

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 64th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2009, 18 resolutions met the criteria. Four of these resolutions (A/Res/64/16, A/Res/64/17, A/Res/64/91, and A/Res/64/148) relate to special bodies in the UN system that the United States believes perpetuate an anti-Israel bias in the United Nations, and are discussed in Section IV.

The Annex contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the 14 Israel-related votes at the 64th UNGA that are not already discussed in Section IV, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 18 resolutions, 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 2009.

RESOLUTIONS RELATED TO ISRAEL OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES

The following 14 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. Special information program on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

A/Res/64/18	December 2	162-8(US)-5
--------------------	------------	-------------

Reaffirmed that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility towards the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

Expressed the hope that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in its program for 2010–2011, will continue to examine ways to foster and encourage the contribution of the media in support of the peace process between the Palestinian and Israeli sides.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly established the Special Information Program by Resolution 32/40 B (1977). The United States believes that the continuation of this Program embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, and 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.)

2. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

A/Res/64/19

December 2

164-7(US)-4

Affirmed the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, reaffirmed the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem,

Stressed the detrimental impact of Israeli settlement policies, decisions and activities on efforts to resume the peace process and achieve peace in the Middle East,

Reaffirmed the illegality of Israeli actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem, including all unilateral measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the city and of the Territory as a whole,

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

3. Jerusalem

A/Res/64/20

December 2

163-7(US)-5

Reaffirmed that the international community, through the United Nations, has a legitimate interest in the question of the City of Jerusalem and in the protection of the unique spiritual, religious and cultural dimensions of the city, as foreseen in relevant UN resolutions on this matter,

Reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, 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, and calls upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures;

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning Jerusalem every year since 1967. The United States believes that the final status of Jerusalem should be resolved by the parties to the conflict as part of a final, permanent status resolution that also includes the status of borders, refugees, and settlements.

4. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/64/21

December 2

116-7(US)-51

Stressed the illegality of the Israeli settlement construction and other activities in the occupied Syrian Golan since 1967, declared 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, as confirmed by the Security Council in Resolution 497 (1981), and calls upon Israel to rescind it;

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning the Syrian Golan every year since 1967. 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.

5. The Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/64/66

December 2

167-6(US)-6

Stressed the importance of taking confidence-building measures, in particular the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in order to enhance peace and security in the region and to consolidate the global non proliferation regime,

Emphasized the need for all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, inviting the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty and, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under Agency safeguards,

Reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

Background and U.S. Position: A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This resolution confines itself to

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

expressions of concern about the activities of Israel without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region.

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

A/Res/64/88 December 10 166-7(US)-4

Reaffirmed 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;

Expressed deep concern that the mechanism agreed upon by the parties in Article XII of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of September 13, 1993 on the return of displaced persons has not been complied with, and stresses the necessity for an accelerated return of displaced persons.

Background and U.S. Position: Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning displaced persons. 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/64/89 December 10 167-6(US)-4

Expressed grave concern about the extremely difficult living conditions being faced by the Palestine refugees in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, as a result of the continuing prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade and the military operations in the Gaza Strip between December 2008 and January 2009, which caused extensive loss of life and injury, particularly among Palestinian civilians, including children and women; widespread damage and destruction to Palestinian homes, properties, vital infrastructure and public institutions, including hospitals, schools and UN facilities; and internal displacement of civilians.

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly established UNRWA by Resolution 302 in 1949. 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

Recalled that, in the framework of the Middle East peace process, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel agreed, in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of September 1993, to commence negotiations on permanent status issues, including the important issue of the refugees,

Reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived from it, in conformity with the principles of equity and justice;

Requested 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;

Called once again upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution.

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

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

Reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of August 12, 1949, is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

Demanded that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and that it comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1973. 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/64/93

December 10

167-7(US)-3

Expressed grave concern about the continuation by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in violation of international humanitarian law, relevant UN resolutions and the agreements reached between the parties, and concerned particularly about Israel's construction and expansion of settlements in and around occupied East Jerusalem, including its so-called E 1 plan that aims to connect its illegal settlements around and further isolate occupied East Jerusalem, the continuing demolition of Palestinian homes and eviction of Palestinian families from the city, and intensifying settlement activities in the Jordan Valley,

Deplored settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan and any activities involving the confiscation of land, the disruption of the livelihood of protected persons and the *de facto* annexation of land.

