



## **Record of Bias: The Case of ICJ President Nawaf Salam**

*An Analysis of the Prior UN Voting Record, Speeches and Other Public Actions  
and Statements by the President of the International Court of Justice*

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**ABOUT UNITED NATIONS WATCH**

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This report was prepared by Daniel Smith, UN Watch Director of Advocacy, with contributions from Executive Director Hillel Neuer and Legal Advisor Dina Rovner. Research assistance was provided by intern Abigail Goodman.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Court of Justice is obliged to prevent not only actual bias, but also the appearance of bias. This is a fundamental guarantee for a fair process. Under the ICJ Statute, Article 24 calls for judges to recuse themselves from a case if “some special reason” is present.

The ICJ will soon release an advisory opinion likely to conclude that Israel’s presence in Jerusalem and other areas is a violation of international law. The opinion was requested by a Palestinian-sponsored resolution of the UN General Assembly, which only received [a minority](#) of 87 out of 193 votes. Co-sponsors include Algeria, Cuba, Iraq, Lebanon, Qatar, Pakistan, Somalia and Venezuela. Major democracies opposed the politically-driven initiative. The ICJ is also dealing with a case initiated by South Africa which spuriously accuses Israel of genocide.

The individual now presiding over both cases is ICJ President Nawaf Salam. But as documented in this report, it is clear that no reasonable person would consider Salam to be impartial when it comes to Israel. As the former ambassador of Lebanon to the UN, Salam voted 210 times to condemn the Jewish state. He delivered dozens of [inflammatory speeches](#) accusing “terrorist Jewish organizations” of committing “organized massacres.”

Under the rules of the ICJ, Nawaf Salam is legally disqualified from sitting in judgment on the two cases related to Israel. His extensive record of bias against Israel, documented here in great detail, demonstrates that he cannot be a fair and neutral arbiter in these cases.

Judge Salam was elected president of the ICJ in February 2024. He first [joined the court](#) as a judge in February 2018, following his 11-year tenure as Lebanon’s ambassador to the UN.

This report analyzes Salam’s record as Lebanese envoy from 2007 to 2017. Based on a review of hundreds of UN votes, speeches and other statements, this report finds compelling evidence that Salam is not a fair and impartial arbiter of justice on issues related to Israel or human rights.

### Key findings concerning Nawaf Salam’s bias against Israel:

- During his time as Lebanon’s representative to the UN, Salam voted to condemn Israel 210 times.
- These resolutions routinely contained one-sided denunciations of Israel, and gave a free pass to Hamas. For example, in [December 2008](#), Salam voted for a [resolution](#) that accused Israel of “acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction” against Palestinians, yet made no mention of Hamas or Islamic Jihad.

- Another resolution that Nawaf supported, [in 2017](#), accused Israel of “systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people,” and “causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators.”
- In his speeches to the UN, Salam also made many inflammatory statements that demonstrate extreme bias against Israel. In January 2008, Salam [accused](#) “terrorist Jewish organizations” of committing “massacres.” He also said that Gaza was an “open air prison.” [VIDEO](#)
- In a [November 2008 UN speech](#), Salam said the "supreme Zionist leadership" pursued a plan of “ethnic cleansing” through “terrorism and organized massacres.”
- In November 2009, Salam [told](#) the UN General Assembly that “for too long [Israel’s] war criminals have benefited from impunity”; and Israel was guilty of “flagrant disrespect for international law.” [VIDEO](#)
- In 2011, he [accused](#) Israel of “illegitimate actions.”
- On June 13, 2014, Salam [accused](#) Israel of “crimes against humanity” and “war crimes.” [VIDEO](#)
- On June 18, 2014, Salam [opposed](#) the candidacy of Israel to the vice-presidency of the General Assembly’s Fourth Committee, on the grounds that it is “the most condemned country” at the General Assembly and that it continues to “violate the rules of the international community.” Salam said that Israel was not eligible for election “to any office” at the UN.
- On numerous occasions, including [November 2016](#), Salam has accused Israel of “apartheid.” [VIDEO](#)
- Salam has also [repeatedly attacked](#) Israel on social media. In 2015, on Twitter he [called](#) Israel a “Triumph of blatant racist & colonialist choices.”
- In 2016, in reference to the 2006 war launched by Hezbollah, Salam accused Israel of using “the most vicious and disgusting weapons of all times.” He never once condemned Hezbollah for launching the war, or for attacking Israeli civilians with thousands of rockets. On the contrary, Salam [inverted](#) the cause of the war, writing falsely that it was Israel that “launched a 33 day war against my country...”

