3
1980 UNGA35	22 ROUNDS	
41st 20-10-1980	Round 1: 151 votes	Japan 141, Uganda 134, Spain 109, Ireland 107, Costa Rica 89, Malta 74, Guyana 26, Nicaragua 6, Panama 2, Zimbabwe 2, Chad 1, Grenada 1, Senegal 1, Cuba 9, Peru 1, Trinidad and Tobago 1
42nd 20-10-80	Round 2: 145 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Costa Rica 74, Guyana 70
43rd 21-10-80	Round 3: 151 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 90, Guyana 47
	Round 4: 151 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Costa Rica 84, Guyana 36, Nicaragua 22, Cuba 4, Barbados 1, Chile 1, Peru 1
	Round 5: 151 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Costa Rica 87, Nicaragua 30, Guyana 25, Cuba 2, Dominican Republic 2, Panama 1, Peru 1
	Round 6: 151 votes, 2 abstentions, unrestricted	Costa Rica 86, Nicaragua 40, Guyana 19, Dominican Republic 3, Cuba 1
	Round 7: 151 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 86, Nicaragua 60
47th 24-10-80	Round 8: 148 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 81, Nicaragua 62
	Round 9: 147 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 82, Nicaragua 60
51st 04-11-80	Round 10: 135 votes, 3 abstentions, unrestricted	Costa Rica 82, Panama 16, Guyana 12, Nicaragua 10, Saint Lucia 4, Brazil 3, Cuba 2, Barbados 1, Grenada 1, Peru 1
	Round 11: 143 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Costa Rica 84, Panama 38, Guyana 8, Nicaragua 7, Brazil 2, Cuba 1, Guatemala 1, Haiti 1
	Round 12: 143 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Costa Rica 83, Panama 25, Guyana 18, Nicaragua 10, Brazil 4, Cuba 2
	Round 13: 144 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 85, Panama 57
57th 11-11-80	Round 14: 150 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Costa Rica 75, Panama 73
	Round 15: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Panama 75, Costa Rica 71
	Round 16: 150 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Panama 79, Costa Rica 62, Guyana 3, Barbados 1, Cuba 1, Ecuador 1, Nicaragua 1, Trinidad and Tobago 1
	Round 17: 149 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Panama 83, Costa Rica 62, Barbados 1, Ecuador 1, Guyana 1
	Round 18: 147 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Panama 85, Costa Rica 59, Barbados 1, Ecuador 1
	Round 19: 147 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Panama 88, Costa Rica 58
	Round 20: 146 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Panama 91, Costa Rica 53
	Round 21: 147 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Panama 93, Costa Rica 52
61st 13-11-80	Round 22: 140 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Panama 111, Costa Rica 16, Cuba 2, Bolivia 1, Colombia 1, Honduras 1, Nicaragua 1, Peru 1, Suriname 1

