

ANNEX - RESOLUTIONS RELATED TO ISRAEL OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES

Public Law 101-246 as amended by Public Law 108-447 calls for a separate listing of all Plenary votes cast by UN member states in the General Assembly on resolutions specifically related to Israel that are opposed by the United States. For the 62nd UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2007, 19 resolutions meet the criteria. Three of these resolutions (A/Res/62/80, A/Res/62/81, and A/Res/62/106) relate to special bodies in the UN system that the United States believes perpetuate an anti-Israel bias in the United Nations, are discussed in Section IV. On one of the 19 resolutions (A/Res/62/109), the U.S. mistakenly abstained. The U.S. position on that resolution is described in the last of the following summaries, though the vote is tabulated as an abstention in Section III.

The Annex contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the 15 Israel-related votes at the 62nd UNGA that are not already discussed in Section IV, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States, arranged both alphabetically by country and in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. Unlike Section III—General Assembly Overall Votes and Section IV—General Assembly Important Votes, these tables do not contain a column for voting coincidence that includes consensus resolutions, as no resolutions related to Israel were adopted by consensus in 2007.

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The following 15 resolutions are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. The first paragraph gives a summary description of the resolution using language from the document (“General Assembly” is the subject of the verbs in the first paragraph) and the subsequent paragraph provides background, if pertinent. The resolutions are listed in order by the date adopted, and then in numerical order.

1. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/62/56 December 5 170-5(US)-7

Reaffirms the importance of Israel’s accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East; and calls upon that state to accede to the NPT without further delay and not to develop, produce, test, or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards as an

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important confidence-building measure among all states of the region and as a step toward enhancing peace and security.

Background: A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979.

U.S. Position: The United States voted against this resolution. This resolution confines itself to expressions of concern about the activities of Israel without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region.

2. Special Information Program on the Question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

A/Res/62/82 December 10 161-8(US)-5

Considers that the special information program on the question of Palestine of the Department is useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and that the program is contributing effectively to an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and supportive of the peace process. Requests the Department to continue its information program.

Background: The General Assembly established the Special Information Program by Resolution 32/40 B (1977).

U.S. Position: The United States believes that the continuation of this Program that embodies institutional discrimination against Israel is inconsistent with UN support for the efforts of the Quartet to achieve a just and durable solution. (The Quartet is a group comprised of the United States, the United Nations, the European Union, and Russia.)

3. Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine

A/Res/62/83 December 10 161-7(US)-5

Expressing its grave concern over the tragic events in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since September 28, 2000, and the large number of deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinian civilians, the widespread destruction of Palestinian property and infrastructure, and the steep deterioration of the socio-economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people; and also expressing its grave concern over the repeated military actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the reoccupation of Palestinian population centers by the Israeli occupying forces, stresses the need for a speedy end to the reoccupation of Palestinian population centers and for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction, and acts of terror.

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Demands that Israel, the occupying power, and all UN member states comply with their legal obligations. Reaffirms its commitment to the two-state solution of Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders. Reiterates its demand for complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan.

Also stresses the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its Resolution 194 (1948).

Reaffirms the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and calls upon both parties to fulfill their obligations in implementation of the Road Map by taking parallel and reciprocal steps in this direction. Stresses the importance and urgency of establishing a credible and effective third-party monitoring mechanism including all members of the Quartet.

Background: Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

U.S. Position: While the United States agrees with the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement to the conflict and that both parties need to fulfill their obligations implementing the Road Map, the United States believes that the resolution is one-sided in its criticism of Israel. The resolution also states how issues should be resolved; the United States believes these issues should be resolved between the parties through negotiations.

4. Jerusalem

A/Res/62/84

December 10 160-6(US)-7

Reiterates its determination that any actions taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem are illegal and therefore null and void, and have no validity whatsoever. Stresses that a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the question of the City of Jerusalem should take into account the legitimate concerns of both the Palestinian and Israeli sides and should include internationally guaranteed provisions to ensure the freedom of religion and of conscience of its inhabitants, as well as permanent, free, and unhindered access to the holy places by all people.

