

## VI — 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 65<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly in 2010, 18 resolutions met the criteria. Four of these resolutions (13, 14, 102, and 240) have already been included in the important votes in Section IV, and so are simply listed here.

This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes at the 65<sup>th</sup> UNGA, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 18 resolutions, alphabetically by country.

The following 18 resolutions are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. All resolutions are or will be available here:

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/65/resolutions.shtml>. Where available, hyperlinks to U.S. statements and other pertinent information are included. The resolutions are listed by the order in which they were approved.

1. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

*A/Res/65/13*

*November 30*

*112-9(US)-54*

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Japan; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

2. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

*A/Res/65/14*

*November 30*

*110-9(US)-56*

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; New Zealand; and Palau.

3. Special information program on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

*A/Res/65/15*

*November 30*

*167-8(US)-2*

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.)

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

Associated Web Resources: [The Question of Palestine and the United Nations Explanation of vote by Senior Advisor Richard Erdman](#)

4. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

*A/Res/65/16*

*November 30*

*165-7(US)-4*

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, while the United States believes these issues should be resolved between the parties through negotiations.

Voting with the United States: Australia; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

Associated Web Resources: [Road Map to a permanent two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict](#)

5. Jerusalem

*A/RES/65/17*

*November 30*

*166-6(US)-4*

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.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

6. The Syrian Golan

*A/Res/65/18*

*November 30*

*118-7(US)-52*

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, including Hizballah.

Voting with the United States: Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

7. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

*A/Res/65/88*

*December 8*

*172-6(US)-8*

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.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

8. Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

*A/Res/65/99*

*December 10*

*167-6(US)-4*

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.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

9. Operations of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

*A/Res/65/100*

*December 10*

*169-6(US)-2*

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 extraneous issues in a resolution that renews UNRWA's mandate are not appropriate.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

Associated Web Resources: [UNRWA](#); [Statement by Senior Advisor Richard Erdman](#)

10. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

*A/Res/65/101*

*December 10*

*169-6(US)-2*

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.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

Associated Web Resource: [Conciliation Commission for Palestine](#)

11. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

*A/Res/65/102*

*December 10*

*94-9(US)-72*

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; and Panama.

Associated Web Resource: [Special Committee](#) [GA Resolution 2443 (XXIII)]

12. 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

*A/Res/65/103*

*December 10*

*169-6(US)-2*

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.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

Associated Web Resource: [Geneva Convention IV: Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War](#)

13. Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan

*A/Res/65/104*

*December 10*

*169-6(US)-3*

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.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

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

*A/Res/65/105*

*December 10*

*165-9(US)-2*

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.

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; and Panama.

15. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

*A/Res/65/147*

*December 20*

*163-8(US)-5*

This resolution was first passed in 2006, after 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 that summer. The United States regrets the pollution of the Lebanese shores. However, this recurring resolution is unbalanced because it fails to acknowledge that the terrorist group Hizballah provoked the conflict. It remains inappropriate for the General Assembly to take a position on Israel's responsibility for compensating Lebanon.

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

16. 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/65/179*

*December 20*

*167-8(US)-5*

The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1994. While not objecting 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 United States has endorsed. This vision can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not UN resolutions.

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

17. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

*A/Res/65/202*

*December 21*

*177-6(US)-4*

The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1994. The United States does not object to the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, but believes that renewing this resolution is unhelpful in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It does not facilitate the U.S.- endorsed vision of a two-state solution. This vision can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not by UN resolutions.

Voting with the United States: Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

18. 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/65/240*

*December 24*

*104-22(US)-33*

Voting with the United States: Australia; Bulgaria; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Germany; Israel; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; Netherlands; Palau; Poland; Romania; Slovak Republic; Sweden; TFYR Macedonia; and United Kingdom.

## COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the Fall session of the 65th General Assembly in comparison with the 18 votes related to Israel for which the United States voted No. In these tables, “Same” is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. “Opposite” 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 recorded but omitted from coincidence percentage calculations. “Coincidence With U.S.” is derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes, expressed as a percentage.

The 2010 coincidence rate with the United States on anti-Israel votes was 4.4 percent, an increase of about 5.2 percent over 2009’s figure of 4.2 percent.

Of the 18 anti-Israel resolutions where the United States voted No, only 25 other countries cast even a single vote with Israel and the United States. Of those 25, 17 cast just one vote with them.

### ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Andorra	0	14	4	0	0.0%
Angola	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Argentina	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Australia	9	6	3	0	60.0%
Austria	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	16	1	1	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	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Belize	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Benin	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Bolivia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Botswana	0	17	1	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	14	0	4	0.0%
Burundi	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Cambodia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cameroon	0	1	17	0	0.0%
Canada	9	4	5	0	69.2%
Cape Verde	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Central African Republic	0	8	0	10	0.0%
Chad	0	1	0	17	0.0%
Chile	0	18	0	0	0.0%
China	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Colombia	0	14	4	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2010

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Comoros	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Congo	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	9	8	1	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%
Democratic Rep. of Congo	0	3	1	14	0.0%
Denmark	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	1	0	17	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Ecuador	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	18	0	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	14	3	1	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	18	0
Eritrea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Ethiopia	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Fiji	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Finland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
France	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Gabon	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Gambia	0	17	0	1	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	17	0	1	0.0%
Guatemala	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Guyana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Honduras	0	16	2	0	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	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Jordan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Kenya	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	18	0

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2010

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Kuwait	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	11	0	7	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	16	2	0	0.0%
Libya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Lithuania	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Luxembourg	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Madagascar	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Malawi	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%
Malta	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Mauritania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Micronesia	18	0	0	0	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	17	0	1	0.0%
Myanmar	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Namibia	0	17	0	1	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	17	1	0	0.0%
Nigeria	0	17	1	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	2	7	8	1	22.2%
Papua New Guinea	0	13	4	1	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	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%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2010

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Rwanda	0	3	0	15	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	17	0	1	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Samoa	0	13	5	0	0.0%
San Marino	0	13	4	1	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	4	0	14	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	2	0	16	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Singapore	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Slovak Republic	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Slovenia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	17	0	1	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	10	0	8	0.0%
Swaziland	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sweden	1	13	4	0	7.1%
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Thailand	0	17	1	0	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	1	14	3	0	6.7%
Timor Leste	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Togo	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	6	11	1	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	18	0	0	0.0%
Uganda	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Ukraine	0	13	5	0	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	18	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	1	13	4	0	7.1%
U.R. Tanzania	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Uruguay	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	4	0	14	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%
Totals	126	2723	314	275	4.4%