

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 countries in the General Assembly on resolutions specifically related to Israel that are opposed by the United States. For the 60th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2005, 16 resolutions meet the criteria. Six of these resolutions relate to special bodies in the UN system that the United States believes perpetuate an anti-Israel bias in the United Nations. The resolution on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian children, adopted in 2004 and opposed by the United States, was withdrawn for consideration in 2005.

The Annex contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the 13 Israel-related votes at the 60th UNGA that are not 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. An additional column in the tables presents the voting coincidence percentage with the one resolution adopted by consensus factored in. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, these coincidence percentages were refined to reflect a country's rate of participation in all UN voting overall. The participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes-No-Abstain votes cast by a UN member in Plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total number of Plenary votes related to Israel. Also, the United States abstained on two Israel-related resolutions. These two votes are included in the calculations to maintain consistency with the calculations in Section III of this report.

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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. Resolutions 60/36 (Committee on the Inalienable Rights of Palestinians), 60/37 (Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat), and 60/104 (Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices) are previously discussed in Section IV—General Assembly Important Votes.

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

A/Res/60/38 December 1 160-7(US)-6

Considers that the special information program on the question of Palestine of the Department is very 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.)

2. Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine

A/Res/60/39 December 1 156-6(US)-9

Expressing its grave concern over the tragic events in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since September 28, 2000, and the rising number of deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinian civilians, the deepening humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, and the widespread destruction of Palestinian property and infrastructure; 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 Roadmap by taking parallel and reciprocal steps in this direction. Stresses the importance and

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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 Roadmap, 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. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/60/40 December 1 106-6(US)-62

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 that Israel and Syria should resolve the issue of the Syrian Golan through negotiations.

4. Jerusalem

A/Res/60/41 December 1 153-7(US)-12

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 as called for in Phase III of the Roadmap. Parties to the conflict should resolve the final status issue of Jerusalem through the Roadmap and direct negotiations.

5. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/60/92 December 8 164-5(US)-5

Welcomes the conclusions on the Middle East of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 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 important confidence-building measure among all states for the region and as a step towards 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.

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

A/Res/60/101 December 8 161-6(US)-5

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 UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

A/Res/60/102 December 8 159-6(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 speedily compensate the Agency 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 issues and are not appropriate in a resolution that renews UNRWA's mandate.

8. Palestine Refugees' Properties and Their Revenues

A/Res/60/103 December 8 160-6(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.

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

A/Res/60/105 December 8 158-6(US)-7

Reaffirms that this 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 scrupulously comply 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 prejudges the outcome of final-status negotiations.

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

A/Res/60/106 December 8 153-7(US)-10

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 Roadmap by undermining the 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

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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/60/107 December 8 148-7(US)-17

Condemns all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement, and destruction, especially the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, and expresses grave concern at the use of suicide bombing attacks against Israeli civilians. Demands that Israel, the occupying power, 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: 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 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/60/146 December 16 170-5(US)-1

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: The United States believes that renewing this resolution is unhelpful to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian 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

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preambular language regarding the construction of a separation barrier that attempts to raise to the level of a 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/60/183

December 22 156-6(US)-8

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 final status outcome. The parties to the conflict should resolve the issues concerning natural resources between themselves through negotiations.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables that follow summarize UN member state performance at the 60th UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 16 votes related to Israel, plus two Israel-related resolutions and one paragraph vote on which the United States abstained, for a total of 19 votes. The United States abstained on a paragraph vote on the resolution concerning nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, a resolution concerning assistance to Palestinian refugees, and a resolution concerning the occupied Syrian Golan. 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 19 votes. “Voting Coincidence (Votes Only)” is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes. The column headed “Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)” presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the one consensus resolution as identical votes. The extent of participation was also factored in. (See the second paragraph in this Annex.)

