

**REPORTING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 51 OF THE UN CHARTER**

27 February 2021

<b>Case no.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Member State</b>	<b>Situation</b>	<b>Document</b>
<b>101</b>	27 Feb. 2021	United States	“I wish to report, on behalf of my Government, that the United States, in an exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, as reflected in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, has undertaken a targeted military strike in eastern Syria against infrastructure used by Iran-supported non-State militia groups. In recent weeks, United States and coalition partner forces in Iraq have been the target of an escalating series of threats and attacks by such non-State militia groups.”	S/2021/202
<b>100</b>	8 Jan. 2020	Iran	“ . . . I would like to inform you that, on 8 January 2020, in the early morning hours (Tehran time), in exercising our inherent right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran took and concluded a measured and proportionate military response targeting an American air base in Iraq from which the cowardly armed attack against Martyr Soleimani was launched.”	S/2020/19
<b>99</b>	8 Jan. 2020	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish to report . . . that the United States has undertaken certain actions in the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence. These actions were in response to an escalating series of armed attacks in recent months by the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iran-supported militias on United States forces and interests in the Middle East region, in order to deter the Islamic Republic of Iran from conducting or supporting further attacks against the United States or United States interests, and to degrade the Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods Force-supported militias’ ability to conduct attacks. These actions include an operation on 2 January 2020 against leadership elements of Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Qods Force on the territory of Iraq.”	S/2020/20
<b>98*</b>	12 Nov. 2019	Israel	On “12 November, the Israel Defense Forces took action against the senior Palestinian Islamic Jihad commander Baha Abu al-Ata. The decision to conduct the operation was a defensive response to Baha Abu al-Ata planning additional attacks targeting southern Israel in the near future. Abu Al-Ata was a ‘ticking bomb’.”	S/2019/874
<b>97</b>	9 Oct. 2019	Turkey	“Turkey initiated Operation Peace Spring on 9 October 2019, in line with the right of self-defence as outlined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations”.	S/2019/804
<b>96*</b>	27 Aug. 2019	Israel	On 24 August 2019, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) “acted in Syria in response to an imminent, large-scale terror attack by multiple killer drones targeting northern Israel.” The IDF “neutralized the threat of launching the armed drones from the [Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps] Quds Force and Shiite militia site in Aqrabeh, south-west of Damascus” and “was successful in preventing the attack.” “Israel has the full right and obligation to protect its citizens and its national security interests.” (no explicit citation of Article 51 or of the UN Charter and no explicit reference to “self-defence”)	S/2019/688
<b>95*</b>	1 Aug. 2019	United States	“I wish . . . to report that, on 18 July 2019, the United States took action in the self-defence of United States forces following a threat to a United States Navy vessel by forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On that date, at approximately 10 a.m. local time, the amphibious ship USS <i>Boxer</i> was in international waters conducting a planned inbound transit of the Strait of Hormuz. Iranian unmanned aerial systems approached the USS <i>Boxer</i> and closed within a threatening range. In response, and in accordance with the inherent right of self-defence, United States forces aboard the ship took necessary and proportionate defensive military action to ensure the safety of the ship and its crew, resulting in the destruction of one or more unmanned aerial systems.” (no explicit citation of Article 51 or of the UN Charter)	S/2019/624
<b>94</b>	25 Jan. 2019	Turkey	“For many years, some parts of the Iraqi territory have been a safe haven for terrorist organizations, including PKK, DEASH and Al Qaeda. Since then, terrorists have used Iraqi land to recruit and train militants, generate financial resources and launch systematic cross-border attacks on Turkey. That continues to be the case and there were numerous terrorist attacks originating from Iraq in 2017 and 2018. . . . It is against this background	S/2019/81

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			that Turkey exercises its inherent right of self-defence, as outlined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and takes appropriate measures within the context of the responsibility attributed by relevant Security Council resolutions to Member States in the fight against terrorism.”	
<b>93</b>	13 Nov. 2018	Turkey	“For over three decades, some parts of the Iraqi territory have been a safe haven for terrorist organizations, including PKK, DEASH and Al Qaeda. Since then, terrorists have used Iraqi land to recruit and train militants, generate financial resources and launch systematic cross-border attacks on Turkey. . . . It is against this background that Turkey exercises its inherent right of self-defence, as outlined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and takes appropriate measures within the context of the responsibility attributed to it by relevant Security Council resolutions in the fight against terrorism.”	S/2018/1022
<b>92</b>	3 Oct. 2018	Iran	“ . . . I would like to further bring to your attention that the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, acting in legitimate self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, took limited and measured military action on 1 October 2018 in Syria, targeting terrorist elements that are also linked to the terrorist act in Ahvaz.”	S/2018/891
<b>91</b>	11 Sept. 2018	Iran	“ . . . I have the honour to bring to your attention that the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, acting in legitimate self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, took limited and measured military action on 8 September 2018, targeting a terrorist group located in northern Iraq.”	S/2018/830
<b>90</b>	20 Feb. 2018	Syria	“At dawn on Saturday, 10 February 2018, Israeli warplanes penetrated the airspace of the Syrian Arab Republic and struck a number of sites in the central and southern parts of the country. In view of the above, and given that its warnings had fallen on deaf ears, the Syrian Arab Republic exercised its inherent and legitimate right to defend its people and sovereignty in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in particular its Article 51. The air defences of the Syrian Arab Army responded to enemy F-16 aircraft, hitting several and bringing down one.”	S/2018/141
<b>89</b>	20 Jan. 2018	Turkey	“In order to counter this terrorist threat [posed by the PKK/KCK Syria affiliate, PYD/YPG], Turkey initiated a military operation on 20 January 2018 against these terrorist elements. The operation is aimed at ensuring our border security, neutralizing terrorists in Afrin and saving the brotherly Syrians. . . . This measure was essential in order to ensure the border security of Turkey and our national security based on our right of self-defence, as defined in Article 51 of the Charter, but also within the context of the responsibility attributed to Member States in the fight against terrorism, including through Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014).”	S/2018/53
<b>88</b>	27 May 2017	Egypt	“I write pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to inform the Security Council that the Egyptian armed forces are carrying out a number of necessary and proportionate air strikes against terrorist organizations in Libya. In so doing, they are exercising their legitimate right to self-defence and acting in coordination with the national army of Libya. This action is being taken in the light of intelligence indicating that the organizations carried out a series of armed terrorist attacks within Egyptian territory, attacks that originated on Libyan territory. . . . The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt stresses that the defensive strikes are directed solely at the members and positions of terrorist organizations, and not at the State of Libya.”	S/2017/456
<b>87</b>	25 Apr. 2017	Turkey	“The PKK terrorist organization and its affiliates continue to operate in Syria and Iraq, target Turkish citizens, violate Turkey’s border security and infiltrate into Turkish territory from their hideouts in northern Iraq and northern Syria. . . . Against this background, in the early hours of 25 April 2017, the Turkish Air Force undertook a military action on the positions of PKK and its affiliates in Sinjar, Iraq, and Karachuk, Syria, that were used directly and deliberately for targeting Turkey. This measure was essential not only in terms of safeguarding Turkey’s border security and national security in the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence	S/2017/350

