

US Presidents, the UN Security Council, & Resolutions Critical of Israel: This Historical Record, 1967-Present

Below is a comprehensive chart showing Israel-related UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) dating back to the 1967 War. The chart is broken down by President. The heading of each section indicates:

- The president
- The years he was in office
- The total number of UNSCRs critical of Israel on which the US either abstained or voted yes during his tenure in office. This number corresponds to the numbering in the far left column of the table, for each president).

Each entry highlighted in pink (and numbered in the far left column for each president) is an UNSCR the content of which is critical of Israel or Israeli actions/policies, and for which either (a) there are statements available on the record that the UNSCR was opposed by Israel or (b) absent statements available on the record, it can be reasonably presumed that the UNSCR was opposed by Israel, based on the UNSCR's tenor and content.

Entries not highlighted in pink (and not numbered in the far left column) are UNSCRs Israel did not oppose or cannot be presumed to have opposed, including non-controversial UNSCRs mainly relating to peacekeeping (the latter UNSCRs are also grayed out).

This chart was prepared by Lara Friedman, Director of Policy & Government Relations at Americans for Peace Now (April 2016). It may be cited with appropriate credit.

The Johnson Era (11/22/63-1/20/69) – Total: 7 (in 6 years)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	233	6/1/67	YES	Did not oppose	Calling for a ceasefire in 1967 war
	234	6/6/67	YES	Did not oppose	Calling for a ceasefire
	235	6/9/67	YES	Did not oppose	Calling for a ceasefire
	236	6/11/67	YES	Don't know	Mideast Situation/Syria (“ <i>Condemns</i> any and all violations of the cease-fire”)
	237	6/14/67	YES	Don't know	“1. Calls upon the Government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities”
	240	10/25/67	YES	Don't know	<i>Gravely concerned</i> over recent military activities in the Middle East carried out in spite of the Security Council resolutions ordering a cease-fire, 1. <i>Condemns</i> the violations of the cease-fire;
1.	242	11/22/67	YES	Did not oppose but interpreted diff than rest of the world.	<i>Emphasizing</i> the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security, 1. <i>Affirms</i> that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles: (i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict; (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;
2.	248	3/24/68	YES	Presumed to have opposed	2. <i>Condemns</i> the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions; 4. Calls upon Israel to desist from acts or activities in contravention of resolution 237 (1967);
3.	250	4/27/68	YES	Presumed to have opposed	Considering that the holding of a military parade in Jerusalem will aggravate tensions in the area and have an adverse effect on a peaceful settlement of the problems in the area, 1. Calls upon Israel to refrain from holding the military parade in Jerusalem which is contemplated for 2 May 1968;
4.	251	5/2/68	YES	Presumed to have opposed	Deeply deplores the holding by Israel of the military parade in Jerusalem on 2 May 1968 in disregard of the unanimous decision adopted by the Council on 27 April 1968.
5.	252	5/21/68	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	Reaffirming that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible, 1. Deplores the failure of Israel to comply with the General Assembly resolutions mentioned above; 2. Considers that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, including

					expropriation of land and properties thereon, which tend to change the legal status of Jerusalem are invalid and cannot change that status; 3. Urgently calls upon Israel to rescind all such measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any further action which tends to change the status of Jerusalem;
6.	256	8/16/68	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<i>Recalling</i> its previous resolution 248 (1968) condemning the military action launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions and deploring all violent incidents in violation of the cease-fire, <i>Observing</i> that both massive air attacks by Israel on Jordanian territory were of a large scale and carefully planned nature in violation of resolution 248 (1968), <i>Gravely concerned</i> about the deteriorating situation resulting therefrom, 1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 248 (1968) which, inter alia, declares that grave violations of the cease-fire cannot be tolerated and that the Council would have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts; 4. Condemns the further military attacks launched by Israel in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and resolution 248 (1968) and warns that if such attacks were to be repeated the Council would duly take account of the failure to comply with the present resolution.
	258	9/28/68	YES	Don't know	2. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, and urges all the parties to extend their fullest co-operation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the speedy fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to him under that resolution.
	259	9/27/68	Abstain	Don't know	Concerned with the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel following the hostilities of 5 June 1967, Recalling its resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, ...Deploring the delay in the implementation of resolution 237 (1967) because of the conditions still being set by Israel for receiving a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, ...Requests the Secretary-General urgently to dispatch a Special Representative to the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel following the hostilities of 5 June 1967, and to report on the implementation of resolution 237 (1967); ...Requests the Government of Israel to receive the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to co-operate with him and to facilitate his work; ...Recommends that the Secretary-General be afforded all co-operation in his efforts to bring about the implementation of the present resolution and resolution 237 (1967).
7.	262	12/31/68	YES	Presumed to have opposed	1. Condemns Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter and the cease-fire resolutions; 2. Considers that such premeditated acts of violence endanger the maintenance of the peace; 3. Issues a solemn warning to Israel that if such acts were to be repeated, the Council would have to consider further steps to give effect to its decisions; 4. Considers that Lebanon is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel.

The Nixon Era (1/20/69-8/9/74) – Total: 15 (in 5 yrs)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
1	265	4/1/69	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	<p>...Reaffirms resolutions 248 (1968) and 256 (1968);</p> <p>...Condemns the recent premeditated air attacks launched by Israel on Jordanian villages and populated area in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the cease-fire resolutions, and warns once again that if such attacks were to be repeated the Security Council would have to meet to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such attacks.</p>
2	267	7/3/69	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<p><i>Recalling</i> its resolution 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, respectively, concerning measures and actions by Israel affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,</p> <p><i>Having heard</i> the statements of the parties concerned on the question,</p> <p><i>Noting</i> that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures tending to change the status of the City of Jerusalem,</p> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> the established principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolution 252 (1968); 2. <i>Deplores</i> the failure of Israel to show any regard for the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council mentioned above; 3. <i>Censures</i> in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem; 4. <i>Confirms</i> that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel which purport to alter the status of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties thereon, are invalid and cannot change that status; 5. <i>Urgently calls</i> once more upon Israel to rescind forthwith all measures taken by it which may tend to change the status of the City of Jerusalem, and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect; 6. <i>Requests</i> Israel to inform the Security Council without any further delay of its intentions with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution; 7. <i>Determines</i> that, in the event of a negative response or no response from Israel, the Security Council shall reconvene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;
3	270	8/26/69	Adopted w/o vote	Presumed to have opposed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Condemns</i> the premeditated air attack by Israel on villages in southern Lebanon in violation of its obligations under the Charter and Security Council resolutions;
4	271	9/15/69	Abstained	Presumed to have opposed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Determines</i> that the execrable act of desecration and profanation of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque emphasizes the immediate necessity of Israel's desisting from acting in violation of the aforesaid resolutions and rescinding forthwith all measures and actions taken by it designed to alter the status of

					<p>Jerusalem;</p> <p>4. <i>Calls upon</i> Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and international law governing military occupation and to refrain from causing any hindrance to the discharge of the established functions of the Supreme Moslem Council of Jerusalem, including any co-operation that Council may desire from countries with predominantly Moslem population and from Moslem communities in relation to its plans for the maintenance and repair of the Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem;</p> <p>5. <i>Condemns</i> the failure of Israel to comply with the aforementioned resolutions and calls upon it to implement forthwith the provisions of these resolutions;</p> <p>6. <i>Reiterates</i> the determination in paragraph 7 of resolution 267 (1969) that, in the event of a negative response or no response, the Security Council shall convene without delay to consider what further action should be taken in this matter;</p>
5	279	5/12/70	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<i>Demands</i> the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.
6	280	5/19/70	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	<p>...<i>Convinced</i> that the Israeli military attack against Lebanon was premeditated and of a large scale and carefully planned in nature</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> its resolution 279 (1970) of 12 May 1970 demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory,</p> <p>1. <i>Deplores</i> the failure of Israel to abide by resolutions 262 (1968) and 270 (1969);</p> <p>2. <i>Condemns</i> Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;</p> <p>3. <i>Declares</i> that such armed attacks can no longer be tolerated and repeats its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated the Security Council would, in accordance with resolution 262 (1968) and the present resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter to implement its resolutions;</p>
7	285	9/5/70	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	<i>Demands</i> the complete and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.
8	298	9/25/71	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<p><i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967 concerning measures and actions by Israel designed to change the status of the Israeli-occupied section of Jerusalem,</p> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> the principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,</p> <p><i>Noting with concern</i> the non-compliance by Israel with the above-mentioned resolutions,</p> <p><i>Noting with concern</i> also that since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions Israel has taken further measures designed to change the status and character of the occupied section of Jerusalem.</p> <p>1. <i>Reaffirms</i> its resolutions 252 (1968) and 267 (1969);</p> <p>2. <i>Deplores</i> the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the City of Jerusalem;</p> <p>3. <i>Confirms</i> in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to</p>