Background and U.S. Position: Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States considers that the resolution presents an unbalanced assessment of Israeli settlements in the territories. 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. Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

A/Res/64/94

December 10

162-9(US)-5

Expressed grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, including that arising from the excessive use of force, the use of collective punishment, the closure of areas, the confiscation of land, the establishment and expansion of settlements, the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949, the destruction of property and infrastructure, and all other actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

Expressed grave concern about the military actions that have been carried out since September 28, 2000 and that have led to thousands of deaths among Palestinian civilians, including hundreds of children, and tens of thousands of injuries.

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

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

A/Res/64/150 December 18 176-6(US)-3

Reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

Urged 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 and U.S. Position: The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1994. 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 conflict. It does not facilitate the vision of a two-state solution, which the U.S. has endorsed. This vision can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not UN resolutions.

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/64/185 December 21 165-8(US)-7

Demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion of, or endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

Recognized 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 resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1994. 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 conflict. It does not facilitate the vision of a two-state solution, which the U.S. has endorsed. This vision can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not UN resolutions.

14. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

A/Res/64/195

December 21

164-8(US)-7

Noted again with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on July 15, 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline and extended to the Syrian coastline,

Requested the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment.

Background and U.S. Position: 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.

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.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables that follow summarize UN member state performance at the 64th 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” is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Andorra	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Angola	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Argentina	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Australia	9	6	3	0	60.0%
Austria	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Bahamas	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Bahrain	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belgium	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Belize	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Benin	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bolivia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Botswana	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Brazil	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Burundi	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Cambodia	0	11	0	7	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Cameroon	0	1	17	0	0.0%
Canada	9	4	5	0	69.2%
Cape Verde	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Central African Rep.	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Chad	0	9	0	9	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	18	0	0	0.0%
Congo	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	10	8	0	0.0%
Croatia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Cuba	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cyprus	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Czech Republic	1	13	4	0	7.1%
DPR of Korea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	0	8	0	10	0.0%
Denmark	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	18	0	0	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	15	3	0	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Eritrea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Fiji	0	4	14	0	0.0%
Finland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
France	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Gabon	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Gambia	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Georgia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Germany	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Ghana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Greece	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Grenada	0	12	0	6	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Guatemala	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guyana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Honduras	0	9	1	8	0.0%
Hungary	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Iceland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
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	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Israel	18	0	0	0	100.0%
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	18	0	0	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Kuwait	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Laos	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Latvia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Lebanon	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Liberia	0	14	3	1	0.0%
Libya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Lithuania	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Madagascar	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Malawi	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Malaysia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Malta	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	18	0	0	0	100.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Mauritania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Micronesia	17	0	0	1	100.0%
Monaco	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Mongolia	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Montenegro	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Morocco	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mozambique	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Namibia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nauru	17	0	0	1	100.0%
Nepal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Netherlands	1	13	4	0	7.1%
New Zealand	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Nicaragua	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nigeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Norway	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Oman	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Palau	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Panama	5	8	4	1	38.5%
Papua New Guinea	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Paraguay	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Peru	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Philippines	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Poland	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Portugal	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Qatar	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Romania	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Russia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Samoa	0	13	5	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
San Marino	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Serbia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	0	0	18	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Singapore	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Slovenia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Solo mon Islands	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	13	0	5	0.0%
South Africa	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Spain	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Suriname	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Swaziland	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sweden	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	17	1	0	0.0%
The FYR Macedonia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Timor Leste	0	9	1	8	0.0%
Togo	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	11	3	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	3	1	14	0.0%
Uganda	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Ukraine	0	13	5	0	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	18	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	0	13	5	0	0.0%
UR Tanzania	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Uruguay	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Vanuatu	0	0	8	10	0.0%
Venezuela	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Zambia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Average					4.2%