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			as outlined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, but also within the context of the responsibility attributed to States Members of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism.”	
<b>86</b>	24 Aug. 2016	Turkey	“Turkey initiated a military operation in the early hours of 24 August 2016 against DEASH, which has been directly and deliberately targeting Turkey, as part of its national efforts and in collaboration with international actions. This military action, supported by the International Coalition elements, is being undertaken in areas under DEASH control in northern Syria. This measure was essential in terms of ensuring Turkey’s border security and our national security based on the notion of self-defence as outlined in Article 51, but also within the context of the responsibility attributed to member countries in the fight against terrorism through Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014).”	S/2016/739
<b>85</b>	7 June 2016	Belgium	“I am writing the present letter to report to the Security Council that, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Kingdom of Belgium is taking necessary and proportionate measures against the terrorist organization ‘Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant’ (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) in Syria in the exercise of the right of collective self-defence, in response to the request from the Government of Iraq.”	S/2016/523
<b>84</b>	3 June 2016	Norway	“I am writing in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations to report to the Security Council that the Government of Norway is taking necessary and proportionate measures against the terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) in Syria in the exercise of the right of collective self-defence. . . . The measures are directed against ISIL, not against the Arab Republic of Syria.”	S/2016/513
<b>83</b>	10 Feb. 2016	Netherlands	“In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter . . . , I am writing to report to the Security Council that the Kingdom of the Netherlands is taking necessary and proportionate measures against the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) in Syria in the exercise of the inherent right of collective self-defence of Iraq. . . . [T]he Council noted in resolution 2249 (2015) the letters from the Iraqi authorities stating that ISIL/Da’esh has established a safe haven outside Iraq’s borders that is a direct threat to the security of the Iraqi people and territory, and requesting the United States of America to take the lead in efforts to defend Iraq. Pursuant to this request, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is taking measures against ISIL/Da’esh in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”	S/2016/132
<b>82</b>	11 Jan. 2016	Denmark	“I am writing in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter . . . to report to the Security Council that the Kingdom of Denmark, as called for by the Council in its resolution 2249 (2015) and in response to the request by the Government of Iraq, is taking necessary and proportionate measures against the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da’esh) in Syria in exercise of the inherent right of collective self-defence as part of international efforts led by the United States of America.”	S/2016/34
<b>81</b>	10 Dec. 2015	Germany	“In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I report to the Security Council on behalf of my Government that the Federal Republic of Germany, in the exercise of the right of collective self-defence, has initiated military measures against the terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).”	S/2015/946
<b>80</b>	3 Dec. 2015	United Kingdom	“ISIL/Daesh members are known to be actively engaged in planning and directing attacks against the United Kingdom from Syria. In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and further to our letters of 25 November 2014 (S/2014/851) and 7 September 2015 (S/2015/688), I am therefore writing to report to the Security Council that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is taking necessary and proportionate measures against ISIL/Daesh in Syria, as called for by the Council in resolution 2249 (2015), in exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence.”	S/2015/928