					change the status of the City of Jerusalem, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status; 4. <i>Urgently calls</i> upon Israel to rescind all previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the City or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community, or a just and lasting peace;
9	313	2/28/72	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<i>Demands</i> that Israel immediately desist and refrain from any ground and air military action against Lebanon and forthwith withdraw all its military forces from Lebanese territory.
10	316	6/26/72	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	1. <i>Calls upon</i> Israel to strictly abide by the aforementioned resolutions and to refrain from all military acts against Lebanon; 2. <i>Condemns</i> , while profoundly deploring all acts of violence, the repeated attacks of Israeli forces on Lebanese territory and population in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Israel's obligations thereunder; 3. <i>Expresses</i> the strong desire that appropriate steps will lead, as an immediate consequence, to the release in the shortest possible time of all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces on 21 June 1972 on Lebanese territory; 4. <i>Declares</i> that if the above-mentioned steps do not result in the release of the abducted personnel or if Israel fails to comply with the present resolution, the Council will reconvene at the earliest to consider further action.
11	317	7/21/72	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	2. <i>Deplores</i> the fact that despite these efforts, effect has not yet been given to the Security Council's strong desire that all Syrian and Lebanese military and security personnel abducted by Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory on 21 June 1972 should be released in the shortest possible time; 3. <i>Calls upon</i> Israel for the return of the above-mentioned personnel without delay;
12	332	4/21/73	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	2. <i>Condemns</i> the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and of the Council's cease-fire resolutions; 3. <i>Calls upon</i> Israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on Lebanon.
13	337	8/15/73	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<i>Having heard</i> the statement of the representative of Lebanon concerning the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the hijacking, by the Israeli air force, of a Lebanese civilian airliner on lease to Iraqi Airways, <u>1/</u> <i>Gravely concerned</i> that such an act carried out by Israel, a Member of the United Nations, constitutes a serious interference with international civil aviation and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, <i>Recognizing</i> that such an act could jeopardize the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violates the provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation, <i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968 and 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970, 1. <i>Condemns</i> the Government of Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the Israeli air force of a Lebanese airliner from Lebanon's air space;

					<p>2. <i>Considers</i> that these actions by Israel constitute a violation of the Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Agreement of 1949, the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council of 1967, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the international conventions on civil aviation and the principles of international law and morality;</p> <p>3. <i>Calls on</i> the International Civil Aviation Organization to take due account of this resolution when considering adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation against these actions;</p> <p>4. <i>Calls on</i> Israel to desist from any and all acts that violate Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and endanger the safety of international civil aviation and solemnly warns Israel that, if such acts are repeated, the Council will consider taking adequate steps or measures to enforce its resolutions.</p>
	338	10/22/73	YES	Not opposed	<p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy;</p> <p>2. <i>Calls upon</i> the parties concerned to start immediately after the ceasefire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts;</p> <p>3. <i>Decides that</i>, immediately and concurrently with the ceasefire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.</p>
	339	10/23/73	YES	Not opposed	<p>Referring to its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,</p> <p>1. Confirms its decision on an immediate cessation of all kinds of firing and of all military action, and urges that the forces be returned to the positions they occupied at the moment the cease-fire became effective;</p> <p>2. Requests the Secretary General to take measures for immediate dispatch of United Nations observers to supervise the observance of the cease-fire between the forces of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt, using for this purpose the personnel of the United Nations now in the Middle East and first of all the personnel now in Cairo.</p>
	340	10/25/73	YES	Not opposed	<p>1. Demands that immediate and complete cease-fire be observed and that the parties return to the positions occupied by them at 16:50 hours GMT on 22 October 1973;</p> <p>2. Requests the Secretary General, as an immediate step, to increase the number of United Nations military observers on both sides;</p> <p>3. Decides to set up immediately under its authority a United Nations Emergency Force to be composed of personnel drawn from states members of the United Nations except the permanent members of the Security Council, and requests the Secretary General to report within 24 hours on the steps taken to this effect;</p> <p>4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Council on an urgent and continuing basis on the state of implementation of this resolution as well as resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973);</p> <p>5. Requests all Member States to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of this resolution as well as resolutions 338 (1973) and 339 (1973).</p>
14	344	12/15/73	Abstain	Israel appears not to be on board - 344	<p>Considering that it decided by its resolution 338 (1973) of 21/22 October 1973 that talks among the parties to the Middle East conflict for the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be held under "appropriate auspices",</p>

15	347	4/24/74	YES	Presumed to have opposed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty and calls once more on the Government of Israel to refrain from further military actions and threats against Lebanon; 2. Condemns all acts of violence, especially those which result in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life, and urges all concerned to refrain from any further acts of violence; 3. Calls upon all Governments concerned to respect their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law; 4. Calls upon Israel forthwith to release and return to Lebanon the abducted Lebanese civilians; 5. Calls upon all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.
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The Ford Era (8/9/74-1/20/77) – Total: 2 (in 2.5 yrs)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	363	11/29/74	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	368	11/17/75	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
	369	5/28/75	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1	371	7/24/75	YES	Strongly criticized - 371	(a) Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
	378	10/23/75	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
2	381	11/30/75	YES	381 – Israel strongly criticized it (Rabin speech here)	Decides: (a) To reconvene on 12 January 1976, to continue the debate on the Middle East problem including the Palestinian question, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions;
	390	5/28/76	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973
	396	10/22/76	YES		1. Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 388 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	398	11/30/76	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973

The Carter Era (1/20/77-1/20/81) – Total: 14 (in 4 years)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	408	5/26/77	YES		Decides: (a) to call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 388 (1973) of 22 October 197
	416	10/21/77	YES		Recalling the Secretary-General's view that any relaxation of the search for a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be dangerous and his hope that urgent efforts would be undertaken by all concerned to tackle the Middle East problem in all its aspects with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at the comprehensive settlement called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973), ...(a) To call upon all the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
	420	11/30/77	YES		Having noted the efforts made to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East area and the urgent need to continue and intensify such efforts, Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1	425	3/19/78	YES	425 – slammed but then accepted (co-opted) by Israel (see here)	Convinced that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East, Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory; Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations.
	426	3/19/78	YES	D/K	1. Approves the report of the Secretary General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), contained in document S/12611 of 19 March 1978, 2. Decides that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be established in accordance with the abovementioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it shall continue in operation thereafter if required, provided the Security Council so decides.
2	427	5/3/78	YES	Presumed to have opposed	3. Calls upon Israel to complete its withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without any further delay;
	429	5/31/78	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	434	9/18/78	YES	D/k	Recalling in particular that, in its resolution 425 (1978), the Council called for strict respect for the

					territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, 2. Calls upon Israel, Lebanon and all others concerned to co-operate fully and urgently with the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978);
	438	10/23/78	YES		Recalling the Secretary-General's view that the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be unstable and potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached, and his hope that urgent efforts will be pursued by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view both to maintaining quiet in the region and to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973), 1. Decides to renew the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for a period of nine months, that is, until 24 July 1979;
	441	12/6/78	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
3	444	1/19/79	YES	Presumed to have opposed	1. Deplores the lack of co-operation particularly on Israel's part with UNIFIL's efforts to fully implement its mandate including Israel's assistance to irregular armed groups in southern Lebanon;
4	446	3/22/79	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	<i>Stressing</i> the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, <i>Affirming once more</i> that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 <u>1/</u> is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, 1. <i>Determines</i> that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; 2. <i>Strongly deplores</i> the failure of Israel to abide by Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971 and the consensus statement by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976 <u>2/</u> and General Assembly resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V) of 4 and 14 July 1967, 32/5 of 28 October 1977 and 33/113 of 18 December 1978; 3. <i>Calls once more upon</i> Israel, as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, to rescind its previous measures and to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories; 4. <i>Establishes</i> a Commission consisting of three members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President of the Council after consultations with the members of the Council, to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; 5. <i>Requests</i> the Commission to submit its report to the Security Council by 1 July 1979; 6. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities to enable it to carry out its mission.