Background: Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning Jerusalem.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that the final status of Jerusalem should be resolved by the parties to the conflict as part of a final,

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permanent status resolution that also includes the status of borders, refugees, and settlements.

5. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/62/85

December 10 111-6(US)-56

Declares that the Israeli decision of December 14, 1981, to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no validity whatsoever and calls upon Israel to rescind it. Determines that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region. Demands that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of June 4, 1967, in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Background: Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning the Syrian Golan.

U.S. Position: The United States believes this resolution prejudices the outcome of final-status negotiations and that Israel and Syria should resolve the issue of the Syrian Golan through negotiations. Additionally, the United States believes Syria should halt its support for terrorist organizations such as Hizballah.

6. Persons Displaced As a Result of the June 1967 and Subsequent Hostilities

A/Res/62/103

December 17 171-6(US)-2

Reaffirms the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Expresses deep concern that the mechanism agreed upon by the parties in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993 on the return of displaced persons has not been complied with, and stresses the necessity for an accelerated return of displaced persons. Endorses the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis, and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities.

Background: Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning displaced persons.

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U.S. Position: The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of displaced persons through final-status negotiations between themselves.

7. Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

A/Res/62/104 December 17 170-6(US)-3

Expresses its appreciation to the Commissioner-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), as well as to all of the staff of the Agency, for their tireless efforts and valuable work.

Calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to comply fully with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Also calls upon Israel to abide by Articles 100, 104, and 105 of the UN Charter and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in order to ensure the safety of the personnel of the Agency, the protection of its institutions, and the safeguarding of the security of its facilities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Urges the Government of Israel to compensate the Agency speedily for damage to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side.

Background: The General Assembly established UNRWA by Resolution 302 in 1949.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that singling out Israel, without taking into account the context of Israel's actions, is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States also believes that these issues are extraneous and are not appropriate in a resolution that renews UNRWA's mandate.

8. Palestine Refugees' Properties and Their Revenues

A/Res/62/105 December 17 170-6(US)-3

Reaffirms that the Palestine refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of equity and justice. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets, and property rights in Israel.

Background: The General Assembly established the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine in 1948. Among other tasks, the Commission is mandated to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement, and economic and social rehabilitation of the Palestinian refugees and their compensation.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of properties and their revenues through final-status negotiations.

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9. Applicability of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Other Occupied Arab Territories

A/Res/62/107

December 17

169-6(US)-3

Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and demands that Israel accept the legal applicability of the Convention and that it comply scrupulously with its provisions.

Background: The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1973.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that this resolution singles out Israel, isolates it for criticism, and implicitly prejudices the outcome of final-status negotiations.

10. Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan

A/Res/62/108

December 17

165-7(US)-5

Reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development. Demands that Israel, the occupying power, comply with its legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on July 9, 2004, by the International Court of Justice. Stresses the need for full implementation of Security Council Resolution 904 (1994), in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel to continue to take and implement measures with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory. Reiterates its calls for the prevention of all acts of violence by Israeli settlers, especially against Palestinian civilians and properties.

Background: Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

U.S. Position: The United States considers that the resolution presents an unbalanced assessment of Israeli settlements in the territories. Moreover, mention of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding the separation barrier is inappropriate and could undercut efforts by the Quartet to reinvigorate the Road Map by undermining the

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Israeli-Palestinian peace process and politicizing the Court. The U.S. statement concerning the Advisory Opinion emphasized that the Court should give due regard to the principle that advisory opinion jurisdiction is not intended as a means of circumventing the rights of states to determine whether to submit their disputes to judicial settlement. Also, the United States believes that singling out Israel, without taking into account the context of Israel's actions, is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

11. Report of the Human Rights Council on the Preparations for the Durban Review Conference

A/Res/62/143

December 18

177-3(US)-3

Refers to the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference, scheduled for 2009. Welcomes the report of the Preparatory Committee, and endorses its decisions related to the upcoming Conference.