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<b>79</b>	9 Sept. 2015	Australia	“I am writing, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to report to the Security Council that Australia is taking measures against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Syria in support of the collective self-defence of Iraq as part of international efforts led by the United States. . . . In response to the request for assistance by the Government of Iraq, Australia is therefore undertaking necessary and proportionate military operations against ISIL in Syria in the exercise of the collective self-defence of Iraq.”	S/2015/693
<b>78</b>	8 Sept. 2015	France	“By resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014) and 2199 (2015) in particular, the Security Council has described the terrorist acts of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), including abuses committed against the civilian populations of the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, as a threat to international peace and security. Those acts are also a direct and extraordinary threat to the security of France. In a letter dated 20 September 2014 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/691), the Iraqi authorities requested the assistance of the international community in order to counter the attacks perpetrated by ISIL. In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, France has taken actions involving the participation of military aircraft in response to attacks carried out by ISIL from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic.”	S/2015/745
<b>77</b>	7 Sept. 2015	United Kingdom	“In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and further to our letter of 25 November 2014 (S/2014/851), I am writing to report to the Security Council that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has undertaken military action in Syria against the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence. On 21 August 2015, armed forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland carried out a precision air strike against an ISIL vehicle in which a target known to be actively engaged in planning and directing imminent armed attacks against the United Kingdom was travelling. This air strike was a necessary and proportionate exercise of the individual right of self-defence of the United Kingdom. As reported in our letter of 25 November 2014, ISIL is engaged in an ongoing armed attack against Iraq, and therefore action against ISIL in Syria is lawful in the collective self-defence of Iraq.”	S/2015/688
<b>76</b>	24 July 2015	Turkey	“Individual and collective self-defence is our inherent right under international law, as reflected in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. On this basis, Turkey has initiated necessary and proportionate military actions against Daesh in Syria . . .”	S/2015/563
<b>75</b>	31 Mar. 2015	Canada	“I am writing to report to the Security Council that Canada is taking necessary and proportionate measures in Syria in support of the collective self-defence of Iraq, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”	S/2015/221
<b>74</b>	26 Mar. 2015	Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates	Transmitting a joint statement issued by the five Governments stating that “Our countries have therefore decided to respond to President Hadi’s appeal to protect Yemen and its great people from the aggression of the Houthi militias”. The President of Yemen had appealed to the five States, “in accordance with the right of self-defence set forth in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and with the Charter of the League of Arab States and the Treaty on Joint Defence, to provide immediate support in every form and take the necessary measures, including military intervention, to protect Yemen and its people from the ongoing Houthi aggression, repel the attack that is expected at any moment on Aden and the other cities of the South, and help Yemen to confront Al-Qaida and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant.”	S/2015/217
<b>73</b>	22 Feb. 2015	Turkey	“Facing an imminent threat from the terrorist organization Deash, the Turkish armed forces conducted a military operation for the relocation of the Süleyman Şah Memorial Outpost, a 10-acre area of land of Turkish territory inside Syria” in an operation from 21 to 22 February 2015. “Turkey respects the territorial integrity of	S/2015/127

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			Syria and is committed to protect its rights and interests emanating from international law and to exercise its right of self-defence stipulated in Article 51”.	
<b>72</b>	25 Nov. 2014	United Kingdom	“I am writing in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations to report to the Security Council that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is taking measures in support of the collective self-defence of Iraq as part of international efforts led by the United States. These measures are in response to the request by the Government of Iraq for assistance in confronting the attack by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) on Iraq, contained in its letter to the President of the Security Council of 20 September 2014 (S/2014/691).”	S/2014/851
<b>71</b>	23 Sept. 2014	United States	“ISIL and other terrorist groups in Syria are a threat not only to Iraq, but also to many other countries, including the United States and our partners in the region and beyond. States must be able to defend themselves, in accordance with the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence, as reflected in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, when, as is the case here, the government of the State where the threat is located is unwilling or unable to prevent the use of its territory for such attacks. The Syrian regime has shown that it cannot and will not confront these safe havens effectively itself. Accordingly, the United States has initiated necessary and proportionate military actions in Syria in order to eliminate the ongoing ISIL threat to Iraq, including by protecting Iraqi citizens from further attacks and by enabling Iraqi forces to regain control of Iraq’s borders. In addition, the United States has initiated military actions in Syria against al-Qaida elements in Syria known as the Khorasan Group to address terrorist threats that they pose to the United States and our partners and allies.”	S/2014/695
<b>70</b>	17 June 2014	United States	“The measures we have taken to capture Abu Khattalah in Libya were therefore necessary to prevent such armed attacks, and were taken in accordance with the United States’ inherent right of self-defence. We are reporting these measures to the Security Council in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”	S/2014/417
<b>69</b>	28 Apr. 2012	Sudan	“People’s Movement forces connected to South Sudan are currently present in three areas inside the territory of the Republic of the Sudan, north of the border established on 1 January 1956. . . . In light of the information presented above, we call on the Security Council to condemn that aggression and exercise caution when speaking of aerial bombardment as long as invading forces are present in Sudanese territory and are conducting military operations against the Sudan. In that connection, we would like to make it clear that the Sudan is fully entitled to defend its territorial unity and integrity, pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which guarantees the right of self-defence. The Government of the Sudan also has the right to defend the unity of its territory by all means, including through the use of the air force, particularly since the aggression occurred inside the territory of the Republic of the Sudan.”	S/2012/277
<b>68</b>	23 Apr. 2012	Sudan	“With reference to our complaint filed on 10 April 2012 regarding the unlawful occupation by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan of the Sudanese town of Heglig, . . . the Government of Sudan, with respect to the presidential statement of the Council, exercised self-restraint for a period of nine days to monitor the response of the Government of South Sudan. . . . Unfortunately, the reaction of the President of the Republic of the South of Sudan to the presidential statement of the Security Council and to the call of the Secretary-General was disappointing for the whole international community when he declared during an official meeting on 13 April . . . that the Government of the South will not withdraw from Heglig . . . . In addition to this negative response, the Government of Sudan has evidence in the form of a recorded telephone conversation on 20 April, . . . where General Taaban Deng is giving clear orders to their commander to burn all the oil facilities in Heglig.	S/2012/252