## Key findings concerning Nawaf Salam's betrayal of human rights victims

Salam repeatedly failed to support victims of human rights abuses during his tenure as Lebanon's representative to the UN, and instead sided with some of the world's worst abusers:

- Salam consistently sided with the **Islamic Republic of Iran**. During his tenure, he voted against 11 General Assembly resolutions that condemned the Iranian regime's violations against its own people.
- In 2007, Salam [voted against](#) a UN resolution calling for the release of political prisoners in **Belarus**. In doing so, he joined a small minority that included China, Russia, Cuba, Iran, Syria and North Korea.
- As civil war was breaking out in Syria in April 2011, Salam used his seat on the Security Council to [block](#) a collective press statement from the council that would have condemned the **Syrian regime** for attacking civilian protesters. Salam [expressed support](#) for Syrian dictator Bashar Assad's "reforms."
- In October 2011, Salam [abstained](#) on a Security Council resolution that would have condemned Assad's brutal crackdown on protesters. The abstention provoked Lebanese politicians to [call](#) for Salam's resignation.
- Salam subsequently refused to support seven UN General Assembly resolutions that condemned the Assad regime for atrocities against civilians, instead voting to abstain.
- Salam posted on social media his praise for mass murderer Fidel Castro, [writing](#) that he was the Cuban dictator was an "icon of rebellion and resistance."

## Judge Salam was a candidate for Lebanon PM, name floated by Hezbollah

Lebanon is an [official supporter](#) of the case accusing Israel of genocide. It is also engaged in armed conflict with Israel, with rockets fired regularly at Israeli towns. Yet as [highlighted](#) in the *Wall Street Journal* by law professor Orde F. Kittrie, Judge Salam finished second in Lebanon's parliamentary balloting for prime minister in both 2019 and 2022. An article in Beirut's *Al Akhbar* newspaper in 2022 suggested that Hezbollah, which initially opposed Salam's election, later floated his name as part of a compromise deal. While Judge Salam never officially declared his candidacy for prime minister, he never disavowed it. The ICJ's conflict-of-interest rules are clear: no judge "may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature." That Judge Salam appears to have allowed his name to be floated is astonishing, and a gross violation of the ICJ rules.

## **If Nawaf Salam fails to recuse himself, he should face sanctions**

On March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024, a [bipartisan letter](#) from Members of Congress to U.S. Secretary of State Blinken called on the Biden administration, in the event that Salam did not recuse himself from any cases at the ICJ involving Israel, to restrict his travel to the U.S. and apply other sanctions. Judge Salam has ignored this appeal, and he has failed to step down. On the contrary, there is evidence that he is accelerating both politically-driven cases.

With the publication of this report, the full extent of Judge Salam's incompatibility is now evident. If he does not recuse himself, the U.S. and other democracies should consider sanctions against Judge Salam to prevent his bringing the administration of justice at the highest levels into disrepute. This would include the State Department imposing sanctions upon Judge Salam to restrict his visa and travel to the United States.

## ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

### President Nawaf Salam Sits on Two Proceedings Targeting Israel

Given the requirement that the fair and proper administration of justice not only be done, but that it also be seen to be done, it is clear that when South Africa filed its genocide case against Israel before the ICJ, Lebanon's former ambassador should have recused himself at that time due to his record of bias and lack of impartiality. The ICJ's [first order](#) on South Africa's request for Provisional Measures dated January 26<sup>th</sup>, 2024 lists Salam as a judge. In February, Salam was elected President of the Court for a three-year term. The Court's [second order](#) dated March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024 and [third order](#) dated May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024 (calling on Israel to halt its Rafah offensive) both list Salam as President of the Court. As a judge in the case, he voted in favor of all three orders.