					7. <i>Decides</i> to keep the situation in the occupied territories under constant and close scrutiny and to reconvene in July 1979 to review the situation in the light of the findings of the Commission.
	449	5/30/79	YES		<i>Decides</i> : (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
5	450	6/14/79	YES	450 – Israel rejected parts of it as biased and unbalanced	Reaffirming its call for the strict respect for the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, 2. Calls upon Israel to cease forthwith its acts against the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, in particular its incursions into Lebanon and the assistance it continues to lend to irresponsible armed groups;
6	452	7/20/79	Abstain	Israel rejected - 452	Taking note of the report and recommendations of the Security Council Commission established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, contained in document S/13450, Strongly deploring the lack of cooperation of Israel with the Commission, Considering that the policy of Israel in establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories has no legal validity and constitutes a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, Deeply concerned by the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlements policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population, Emphasizing the need for confronting the issue of the existing settlements and the need to consider measures to safeguard the impartial protection of property seized, Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem, and reconfirming pertinent Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem and in particular the need to protect and preserve the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in that city, Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlements policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East, 1. Commends the work done by the Commission in preparing the report on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; 2. Accepts the recommendations contained in the abovementioned report of the Commission; 3. Calls upon the Government and people of Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; 4. Requests the Commission, in view of the magnitude of the problem of settlements, to keep under close survey the implementation of the present resolution and to report back to the Security Council before 1 November 1979.
	456	11/30/79	YES		<i>Decides</i> : (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
7	465	3/1/80	YES	465 – Israel rejected and	Taking note of the reports of the Commission of the Security Council established under resolution 446 (1979) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967,

				<p>asked US to veto; US voted in favor (Begin statement)</p>	<p>including Jerusalem, contained in documents S/13450 and Corr. 1 and S/13679, Taking note also of letters from the Permanent Representatives of Jordan (S/13801) and the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Chairman of the Islamic Group (S/13802), Strongly deploring the refusal by Israel to co-operate with the Commission and regretting its formal rejection of resolutions 446 (1979) and 452 (1979), Affirming once more that the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, Deploing the decision of the Government of Israel to officially support Israeli settlement in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, Deeply concerned over the practices of the Israeli authorities in implementing that settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its consequences for the local Arab and Palestinian population, Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources, Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city, Drawing attention to the grave consequences which the settlement policy is bound to have on any attempt to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Recalling pertinent Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, as well as the consensus statement made by the President of the Security Council on 11 November 1976, Having invited Mr. Fahd Qawasmeh, Mayor of Al-Khalil (Hebron), in the occupied territory, to supply it with information pursuant to rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, 1. Commends the work done by the Commission in preparing the report contained in document S/13679; 2. Accepts the conclusions and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report of the Commission; 3. Calls upon all parties, particularly the Government of Israel, to co-operate with the Commission; 4. Strongly deplors the decision of Israel to prohibit the free travel of Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh in order to appear before the Security Council, and requests Israel to permit his free travel to the United Nations Headquarters for that purpose; 5. Determines that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; 6. Strongly deplors the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and</p>
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					<p>calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements and in particular to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;</p> <p>7. Calls upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;</p> <p>8. Requests the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution;</p> <p>9. Requests the Commission to report to the Security Council before 1 September 1980, and decides to convene at the earliest possible date thereafter in order to consider the report and the full implementation of the present resolution.</p>
8	467	4/24/80	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed - 467	<p>1. Reaffirms its determination to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 459 (1979), in the totality of the area of operations assigned to UNIFIL, up to the internationally recognized boundaries;</p> <p>2. Condemns all actions contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions and, in particular, strongly deplores:</p> <p>(a) Any violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;</p> <p>(b) Israel's military intervention into Lebanon;</p> <p>(c) All acts of violence in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon;</p> <p>(d) Provision of military assistance to the so-called "de facto forces";</p> <p>(e) All acts of interference with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;</p> <p>(f) All acts of hostility against UNIFIL and in or through the UNIFIL area of operation as inconsistent with Security Council resolutions;</p> <p>(g) All obstructions of UNIFIL's ability to confirm the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, to supervise the cessation of hostilities, to ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, to control movement and to take measures deemed necessary to ensure the effective restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty;</p>
9	468	5/8/80	Abstain	468 – Explicit condemnation of Israeli actions (US abstained); Israel rejected/ignored	<p>Deeply concerned at the expulsion by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and of the Sharia Judge of Hebron,</p> <p>Calls upon the Government of Israel as occupying Power to rescind these illegal measures and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders so that they can resume the functions for which they were elected and appointed,</p>

10	469	5/20/80	Abstain	469 – Israel rejected, US abstained (Begin letter)	<p>Recalling the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and in particular article 1, which reads "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances," and article 49, which reads "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive;"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly deplores the failure of the Government of Israel to implement Security Council resolution 468 (1980) of 8 May 1980; 2. Calls again upon the Government of Israel, as occupying Power, to rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli military occupation authorities in expelling the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and the Sharia Judge of Hebron, and to facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders, so that they can resume their functions for which they were elected and appointed; 3. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts and requests him to continue his efforts in order to ensure the immediate implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council on the result of his efforts at the earliest possible date.
	470	5/30/80	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
11	471	6/5/80	Abstain	471 – Israel rejected. US abstained	<p>Recalling once again the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), and in particular article 27 which, inter alia reads: "Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons ... They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof,"</p> <p>Reaffirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949) to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, Recalling also its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980) of 8 and 20 May 1980, Reaffirming its resolution 465 (1980), by which the Council determined "that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or in any part thereof, have no legal validity and that Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive just and lasting peace in the Middle East" and strongly deplored the "continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices",</p> <p>Shocked by the assassination attempts on the lives of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, Deeply concerned that the Jewish settlers in the occupied Arab territories are allowed to carry arms thus enabling them to perpetrate crimes against the civilian Arab population,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the assassination attempts on the lives of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh and calls for the immediate apprehension and prosecution of the perpetrators of these crimes; 2. Expresses deep concern that Israel, as occupying Power, has failed to provide adequate protection to the civilian population in the occupied territories in conformity with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949);

					<p>3. Calls upon the Government of Israel to provide the victims with adequate compensation for the damages suffered as a result of these crimes;</p> <p>4. Calls again upon the Government of Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;</p> <p>5. Calls once again upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connexion with settlements in the occupied territories;</p> <p>6. Reaffirms the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;</p> <p>7. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution.</p>
12	476	6/30/80	Abstain	<p>476 – Israel rejected. US abstained</p>	<p>Reaffirming that acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible,</p> <p>Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem and, in particular, the need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city,</p> <p>Reaffirming its resolutions relevant to the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular resolutions 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969, 271 (1969) of 15 September 1969, 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971 and 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,</p> <p>Recalling the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,</p> <p>Deploring the persistence of Israel, in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,</p> <p>Gravely concerned over the legislative steps initiated in the Israeli Knesset with the aim of changing the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem,</p> <p>1. Reaffirms the overriding necessity to end the prolonged occupation of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;</p> <p>2. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;</p> <p>3. Reconfirms that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal validity and constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;</p> <p>4. Reiterates that all such measures which have altered the geographic, demographic and historical character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;</p> <p>5. Urgently calls on Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by this and previous Security Council resolutions and to desist forthwith from persisting in the policy and measures affecting the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem;</p> <p>6. Reaffirms its determination in the event of non-compliance by Israel with this resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of this resolution.</p>

13	478	8/20/80	Abstain	478 – Israel rejected; US abstained	<p>Recalling its resolution 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, Reaffirming again that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible, Deeply concerned over the enactment of a "basic law" in the Israeli Knesset proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, with its implications for peace and security, Noting that Israel has not complied with Security Council resolution 476 (1980), Reaffirming its determination to examine practical ways and means, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full implementation of its resolution 476 (1980), in the event of non-compliance by Israel,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censures in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "basic law" on Jerusalem and the refusal to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions; 2. Affirms that the enactment of the "basic law" by Israel constitutes a violation of international law and does not affect the continued application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; 3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith; 4. Affirms also that this action constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; 5. Decides not to recognise the "basic law" and such other actions by Israel that, as a result of this law, seek to alter the character and status of Jerusalem and calls upon all Members of the United Nations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to accept this decision; (b) and upon those States that have established diplomatic Missions in Jerusalem to withdraw such Missions from the Holy City;
14	484	12/19/80	YES	484 – Israel rejected; US voted yes.	<p>The Security Council, Recalling its resolutions 468 (1980) and 469 (1980), Taking note of General Assembly resolution 35/122 F, Expresses its grave concern at the expulsion by Israel of the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967; 2. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to adhere to the provisions of the Convention; 3. Declares it imperative that the Mayor of Hebron and the Mayor of Halhoul be enabled to return to their home and resume their responsibilities;

Reagan Era (1/20/81 – 1/20/89) – Total: 21 (in 8 years)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	485	5/22/81	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1	487	6/19/81	YES	487 – US voted yes. Israel rejected and expressed disappointment in US vote	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly condemns the military attack by Israel in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct; 2. Calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof; 3. Further considers that the said attack constitutes a serious threat to the entire IAEA safeguards regime which is the foundation of the nonproliferation Treaty; 4. Fully recognises the inalienable sovereign right of Iraq, and all other States, especially the developing countries, to establish programmes of technological and nuclear development to develop their economy and industry for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs and consistent with the internationally accepted objectives of preventing nuclearweapons proliferation; 5. Calls upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; 6. Considers that Iraq is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel;
	490	7/21/81	YES	Didn't seem to strongly oppose - 490	<p>[in response to Israeli airstrikes on Lebanon]</p> <p>Reaffirming the urgent appeal made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 17 July 1981 (S/14599) which reads as follows:</p> <p>"The President of the Security Council and the members of the Council, after hearing the report of the Secretary-General, express their deep concern at the extent of the loss of life and the scale of the destruction caused by the deplorable events that have been taking place for several days in Lebanon."</p> <p>"They launch an urgent appeal for an immediate end to all armed attacks and for the greatest restraint so that peace and quiet may be established in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as a whole."</p> <p>Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General in this respect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calls for an immediate cessation of all armed attacks; 2. Reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	493	11/23/81	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
2	497	12/17/81	YES	497 – called on Israel to rescind annexation	<p>Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the principles of international law, and relevant Security Council resolutions,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decides that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and without international legal effect;

