

IV — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS

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. This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes the United States opposed; and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on the opposed resolutions, alphabetically by country.

These annual General Assembly resolutions condemning Israel are repetitive, disproportionate, and one-sided. Israel is repeatedly singled out for criticism, while the resolutions do not fully acknowledge that all parties to the conflict bear direct responsibility for ending it. During the 2017 calendar year, all 22 Israel-related resolutions were discussed between November 30th and December 21st. Twenty-one resolutions were adopted during the fall session of the 72nd UN General Assembly and one resolution was adopted during the 10th Emergency Session. Of the 22 Israel-related UNGA General Assembly resolutions, 21 were adopted with a vote and one was adopted by consensus with no vote. Of the 21 resolutions adopted with a vote, the United States opposed 19 and abstained on two. The two Israel-related UNGA resolutions the United States abstained on were “Assistance to Palestine Refugees” (A/RES/72/80) and “The Occupied Syrian Golan” (A/RES/72/88). On the two resolutions where the United States abstained, Israel was the sole vote ‘against’ on A/RES/72/80, and Palau joined Israel in voting ‘against’ on A/RES/72/88.

Out of 193 UN member states, only 16 countries voted at least once against an Israel-related resolution. Below is a list of the 16 countries and the number of times a country voted ‘against’ one of the 21 Israel-related resolutions that came to a vote:

<u>Country</u>	<u># of ‘Against’ votes</u>
Israel	21
United States	19
Canada	18
Micronesia (Federated States of)	18
Marshall Islands	18
Nauru	16
Palau	11
Australia	7
Guatemala	4
Honduras	4
Solomon Islands	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	2
Czech Republic (Czechia)	1
Germany	1
France	1
Togo	1

LISTING AND DESCRIPTION OF ISRAEL-RELATED VOTES

The following resolutions are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain or ‘without a vote’). If adopted ‘with a vote,’ the U.S. vote is noted. A short description of the issue and U.S. policy considerations is also provided. The text for all resolutions can be found at <http://www.un.org/en/ga/72/resolutions.shtml>.

Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/RES/72/11 11/30/17 100-10-59

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights in 1977. It renews its support annually. Resource: [Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat](#)

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands

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

A/RES/72/12 11/30/17 155-8-8

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. Resource: [Secretariat Department of Public Information](#)

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands

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

A/RES/72/13 11/30/17 103-10-57

The General Assembly established this Committee in 1975, and renews its support annually.

Resource: [Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People](#)

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands

Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

A/RES/72/14 11/30/17 157-7-8

Since 1967, the General Assembly has repeatedly 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 obligations already agreed to, it also 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.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands

Jerusalem

A/RES/72/15 11/30/17 151-6-9

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.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, and Nauru

The Syrian Golan

A/RES/72/16 11/30/17 105-6-58

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.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Marshall Islands

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/RES/72/67 12/04/17 157-5-20

A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This resolution is biased, dealing solely with expressions of concern about Israel's activities, without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Palau

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

A/RES/72/81 12/07/17 158-7-10

Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning displaced persons from that conflict and all subsequent conflicts involving Israel and its neighbors. The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of displaced persons through final-status negotiations among the parties.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau

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

A/RES/72/82 12/07/17 162-6-7

The General Assembly established UNRWA in 1949 by Resolution 302 (IV). 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 regarding UNRWA's operations are unwarranted. At the same time, the United States is UNRWA's largest bilateral donor.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, and Palau

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

A/RES/72/83 12/07/17 159-7-9

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.

Resource: [Conciliation Commission for Palestine](#) (194 [III] pp. 21-25)

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau

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/72/84 12/07/17 83-10-77

The General Assembly established the Special Committee by Resolution 2443 (XXIII) in 1968. The United States believes that this committee embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, that it should be abolished, and actively lobbies other countries to withdraw their support for the annual resolution that renews the Committee's mandate.

Resources: [Special Committee](#) [GA Resolution 2443 (XXIII)]; [Occupied Palestinian Territory Homepage](#)

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau

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/72/85 12/07/17 157-7-10

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

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau

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

A/RES/72/86 12/07/17 155-7-12

Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States considers this resolution to be 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.

Resource: [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Occupied Palestinian Territory](#)

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau

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

A/RES/72/87 12/07/17 153-8-10

Since 1967, the General Assembly has repeatedly 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. Resource: State Department [Human Rights Report: Israel and the occupied territories](#) (2016)

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau

A global call for concrete action 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 Programme of Action

A/RES/72/157 12/19/17 133-10-43

Since the original Durban Declaration in 2001, implementation of its Program of Action has included displays of intolerance and anti-Semitism (including overt anti-Israel statements), which the United States does not believe should be commemorated. The United States is fully committed to upholding the human rights of all individuals, and to combat racial discrimination, intolerance, and bigotry. We stand ready to work with all partners to uphold human rights and fight racism around the world.

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Czech Republic (Czechia), Germany, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru

The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

A/RES/72/160 12/19/17 176-7-4

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. Peace can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not by UN resolutions.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Palau

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

A/RES/72/209 12/20/17 163-7-9

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-Hizbullah 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 Hizbullah provoked the conflict. It remains inappropriate for the General Assembly to take a position on Israel's responsibility for compensating Lebanon.

Against: United States of America, Australia, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, and Nauru

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/72/240 12/20/17 163-6-11

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.

Against: United States of America, Canada, Micronesia (Federated States of), Israel, Marshall Islands, and Nauru

Status of Jerusalem

A/RES/ES-10/19 12/21/17 128-9-35

The General Assembly voted during a rare emergency meeting to ask nations not to establish diplomatic missions in the historic city of Jerusalem, as delegates warned that the recent decision by the United States to do so risked igniting a religious war across the already turbulent Middle East and beyond.

Against: United States of America, Micronesia (Federated States of), Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Togo