

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 63rd UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2008, 17 resolutions met the criteria. Four of these resolutions (A/Res/63/26, A/Res/63/27, A/Res/63/95, and A/Res/63/242) 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 13 Israel-related votes at the 63rd UNGA that are not already discussed in Section IV, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 17 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 2008.

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The following 13 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 programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

A/Res/63/28 November 26 162-8(US)-4

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.

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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/63/29

November 26

164-7(US)-3

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.

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 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.

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3. Jerusalem

A/Res/63/30 November 26 163-6(US)-6

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 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/63/31 November 26 116-6(US)-52

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 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/63/84 December 2 169-5(US)-6

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

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

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

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

A/Res/63/92 December 5 172-6(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 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/63/93 December 5 172-6(US)-1

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

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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 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

A/Res/63/94 December 5 173-6(US)-2

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 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 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Other Occupied Arab Territories

A/Res/63/96 December 5 173-6(US)-1

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 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

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A/Res/63/97

December 5

171-6(US)-2

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 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/63/98

December 5

165-8(US)-4

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.

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

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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/63/165 December 18 173-5(US)-7

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 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. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

A/Res/63/211 December 19 165-7(US)-2

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 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 63rd UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 17 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.

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“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 17 votes. “Voting Coincidence” 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.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Andorra	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Angola	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Argentina	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Australia	8	5	4	0	61.5%
Austria	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Bahrain	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Belgium	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Belize	0	12	0	5	0.0%
Benin	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Bolivia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Botswana	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Brazil	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	13	0	4	0.0%
Burundi	0	12	1	4	0.0%
Cambodia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Cameroon	0	1	16	0	0.0%
Canada	8	5	4	0	61.5%
Cape Verde	0	14	0	3	0.0%
Central African Rep.	0	14	0	3	0.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Chad	0	2	0	15	0.0%
Chile	0	17	0	0	0.0%
China	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Colombia	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Comoros	0	15	0	2	0.0%
Congo	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Croatia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Cuba	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Cyprus	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Czech Republic	1	12	4	0	7.7%
DPR of Korea	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Denmark	0	1	0	16	0.0%
Djibouti	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Dominica	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Ecuador	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	17	0	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	1	0	16	0.0%
Eritrea	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Fiji	0	8	7	2	0.0%
Finland	0	12	5	0	0.0%
France	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Gabon	0	14	0	3	0.0%
Gambia	0	6	0	11	0.0%
Georgia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Germany	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Ghana	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Greece	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Grenada	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Guatemala	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Guyana	0	16	0	1	0.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Haiti	0	14	2	1	0.0%
Honduras	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Hungary	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Iceland	0	13	4	0	0.0%
India	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Indonesia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Iran	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Iraq	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Israel	17	0	0	0	100%
Italy	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Jamaica	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Japan	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Jordan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Kenya	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	17	0.0%
Kuwait	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Laos	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Latvia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Lebanon	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Liberia	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Libya	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Lithuania	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Madagascar	0	6	0	11	0.0%
Malawi	0	11	0	6	0.0%
Malaysia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Malta	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	17	0	0	0	100%
Mauritania	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Micronesia	15	0	0	2	100%
Moldova	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Monaco	0	12	5	0	0.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Mongolia	0	14	1	2	0.0%
Montenegro	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Morocco	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mozambique	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Namibia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Nauru	13	0	2	2	100%
Nepal	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Netherlands	1	12	4	0	7.7%
New Zealand	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Nicaragua	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	10	0	7	0.0%
Nigeria	0	13	0	4	0.0%
Norway	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Oman	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Palau	17	0	0	0	100%
Panama	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	12	3	2	0.0%
Paraguay	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Peru	0	13	3	1	0.0%
Philippines	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Poland	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Portugal	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Qatar	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Romania	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Russia	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	3	0	14	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	17	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Samoa	0	16	0	1	0.0%
San Marino	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	10	0	7	0.0%
Serbia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	17	0	0	0.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Sierra Leone	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Singapore	0	0	0	17	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	16	0.0%
Slovenia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
South Africa	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Spain	0	6	0	11	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Suriname	0	15	0	2	0.0%
Swaziland	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Sweden	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Syria	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	12	5	0	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Timor-Leste	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Togo	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	9	4	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	9	0	8	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	10	0	7	0.0%
Uganda	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Ukraine	0	17	0	0	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	1	12	4	0	7.7%
United Kingdom	0	11	0	6	0.0%
UR Tanzania	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Uruguay	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	4	2	11	0.0%
Venezuela	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Average					3.8%