				of Golan. US voted yes. Israel ignored.	<p>2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;</p> <p>3. Determines that all the provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since June 1967;</p> <p>4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution within two weeks and decides that in the event of noncompliance by Israel, the Security Council would meet urgently, and not later than 5 January 1982, to consider taking appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nation.</p>
3	498	12/21/81	YES	<p>498 – considered “one-sided” and as an attack on Israel. US voted yes, sparking Israeli outrage. (see Sharon interview and extraordinary statement by PM attacking White House)</p>	<p>1. Reaffirms its resolution 425 (1978) in which it</p> <p>(i) Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognised boundaries;</p> <p>(ii) Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;</p> <p>(iii) Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;</p> <p>2. Reaffirms its past resolutions and particularly its repeated calls upon all concerned for the strict respect of Lebanon's political independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;</p>
4	500	1/28/82	Abstain	Presumed to have opposed	Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the question contained in document S/Agenda/2329/Rev.1 (Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights)
5	501	2/25/82	YES	<p>501 – viewed again by Israel as “singling out” Israel; US voted yes</p>	<p>1. Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;</p> <p>2. Calls upon Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;</p> <p>3. Decides, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area, the force to be composed of</p>

					personnel drawn from States Members of the United Nations;
6	508	6/5/82	YES	508 – Israel criticized it; US voted yes (rejected by Israel)	Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Lebanon, 1. Calls upon all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border and no later than 0600 hours local time on Sunday, 6 June 1982;
7	509	6/6/82	YES	509 - Israel criticized it; US voted yes (Kimche comments here ; Begin rejecting world pressure here)	Reaffirming the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, 1. Demands that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;
8	512	6/19/82	YES	512 – certainly opposed by Israel	Deeply concerned at the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations, Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), 1. Calls upon all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations, to refrain from all acts of violence against those populations and to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict, in particular, by facilitating the dispatch and distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); 2. Appeals to Member States to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible; 3. Stresses the particular humanitarian responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), towards civilian populations and calls upon all the parties to the conflict not to hamper the exercise of those responsibilities and to assist in humanitarian efforts; 4. Takes note of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the activities of the international agencies in this field and requests him to make every effort to ensure the implementation of and compliance with this resolution and to report on these efforts to the Council as soon as possible.
9	513	7/4/82	YES	513 - certainly opposed by Israel	Alarmed by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in South Lebanon and in West Beirut, Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

				(explicitly critical of Israeli actions), US voted yes	Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982), 1. Calls for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations; 2. Calls further for the restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut; 3. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and the action of international agencies to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population and requests them to continue their efforts to ensure their success.
10	515	7/29/82	US did not vote (so effectively abstained)	515 – US no vote; critical of Israel	Deeply concerned at the situation of the civilian population of Beirut, Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, Recalling its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982), 1. Demands that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); 2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of this resolution to the Government of Israel and keep the Security Council informed of its implementation.
11	516	8/1/82	YES	516 – US voted yes; Israel rejected	Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982), Recalling its resolution 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, Alarmed by the continuation and intensification of military activities in and around Beirut, Taking note of the latest massive violations of the cease-fire in and around Beirut, 1. Confirms its previous resolutions and demands an immediate cease-fire, and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border; 2. Authorises the Secretary-General to deploy immediately on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut; 3. Requests the Secretary-General to report back to the Council on compliance with this resolution as soon as possible and not later than four hours from now.
12	517	8/4/82	Abstain	517 – censuring Israel. US abstained. Israel certainly opposed.	Deeply shocked and alarmed by the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982, 1. Reconfirms its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982) and 516 (1982); 2. Confirms once again its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon; 3. Censures Israel for its failure to comply with the above resolutions; 4. Calls for the prompt return of Israeli troops which have moved forward subsequent to 1325 hours EDT on 1 August 1982; 5. Takes note of the decision of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to move the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut; 6. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts and steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 516 (1982), and authorizes him, as an immediate step, to increase

					<p>the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut;</p> <p>7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than 1000 hours EDT on 5 August 1982;</p> <p>8. Decides to meet at that time if necessary in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General and, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties to the conflict, to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.</p>
13	518	8/12/82	YES	<p>518 – US voted yes; Israel certainly opposed (made demands on Israel)</p>	<p>Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982), and 517 (1982),</p> <p>Expressing its most serious concern about continued military activities in Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demands that Israel and all parties to the conflict observe strictly the terms of Security Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut; 2. Demands the immediate lifting of all restrictions on the city of Beirut in order to permit the free entry of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in Beirut; 3. Requests the United Nations observers in and in the vicinity of Beirut to report on the situation; 4. Demands that Israel co-operate fully in the effort to secure the effective deployment of the United Nations observers, as requested by the Government of Lebanon, and in such a manner as to ensure their safety;
14	520	9/17/82	YES	<p>520 – Israel singled out. US voted yes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Condemns the recent Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreements and of Security Council resolutions; 3. Demands an immediate return to the positions occupied by Israel before 15 September 1982, as a first step towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution; 4. Calls again for the strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence under the sole and exclusive authority of the Lebanese Government through the Lebanese Army throughout Lebanon;
	521	9/19/82	YES	<p>Not clear what Israeli position was - 521</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut; 2. Reaffirms once again its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian population without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against that population; 3. Authorizes the Secretary-General as a immediate step to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut from 10 to 50 and insists that there shall be no interference with the deployment of the observers and that they shall have full freedom of movement; 4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they may contribute in every way possible within their mandate, to the effort to ensure full protection for the civilian population; 5. Requests the Secretary-General as a matter of urgency to initiate appropriate consultations and in particular consultations with the Government of Lebanon on additional steps which the Council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in ensuring full protection for the civilian population in and around Beirut and requests him to report to the Council

					within forty-eight hours; 6. Insists that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Security Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and in this connexion solemnly calls attention to the obligation on all Member States under Article 25 of the Charter to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter;
	524	11/29/82	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	551	5/30/84	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	555	10/12/84	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	557	11/29/84	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	561	4/17/85	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	563	5/21/85	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	564	5/31/85	YES	D/k	Alarmed at the continued escalation of violence involving the civilian population, including Palestinians in refugee camps, resulting in grievous casualties, and material destruction on all sides, 1. Expresses anew its deepest concern at the heavy costs in human lives and material destruction affecting the civilian population in Lebanon, and calls on all concerned to end acts of violence against the civilian population in Lebanon and in particular in and around Palestinian refugee camps; 2. Reiterates its calls for respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; 3. Calls on all parties to take necessary measures to alleviate the suffering resulting from acts of violence, in particular by facilitating the work of United Nations agencies, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, in providing humanitarian assistance to all those affected and emphasizes the need to ensure the safety of all the personnel of these organizations;
15	573	10/4/85	Abstain	573 – Israel rejected. US voted yes.	Having considered the letter dated 1 October 1985 (S/17509) in which Tunisia made a complaint against Israel following the act of aggression which the latter committed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia, Having heard the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, Having noted with concern that the Israeli attack has caused heavy loss of human life and extensive material damage, Considering that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, Gravely concerned at the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region posed by the air raid

					<p>perpetrated on 1 October 1985 by Israel in the area of Hamman-Plage, situated in the southern suburb of Tunis,</p> <p>Drawing attention to the serious effect which the aggression carried out by Israel and all acts contrary to the Charter cannot but have on any initiative designed to establish an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,</p> <p>Considering that the Israeli Government claimed responsibility for the attack as soon as it had been carried out,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemns vigorously the act of armed aggression perpetrated by Israel against Tunisian territory in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct; 2. Demands that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from the threat to do so; 3. Urgently requests the States Members of the United Nations to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; 4. Considers that Tunisia has the right to appropriate reparations as a result of the loss of human life and material damage which it has suffered and for which Israel has claimed responsibility;
	575	10/17/85	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	576	11/21/85	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	583	4/18/86	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	584	5/29/86	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	586	6/18/86	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
16	587	9/23/86	Abstain	587 – Israel most likely rejected; US voted yes	<p>Solemnly reaffirming that it firmly supports the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared after the recent mission by his Representative in the region (S/18348), particularly the paragraphs relating to the security of the Force and the withdrawal of Israeli military forces from southern Lebanon; 5. Takes note of the preliminary security measures decided on by the Secretary-General and requests him to take any further measures needed to enhance the security of the men of the Force in their peace mission; 6. Urges all the parties concerned to co-operate unreservedly with the Force in the fulfilment of its mandate; 7. Again calls for an end in southern Lebanon to any military presence which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities;
	590	11/26/86	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
17	592	12/8/86	Abstain	592 –	Seriously concerned about the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel

				Explicitly critical of Israel; US abstained.	<p>since 1967, including Jerusalem,</p> <p>Bearing in mind the specific status of Jerusalem,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; 2. Strongly deplores the opening of fire by the Israeli army resulting in the death and the wounding of defenceless students; 3. Calls upon Israel to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; 4. Further calls upon Israel to release any person or persons detained as a result of the recent events at Bir Zeit University in violation of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention; 5. Also calls on all concerned parties to exercise maximum restraint, to avoid violent acts, and to contribute towards the establishment of peace; 6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution not later than 20 December 1986.
	594	1/15/87	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	596	5/29/87	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	599	6/31/87	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	603	11/25/87	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973
18	605	12/22/87	Abstain	<p>605 – US abstained; Israel furious (also here)</p>	<p>Recalling its relevant resolutions on the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and including its resolutions 446 (1979), 465 (1980), 497 (1981) and 592 (1986),</p> <p>Recalling also the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,</p> <p>Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,</p> <p>Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,</p> <p>Considering that the current policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories are bound to have grave consequences for the endeavours to achieve comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly deplores those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and in particular the opening of fire by the Israeli army, resulting in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians; 2. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12

					<p>August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;</p> <p>3. Calls once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide immediately and scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;</p> <p>4. Calls furthermore for the exercise of the maximum restraint to contribute towards the establishment of peace;</p> <p>5. Stresses the urgent need to reach a just, durable and peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict;</p> <p>6. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the occupied territories by all means available to him, and to submit a report no later than 20 January 1988 containing his recommendations on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation;</p> <p>7. Decides to keep the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israeli since 1967, including Jerusalem, under review</p>
19	607	1/5/88	YES	<p>607 – US voted yes; Israel furious</p>	<p>Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, Having been apprised of the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to "continue the deportation" of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories, Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, and in particular articles 47 and 49 of same,</p> <p>1. Reaffirms once again that the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,</p> <p>2. Calls upon Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories;</p> <p>3. Strongly requests Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by its obligation arising from the Convention;</p> <p>4. Decides to keep the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, under review.</p>
20	608	1/14/88	Abstain	<p>608 – US abstained, Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israeli actions)</p>	<p>Reaffirming its resolution 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, Expressing its deep regret that Israel, the occupying Power, has, in defiance of that resolution, deported Palestinian civilians,</p> <p>1. Calls upon Israel to rescind the order to deport Palestinian civilians and to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those already deported;</p> <p>2. Requests that Israel desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories;</p> <p>3. Decides to keep the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, under review.</p>
	609	1/29/88	YES		<p>2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;</p>
21	611	4/25/88	Abstain	<p>611 - US abstained,</p>	<p>Considering that in its resolution 573 (1985), adopted following the act of aggression committed on 1 October 1985 by Israel against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia, it has condemned Israel</p>

				Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israeli actions)	and has demanded that Israel refrain from perpetrating such acts of aggression or from threatening to do so, Gravely concerned by the act of aggression which constitutes a serious and renewed threat to peace, security and stability in the Mediterranean region, 1. Condemns vigorously the aggression perpetrated on 16 April 1988 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia [by Israel] in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct; 2. Urges Member states to take measures to prevent such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; 3. Expresses its determination to take the appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of the present resolution;
	613	5/31/88	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	617	7/29/88	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	624	11/20/88	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

George H.W. Bush Era (1/20/89-1/20/93) – Total: 9 (in 4 years)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	630	1/30/89	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	633	5/30/89	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1	636	7/6/89	Abstain	636 - US abstained, Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israeli actions)	Reaffirming its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, Having been apprised that Israel, the occupying Power, has once again, in defiance of those resolutions, deported eight Palestinian civilians on 29 June 1989, Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular articles 47 and 49 thereof, 1. Deeply regrets the continuing deportation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian civilians; 2. Calls upon Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians; 3. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories;
2	638	7/31/89	YES	638 – US voted yes; Israel likely opposed	[response to 7/28/89 Israeli kidnapping of Lebanese Sheikh Obeid] Deeply disturbed by the prevalence of incidents of hostage-taking and abduction, and the continued protracted incarceration of many of those held hostage, Considering that the taking of hostages and abductions are offences of grave concern to all States and serious violations of international humanitarian law, having severe adverse consequences for the human rights of the victims and their families and for the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States, Recalling Security Council resolutions 579 (1985) of 18 December 1985 and 618 (1988) of 29 July 1988 condemning all acts of hostage-taking and abduction, Bearing in mind the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted on 17 December 1979, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted on 14 December 1973, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed on 23 September 1971, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed on 16 December 1970, and other relevant conventions, 1. Condemns unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking and abduction; 2. Demands the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held; 3. Calls upon all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

					<p>and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;</p> <p>4. Expresses appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in seeking the release of all hostages and abducted persons and invites him to continue such efforts whenever so requested by a State;</p> <p>5. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and other relevant conventions;</p> <p>6. Urges the further development of international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures which are in accordance with the rules of international law to facilitate the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking and abduction as manifestations of terrorism.</p>
	639	7/31/89	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon with its internationally recognized boundaries;
3	641	8/30/89	Abstain	641 - US abstained, Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israeli actions)	<p>Having been apprised that Israel, the occupying Power, has once again, in defiance of those resolutions, deported five Palestinian civilians on 27 August 1989,</p> <p>Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories;</p> <p>Recalling the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and in particular articles 47 and 49 thereof,</p> <p>1. Deplores the continuing deportation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian civilians;</p> <p>2. Calls upon Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians;</p> <p>3. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories;</p>
	645	11/29/89	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	648	1/31/90	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	655	5/31/90	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	659	7/29/90	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
4	672	10/12/90	YES	672 – US voted yes; Israel strongly rejected	<p>Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) through an active negotiating process which takes into account the right to security for all States in the region, including Israel, as well as the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people,</p> <p>Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,</p>

					<p>1. Expresses alarm at the violence which took place on 8 October at the Al Haram Al Shareef and other Holy Places of Jerusalem resulting in over twenty Palestinian deaths and to the injury of more than one hundred and fifty people, including Palestinian civilians and innocent worshippers;</p> <p>2. Condemns especially the acts of violence committed by the Israeli security forces resulting in injuries and loss of human life;</p> <p>3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;</p>
5	673	10/23/90	YES	<p>673 – US voted yes; Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israel rejecting 672)</p>	<p>Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories,</p> <p>1. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;</p> <p>2. Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose;</p>
	679	11/30/09	YES		<p><i>Decides: (a)</i> To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;</p>
6	681	12/20/90	YES	<p>681 – US abstained; Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israeli actions)</p>	<p>Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter, Reaffirming also the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war set forth in Security Council resolution 242 (1967),</p> <p>Having received the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 on ways and means for ensuring the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and in particular taking note of paragraphs 20 to 26 thereof (S/21919),</p> <p>Taking note of the interest of the Secretary-General to visit and send his envoy to pursue his initiative with the Israeli authorities, as indicated in paragraph 22 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/21919), and of their recent invitation extended to him,</p> <p>Gravely concerned at the dangerous deterioration of the situation in all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and at the violence and rising tension in Israel,</p> <p>Taking into consideration the statement by the President of the Security Council on 20 December 1990 concerning the method and approach for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict;</p> <p>Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988), of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988), of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, and alarmed by the decision of the Government of Israel to deport four Palestinians from the occupied territories in contravention of its obligations under the Fourth</p>

					<p>Geneva Convention, of 1949,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report; 2. Expresses its grave concern over the rejection by Israel of Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990; 3. Deplores the decision by the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians in the occupied territories; 4. Urges the Government of Israel to accept de jure applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the said Convention; 5. Calls on the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for its obligations under the Convention in accordance with article 1 thereof; 6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea expressed in his report of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention and to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and for this purpose to invite these parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council; 7. Also requests the Secretary-General to monitor and observe the situation regarding Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation, making new efforts in this regard on an urgent basis, and to utilize and designate or draw upon the United Nations and other personnel and resources present there, in the area and elsewhere, needed to accomplish this task and to keep the Security Council regularly informed; 8. Requests further the Secretary-General to submit a first progress report to the Security Council by the first week of March 1991 and every four months thereafter and decides to remain seized of the matter as necessary.
	684	1/30/91	YES		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
7	694	5/24/91	YES	694 - US voted yes; Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israel)	<p>Reaffirming its resolution 681 (1990),</p> <p>Having learned with deep concern and consternation that Israel has, in violation of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and acting in opposition to relevant Security Council resolutions, and to the detriment of efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, deported four Palestinian civilians on 18 May 1991,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declares that the action of the Israeli authorities of deporting four Palestinians on 18 May is in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which is applicable to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; 2. Deplores this action and reiterates that Israel, the occupying Power, refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories and ensure the safe and immediate return of all those deported;
	695	5/30/91	YES		<p>Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;</p>