Similarly, Salam is also presiding as President over the second case before the ICJ on the General Assembly's request for an Advisory Opinion regarding the legality of Israel's occupation. Salam is listed as a judge on the case in the Court's [February 3, 2023 procedural order](#) setting the briefing schedule for the case. Moreover, in a [July 12<sup>th</sup> press release](#), the Court announced that Judge Nawaf Salam will preside over the July 19<sup>th</sup> public sitting in which he, as President, will read out the Court's advisory opinion. Salam should have recused himself from that case as well.

### President Nawaf Salam Abusing His Post to Expedite Anti-Israel Proceedings

#### Judge Salam Expediting South Africa v. Israel Case

It appears that since becoming President of the Court in February 2024, Judge Salam has expedited the proceedings in the South Africa v. Israel genocide case, to the detriment of Israel.

Israel has been compelled to respond to South Africa's continuous barrage of clearly unfounded requests for the Court to interfere in the conflict in Gaza. A clear example is the President's handling of the provisional measures hearings in May 2024.

On May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2024 South Africa filed a request for modification and indication of provisional measures. This was South Africa's fourth request to the Court in five months. The President decided to set May 15<sup>th</sup> as the deadline for written submissions, and 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of May for oral hearings.

On May 13<sup>th</sup>, Israel asked the Court to postpone the hearings to the following week, as its legal counsel were not available on May 16-17. President Salam refused that request. He insisted that the hearings proceed on both days, Thursday and Friday, May 16-17. Israel was required to respond to a question posed by a member of the Court over the Jewish Sabbath.

In an unusually strong criticism of President Salam’s management of the proceedings, Vice-President Judge Sebutinde had this to say in paragraph 28 of her Dissenting Opinion:

“I find it necessary to note my serious concerns regarding the manner in which South Africa's request and incidental oral hearings were managed by the Court, resulting in Israel not having sufficient time to file its written observations on the request.

In my view, the Court should have consented to Israel's request to postpone the oral hearings to the following week to allow for Israel to have sufficient time to fully respond to South Africa's request and engage counsel.

Regrettably, as a result of the exceptionally abbreviated time-frame for the hearings, Israel could not be represented by chosen Counsel, who were unavailable on the dates scheduled by the Court.

It is also regrettable that Israel was required to respond to a question posed by a member of the Court over the Jewish Sabbath. The Court's decisions in this respect bear upon the procedural equality between the parties and the good administration of justice by the Court.”

### **President Salam Expedites Palestinian-Sponsored Advisory Opinion**

The delivery of the advisory opinion initiated by the Palestinians was expected to come out significantly later than July 19, 2024. “The ICJ advisory opinion on Palestine is coming out much sooner than I would have expected,” tweeted Michael A. Becker, a law professor at Trinity College Dublin, and a former legal officer at the ICJ. Likewise, writing in February, Human Rights Watch [expected](#) the opinion would come out “before the end of 2024.” It would appear that President Salam is abusing his position to expedite proceedings targeting Israel.

### **Impartiality Rules, Appearance of Bias, and Self-Recusal**

The ICJ attempts to “prevent actual bias, the appearance of bias from extrajudicial activities, and the appearance of bias that may result from an adjudicator’s prior experience as an advocate.”<sup>1</sup> As a matter of legal policy, this is a fundamental guarantee for a fair process.

The ICJ Statute provides impartiality standards. Article 2 requires “independent judges.” Article 24 calls for judges to recuse themselves, or for the President of the Court to remove a judge if “some special reason” is present. The ICJ provision that deals most directly with impartiality is Article 17(2) of the ICJ Statute, which forbids a Court member from participating in “any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a

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<sup>1</sup> Joseph R. Brubaker, *The Judge Who Knew Too Much: Issue Conflicts in International Adjudication*, 26 Berkeley J. Int’l L. 111, 2008.



member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity.”