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			Only after that, did Sudan exercise its full right of self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and reacted militarily, and recaptured the town of Heglig, on the same day, Friday, 20 April.”	
<b>67</b>	16 Oct. 2008	Thailand	“Thailand considers Cambodian soldiers’ intrusion into Thailand’s territory and their shooting at Thai soldiers a serious violation of Thailand’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. Cambodia’s provocation constitutes an act of aggression in blatant violation of international law. Thus, Thailand had no choice but to exercise the inherent right of self-defence, as provided for under the Article 51”	S/2008/657
<b>66</b>	15 Oct. 2008	Cambodia	“On 15 October 2008, [Thai soldiers] returned to the same location and fired guns on Cambodian soldiers, who had no choice but to exercise their right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51”	S/2008/653
<b>65</b>	9 Aug. 2008	Georgia	“On August 9, 2008, the President of Georgia invoked his right under . . . the Constitution of Georgia and declared the state of war on the whole territory of Georgia for 15 days by Ordinance No. 402. On the same day, the declaration of the state of war was approved by the Parliament of Georgia. The decision was made after military aggression of the Russian Federation against Georgia on August 8, 2008 that continues as for today. . . . In these circumstances, the right of self-defence remains the only adequate and necessary measure, as proclaimed by the Article 98 of the Constitution of Georgia, Article 51 of the UN Charter and customary international law. Therefore, the necessity exists to resort to use of force that is aimed at putting an end to the armed attack and to avoid further escalation of the situation.”	S/2008/544
<b>64</b>	11 Aug. 2008	Russian Federation	“The scale of the attack against the servicemen of the Russian Federation deployed in the territory of Georgia on legitimate grounds, and against citizens of the Russian Federation, the number of deaths it caused as well as the statements by the political and military leadership of Georgia, which revealed the Georgian side’s aggressive intentions, demonstrate that we are dealing with the illegal use of military force against the Russian Federation. In those circumstances, the Russian side had no choice but to use its inherent right to self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”	S/2008/545
<b>63*</b>	7 Feb. 2008	Azerbaijan	“Armenia, . . . through continued military aggression, demonstrates its unchanged policy of the use of force, which is intolerable. Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations gives a full right of self-defence if an armed attack occurs.”	S/2008/82
<b>62*</b>	15 Jan. 2008	Chad	the Chadian Government “categorically denies the false allegations put forward by the Sudan. . . Moreover, Chad has the right to defend itself under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations on the inherent right of self-defence, which is applicable in the current instance.”	S/2008/21
<b>61</b>	12 July 2006	Israel	“This morning, Hezbollah terrorists unleashed a barrage of heavy artillery and rockets into Israel, causing a number of deaths. In the midst of this horrific and unprovoked act, the terrorists infiltrated Israel and kidnapped two Israeli soldiers, taking them into Lebanon. . . . Israel thus reserves the right to act in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and exercise its right of self-defence when an armed attack is launched against a Member of the United Nations. The State of Israel will take the appropriate actions to secure the release of the kidnapped soldiers and bring an end to the shelling that terrorizes our citizens.”	S/2006/515
<b>60*</b>	10 June 2004	Democratic Republic of the Congo	The DRC Government “strongly reaffirms that it has no hidden agenda in Rwanda. The inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs is enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. . . On the one hand, there is the victim of aggression, namely, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and, on the other hand, there are the aggressors, the most blatant of which continues to be the Rwandese Republic”	S/2004/489

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<b>59*</b>	28 Apr. 2003	Côte d'Ivoire	"when the Government exercises its right to self-defence, as provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, it is challenged. And as though the Government were being prevented from defending itself, it is criticized for using MI-24 helicopters, which are classed as conventional weapons. The Council should be reminded that the rebel forces have at their disposal much more sophisticated weapons than those used by the loyalist forces"	S/2003/510
<b>58*</b>	15 Apr. 2002	Rwanda	"On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request the members of the Council, through you, to examine the underlying causes which led my Government to intervene militarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in exercise of the inherent right of self-defence, pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations."	S/2002/420
<b>57</b>	20 Mar. 2002	Liberia	"In keeping with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Liberia hereby informs the Security Council that it has taken measures to provide for its legitimate self-defence in the wake of persistent armed attacks against its territory."	S/2002/310
<b>56</b>	18 Mar. 2002	Democratic Republic of the Congo	"My Government would like to stress . . . that, in view of the grave situation caused by Rwanda and RCD-Goma, which have taken it upon themselves to violate the Lusaka ceasefire agreement, it has a constitutional duty to safeguard the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; these principles have been reaffirmed many times by the Security Council. My Government also has a duty to defend the nation, as authorized by the Charter of the United Nations, above all Article 51."	S/2002/286
<b>55</b>	15 Mar. 2002	Poland	"following the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the United States of America on 11 September 2001, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence (Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations), referred to in Security Council resolution 1368 (2001), and in response to Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Republic of Poland has undertaken action involving the participation of its military forces within the international efforts to combat the terrorist network responsible for the attacks against targets in the United States."	S/2002/275
<b>54</b>	17 Dec. 2001	New Zealand	"In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I am writing . . . to report that New Zealand has joined other States in the exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence following the terrorist attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001."	S/2001/1193
<b>53</b>	6 Dec. 2001	Netherlands	"In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish . . . to report to the Security Council on measures that the Kingdom of the Netherlands has taken following the armed attacks against the United States of America on 11 September 2001."	S/2001/1171
<b>52</b>	29 Nov. 2001	Germany	"In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish . . . to report to the Security Council on measures that the Federal Republic of Germany has initiated following the armed attacks that were carried out against the United States on 11 September 2001."	S/2001/1127
<b>51</b>	23 Nov. 2001	Australia	"In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I am writing . . . to report to the Security Council that Australia has taken measures in the exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence following the armed attacks against the United States of America on 11 September 2001."	S/2001/1104
<b>50</b>	23 Nov. 2001	France	"following the terrorist attacks perpetrated in the United States of America on 11 September 2001, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence (Article 51 of the Charter), referred to in Security Council resolution 1368 (2001), and in response to the encouragement addressed to Member States by the Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 1378 (2001), France has undertaken action involving the participation of military air, land and naval forces."	S/2001/1103