Background: The first World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance was held in Durban in 2001. The Preparatory Committee report endorses the conclusions of the first Durban conference, which the United States declined to support. The conference declarations included injurious and even hateful language in singling out only one country for criticism – Israel.

U.S. Position: In voting against this resolution, the United States signaled its belief that it would be inappropriate to participate in the next Durban conference without confidence that it will avoid the problems of the first. Consistent with that view, the United States has declined to participate in meetings to prepare for Durban, and will continue to oppose funding for the assessed budget.

12. The Right of the Palestinian People to Self-determination

A/Res/62/146

December 18

176-5(US)-4

Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent state of Palestine. Urges all states and the specialized agencies and organizations of the UN system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

Background: The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1994.

U.S. Position: While the United States does not object to the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, the United States believes that renewing this resolution is unhelpful in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian

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conflict. It does not facilitate the vision of a two-state solution, which President Bush has endorsed. This vision can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not UN resolutions. The United States also objects to preambular language regarding the construction of a separation barrier that attempts to raise to the level of a binding legal requirement an advisory opinion issued by the International Court of Justice in 2004.

13. Permanent Sovereignty of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab Population in the Occupied Syrian Golan Over Their Natural Resources

A/Res/62/181 December 19 166-7(US)-6

Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water. Calls upon Israel not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final-status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides.

Background: The General Assembly first adopted a resolution on this issue in 1997.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that this resolution prejudices the outcome of final-status negotiations. The parties to the conflict should resolve the issues concerning natural resources between themselves through negotiations instead of through the UN General Assembly.

14. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

A/Res/62/188 December 19 169-8(US)-3

Expresses its deep concern over the adverse implications of the destruction of the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyah electric power plant for the attainment of sustainable development in Lebanon. Calls upon the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction.

Background: Thousands of tons of oil spilled into the Mediterranean Sea when Israeli air strikes damaged the El-Jiyah power plant during the Israel–Hizballah conflict in the summer of 2006.

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U.S. Position: The United States regrets the pollution of the Lebanese shores. However, this resolution was unbalanced since it failed to acknowledge that the terrorist group Hizballah provoked the conflict. It was inappropriate for the UN General Assembly to take a position on Israel's responsibility for compensating Lebanon.

15. Global Efforts for the Total Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the Comprehensive Implementation of and Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Program of Action

A/Res/62/220

December 22 105-46(US)-6

Expresses its profound concern about and unequivocal condemnation of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Stresses that states and international organizations have a responsibility to ensure that measures taken in the struggle against terrorism do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, descent or national or ethnic origin, and urges all states to rescind or refrain from all forms of racial profiling. Urges all states to review and, where necessary, revise their immigration laws, policies and practices so that they are free of racial discrimination.

Stresses the responsibility of states to incorporate consideration of gender perspectives in measures aimed at the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at all levels. Reaffirms that universal adherence to and full implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) are of paramount importance and urges the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to maintain and issue regular updates on its website of a list of countries that have not yet ratified the ICERD.

Emphasizes that the basic responsibility for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance lies with states, and stresses that states have the responsibility to ensure full and effective implementation of all commitments and recommendations in the Durban Declaration and Program of Action. Decides that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the Human Rights Council (HRC) shall constitute an intergovernmental process for the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Program of Action.

Recognizes with deep concern the increase in anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and Islamophobia in various parts of the world. Requests that the Secretary-General provide the Special Rapporteur with all the

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necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously, and to enable him to submit a report to the General Assembly at its 63rd session.

Underscores that the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference shall, at its first substantive session, discuss, inter alia, the organization of the work of the Conference and other matters, including the allocation of funding from the regular budget of the United Nations for the convening of the Conference in 2009. Requests that the Secretary-General submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its 63rd session.

Background: The first World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held in Durban, South Africa, in 2001. The United States declined to support the previous conference's declarations, which included injurious and even hateful language in singling out only one country for criticism – Israel.