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES	
1981 UNGA36	1 ROUND		
35th 15-10-81	Round 1: 153 votes	Togo 141, Guyana 140, Jordan 140, Zaire 140, Poland 139, Romania 5, Dominican Republic 3, Angola 2, Cuba 2, Mozambique 2, Algeria 1, Ethiopia 1, Hungary 1, Mongolia 1, Pakistan 1, Peru 1, Saint Lucia 1, Senegal 1, Singapore 1, Yugoslavia 1	
1982 UNGA37	3 ROUNDS		
36th 19-10-82	Round 1: 153 votes	Zimbabwe 138, Pakistan 127, Netherlands 100, Malta 94, Nicaragua 92, New Zealand 77, Dominican Republic 59, Sri Lanka 6, Barbados 1, Benin 1, Comoros 1, Congo 1, Cyprus 1, Denmark 1, Ghana 1, India 1, Senegal 1	
	Round 2: 155 votes, 1 abstention	Netherlands 103, Malta 102, Nicaragua 99, New Zealand 66, Dominican Republic 55	
	Round 3: 155 votes, 1 abstention	Malta 111, Nicaragua 104, Dominican Republic 50, New Zealand 43	
1983 UNGA38	1 ROUND		
40th 31-10-83	Round 1: 155 votes	Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso) 145, India 142, Ukrainian SSR 130, Egypt 125, Peru 106, Barbados 38, Algeria 24, Mexico 4, Japan 2, Sri Lanka 2, Yugoslavia 2, Argentina 1, Bahamas 1, Bangladesh 1, Bulgaria 1, Byelorussian SSR 1, Cuba 1, Libya 1, Mongolia 1	
1984 UNGA39	11 ROUNDS		
33rd 22-10-84	Round 1: 158 votes, 1 abstention	Australia 146, Denmark 145, Trinidad and Tobago 142, Thailand 99, Ethiopia 85, Somalia 70, Mongolia 54, Ecuador 6, Austria 6, Venezuela 2, Barbados 1, Dominican Republic 1, Finland 1, Federal Republic Germany 1, Haiti 1	
	Round 2: 158 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Thailand 100, Ethiopia 84, Somalia 72, Mongolia 54	
	34th 22-10-84	Round 3: 158 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Thailand 103, Ethiopia 82, Somalia 74, Mongolia 51
	Round 4: 158 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Thailand 106, Ethiopia 83, Somalia 72, Mongolia 49	
	77th 30-11-84	Round 5: 152 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Ethiopia 81, Somalia 68, United Republic of Tanzania 2
	Round 6: 149 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Ethiopia 77, Somalia 66, Kenya 2, United Republic of Tanzania 2	
	Round 7: 150 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Ethiopia 76, Somalia 67, United Republic of Tanzania 3, Kenya 2, Cameroon 1	
	Round 8: 151 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Ethiopia 79, Somalia 70	
	Round 9: 152 votes, restricted	Ethiopia 78, Somalia 72	
	Round 10: 152 votes, restricted	Ethiopia 75, Somalia 75 [both withdrew in favor of endorsement of Madagascar]	
	105th 18-12-84	Round 11: 147 votes, 11 abstentions, unrestricted	Madagascar 126, Kenya 4, Comoros 3, Burundi 1, Mali 1, Morocco 1
1985 UNGA40	4 ROUNDS		
38th 17-10-85	Round 1: 148 votes, 1 abstention	Bulgaria 135, Congo 133, Venezuela 131, United Arab Emirates 126, Liberia 87, Ghana 45, Cameroon 7, German Democratic Republic 2, Pakistan 2, Syrian Arab Republic 2, Bangladesh 1, Bolivia 1, Burundi 1, Cuba 1, Dominican Republic 1, Gabon 1, Jamaica 1, Japan 1, Mexico 1, Mozambique 1	
	Round 2: 156 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Ghana 81, Liberia 70	

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
	Round 3: 154 votes, restricted Round 4: 156 votes, restricted	Ghana 94, Liberia 59 Ghana 109, Liberia 46
1986 UNGA41	1 ROUND	
40th 17-10-86	Round 1: 154 votes	Zambia 144, Argentina 143, Italy 143, Federal Republic of Germany 111, Japan 107, India 36, Sweden 16, Ireland 14, Bolivia 3, Angola 1, Belgium 1, Belize 1, Cuba 1, Finland 1, Greece 1, Lesotho 1, Malaysia 1, Mexico 1, Netherlands 1, Senegal 1, Sudan 1
1987 UNGA42	2 ROUNDS	
40th 15-10-87	Round 1: 158 votes Round 2: 158 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Brazil 151, Yugoslavia 146, Nepal 144, Senegal 132, Algeria 104, Morocco 61, Nigeria 2, Benin 1, Guyana 1, India 1, Libya 1, Pakistan 1, Romania 1 Algeria 113, Morocco 42
1988 UNGA43	3 ROUNDS	
37th 26-10-88	Round 1: 157 votes Round 2: 158 votes, restricted Round 3: 157 votes, restricted	Colombia 154, Ethiopia 144, Canada 127, Malaysia 104, Finland 100, Greece 77, Bangladesh 55, Somalia 3, Cuba 2, Bahamas 1, Mauritius 1, Sudan 1 Malaysia 143, Finland 99, Greece 56, Bangladesh 5 Finland 110, Greece 47
1989 UNGA44	1 ROUND	
34th 18-10-89	Round 1: 156 votes	Cuba 146, Democratic Republic of Yemen 140, Romania 136, Côte d'Ivoire 135, Zaire 128, Yemen 6, Argentina 1, Barbados 1, Costa Rica 1, Ghana 1, India 1, Mali 1, Niger 1, Poland 1, Zambia 1
1990 UNGA45	1 ROUND	
36th 01-11-90	Round 1: 154 votes	Austria 150, Ecuador 149, Zimbabwe 146, Belgium 142, India 141, Sri Lanka 2, Australia 1, Spain 1, Hungary 1, Iran 1, Japan 1, Liechtenstein 1, Mexico 1, Peru 1, Tanzania 1, Sweden 1, Venezuela 1, Yugoslavia 1
1991 UNGA46³	1 ROUND	
32nd 16-10-91	Round 1: 161 votes	Cape Verde 158, Japan 158, Venezuela 154, Hungary 149, Morocco 148, Nigeria 2, Argentina 1, Honduras 1, Tunisia 1, Yugoslavia 1
1992 UNGA47	3 ROUNDS	
48th 27-10-92	Round 1: 173 votes Round 2: 173 votes, restricted Round 3: 172 votes, restricted	Djibouti 170, Brazil 168, Pakistan 161, Spain 118, Sweden 109, New Zealand 108, Iran 1, Nigeria 1 New Zealand 99, Sweden 74 New Zealand 117, Sweden 55
1993 UNGA48	4 ROUNDS	
43rd 29-10-93	Round 1: 176 votes, 5 abstentions Round 2: 175 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Oman 174, Argentina 169, Rwanda 153, Czech Republic 113, Nigeria 99, Guinea-Bissau 82, Belarus 62, Burundi 2, Honduras 1 Czech Republic 127, Nigeria 105, Guinea-Bissau 68, Belarus 47