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

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All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Albania	0	4	12	0	20.0%	0.0%
Algeria	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Andorra	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Angola	0	6	0	10	5.8%	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Argentina	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Armenia	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Australia	8	3	5	0	75.0%	72.7%
Austria	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bahamas	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Bahrain	0	15	0	1	5.9%	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Barbados	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Belarus	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Belgium	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Belize	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Benin	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bhutan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bolivia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	0	5	3	8	8.7%	0.0%
Botswana	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Brazil	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Burundi	0	9	0	7	6.6%	0.0%
Cambodia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Cameroon	0	2	14	0	33.3%	0.0%
Canada	4	10	2	0	33.3%	28.6%
Cape Verde	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Central African Rep.	0	11	2	3	7.1%	0.0%
Chad	0	1	0	15	5.0%	0.0%
Chile	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
China	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Colombia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Comoros	0	8	0	8	5.0%	0.0%
Congo	0	6	0	10	5.8%	0.0%
Costa Rica	1	9	5	1	17.8%	10.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	2	1	13	9.5%	0.0%

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COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Croatia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Cuba	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Cyprus	0	14	2	0	6.7%	0.0%
Czech Republic	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	0	1	0	15	5.0%	0.0%
Denmark	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Djibouti	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Dominica	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	8	8	0	11.1%	0.0%
Ecuador	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Egypt	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
El Salvador	0	11	5	0	8.3%	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Eritrea	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Estonia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	13	3	0	7.1%	0.0%
Fiji	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Finland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
France	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Gabon	0	15	0	1	5.6%	0.0%
Gambia	0	7	0	9	5.0%	0.0%
Georgia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Germany	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Ghana	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Greece	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Grenada	7	1	0	8	88.3%	87.5%
Guatemala	0	10	6	0	9.1%	0.0%
Guinea	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	15	0	1	5.6%	0.0%
Guyana	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Haiti	0	7	6	3	10.7%	0.0%
Honduras	0	9	5	2	9.0%	0.0%
Hungary	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Iceland	0	11	5	0	8.3%	0.0%
India	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Indonesia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Iran	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Iraq	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Ireland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Israel	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%

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COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Italy	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Jamaica	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Japan	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Jordan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Kenya	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Laos	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Latvia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Lebanon	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Lesotho	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Liberia	0	14	0	2	6.0%	0.0%
Libya	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Lithuania	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Madagascar	0	5	0	11	5.9%	0.0%
Malawi	0	3	0	13	8.1%	0.0%
Malaysia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Maldives	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mali	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Malta	0	14	2	0	6.7%	0.0%
Marshall Islands	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Mauritania	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mauritius	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mexico	0	14	1	1	6.3%	0.0%
Micronesia	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Mongolia	0	13	1	2	6.4%	0.0%
Morocco	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mozambique	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Namibia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Nauru	5	0	3	8	100.0%	100.0%
Nepal	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Netherlands	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
New Zealand	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Niger	0	9	0	7	6.6%	0.0%

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COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Nigeria	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Norway	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Oman	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Pakistan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Palau	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Panama	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	5	10	1	15.2%	0.0%
Paraguay	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Peru	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Philippines	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Poland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Portugal	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Qatar	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Romania	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Russia	0	13	3	0	7.1%	0.0%
Rwanda	0	1	0	15	9.5%	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Samoa	0	9	7	0	10.0%	0.0%
San Marino	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Senegal	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Serbia/Montenegro	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Seychelles	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	2	0	14	7.3%	0.0%
Singapore	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Slovenia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	8	6	2	9.5%	0.0%
Somalia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
South Africa	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Spain	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Sudan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Suriname	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Swaziland	0	7	0	9	5.0%	0.0%
Sweden	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Switzerland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Syria	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Thailand	0	13	3	0	7.1%	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Timor-Leste	0	8	0	8	6.7%	0.0%
Togo	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	4	8	11.6%	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	15	0	1	5.9%	0.0%
Tunisia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Turkey	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	15	0	1	5.9%	0.0%
Tuvalu	1	1	9	5	63.5%	50.0%
Uganda	0	2	13	1	30.9%	0.0%
Ukraine	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
UR Tanzania	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Uruguay	0	13	3	0	6.8%	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	2	9	5	26.9%	0.0%
Venezuela	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Yemen	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Zambia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Average	0.5	12.1	1.8	1.6	10.2%	3.8%