U.S. Position: In voting against this resolution, the United States signaled its belief that it would be inappropriate to participate in the next Durban conference without confidence that it will avoid the problems of the first. Consistent with that view, the United States has declined to participate in meetings to prepare for Durban, and will continue to oppose funding for the assessed budget.

* Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

A/Res/62/109

December 17

156-7-11(US)

Condemns all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement, and destruction, especially the excessive use of force by the Israeli forces against Palestinian civilians, and expresses grave concern at the use of suicide bombing attacks against Israeli civilians. Deplores the killing of Palestinian civilians, including women and children, which took place in Beit Hanoun on November 8, 2006. Demands that Israel cease all practices and actions which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people, respect human rights law, and comply with its obligations.

Stresses the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Palestinian Territory, including the removal of restrictions on movement into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world.

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Background: Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

U.S. Position: The United States believes that the provision concerning the preservation of territorial integrity should be decided between the parties, not in a UN resolution. Also, the United States believes that singling out Israel's actions and ignoring those of the Palestinians is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

* The U.S. abstention on this resolution was in error. The United States subsequently advised the Secretariat that it had intended to cast its vote against.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables that follow summarize UN member state performance at the 62nd UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 18 votes related to Israel. In these tables, "Identical Votes" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite Votes" is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. "Abstentions" and "Absences" are totals for the country being compared on these 18 votes. "Voting Coincidence (Votes Only)" is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes.

The first table lists all UN member states in alphabetical order. The second lists them in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. Countries with identical voting records are listed alphabetically.

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All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Algeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Andorra	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Angola	0	14	3	1	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Argentina	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Australia	9	3	6	0	75.0%
Austria	1	14	3	0	6.7%
Azerbaijan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Bahrain	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belgium	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Belize	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Benin	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Bolivia	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	1	10	1	6	9.1%
Botswana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brazil	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Burkina Faso	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Burundi	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Cambodia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cameroon	0	2	15	1	0.0%
Canada	8	5	5	0	61.5%
Cape Verde	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Central African Rep.	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Chad	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Chile	0	18	0	0	0.0%
China	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Colombia	0	14	4	0	0.0%
Comoros	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Congo	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	3	14	1	0.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Croatia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Cuba	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cyprus	1	15	2	0	6.3%
Czech Republic	2	12	4	0	14.3%
DPR of Korea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	0	14	2	2	0.0%
Denmark	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	9	0	9	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ecuador	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	18	0	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	8	1	9	0.0%
Eritrea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Ethiopia	0	15	2	1	0.0%
Fiji	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Finland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
France	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Gabon	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Gambia	0	9	0	9	0.0%
Georgia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Germany	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Ghana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Greece	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Grenada	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Guatemala	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Guyana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Honduras	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Hungary	1	10	1	6	9.1%
Iceland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
India	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Indonesia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Iran	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Iraq	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Israel	18	0	0	0	100%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Italy	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Jamaica	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Japan	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Jordan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Kenya	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Kuwait	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Laos	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Latvia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Lebanon	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Liberia	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Libya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Lithuania	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Luxembourg	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Madagascar	0	6	0	12	0.0%
Malawi	0	15	2	1	0.0%
Malaysia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Malta	1	15	2	0	6.3%
Marshall Islands	18	0	0	0	100%
Mauritania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Micronesia	15	0	0	3	100%
Moldova	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Monaco	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Mongolia	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Montenegro	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Morocco	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mozambique	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Namibia	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Nauru	12	1	3	2	92.3%
Nepal	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Netherlands	1	13	4	0	7.1%
New Zealand	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	18	0	0	0.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Niger	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nigeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Norway	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Oman	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Palau	17	0	0	1	100%
Panama	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	8	1	9	0.0%
Paraguay	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Peru	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Philippines	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Poland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Portugal	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Qatar	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Republic of Korea	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Romania	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Russia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	3	0	15	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Samoa	0	13	4	1	0.0%
San Marino	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Serbia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Seychelles	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Singapore	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Slovak Republic	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Slovenia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Solomon Islands	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Somalia	0	15	0	3	0.0%
South Africa	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Spain	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Sri Lanka	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Suriname	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Swaziland	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Sweden	1	13	4	0	7.1%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2007