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
44th 29-10-93	Round 3: 176 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Nigeria 116, Guinea-Bissau 59
	Round 4: 160 votes, 8 abstentions, restricted	Nigeria 119, Guinea-Bissau 33 [withdrew]
1994 UNGA49	1 ROUND	
40th 20-10-94	Round 1: 170 votes	Honduras 170, Botswana 168, Italy 167, Germany 164, Indonesia 164, Australia 1, Gabon 1, Japan 1
1995 UNGA50	1 ROUND	
53rd 08-11-95	Round 1: 177 votes, 7 abstentions	Chile 168, Egypt 159, Republic of Korea 156, Guinea-Bissau 128, Poland 128, Benin 60, Albania 48, Ghana 1, Mexico 1, Tunisia 1
1996 UNGA51	2 ROUNDS	
39th 21-10-96	Round 1: 181 votes, 1 abstention	Kenya 172, Sweden 153, Japan 142, Portugal 112, Costa Rica 105, Australia 91, Bolivia 73, India 40, Colombia 1, Dominican Republic 1
	Round 2: 181 votes, 9 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 167, Portugal 124, Australia 57, Bolivia 5 [withdrew]
1997 UNGA52	1 ROUND	
30th 14-10-97	Round 1: 174 votes, 6 abstentions	Bahrain 172, Gabon 171, Gambia 169, Brazil 167, Slovenia 140, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 30, Argentina 1, Zambia 1
1998 UNGA53	1 ROUND	
33rd 08-10-98	Round 1: 176 votes, 4 abstentions	Malaysia 174, Argentina 171, Namibia 167, Canada 131, Netherlands 122, Greece 87, Chile 1, Philippines 1, Senegal 1, Zimbabwe 1
1999 UNGA54	4 ROUNDS	
34th 14-10-99	Round 1: 172 votes	Bangladesh 172, Tunisia 172, Mali 171, Jamaica 171, Ukraine 92, Slovakia 79
	Round 2: 170 votes, restricted	Ukraine 98, Slovakia 72
	Round 3: 170 votes, restricted	Ukraine 113, Slovakia 57 [withdrew]
	Round 4: 167 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Ukraine 158, Slovakia 3
2000 UNGA55	4 ROUNDS	
32nd 10-10-00	Round 1: 173 votes, 5 abstentions	Colombia 168, Singapore 168, Ireland 130, Norway 114, Italy 94, Mauritius 95, Sudan 69
	Round 2: 173 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Mauritius 102, Norway 100, Italy 70, Sudan 65
	Round 3: 173 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Mauritius 110, Norway 110, Italy 62, Sudan 58
	Round 4: 173 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Norway 115, Mauritius 113, Italy 57, Sudan 55
2001 UNGA56	2 ROUNDS	
23rd 08-10-01	Round 1: 177 votes, 2 abstentions	Guinea 173, Cameroon 172, Syrian Arab Republic 160, Bulgaria 120, Mexico 116, Dominican Republic 60, Belarus 53, Dominica 1
	Round 2: 178 votes, restricted	Mexico 138, Dominican Republic 40

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

Annex 3: Elections for Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council: A Comprehensive Review, 1946-2012 (con't)