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All Countries (By Voting Coincidence)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Israel	17	0	0	0	100%
Marshall Islands	17	0	0	0	100%
Palau	17	0	0	0	100%
Micronesia	15	0	0	2	100%
Nauru	13	0	2	2	100%
Australia	8	5	4	0	61.5%
Canada	8	5	4	0	61.5%
Czech Republic	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Djibouti	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Netherlands	1	12	4	0	7.7%
New Zealand	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Poland	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Romania	1	12	4	0	7.7%
United Arab Emirates	1	12	4	0	7.7%
Afghanistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Andorra	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Angola	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Argentina	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Austria	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Bahrain	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Belgium	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Belize	0	12	0	5	0.0%
Benin	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Bolivia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Botswana	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Brazil	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	13	0	4	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2008

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Burundi	0	12	1	4	0.0%
Cambodia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Cameroon	0	1	16	0	0.0%
Cape Verde	0	14	0	3	0.0%
Central African Rep.	0	14	0	3	0.0%
Chad	0	2	0	15	0.0%
Chile	0	17	0	0	0.0%
China	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Colombia	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Comoros	0	15	0	2	0.0%
Congo	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Croatia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Cuba	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Cyprus	0	15	2	0	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Of Congo	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Denmark	0	1	0	16	0.0%
Dominica	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Ecuador	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	17	0	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	1	0	16	0.0%
Eritrea	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Fiji	0	8	7	2	0.0%
Finland	0	12	5	0	0.0%
France	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Gabon	0	14	0	3	0.0%
Gambia	0	6	0	11	0.0%
Georgia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Germany	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Ghana	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Greece	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Grenada	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Guatemala	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	16	0	1	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
Guyana	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Haiti	0	14	2	1	0.0%
Honduras	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Hungary	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Iceland	0	13	4	0	0.0%
India	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Indonesia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Iran	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Iraq	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Italy	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Jamaica	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Japan	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Jordan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Kenya	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	17	0.0%
Kuwait	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Laos	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Latvia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Lebanon	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Liberia	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Libya	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Lithuania	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Madagascar	0	6	0	11	0.0%
Malawi	0	11	0	6	0.0%
Malaysia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Malta	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Mauritania	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Moldova	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Monaco	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Mongolia	0	14	1	2	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2008

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Montenegro	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Morocco	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Mozambique	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Namibia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Nepal	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	10	0	7	0.0%
Nigeria	0	13	0	4	0.0%
Norway	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Oman	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Panama	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	12	3	2	0.0%
Paraguay	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Peru	0	13	3	1	0.0%
Philippines	0	15	1	1	0.0%
Portugal	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Qatar	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Russia	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	3	0	14	0.0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	17	0.0%
St Vincent/Grenadines	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Samoa	0	16	0	1	0.0%
San Marino	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	12	4	1	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	10	0	7	0.0%
Serbia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Singapore	0	0	0	17	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	16	0.0%
Slovenia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	12	5	0	0.0%
South Africa	0	16	0	1	0.0%
Spain	0	6	0	11	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	17	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
Suriname	0	15	0	2	0.0%
Swaziland	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Sweden	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	4	0	0.0%
Syria	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	12	5	0	0.0%
The FYR Macedonia	0	14	3	0	0.0%
Timor Leste	0	16	1	0	0.0%
Togo	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	9	4	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	9	0	8	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	10	0	7	0.0%
Uganda	0	12	5	0	0.0%
Ukraine	0	17	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	0	11	0	6	0.0%
UR Tanzania	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Uruguay	0	15	2	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	4	2	11	0.0%
Venezuela	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	17	0	0	0.0%
Average					3.8%