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<b>49</b>	24 Oct. 2001	Canada	“In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish . . . to report to the Security Council on measures that Canada has initiated following the armed attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001.”	S/2001/1005
<b>48</b>	7 Oct. 2001	United Kingdom	In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish . . . to report that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has military assets engaged in operations against targets that we know to be involved in the operation of terror against the United States of America, the United Kingdom and other countries around the world, as part of a wider international effort. These forces have now been employed in exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence, recognized in Article 51, following the terrorist outrage of 11 September, to avert the continuing threat of attacks from the same source.”	S/2001/947
<b>47</b>	7 Oct. 2001	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish . . . to report that the United States of America, together with other States, has initiated actions in the exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence following the armed attacks that were carried out against the United States on 11 September 2001.”	S/2001/946
<b>46*</b>	18 July 2001	Democratic Republic of the Congo	“The reported clashes in the occupied territories cannot be blamed on Government forces but such clashes were initiated by Congolese resistants in the face of the occupation of our country and the plundering of our resources. Under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations all peoples of the world have the right to resist foreign occupation and domination, which is what is happening in the eastern part of our country. It is a case of self-defence by the Congolese in the face of aggression. (Government press release annexed to letter)	S/2001/709
<b>45*</b>	4 June 2001	Liberia	“consistent with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, Liberia has a right to self-defence in the wake of armed aggression [from the territory of the Republic of Guinea]”	S/2001/562
<b>44</b>	18 Apr. 2001	Iran	“I have the honour to report that in response to numerous operations by the MKO terrorist organization from its bases inside the territory of Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran resulting in human and material losses over the last several months, the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, took a limited and proportionate defensive measure against a number of the MKO command and control, training and logistic bases inside Iraq.”	S/2001/381
<b>43</b>	13 Apr. 2001	Iraq	“United States and British aircraft . . . violate Iraqi airspace using the ‘no-flight zones’ as a pretext and bomb civilian areas . . . Until the Security Council comes to its senses and abandons the policy of double standards, the people of Iraq will continue to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence under Article 51 . . . and will do so until such time as the aggression stops and the aggressors are held to account for the massacres they have perpetrated.”	S/2001/370
<b>42*</b>	12 July 1999	Iran	“It needs to be clarified that the proportionate actions by Iran, against terrorist bases and targets in Iraq which have been used to train terrorists and generate terrorism against Iran, have been taken in a discriminate manner and in exercise of the inherent right of self-defence as set out in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, such actions, taken in response to numerous terrorist attacks against Iranian people and officials, are in line with the pronounced policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran which has been previously brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and the Security Council . . . In pursuance of this policy and in the exercise of its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter, the concerned authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran targeted a well-known active terrorist camp, located in the territory of Iraq, on 10 June 1999.”	S/1999/781
<b>41*</b>	24 Mar. 1999	Yugoslavia	“In reply to the NATO aggression against its territory, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a sovereign and independent State and a founding member of the United Nations, has no alternative but to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter.”	S/1999/322

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<b>40</b>	10 Feb. 1999	Ethiopia	“on 6 February 1999, . . . Eritrea mounted a large-scale military offensive on the Badme-Shiraro front, thus imposing war on Ethiopia and leaving Ethiopia with only one option, which is to exercise its right of self-defence which, like all sovereign States, is its right under Article 51”	S/1999/134
	17 Feb. 1999	Ethiopia	“I wish to draw the Security Council’s attention to my letters of 4 and 5 February 1999, and their annexes (S/1999/115 and S/1999/119), in which I informed the President of the Council of these latest Eritrean military actions against Ethiopian military positions and civilian targets. In light of these developments, under the circumstances and in view of Eritrea’s continued acts of provocation, the Ethiopian Government had no option but to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence, as clearly stipulated in Article 51” (further to S/1999/134)	S/1999/162
	8 Mar. 1999	Ethiopia	“After this long period of Eritrean obstinacy, intransigence and provocation, intended to humiliate Ethiopia, we had no other alternative but to exercise our right of self-defence – a right provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and sanctioned by international law.” (further to S/1999/134)	S/1999/246
<b>39</b>	8 Oct. 1998	Iran	“in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention. At 6.30 a.m., local time, the Taliban militia launched an attack, using mortar and Dush-K, against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran between the Ibrahim Khani and Kondeh Souz border posts in Khorassan Province. The Iranian armed forces took some limited and proportionate measures, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, to repel the Taliban attack.”	S/1998/934
<b>38</b>	23 Sept. 1998	Zimbabwe	“the request of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to SADC is in line with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the right of a State to ask for military assistance when its security, sovereignty and territorial integrity are threatened. Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia’s positive response is also in line with the resolution approved at the Summit of the Organization of African Unity in Harare, in 1997, condemning the change of legitimate Governments by military means.” (further to S/1998/827)	S/1998/891
<b>37</b>	31 Aug. 1998	Democratic Republic of the Congo	“In view of the laxity displayed by the international community, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has made it a point of honour to organize its own defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to recover its territory occupied by enemy forces. . . . The Democratic Republic of the Congo . . . is merely exercising its natural right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, in order to regain its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The sole purpose of the military operations currently being carried out, with the help of some members of SADC, in certain cities and regions of the country is to repel the Ugandan-Rwandan aggression and to neutralize the web of complicity woven by the aggressors within the country.”	S/1998/827
<b>36</b>	20 Aug. 1998	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 . . . I wish . . . to report that the United States of America has exercised its right of self-defence in responding to a series of armed attacks against United States embassies and United States nationals. . . . In response to these terrorist attacks, and to prevent and deter their continuation, United States armed forces today struck at a series of camps and installations used by the Bin Ladin organization to support terrorist actions against the United States and other countries. . . . In doing so, the United States has acted pursuant to the right of self-defence confirmed by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”	S/1998/780
<b>35</b>	2 Nov. 1997	Tanzania	“The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania categorically refutes unfounded allegations levelled against it that Tanzanian forces attacked Burundi on the night of 27 October 1997 . . . On the contrary, it was the Burundian army that attacked the Kiteule detachment of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces situated at Kagunga by light arms in the early morning of 27 October 1997. Being provoked, the Tanzanian forces had to exercise their right of self-defence in accordance with Article 51”	S/1997/850
<b>34</b>	2 Oct. 1997	Iran	“In an immediate response to the these attacks by heavily-armed terrorist groups against Iranian territory, and in exercise of the inherent right of self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,	S/1997/768