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Thailand	0	15	3	0	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Timor-Leste	0	13	0	5	0.0%
Togo	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	5	10	3	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	7	1	10	0.0%
Uganda	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Ukraine	1	13	4	0	7.1%
United Arab Emirates	0	18	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	1	13	4	0	7.1%
UR Tanzania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Uruguay	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	4	12	2	0.0%
Venezuela	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Average					4.8%

Annex—Resolutions Related to Israel Opposed by the United States

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Israel	18	0	0	0	100%
Marshall Islands	18	0	0	0	100%
Palau	17	0	0	1	100%
Micronesia	15	0	0	3	100%
Nauru	12	1	3	2	92.3%
Australia	9	3	6	0	75.0%
Canada	8	5	5	0	61.5%
Czech Republic	2	12	4	0	14.3%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	1	10	1	6	9.1%
Hungary	1	10	1	6	9.1%
Andorra	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Belgium	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Bulgaria	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Croatia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Denmark	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Estonia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Finland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
France	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Georgia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Germany	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Greece	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Iceland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Ireland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Italy	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Latvia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Lithuania	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Luxembourg	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Moldova	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Monaco	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Montenegro	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Netherlands	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Poland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Portugal	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Republic of Korea	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Romania	1	13	4	0	7.1%
San Marino	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Serbia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Slovak Republic	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Slovenia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Spain	1	13	4	0	7.1%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2007

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Sweden	1	13	4	0	7.1%
TFYR Macedonia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Ukraine	1	13	4	0	7.1%
United Kingdom	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Austria	1	14	3	0	6.7%
Cyprus	1	15	2	0	6.3%
Malta	1	15	2	0	6.3%
Kiribati	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Seychelles	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Cameroon	0	2	15	1	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	3	14	1	0.0%
Grenada	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Rwanda	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Chad	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	4	12	2	0.0%
Tonga	0	5	10	3	0.0%
Madagascar	0	6	0	12	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	7	1	10	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	8	1	9	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	8	1	9	0.0%
Dominica	0	9	0	9	0.0%
Gambia	0	9	0	9	0.0%
Liberia	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Bolivia	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Burundi	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	11	0	7	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Kenya	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Namibia	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Norway	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Albania	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Fiji	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Japan	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	5	0	0.0%
New Zealand	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Samoa	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%

Annex—Resolutions Related to Israel Opposed by the United States

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Timor Leste	0	13	0	5	0.0%
Angola	0	14	3	1	0.0%
Colombia	0	14	4	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Of Congo	0	14	2	2	0.0%
Swaziland	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	15	2	1	0.0%
Guatemala	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Malawi	0	15	2	1	0.0%
Mongolia	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Peru	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Russia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	15	0	3	0.0%
Thailand	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Panama	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Paraguay	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Uruguay	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Argentina	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Cape Verde	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Central African Rep	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Comoros	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	17	1	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Honduras	0	17	1	0	0.0%
India	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Mexico	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Nepal	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Philippines	0	17	1	0	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Suriname	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Uganda	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Afghanistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	18	0	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2007

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Bahrain	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belize	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Benin	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Botswana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brazil	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cambodia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Chile	0	18	0	0	0.0%
China	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Congo	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cuba	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	18	0	0	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ecuador	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Eritrea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Gabon	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ghana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guyana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Indonesia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Iran	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Iraq	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Jamaica	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Jordan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kuwait	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Laos	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Lebanon	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Libya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Malaysia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Morocco	0	18	0	0	0.0%

Annex—Resolutions Related to Israel Opposed by the United States

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Mozambique	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nigeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Oman	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Qatar	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Singapore	0	18	0	0	0.0%
South Africa	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Togo	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	18	0	0	0.0%
U.R. Tanzania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Venezuela	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Average					4.8%