Annex—Resolutions Related to Israel Opposed by the United States

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Including Consensus)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Marshall Islands	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Micronesia	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Nauru	5	0	3	8	100.0%	100.0%
Palau	16	0	0	0	100.0%	100.0%
Grenada	7	1	0	8	88.3%	87.5%
Australia	8	3	5	0	75.0%	72.7%
Tuvalu	1	1	9	5	63.5%	50.0%
Cameroon	0	2	14	0	33.3%	0.0%
Canada	4	10	2	0	33.3%	28.6%
Uganda	0	2	13	1	30.9%	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	2	9	5	26.9%	0.0%
Albania	0	4	12	0	20.0%	0.0%
Costa Rica	1	9	5	1	17.8%	10.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	5	10	1	15.2%	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	4	8	11.6%	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	8	8	0	11.1%	0.0%
Haiti	0	7	6	3	10.7%	0.0%
Samoa	0	9	7	0	10.0%	0.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	2	1	13	9.5%	0.0%
Rwanda	0	1	0	15	9.5%	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	8	6	2	9.5%	0.0%
Guatemala	0	10	6	0	9.1%	0.0%
Honduras	0	9	5	2	9.0%	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	5	3	8	8.7%	0.0%
El Salvador	0	11	5	0	8.3%	0.0%
Iceland	0	11	5	0	8.3%	0.0%
Malawi	0	3	0	13	8.1%	0.0%
Andorra	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Austria	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Belgium	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Croatia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Czech Republic	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Denmark	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Estonia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Fiji	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Finland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
France	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Georgia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Germany	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Greece	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Hungary	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Ireland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Italy	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Japan	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Latvia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Lithuania	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Monaco	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Netherlands	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
New Zealand	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Norway	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Peru	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Poland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Portugal	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Romania	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
San Marino	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Serbia/Montenegro	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Slovenia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Spain	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Sweden	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Switzerland	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Ukraine	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
United Kingdom	0	12	4	0	7.7%	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	2	0	14	7.3%	0.0%
Central African Rep.	0	11	2	3	7.1%	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	13	3	0	7.1%	0.0%
Russia	0	13	3	0	7.1%	0.0%
Thailand	0	13	3	0	7.1%	0.0%
Uruguay	0	13	3	0	6.8%	0.0%
Cyprus	0	14	2	0	6.7%	0.0%
Malta	0	14	2	0	6.7%	0.0%
Timor-Leste	0	8	0	8	6.7%	0.0%
Burundi	0	9	0	7	6.6%	0.0%

Annex—Resolutions Related to Israel Opposed by the United States

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Niger	0	9	0	7	6.6%	0.0%
Mongolia	0	13	1	2	6.4%	0.0%
Argentina	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Armenia	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Bahamas	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
India	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Mexico	0	14	1	1	6.3%	0.0%
Panama	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Philippines	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	15	1	0	6.3%	0.0%
Liberia	0	14	0	2	6.0%	0.0%
Afghanistan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Algeria	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bahrain	0	15	0	1	5.9%	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Barbados	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Belarus	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Belize	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Benin	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bhutan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Bolivia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Botswana	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Brazil	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Cambodia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Cape Verde	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Chile	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
China	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Colombia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Cuba	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Djibouti	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Dominica	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Ecuador	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Egypt	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Eritrea	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ghana	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Guinea	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Guyana	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Indonesia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Iran	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Iraq	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Jamaica	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Jordan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Kenya	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Kuwait	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Laos	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Lebanon	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Lesotho	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Libya	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Madagascar	0	5	0	11	5.9%	0.0%
Malaysia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Maldives	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mali	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mauritania	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mauritius	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Morocco	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Mozambique	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Namibia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Nepal	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Nigeria	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Oman	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Pakistan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Paraguay	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Qatar	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Senegal	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Singapore	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Somalia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
South Africa	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Sudan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Suriname	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%

Annex—Resolutions Related to Israel Opposed by the United States

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Syria	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Togo	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	15	0	1	5.9%	0.0%
Tunisia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Turkey	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	15	0	1	5.9%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
UR Tanzania	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Venezuela	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Yemen	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Zambia	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	16	0	0	5.9%	0.0%
Angola	0	6	0	10	5.8%	0.0%
Congo	0	6	0	10	5.8%	0.0%
Gabon	0	15	0	1	5.6%	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	15	0	1	5.6%	0.0%
Chad	0	1	0	15	5.0%	0.0%
Comoros	0	8	0	8	5.0%	0.0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	0	1	0	15	5.0%	0.0%
Gambia	0	7	0	9	5.0%	0.0%
Swaziland	0	7	0	9	5.0%	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Seychelles	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	16	0.0%	0.0%
Average	0.5	12.1	1.8	1.6	10.2%	3.8%

Voting Practices in the United Nations—2005