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			the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran took a limited and proportionate measure against the invading terrorists and the two bases in Iraq from which they had planned, mobilized and initiated their armed cross-border attack against the Islamic Republic of Iran. . . . The Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes that this defensive operation was solely aimed at the terrorists and their bases and was not intended against the Republic of Iraq.”	
<b>33</b>	29 July 1996	Iran	“in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to bring the following information to your attention: . . . in recent weeks transborder armed attacks and sabotage operations by terrorist groups against Iranian border towns, originating from Iraqi territory, have been intensified and escalated . . . In response to these encroachments by terrorist armed groups and in accordance with its inherent right of self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter, the Islamic Republic of Iran took immediate and proportional measures, which were necessary for curbing and suppressing such aggressive activities.”	S/1996/602
<b>32</b>	4 Aug. 1995	Croatia	“Let me recall that, following the fall of the United Nations-declared safe areas of Žepa and Srebrenica and the joint offensive against Bihać, as well as the repeated clear violations of the international borders of Croatia, my Government, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, on 20 July 1995, warned that, should the Bihać area be gravely threatened and in danger of falling immediately, the vital strategic interests of my country would be jeopardized and Croatia would be compelled to take decisive action in accordance with its international obligations towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Government of Croatia has been forced to resort to decisive measures” [“legitimate police and military action”]	S/1995/647
<b>31</b>	28 Jan. 1995	Ecuador	“Today . . . Peru launched military operations against Ecuadorian army positions located in Ecuadorian territory. In exercise of the right of self-defence recognized in Article 51 . . . my country was naturally compelled to respond to Peru’s attacks. In strict compliance with the provisions of the Charter, I should like to request you to inform the Security Council of the aggression against Ecuador and to take whatever steps you consider most appropriate.”	S/1995/87
<b>30</b>	9 Nov. 1994	Iran	“in accordance with Article 51 . . . I have the honour to bring the following information to your attention: . . . In response to these transborder armed attacks and in accordance with its inherent right of self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter . . . , the Islamic Republic of Iran took two proportional and necessary steps. These operations, which have already been concluded, are as follows. On 7 November 1994, in pursuit of a group of terrorist agents who attacked the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mousian region, . . . the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran targeted the retreating agents and their training camp in the territory of Iraq. Today, 9 November 1994, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran conducted a defensive operation of a limited nature against the joint command and control headquarters of terrorist groups where the recent transborder armed attacks had originated.”	S/1994/1273
<b>29*</b>	24 Aug. 1994	Tajikistan	“In cooperation with the units and divisions of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Security of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Russian Federation’s frontier troops will continue to take energetic steps, using all troops and all equipment to put an end to hostilities on the border, in accordance with Article 51”	S/1994/992
<b>28</b>	26 June 1993	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, I wish . . . to report that the United States has exercised its right of self-defence by responding to the Government of Iraq’s unlawful attempt to murder the former Chief Executive of the United States Government, President George Bush, and to its continuing threat to United States nationals.”	S/26003
<b>27</b>	25 May 1993	Iran	“on the basis of Article 51 . . . I have the honour to bring the following to your attention: . . . In response to these armed attacks from inside Iraq and in accordance with Article 51 . . . today 25 May 1993, the fighter jets	S/25843

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			of the Islamic Republic Air Force carried out a brief, necessary and proportionate operation against the military bases of the terrorist group where the recent armed attacks against and incursions into Iranian territory had originated.”	
<b>26</b>	3 Dec. 1989	United States	“we acted in Panama for legitimate reasons of self-defence and to protect the integrity of the Canal Treaties. Our actions are in conformity with Article 51”	Statement at mtg: S/PV.2902 (3 Dec. 1989), p. 8
<b>25</b>	4 Jan. 1989	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter . . . I wish . . . to report that United States forces have exercised their inherent right of self-defence under international law by taking defensive action in response to hostile actions constituting an armed attack by the military forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against United States forces lawfully operating above international waters of the Mediterranean Sea.”	S/20366
<b>24</b>	6 July 1988	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 . . . I wish on behalf of my Government to report that United States forces have exercised their inherent right of self-defence under international law by taking defensive action in response to an attack by the Islamic Republic of Iran against United States forces lawfully operating in international waters of the Persian Gulf.” (after USS <i>Vincennes</i> accidentally shot down an Iranian civilian aircraft, killing 290)	S/19989
<b>23</b>	20 Oct. 1987	Iran	Iran “declares that it will continue to take the necessary and effective measures under Article 51 . . . in order to defend its territorial integrity and sovereign rights against the American policy of aggression and intimidation, including their latest illegal armed attack.”	S/19224
<b>22</b>	19 Oct. 1987	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 . . . I wish . . . to report that United States forces have exercised the inherent right to self-defence under international law by taking defensive action in response to attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against United States vessels in the Persian Gulf.” After an attack on the <i>Sea Isle City</i> , “United States naval vessels destroyed the Iranian military ocean platform at Rashadat . . . The military forces stationed on this platform have engaged in a variety of actions directed against United States flag and other non-belligerent vessels and aircraft.”	S/19219
<b>21</b>	9 Oct. 1987	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 . . . I wish . . . to report that aircraft of the United States operating in international airspace were attacked without provocation by forces of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf, and that the United States has exercised its inherent right of self-defence under international law by taking defensive action in response.”	S/19194
<b>20*</b>	23 Sept. 1987	Chad	“Attacked, occupied and threatened in its existence as a sovereign State, Chad is merely defending itself. In order to safeguard its independence, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity, it has merely exercised its right of self-defence, in accordance with Article 51” (rebutting claims in Libya letter S/19146)	S/19151
<b>19*</b>	8 Sept. 1987	Libya	Libya “has once again found itself the victim of a treacherous attack launched by Habré’s forces, with the backing and support of France and [the United States]. . . The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves its right to take every available measure to repel the aggression by every possible means, with a view to defending its sovereignty and the integrity of its territory under Article 51”	S/19112
<b>18</b>	3 Sept. 1987	Libya	“When it became clear to the Jamahiriya that it was not possible for peaceful efforts to end the aggression [by Chad] . . . the Jamahiriya had no alternative but to exercise its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter. Accordingly, the Arab armed forces advanced on the Libyan village of Aozou on 28 August 1987, and the village was liberated. In advising you of these developments in accordance with its responsibility as a Member of the United Nations, the Jamahiriya assures the international community that the action carried out by the Libyan armed forces is covered by the right of self-defence as provided for in the Charter”	S/19106