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
2002 UNGA57 20th 27-09-02	1 ROUND Round 1: 183 votes, 5 abstentions	Angola 181, Germany 180, Spain 180, Chile 178, Pakistan 172, India 1
2003 UNGA58 42nd 23-10-03	1 ROUND Round 1: 182 votes, 7 abstentions	Benin 181, Philippines 179, Algeria 178, Brazil 177, Romania 174, Argentina 1, Poland 1, Republic of Korea 1
2004 UNGA59 32nd 15-10-04	1 ROUND Round 1: 189 votes, 1 abstention	Argentina 188, Greece 187, United Republic of Tanzania 186, Japan 184, Denmark 181, Bhutan 1
2005 UNGA60 29th 10-10-05	1 ROUND Round 1: 191 votes, 6 abstentions	Congo 188, Qatar 186, Slovakia 185, Ghana 184, Peru 144, Nicaragua 43, Indonesia 1
2006 UNGA 61 32nd 16-10-06	48 ROUNDS Round 1: 192 votes, 7 abstentions	Italy 186, South Africa 186, Belgium 180, Indonesia 158, Guatemala 109, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76, Nepal 28
	Round 2: 192 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 114, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 74
	Round 3: 191 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 116, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 70
	Round 4: 191 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 110, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 75
33rd 16-10-06	Round 5: 192 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 103, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 83, Mexico 1
	Round 6: 192 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 93, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 93, Mexico 1
	Round 7: 192 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 96, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 89, Cuba 1, Mexico 1
	Round 8: 192 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 102, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 85
	Round 9: 192 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 81
	Round 10: 191 votes, 4 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 110, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77
34th 17-10-06	Round 11: 191 votes, 8 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76
	Round 12: 191 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77
	Round 13: 192 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 112, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 75
	Round 14: 191 votes, 7 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 108, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76
	Round 15: 192 votes, 7 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78
	Round 16: 192 votes, 8 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 108, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76
35th 17-10-06	Round 17: 190 votes, 8 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 104, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78
	Round 18: 191 votes, 6 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 100, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 85
	Round 19: 192 votes, 6 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 79
	Round 20: 192 votes, 9 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 102, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 81
	Round 21: 192 votes, 12 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 101, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 79

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

GA SESSION¹

ELECTION ROUNDS

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES² AND VOTES

36th 19-10-06	Round 22: 191 votes, 12 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 102, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77
	Round 23: 190 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 108, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77
	Round 24: 192 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 106, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 79
	Round 25: 192 votes, 8 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 103, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 81
	Round 26: 191 votes, 7 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 104, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 80
	Round 27: 191 votes, 8 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 105, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78
	Round 28: 192 votes, 8 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 105, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 79
37th 19-10-06	Round 29: 192 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77, Costa Rica 1
	Round 30: 192 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77, Bolivia 1
	Round 31: 192 votes, 6 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 108, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77, Bolivia 1
	Round 32: 189 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76
	Round 33: 191 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 108, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77
	Round 34: 190 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 108, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76
	Round 35: 191 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 103, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 81
40th 25-10-06	Round 36: 187 votes, 6 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 109, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 72
	Round 37: 192 votes, 6 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 107, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78, Chile 1
	Round 38: 187 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 105, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 77
	Round 39: 189 votes, 6 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 105, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78
	Round 40: 190 votes, 5 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 101, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 84
	Round 41: 190 votes, 6 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 100, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 82, Chile 1, Dominican Republic 1
	Round 42: 186 votes, 5 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 105, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 75, Uruguay 1
44th 31-10-06	Round 43: 191 votes, 4 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 106, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78, Ecuador 2, Jamaica 1
	Round 44: 189 votes, 7 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 106, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 76
	Round 45: 189 votes, 7 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 104, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78
	Round 46: 188 votes, 8 abstentions, restricted	Guatemala 101, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 79
	Round 47: 189 votes, 7 abstentions, unrestricted	Guatemala 101, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 78, Barbados 1, Ecuador 1, Uruguay 1
	Round 48: 189 votes, 9 abstentions, unrestricted	Panama 164, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 11, Guatemala 4, Barbados 1

2007 UNGA62

3 ROUNDS

26th 16-10-07	Round 1: 190 votes, 4 abstentions	Burkina Faso 185, Viet Nam 183, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 178, Costa Rica 116, Croatia 95, Czech Republic 91, Dominican Republic 72, Mauritania 2, Senegal 1
	Round 2: 190 votes, 3 abstentions, restricted	Costa Rica 119, Croatia 106, Czech Republic 81, Dominican Republic 70
	Round 3: 189 votes, 9 abstentions, restricted	Croatia 184, Costa Rica 179, Czech Republic 1, Dominican Republic 1