	701	7/31/91	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	722	11/29/91	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
8	726	1/6/92	YES	Presumed to have opposed	Recalling its resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989), 641 (1989) and 694 (1991), Having been apprised of the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to deport twelve Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories, 1. Strongly condemns the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume deportations of Palestinian civilians; 2. Reaffirms the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; 3. Requests Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilian from the occupied territories; 4 Also requests Israel, the occupying Power, the ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported;
	734	1/29/92	YES		5. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	756	5/29/92	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	768	7/30/92	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon with its internationally recognized boundaries;
	790	11/25/92	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
9	799	12/18/92	YES	799 - US voted yes; Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israel)	Recalling the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter, Reaffirming its resolutions 607 (1988), 608 (1988), 636 (1989), 641 (1989), 681 (1990), 694 (1991) and 726 (1992), Having learned with deep concern that Israel, the occupying Power, in contravention of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, deported to Lebanon on 17 December 1992, hundreds of Palestinian civilians from the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, 1. Strongly condemns the action taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to deport hundreds of Palestinian civilians, and expresses its firm opposition to any such deportation by Israel; 2. Reaffirms the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and affirms that deportation of civilians constitutes a contravention of its obligations under the Convention; 3. Reaffirms also the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon; 4. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied territories of all those deported; 5. Requests the Secretary-General to consider dispatching a representative to the area to follow up with the Israeli Government with regard to this serious situation and to report to the Security Council;

Clinton Era (1/20/93-1/20/01) – Total: 3 (in 8 years)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	803	1/28/93	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	830	5/26/93	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	852	7/28/93	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	887	11/29/93	YES		Decides:(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	895	1/28/94	YES		2.Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
1	904	3/28/94	Adopted without a vote	904 - Israel objected to mention of Jerusalem	<p><i>Shocked</i> by the appalling massacre committed against Palestinian worshippers in the Mosque of Ibrahim in Hebron, on 25 February 1994, during the holy month of Ramadan,</p> <p><i>Gravely concerned</i> by the consequent Palestinian casualties in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of the massacre, which underlines the need to provide protection and security for the Palestinian people,</p> <p><i>Determined</i> to overcome the adverse impact of the massacre on the peace process currently under way,</p> <p><i>Noting with satisfaction</i> the efforts undertaken to guarantee the smooth proceeding of the peace process and <i>calling upon</i> all concerned to continue their efforts to this end,</p> <p><i>Noting</i> the condemnation of this massacre by the entire international community,</p> <p><i>Reaffirming</i> its relevant resolutions, which affirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to the territories occupied by Israel in June 1967, including Jerusalem, and the Israeli responsibilities thereunder,</p> <p>1.<i>Strongly condemns</i> the massacre in Hebron and its aftermath which took the lives of more than 50 Palestinian civilians and injured several hundred others;</p> <p>2.<i>Calls upon</i> Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, <i>inter alia</i>, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers;</p> <p>3.<i>Calls for</i> measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory, including, <i>inter alia</i>, a temporary international or foreign presence, which was provided for in the Declaration of Principles (S/26560), within the context of the ongoing peace process;</p> <p>4.<i>Requests</i> the co-sponsors of the peace process, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to continue their efforts to invigorate the peace process, and to undertake the necessary support for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures;</p> <p>5.<i>Reaffirms</i> its support for the peace process currently under way, and <i>calls for</i> the implementation of the Declaration of Principles, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on</p>

					13 September 1993 in Washington, D.C., without delay.
921	5/26/94	YES			Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
938	7/28/94	YES			2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
962	11/29/94	YES			Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
974	1/30/95	YES			2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
1006	7/28/95	YES			2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
1024	11/28/95	YES			Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1039	1/29/96	YES			2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
1052	4/18/96	YES	Not clear		<p><i>Gravely concerned</i> at the consequences which the ongoing fighting could have for the peace and security of the region and for the furthering of the peace process in the Middle East, and <i>affirming</i> its full support for that process,</p> <p><i>Gravely concerned also</i> at all attacks on civilian targets, including residential areas, and at the loss of life and suffering among civilians,</p> <p><i>Stressing the need</i> for all concerned to respect fully the rules of international humanitarian law with regard to the protection of civilians,</p> <p><i>Gravely concerned further</i> at actions which seriously threaten the safety of UNIFIL and impede the implementation of its mandate, and <i>deploring</i> in particular the incident on 18 April 1996 in which shelling resulted in heavy loss of life among civilians at a UNIFIL site,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Calls for</i> an immediate cessation of hostilities by all parties; 2. <i>Supports</i> the ongoing diplomatic efforts to this end; 3. <i>Reaffirms its commitment</i> to the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries and to the security of all States in the region, and <i>calls upon</i> all concerned fully to respect those principles; 4. <i>Calls upon</i> all concerned to respect the safety and security of civilians; 5. <i>Calls upon</i> all concerned to respect the safety, security and freedom of movement of UNIFIL and to allow it to fulfil its mandate without any obstacle or interference; 6. <i>Calls upon</i> Member States to offer humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of the population and to assist the Government of Lebanon in the reconstruction of the country and <i>requests</i> the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations and its agencies play their part in meeting the humanitarian needs of the civilian population;

	1057	5/30/96	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1068	7/30/96	YES		2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
2	1073	9/28/96	Abstain	1073 - US abstained; Israel certainly opposed (directly criticized Israeli actions)	<p><i>Having considered</i> the letter dated 26 September 1996 from the representative of Saudi Arabia on behalf of the States Members of the League of Arab States, contained in document S/1996/790, that referred to the action by the Government of Israel to open an entrance to a tunnel in the vicinity of Al Aqsa Mosque and its consequent results,</p> <p><i>Expressing its deep concern</i> about the tragic events in Jerusalem and the areas of Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and the Gaza Strip, which resulted in a high number of deaths and injuries among the Palestinian civilians, and <i>concerned</i> also about the clashes between the Israeli army and the Palestinian police and the casualties on both sides,</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> its resolutions on Jerusalem and other relevant Security Council resolutions,</p> <p><i>Having discussed</i> the situation at its formal meeting on 27 September 1996, with the participation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of a number of countries,</p> <p><i>Concerned about</i> the difficulties facing the Middle East peace process and the deterioration of the situation, including <i>inter alia</i> its impact on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, and urging the parties to fulfil their obligations, including the agreements already reached,</p> <p><i>Concerned about</i> developments at the Holy Places of Jerusalem,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Calls for</i> the immediate cessation and reversal of all acts which have resulted in the aggravation of the situation, and which have negative implications for the Middle East peace process; 2. <i>Calls for</i> the safety and protection of Palestinian civilians to be ensured; 3. <i>Calls for</i> the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and the timely implementation of the agreements reached; 4. <i>Decides</i> to follow closely the situation and to remain seized of the matter.
	1081	11/27/96	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1095	1/28/97	YES		2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1109	5/28/97	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1122	7/29/97	YES		2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1139	11/21/97	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1151	1/30/98	YES		2. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1169	5/27/98	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22

					October 1973;
	1188	7/30/98	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1211	11/25/98	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1223	1/28/99	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1243	5/27/99	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1254	7/30/99	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1276	11/24/99	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1288	1/31/00	YES		2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
	1300	5/31/00	YES		Decides: (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1310	7/27/00	YES		3. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]
3	1322	10/7/00	Abstain	1322 – US abstained after watering down Israel elements	<p>Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, and 1073 (1996) of 28 September 1996, and all its other relevant resolutions,</p> <p>Deeply concerned by the tragic events that have taken place since 28 September 2000, that have led to numerous deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinians,</p> <p>Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab and Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, through an active negotiating process,</p> <p>Expressing its support for the Middle East peace process and the efforts to reach a final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides and urging the two sides to cooperate in these efforts,</p> <p>Reaffirming the need for full respect by all of the Holy Places of the City of Jerusalem, and condemning any behaviour to the contrary,</p> <p>1. Deplores the provocation carried out at Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 28 September 2000, and the subsequent violence there and at other Holy Places, as well as in other areas throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, resulting in over 80 Palestinian deaths and many other casualties;</p>

					<p>2. Condemns acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, resulting in injury and loss of human life;</p> <p>3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and its responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;</p> <p>4. Calls for the immediate cessation of violence, and for all necessary steps to be taken to ensure that violence ceases, that new provocative actions are avoided, and that the situation returns to normality in a way which promotes the prospects for the Middle East peace process;</p> <p>5. Stresses the importance of establishing a mechanism for a speedy and objective inquiry into the tragic events of the last few days with the aim of preventing their repetition, and welcomes any efforts in this regard;</p> <p>6. Calls for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis with the aim of achieving an early final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides;</p>
	1328	11/27/00	YES		<p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;</p>

George W. Bush era (1/20/01 – 1/20/09) – Total: 6 (in 8 years)

	Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
	1337	1/30/01	YES		4. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]
	1351	5/30/01	YES		1. <i>Calls upon</i> the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1365	7/31/01	YES		4. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]
	1381	11/27/01	YES		1. <i>Calls upon</i> the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1391	1/28/02	YES		4. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]
	1397	3/12/02	YES	Did not oppose	<p>“Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),</p> <p>“Affirming a vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders,</p> <p>“Expressing its grave concern at the continuation of the tragic and violent events that have taken place since September 2000, especially the recent attacks and the increased number of casualties,</p> <p>“Stressing the need for all concerned to ensure the safety of civilians,</p> <p>“Stressing also the need to respect the universally accepted norms of international humanitarian law,</p> <p>“Welcoming and encouraging the diplomatic efforts of special envoys from the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations Special Coordinator and others to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,</p> <p>“Welcoming the contribution of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah,</p> <p>“1. Demands immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction;</p> <p>“2. Calls upon the Israeli and Palestinian sides and their leaders to cooperate in the implementation of the Tenet work plan and Mitchell Report recommendations with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement;</p> <p>“3. Expresses support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and others to assist the parties to halt the violence and to resume the peace process;</p>
1	1402	3/30/02	YES	Israel's ambassador to the UN denounced the resolution in	<p><i>Expressing</i> its grave concern at the further deterioration of the situation, including the recent suicide bombings in Israel and the military attack against the headquarters of the president of the Palestinian Authority,</p> <p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> both parties to move immediately to a meaningful cease-fire; calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah; and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with Special Envoy Zinni, and others, to implement the Tenet security work plan as a first step towards</p>

				comments on 4/15/02	implementation of the Mitchell Committee recommendations, with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement; 2. <i>Reiterates</i> its demand in resolution 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002 for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction; 3. <i>Expresses</i> support for the efforts of the secretary-general and the special envoys to the Middle East to assist the parties to halt the violence and to resume the peace process;
	1403	4/4/02	YES	Did not oppose	<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolutions 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002 and 1402 (2002) of 30 March 2002, <i>Gravely concerned</i> at the further deterioration of the situation on the ground and noting that resolution 1402 (2002) has not yet been implemented, 1. Demands the implementation of its resolution 1402 (2002) without delay; 2. Welcomes the mission of the U.S. Secretary of State to the region, as well as efforts by others, in particular the special envoys from the United States, the Russian Federation and the European Union, and the United Nations Special Coordinator, to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Middle East;
2	1405	4/19/02	YES	Israel rejected the resolution and the mission. On 5/3/02 there was a discussion in the UNSC on Israel's refusal to cooperate with the mission.	<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1402 (2002) of 30 March 2002, 1403 (2002) of 4 April 2002, and the Statement of its President of 10 April 2002 (S/PRST/2002/9), <i>Concerned</i> by the dire humanitarian situation of the Palestinian civilian population, in particular reports from the Jenin refugee camp of an unknown number of deaths and destruction, <i>Calling</i> for the lifting of restrictions imposed, in particular in Jenin, on the operations of humanitarian organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, <i>Stressing</i> the need for all concerned to ensure the safety of civilians, and to respect the universally accepted norms of international humanitarian law, 1. <i>Emphasizes</i> the urgency of access of medical and humanitarian organizations to the Palestinian civilian population; 2. <i>Welcomes</i> the initiative of the Secretary-General to develop accurate information regarding recent events in the Jenin refugee camp through a fact-finding team and requests him to keep the Security Council informed;
	1415	5/30/02	YES		1. <i>Calls</i> upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1428	7/30/02	YES		4. <i>Reiterates</i> its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]
3	1435	9/24/02	Abstain	Israel did not support .	<i>Reaffirming</i> its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1402 (2002) of 30 March 2002 and 1403 (2002) of 4 April 2002, as well as the statements of its President, of 10 April 2002 and 18 July 2002, <i>Reiterating</i> its grave concern at the tragic and violent events that have taken place since September 2000 and the continuous deterioration of the situation, <i>Condemning</i> all terrorist attacks against any civilians, including the terrorist bombings in Israel on 18 and

					<p>19 September 2002 and in a Palestinian school in Hebron on 17 September 2002, <i>Gravely concerned</i> at the reoccupation of the headquarters of the President of the Palestinian Authority in the City of Ramallah that took place on 19 September 2002 and demanding its immediate end, <i>Alarmed</i> at the reoccupation of Palestinian cities as well as the severe restrictions imposed on the freedom of movement of persons and goods, and gravely concerned at the humanitarian crisis being faced by the Palestinian people,</p> <p><i>Reiterating</i> the need for respect in all circumstances of international humanitarian law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Reiterates</i> its demand for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction; 2. <i>Demands</i> that Israel immediately cease measures in and around Ramallah including the destruction of Palestinian civilian and security infrastructure; 3. <i>Demands also</i> the expeditious withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian cities towards the return to the positions held prior to September 2000; 4. <i>Calls</i> on the Palestinian Authority to meet its expressed commitment to ensure that those responsible for terrorist acts are brought to justice by it; 5. <i>Expresses</i> its full support for the efforts of the Quartet and calls upon the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority and all States in the region to cooperate with these efforts and recognizes in this context the continuing importance of the initiative endorsed at the Arab League Beirut Summit;
	1451	12/17/02	YES		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Calls</i> upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1461	1/30/03	YES		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL] 8. Condemns all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the air, sea and land violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel; 13. <i>Stresses</i> the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.
	1488	6/26/03	YES		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Calls</i> upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1496	7/31/03	YES		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL] 7. <i>Condemns</i> all acts of violence, <i>expresses great concern</i> about the serious breaches and the air, sea and land violations of the withdrawal line, and <i>urges</i> the parties to put an end to these violations and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel; 9. <i>Welcomes</i> the continued contribution of UNIFIL to operational demining, <i>applauds</i> the progress in demining efforts noted by the Secretary-General in his report, <i>encourages</i> further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued

					<p>development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities in the south, <i>commends</i> donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, <i>takes note</i> of the communication to the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL of maps and information on the location of mines and <i>stresses</i> the necessity [FOR ISRAEL] to provide the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL with any additional maps and records on the location of mines;</p> <p>12. <i>Stresses</i> the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.</p>
4	1515	11/19/03	YES	<p>Criticized by Israel - http://m.voanews.com/a/a-13-a-2003-11-19-50-un-67589117/389405.html</p>	<p>“<i>Recalling</i> all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and the Madrid principles,</p> <p>“<i>Expressing</i> its grave concern at the continuation of the tragic and violent events in the Middle East,</p> <p>“<i>Reiterating</i> the demand for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terrorism, provocation, incitement and destruction,</p> <p>“<i>Reaffirming</i> its vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders,</p> <p>“<i>Emphasizing</i> the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, including the Israeli-Syrian and Israeli-Lebanese tracks,</p> <p>“<i>Welcoming</i> and <i>encouraging</i> the diplomatic efforts of the international Quartet and others,</p> <p>“1. <i>Endorses</i> the Quartet Performance-based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (S/2003/529);</p> <p>“2. <i>Calls on</i> the parties to fulfil their obligations under the Roadmap in cooperation with the Quartet and to achieve the vision of two States living side by side in peace and security;</p>
	1525	1/20/04	YES		<p>3. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]</p> <p>7. <i>Condemns</i> all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the sea, land and continuing air violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations, to refrain from any act or provocation that could further escalate the tension and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel;</p> <p>9. <i>Welcomes</i> the continued contribution of UNIFIL to operational demining, applauds the progress in demining efforts noted by the Secretary-General in his report, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities in the south, <i>commends</i> donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, <i>takes note</i> of the communication to the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL of maps and information on the location of mines and <i>stresses</i> the necessity [FOR ISRAEL] to provide the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL with any additional maps and records on the location of mines;</p> <p>12. <i>Stresses</i> the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the</p>

					Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.
5	1544	5/19/04	Abstain	<p>Under Bush the United States ABSTAINED on UNSCR 1544 (5/19/04), taking Israel to task for its actions in Rafah.</p> <p>The Israeli ambassador to the UN condemned the resolution as “one-sided” and reportedly said that “the Council would not serve the cause of peace in the Middle East by condemning Israeli actions and ignoring the violence, terrorism, and incitement</p>	<p>Reaffirming its previous resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 446 (1979), 1322 (2000), 1397 (2002), 1402 (2002), 1403 (2002), 1405 (2002), 1435 (2002), and 1515 (2003),</p> <p>Reiterating the obligation of Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,</p> <p>Calling on Israel to address its security needs within the boundaries of international law,</p> <p>Expressing its grave concern at the continued deterioration of the situation on the ground in the territory occupied by Israel since 1967,</p> <p>Condemning the killing of Palestine civilian that took place in the Rafah area,</p> <p>Gravely concerned by the recent demolition of homes committed by Israel, the occupying power in the Rafah refugee camp</p> <p>Recalling the obligations of the Palestinian Authority and the Government of Israel under the Road Map,</p> <p>Condemning all acts of violence, terror and destruction,</p> <p>Reaffirming its support for the Road Map, endorsed in its resolution 115 (2003),</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calls on Israel to respect its obligations under international humanitarian law, and insists, in particular, on its obligation not to undertake demolition of homes contrary to that law; 2. Expresses grave concern regarding the humanitarian situation of Palestinians made homeless in the Rafah area and calls for the provision of emergency assistance to them; 3. Calls for the cessation of violence and for respect of and adherence to legal obligations, including those under international humanitarian law; 4. Calls on both parties to immediately implement their obligations under the Road Map;

				that continued to emanate from the Palestinian leadership. Such repeated rituals emboldened the terrorists and not those who sought to dismantle it.”	
	1550	6/29/04	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1553	7/29/04	YES		3. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL] 7. Condemns all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the sea, land and continuing air violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations, to refrain from any act or provocation that could further escalate the tension and to abide scrupulously by the obligation to respect the safety of the UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel; 9. Welcomes the continued contribution of UNIFIL to operational demining, applauds the successful completion of Operation Emirates Solidarity noted by the Secretary-General in his report, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities in the south, commends donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, takes note of the communication to the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL of maps and information on the location of mines and stresses the necessity [FOR ISRAEL] to provide the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL with any additional maps and records on the location of mines; 12. Stresses the importance of, and the need to, achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.
	1578	12/15/04	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