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<b>17*</b>	27 Feb. 1987	Iran	“Your Excellency is cognizant that we have been defending ourselves against a war of aggression in accordance with Article 51 . . . The records of the United Nations bear witness to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran did not resort to the very limited and restrained current retaliatory measures until it exhausted all other avenues of compelling the aggressors in Baghdad to comply with the norms of international humanitarian law.”	S/18728
<b>16</b>	14 Apr. 1986	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 . . . I wish . . . to report that United States forces have exercised the United States right of self-defense by responding to an ongoing pattern of attacks by the Government of Libya. . . . Over a considerable period of time Libya has openly targeted American citizens and U.S. installations. The most recent instance was in West Berlin on April 5, where Libya was directly responsible for a bombing . . . The United States exercised great care in restricting its military response to terrorist-related targets . . . These facilities constituted essential elements which have enabled Libyan agents to carry out deadline missions against U.S. installations and innocent individuals.”	S/17990
<b>15</b>	25 Mar. 1986	United States	“In accordance with Article 51 . . . I wish . . . to report that United States forces have exercised their right of self-defence by responding to hostile Libyan military attacks in international waters in the Gulf of Sidra.”	S/17938
<b>14*</b>	2 Oct. 1985	Israel	“It has been stated often, and I shall state it once more: the interest of a State in exercising protection over its nationals may take precedence over territorial sovereignty. Article 51 of the United Nations Charter says quite clearly: ‘Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations.’ Indeed, scores of Member States . . . have often claimed precisely this right to act in self-defence to curb armed attacks from other countries. The only question that may arise is whether other remedies are available. In this case none existed. On the contrary, Tunisia did not show an inkling of a desire or an intention to prevent the PLO from planning and initiating terrorist activities from its soil.” (Israeli air strike on PLO base in Tunis)	Statement at mtg: S/PV.2611 (2 Oct. 1985), paras. 68-69
<b>13</b>	9 Apr. 1981	United Kingdom	“ . . . Argentina has still not begun to comply with resolution 502 (1982) adopted by the Security Council on 3 April 1982 [and] has been steadily reinforcing its armed forces in the Falkland Islands, following the invasion on 2 April 1982. . . . In these circumstances, the United Kingdom has promulgated the following notice: ‘From 0400 Greenwich mean time on Monday 12 April 1982, a maritime exclusion zone will be established around the Falkland Islands. . . . From the time indicated, any Argentine warships and Argentine naval auxiliaries found within this zone will be treated as hostile and are liable to be attacked by British forces. This measure is without prejudice to the right of the United Kingdom to take whatever additional measures may be needed in exercise of its right of self-defence, under article 51 of the United Nations Charter.’”	S/14963
			On this matter, the United Kingdom sent the following additional letters citing Article 51: S/14964 (11 Apr. 1982), S/14973 (13 Apr. 1982), S/14974 (13 Apr. 1982), S/14997 (24 Apr. 1982), S/15006 (28 Apr. 1982), S/15010 (29 Apr. 1982), S/15016 (30 Apr. 1982), S/ 15027 (2 May 1982), S/15031 (3 May 1982), S/15040 (4 May 1982), S/15058 (8 May 1982), S/15081 (13 May 1982), S/15104 (23 May 1982), S/15119 (25 May 1982), S/15134 (27 May 1982), S/15148 (1 June 1982), S/15231 (17 June 1982), S/15246 (21 June 1982), S/15249 (23 June 1982)	
<b>12</b>	9 Apr. 1981	Argentina	Upon receiving a communication from the United Kingdom that "From 0400 Greenwich mean time on Monday 12 April 1982, a maritime exclusion zone will be established around the Falkland Islands", the Argentine representative transmitted to the Council President a letter quoting Argentina’s reply to the United Kingdom that it “will exercise the right of self-defence granted to it under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations in the face of this and any other act of aggression.”	S/14961
			On this matter, Argentina sent the following additional letters citing Article 51: S/14984 (16 Apr. 1982), S/14998 (24 Apr. 1982), S/15009 (28 Apr. 1982), S/15014 (29 Apr. 1982), S/15018 (30 Apr. 1982), S/15021 (30 Apr. 1982), S/15059 (8 May 1982), S/ 15069	