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

GA SESSION ¹	ELECTION ROUNDS	CANDIDATE COUNTRIES ² AND VOTES
2008 UNGA63	1 ROUND	
28th 17-10-08	Round 1: 192 votes, 6 abstentions	Mexico 185, Uganda 181, Japan 158, Turkey 151, Austria 133, Iceland 87, Iran (Islamic Republic of) 32, Madagascar 2, Australia 1, Brazil 1
2009 UNGA64	1 ROUND	
20th 15-10-09	Round 1: 190 votes, 7 abstentions	Nigeria 186, Gabon 184, Bosnia and Herzegovina 183, Brazil 182, Lebanon 180, Iran (Islamic Republic of) 1, Liberia 1, Sierra Leone 1, Togo 1, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 1
2010 UNGA65	3 ROUNDS	
28th 12-10-10	Round 1: 191 votes, 5 abstentions	India 187, Colombia 186, South Africa 182, Germany 128, Portugal 122, Canada 114, Pakistan 1, Swaziland 1
	Round 2: 191 votes, restricted	Portugal 113, Canada 78
	Round 3: 184 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Portugal 150, Canada 32
2011 UNGA66	17 ROUNDS	
37th 21-10-2011	Round 1: 193 votes, 2 abstentions	Guatemala 191, Morocco 151, Pakistan 129, Togo 119, Mauritania 98, Azerbaijan 74, Slovenia 67, Kyrgyzstan 55, Hungary 52, Fiji 1
	Round 2: 193 votes, 2 abstentions, restricted	Togo 119, Slovenia 97, Azerbaijan 90, Mauritania 72
38th 21-10-11	Round 3: 193 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Togo 131, Slovenia 99, Azerbaijan 93, Mauritania 61
	Round 4: 192 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Slovenia 98, Azerbaijan 93
	Round 5: 193 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 98, Slovenia 93, Hungary 1
	Round 6: 193 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 96, Slovenia 95, Estonia 1
	Round 7: 193 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 100, Slovenia 91, Estonia 1
	Round 8: 191 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Azerbaijan 110, Slovenia 80
	Round 9: 191 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Azerbaijan 113, Slovenia 77
39th 24-10-11	Round 10: 193 votes, restricted	Azerbaijan 110, Slovenia 83
40th 24-10-11	Round 11: 193 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 110, Slovenia 82
	Round 12: 193 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 111, Slovenia 81
	Round 13: 192 votes, 1 abstention, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 111, Slovenia 80
	Round 14: 192 votes, 1 abstention, restricted	Azerbaijan 110, Slovenia 81
	Round 15: 193 votes, restricted	Azerbaijan 117, Slovenia 76
	Round 16: 193 votes, restricted	Azerbaijan 116, Slovenia 77
	Round 17: 193 votes, 24 abstentions, unrestricted	Azerbaijan 155, Slovenia 13, Hungary 1
	2012 UNGA67	2 ROUNDS
27th 18-10-2012	Round 1: 193 votes, 1 abstention	Argentina 182, Rwanda 148, Australia 140, Luxembourg 128, Republic of Korea 116, Finland 108, Cambodia 62, Bhutan 20, United Republic of Tanzania 3, Barbados 1, Cuba 1, Democratic Republic of the Congo 1
	Round 2: 192 votes, restricted	Republic of Korea 149, Luxembourg 131, Finland 62, Cambodia 43

¹ The left hand column lists the year and the UN General Assembly Session in which the voting was held, as well as the number of the plenary meetings (the ordinal numbers) and the date of the meetings. ² Candidate countries that win the election are in bold.

The material in this publication is subject to copyright ownership. Material in this publication may be freely used as in the public domain. You are free to copy, distribute, or make derivative works of the work under the following conditions: you must attribute the work to Security Council Report, Inc.; you may not use this work for commercial purposes; if you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under a license identical to this one.

Security Council Report Staff

Bruno Stagno
Executive Director

Joanna Weschler
Deputy Executive Director &
Director of Research

Amanda Roberts
Coordinating Editor &
Senior Research Analyst

Shamala Kandiah Thompson
What's in Blue Editor & Senior
Research Analyst

Astrid Forberg Ryan
Senior Research Analyst &
Development Officer

Victor Casanova Abos
Research Analyst

Charles Cater
Research Analyst

Paul Romita
Research Analyst

Eran Sthoeger
Research Analyst

Benjamin Villanti
Research Analyst

Robbin VanNewkirk
Publications Coordinator

Dahlia Morched
Research Assistant

Laura Coquard-Wallace
Research Assistant

Maritza Tenerelli
Administrative Assistant

Lindiwe Knutson
Research Intern

Stevenson Swanson
Editorial Consultant

Security Council Report is a non-profit organisation supported by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, International Development Research Centre and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Design Point Five, NY

Security Council Report
One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
885 2nd Ave at 48th St, 21st Floor
New York NY 10017

Telephone +1 212 759 6394
Fax +1 212 759 4038
Web securitycouncilreport.org
whatsinblue.org