1583	1/28/05	YES		<p>3. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; [POST-ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL]</p> <p>7. Condemns all acts of violence, including the recent incidents across the Blue Line that have resulted in the killing and wounding of United Nations military observers, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the sea, land and continuing air violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations, to refrain from any act or provocation that could further escalate the tension and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel;</p> <p>“9. Welcomes the continued contribution of UNIFIL to operational mine clearance, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and clearance of the remaining mine/UXO threat in the south, commends donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, and stresses the necessity for provision to the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL [BY ISRAEL OF] any additional existing maps and minefield records;</p> <p>13. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.</p>
1648	12/21/05	YES		<p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;</p>
1701	8/11/06	YES	Did not oppose	<p>[Israel-Hezbollah War] Emphasizing the need for an end of violence, but at the same time emphasizing the need to address urgently the causes that have given rise to the current crisis, including by the unconditional release of the abducted Israeli soldiers,</p> <p>Mindful of the sensitivity of the issue of prisoners and encouraging the efforts aimed at urgently settling the issue of the Lebanese prisoners detained in Israel,</p> <p>...</p> <p>Affirms that all parties are responsible for ensuring that no action is taken contrary to paragraph 1 that might adversely affect the search for a long-term solution, humanitarian access to civilian populations, including safe passage for humanitarian convoys, or the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons, and calls on all parties to comply with this responsibility and to cooperate with the Security Council;</p> <p>....</p> <p>Calls for Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution based on the following principles and elements:</p> <p>....provision to the United Nations of all remaining maps of land mines in Lebanon in Israel’s possession;</p> <p>....</p> <p>Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;</p>
1759	6/20/07	YES		<p>1. <i>Calls upon</i> the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October</p>

					1973;
	1773	8/24/07	YES	D/k	Emphasizing the need to address the causes of the conflict, including that the abducted Israeli soldiers have not been released, nor has proof of life been provided, and calling once again for their immediate and unconditional return, Encouraging the efforts aimed at urgently settling the issue of the Lebanese prisoners detained in Israel, ...Underlining the importance of continued efforts to clear unexploded ordnance from Southern Lebanon and calling on all parties to support these efforts 9. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East , based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003;
	1788	12/14/07	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1821	6/27/08	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1832	8/27/08	YES		7. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003;
	1848	12/12/08	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	1850	12/16/08	YES	Opposed then supported but with its own spin/interpretation.	Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 242, 338, 1397, and 1515 and the Madrid principles, Reiterating its vision of a region where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders, Welcoming the 9 November 2008 statement from the Quartet and the Israeli-Palestinian Joint Understanding announced at the November 2007 Annapolis Conference, including in relation to implementation of the Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, Noting also that lasting peace can only be based on an enduring commitment to mutual recognition, freedom from violence, incitement, and terror, and the two-State solution, building upon previous agreements and obligations, Noting the importance of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, Encouraging the Quartet's ongoing work to support the parties in their efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, 1. Declares its support for the negotiations initiated at Annapolis, Maryland on 27 November 2007 and its commitment to the irreversibility of the bilateral negotiations; 2. Supports the parties' agreed principles for the bilateral negotiating process and their determined efforts to reach their goal of concluding a peace treaty resolving all outstanding issues, including all core issues, without exception, which confirm the seriousness of the Annapolis process; 3. Calls on both parties to fulfil their obligations under the Performance-Based Roadmap, as stated in their

					<p>Annapolis Joint Understanding, and refrain from any steps that could undermine confidence or prejudice the outcome of negotiations;</p> <p>4. Calls on all States and international organizations to contribute to an atmosphere conducive to negotiations and to support the Palestinian government that is committed to the Quartet principles and the Arab Peace Initiative and respects the commitments of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, to assist in the development of the Palestinian economy, to maximize the resources available to the Palestinian Authority, and to contribute to the Palestinian institution-building programme in preparation for statehood;</p> <p>5. Urges an intensification of diplomatic efforts to foster in parallel with progress in the bilateral process mutual recognition and peaceful coexistence between all States in the region in the context of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;</p> <p>6. Welcomes the Quartet's consideration, in consultation with the parties, of an international meeting in Moscow in 2009;</p>
6	1860	1/8/09	Abstain	<p>The Israelis furiously rejected the resolution. PM Olmert responded to UNSCR 1860 on 1/9/09. Lots of media reports on the blowout over this res.</p>	<p>Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003) and 1850 (2008),</p> <p>Stressing that the Gaza Strip constitutes an integral part of the territory occupied in 1967 and will be a part of the Palestinian state,</p> <p>Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians,</p> <p>Expressing grave concern at the escalation of violence and the deterioration of the situation, in particular the resulting heavy civilian casualties since the refusal to extend the period of calm; and emphasizing that the Palestinian and Israeli civilian populations must be protected,</p> <p>Expressing grave concern also at the deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza,</p> <p>Emphasizing the need to ensure sustained and regular flow of goods and people through the Gaza crossings,</p> <p>Recognizing the vital role played by UNRWA in providing humanitarian and economic assistance within Gaza,</p> <p>Recalling that a lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can only be achieved by peaceful means,</p> <p>Reaffirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,</p> <p>(1) Stresses the urgency of and calls for an immediate, durable and fully respected ceasefire, leading to the</p>

					<p>full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza;</p> <p>(2) Calls for the unimpeded provision and distribution throughout Gaza of humanitarian assistance, including of food, fuel and medical treatment;</p> <p>(3) Welcomes the initiatives aimed at creating and opening humanitarian corridors and other mechanisms for the sustained delivery of humanitarian aid;</p> <p>(4) Calls on Member States to support international efforts to alleviate the humanitarian and economic situation in Gaza, including through urgently needed additional contributions to UNRWA and through the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee;</p> <p>(5) Condemns all violence and hostilities directed against civilians and all acts of terrorism;</p> <p>(6) Calls upon Member States to intensify efforts to provide arrangements and guarantees in Gaza in order to sustain a durable ceasefire and calm, including to prevent illicit trafficking in arms and ammunition and to ensure the sustained reopening of the crossing points on the basis of the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access between the Palestinian Authority and Israel; and in this regard, welcomes the Egyptian initiative, and other regional and international efforts that are under way;</p> <p>(7) Encourages tangible steps towards intra-Palestinian reconciliation including in support of mediation efforts of Egypt and the League of Arab States as expressed in the 26 November 2008 resolution, and consistent with Security Council resolution 1850 (2008) and other relevant resolutions;</p> <p>(8) Calls for renewed and urgent efforts by the parties and the international community to achieve a comprehensive peace based on the vision of a region where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace with secure and recognized borders, as envisaged in Security Council resolution 1850 (2008), and recalls also the importance of the Arab Peace Initiative;</p> <p>(9) Welcomes the Quartet's consideration, in consultation with the parties, of an international meeting in Moscow in 2009;</p> <p>(10) Decides to remain seized of the matter.</p>
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Obama Era (1/20/09 – present) Total: 0 in (7 years)

Res	Date	US Vote	Israel Position	Relevant content
1875	6/23/09	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1884	8/27/09	YES		8. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003
1899	12/16/09	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1934	6/30/10	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1937	8/30/10	YES		7. Urges the Government of Israel to expedite the withdrawal of its army from northern Ghajar without further delay in coordination with UNIFIL, which has actively engaged Israel and Lebanon to facilitate such a withdrawal; 12. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008
1965	12/22/10	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
1994	6/30/11	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
2028	12/21/11	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
2052	6/27/12	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
2064	8/30/12	YES		7. Urges the Government of Israel to expedite the withdrawal of its army from northern Ghajar without further delay in coordination with UNIFIL, which has actively engaged Israel and Lebanon to facilitate such a withdrawal; 11. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008;
2084	12/19/12	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
2108	6/27/13	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22

					October 1973;
	2115	8/29/13	YES		8. Urges the Government of Israel to expedite the withdrawal of its army from northern Ghajar without further delay in coordination with UNIFIL, which has actively engaged Israel and Lebanon to facilitate such a withdrawal; 12. Stresses the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008;
	2163	6/25/14	YES		Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire, Concurring with the Secretary-General's findings that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground, Expressing grave concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement, ... 1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;
	2192	12/18/14	YES		1. Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;