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			(11 May 1982), S/15102 (22 May 1982), S/15128 (28 May 1982), S/15131 (27 May 1982), S/15136 (28 May 1982), S/15147 (31 May 1982), S/15160 (4 June 1982), S/15169 (5 June 1982), S/15177 (7 June 1982), S/15181 (8 June 1982), S/15189 (9 June 1982), S/15192 (10 June 1982), S/15201 (11 June 1982), S/15202 (12 June 1982), S/15204 (12 June 1982), S/15205 (12 June 1982), S/15207 (12 June 1982), S/15212 (13 June 1982), S/15214 (14 June 1982), S/15217 (14 June 1982)	
<b>11*</b>	12 June 1981	Israel	<p>“On Sunday, 7 June 1981, the Israel Air Force carried out an operation against the Iraqi atomic reactor called ‘Osirak’. . . . In destroying Osirak, Israel performed an elementary act of self-preservation, both morally and legally. In so doing, Israel was exercising its inherent right of self-defence as understood in general international law and as preserved in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. A threat of nuclear obliteration was being developed against Israel by Iraq, one of Israel’s most implacable enemies. Israel tried to have that threat halted by diplomatic means. Our efforts bore no fruit. Ultimately we were left with no choice. . . . The Government of Israel, like any other Government, has the elementary duty to protect the lives of its citizens. In destroying Osirak last Sunday, Israel was exercising its inherent and natural right to self-defence, as understood in general international law and well within the meaning of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.”</p>	Statement at mtg: S/PV.2280 (12 June 1981), paras. 57-59, 97
<b>10</b>	14 May 1975	United States	After seizure by Cambodia of the US merchant vessel SS <i>Mayaguez</i> , the US Government “immediately took steps through diplomatic channels to recover the vessel and arrange the return of the crew . . . but no response has been forthcoming. In the circumstances the United States Government has taken certain appropriate measures under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter whose purpose it is to achieve the release of the vessel and its crew.”	S/11689
<b>9*</b>	16 Apr. 1974	Israel	“I have had the opportunity already to refer to the inalienable fundamental right of every State under Article 51 of the Charter to self-defence. There is only one way for Lebanon to make Israeli defence actions unnecessary on Lebanese territory, and that is for the Lebanese Government to live up to its international obligations and to put an end to the existence and operation of terrorist gangs on and from its soil.”	Statement at mtg: S/PV.1767 (16 Apr. 1974), para. 160
<b>8*</b>	13 Aug. 1973	Israel	When the Government of Lebanon “takes this counsel as the guiding line of its policies and its actions, there will be no need for Israel to continue to exercise its right under the Charter of the United Nations, its right under Article 51 to self-defence. Israel would welcome the speedy attainment of a situation which would make the exercise of this inalienable right of a State under the Charter of the United Nations unnecessary.”	Statement at mtg: S/PV.1736 (13 Aug. 1973), para. 186
<b>7*</b>	20 July 1973	Israel	“Article 51 of the Charter declares unequivocally: ‘Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs. . . .’ Israel’s recourse to arms in self-defence has been in accordance with the Charter and not in contravention of it. Furthermore, no principle or provision of the Charter precludes border changes, especially following the use of force in self-defence and especially where no secure and recognized international boundaries had existed between the victim of aggression and the States that have been waging war against it for two and a half decades in violation of the Charter.”	Statement at mtg: S/PV.1733 (20 July 1973), para. 75
<b>6</b>	9 May 1972	United States	The US President “today announced that he had directed United States forces in South-East Asia to take additional measures, in conjunction with the forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam, in response to the new armed attacks launched by North Viet-Nam. The President directed that the entrances to the ports of North Viet-Nam be mined and that the delivery of seaborne supplies to North Viet-Nam be prevented. These measures of collective self-defence are hereby being reported to the United Nations Security Council as required by Article 51”	S/10631

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<b>5</b>	5 June 1967	Egypt	“the Israelis not only committed aggression against the inhabitants of the Gaza strip, but also attacked the United Nations Emergency Force. . . . In view of this treacherous aggression, my country has no other choice than to defend itself by all means at its disposal, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. We will most certainly continue to do so.” (statement made during the Six-Day War)	Statement at mtg: S/PV.1347 (5 June 1967), paras. 52-53
<b>4</b>	5 June 1967	Israel	“The Egyptian forces met with the immediate response of the Israel Defence Forces, acting in self-defence. In accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, I bring this development to the immediate attention of the Security Council.” (statement made during the Six-Day War)	Statement at mtg: S/PV.1347 (5 June 1967), paras. 30-32, 134
<b>3</b>	15, 18 and 22 July 1958	Lebanon	“It is for this reason that, while making this request of the Security Council, the Lebanese Government has decided, in view of the immediacy of the threat to Lebanon’s independence and to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Middle East, and while awaiting the action it has asked the Security Council to take, to rely on Article 51 of the Charter, which recognizes the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence. Consequently, the Lebanese Government has asked for direct assistance from friendly countries. It is clearly understood that this assistance is strictly temporary, and will continue only until such time as the measure which we have asked of the Security Council is carried into effect. As soon as such action is undertaken, the forces of friendly countries which have sent troops into Lebanon will at once be evacuated from our territory.” (S/PV.827, para. 84)	Statements at mtgs: S/PV.827 (15 July 1958), para. 84; S/PV.833 (18 July 1958), para. 10; S/PV.836 (22 July 1958), para. 7
<b>2</b>	13 Feb. 1958	Tunisia	“I have the honour . . . to request you, under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, to inform the Security Council of the measures taken by the Tunisian Government in exercise of its right of self-defence following upon the French act of aggression at Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef.”	S/3951
<b>1*</b>	1 and 16 Aug. 1951	Egypt	Article 51 was cited by Egypt during a series of meetings, beginning on 26 July 1951, concerning restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal.	Statements at mtgs: S/PV.550 (1 Aug. 1951), paras. 34-42; S/PV.553 (16 Aug. 1951), para. 60

\* It is not stated explicitly that the action taken is being *reported* to the Security Council in fulfillment of Article 51 of the UN Charter.