

Stop the Cuban Embargo

Expanded United Nations Historical Archive (1960–2025)

This expanded archival edition compiles historical data, United Nations General Assembly voting records, and contextual diplomatic developments related to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed against Cuba. This version includes pre-1992 historical context and full annual voting data from 1992–2025. Languages: English & Spanish Source Base: United Nations General Assembly records and historical diplomatic archives.

Part I — Historical Context (1960–1991)

1960–1962: Origin of the Embargo

The United States initiated trade restrictions in 1960 following property nationalizations in Cuba. In February 1962, a near-total trade embargo was formalized. During this period, the issue was debated in Cold War geopolitical contexts but not yet as a recurring UN General Assembly resolution.

1960s–1970s: Sovereignty and Non-Intervention Debates

Member States in the General Assembly raised concerns regarding unilateral economic measures. Many referenced principles of sovereignty and non-intervention under the UN Charter.

1980s: Growing International Objections

Throughout the 1980s, increasing numbers of states criticized the extraterritorial impact of U.S. sanctions. These debates laid the groundwork for the first formal annual resolution in 1992.

Part II — Annual UN General Assembly Votes (1992–2025)

1992

In Favor (End Embargo)	59
Against	3
Abstentions	71

1993

In Favor (End Embargo)	88
Against	4
Abstentions	57

1994

In Favor (End Embargo)	101
Against	2
Abstentions	48

1995

In Favor (End Embargo)	117
Against	3
Abstentions	38

1996

In Favor (End Embargo)	137
Against	3
Abstentions	25

1997

In Favor (End Embargo)	143
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Against	3
Abstentions	17

1998

In Favor (End Embargo)	157
Against	2
Abstentions	12

1999

In Favor (End Embargo)	155
Against	2
Abstentions	8

2000

In Favor (End Embargo)	167
Against	3
Abstentions	4

2001

In Favor (End Embargo)	167
Against	3
Abstentions	4

2002

In Favor (End Embargo)	173
Against	3
Abstentions	4

2003

In Favor (End Embargo)	179
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Against	3
Abstentions	2

2004

In Favor (End Embargo)	179
Against	4
Abstentions	1

2005

In Favor (End Embargo)	182
Against	4
Abstentions	1

2006

In Favor (End Embargo)	183
Against	4
Abstentions	1

2007

In Favor (End Embargo)	184
Against	4
Abstentions	1

2008

In Favor (End Embargo)	185
Against	3
Abstentions	2

2009

In Favor (End Embargo)	187
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Against	3
Abstentions	2

2010

In Favor (End Embargo)	187
Against	2
Abstentions	3

2011

In Favor (End Embargo)	186
Against	2
Abstentions	3

2012

In Favor (End Embargo)	188
Against	3
Abstentions	2

2013

In Favor (End Embargo)	188
Against	2
Abstentions	3

2014

In Favor (End Embargo)	188
Against	2
Abstentions	3

2015

In Favor (End Embargo)	191
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Against	2
Abstentions	0

2016

In Favor (End Embargo)	191
Against	0
Abstentions	2

2017

In Favor (End Embargo)	191
Against	2
Abstentions	0

2018

In Favor (End Embargo)	189
Against	2
Abstentions	0

2019

In Favor (End Embargo)	187
Against	3
Abstentions	2

2020

No vote held (COVID-19 pandemic)

2021

In Favor (End Embargo)	184
Against	2
Abstentions	3

2022

In Favor (End Embargo)	185
Against	2
Abstentions	2

2023

In Favor (End Embargo)	187
Against	2
Abstentions	1

2024

Latest vote pending at time of publication (2026 edition recommended for update)

2025

No vote recorded as of publication date

Resumen en Español

Desde 1960, el embargo económico contra Cuba ha sido objeto de debate internacional. En 1992, la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas comenzó a votar anualmente sobre la necesidad de poner fin al embargo. Desde entonces, la mayoría de los Estados Miembros han votado consistentemente a favor de su levantamiento, con márgenes crecientes a lo largo de las décadas. Este documento presenta un archivo histórico ampliado desde 1960 hasta 2025.