Judge Buergenthal wrote that

“[a] court of law must be free and, in my opinion, is required to consider whether one of its judges has expressed views or taken positions that create the impression that he will not be able to consider the issues raised in a case or advisory opinion in a fair and impartial manner, that is, that he may be deemed to have prejudged one or more of the issues bearing on the subject-matter of the dispute before the court. That is what is meant by the dictum that the fair and proper administration of justice requires that justice not only be done, but that it also be seen to be done.”<sup>2</sup>

In the past few decades, ICJ judges are more likely to adopt a stricter interpretation of the incompatibility provision, and have in numerous occasions recused themselves. There are at least thirty-six known cases of self-recusals.<sup>3</sup> For example, Judge Rosalyn Higgins (UK) chose not to sit in the *Application of the Genocide Convention* case because she had been a member of the UN Committee of Human Rights and as such had previously dealt with certain matters likely to be material in the case. Likewise, Judge Christopher Weeramantry (Sri Lanka) recused himself from the *Phosphate Lands in Nauru* case because he had previously acted as the Chair of a Commission of Enquiry that reported on the matters and could be pertinent in the case. “This stricter approach to the relative incompatibility provision is preferable, and is better suited to the role and work of the Court.”<sup>4</sup>

### **President Salam Has Wrongly Refused to Recuse Himself in Two Cases**

It is clear from the long record of anti-Israel actions and pronouncements by President Salam — accusing Israel of illegality, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and apartheid — that he may be deemed to have prejudged one or more of the issues bearing on the subject-matter of the two Israel-related cases currently before the court.

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<sup>2</sup> Dissenting Opinion, *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion ICJ Reports 2004, p. 9, para. 11.

<sup>3</sup> See table of 36 precedents of self-recusal at Chiara Giorgetti, *The Challenge and Recusal of Judges of the International Court of Justice*, in CHALLENGES AND RECUSALS OF JUDGES AND ARBITRATORS IN INTERNATIONAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS (Chiara Giorgetti ed., 2015), at 18.

<sup>4</sup> Chiara Giorgetti, *ibid.*, at 9.

## **NAWAF SALAM SYSTEMATICALLY BETRAYED HUMAN RIGHTS VICTIMS**

### **ICJ President Nawaf Salam Betrayed Human Rights Victims of Islamic Regime in Iran**

Repeatedly, for 11 times in 11 years, President Salam, when he was ambassador of Lebanon, took action to oppose human rights for victims in Iran. In 2007, when the UN General Assembly considered a resolution to express its deep concern at the Islamic Republic of Iran's use of stoning as a method of execution, President Salam voted against — joining a club that includes China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia and Venezuela.

The following year, in 2008, President Salam voted against a UNGA resolution expressing deep concern at serious human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including its use of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, including flogging and amputations.

In 2009, then Ambassador Salam voted against a UNGA resolution that denounced serious human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to arrests, violent repression and sentencing of women exercising their right to peaceful assembly, a campaign of intimidation against women's human rights defenders, and continuing discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice. In doing so, Salam encouraged Tehran to engage in the kind of systematic and violent repression of women that we saw in the bloody crackdown after the Mahsa Amini protests.

In 2011, then Ambassador Salam showed his contempt for religious freedom. He joined other dictatorships in opposing a UNGA resolution that addressed serious and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to increased persecution and human rights violations against religious minorities, including Christians, Jews, Sufis, Sunni Muslims and Zoroastrians and their defenders, and which noted in particular the widespread arrest and detention of Sufis and evangelical Christians and reports of harsh sentences against Christian pastors. Salam betrayed these victims of religious persecution.

### **ICJ President Nawaf Salam Betrayed Human Rights Victims of Lukashenko Regime in Belarus**

In December 2007, a critical resolution came before the UN General Assembly to help protect victims of gross human rights abuse in Belarus.

The resolution denounced the Lukashenko regime's use of the criminal justice system to silence political opposition and human rights defenders, including through arbitrary detention, lack of due process and closed political trials of leading opposition figures and human rights defenders.

The text further held the Belarus regime to account for repeatedly failing to meet its commitments to hold free and fair elections, and using intimidation and the arbitrary application of registration standards to exclude opposition candidates, and routine harassment, the detention and arrest of political and civil society activists.

Finally, the important measure turned a global spotlight on the Lukashenko regime's continued harassment and detention of Belarusian journalists, including the banning of independent media covering local opposition demonstrations, as well as on the regime's closure of non-governmental organizations, national minority organizations, independent media outlets, religious groups, opposition political parties, independent trade unions, and independent youth and student organizations.

Ambassador Salam, now the President of the ICJ, voted against all of these measures. In doing so, he joined the club of China, Russia, Cuba, North Korea and Venezuela.

### **ICJ President Nawaf Salam Betrayed Human Rights Victims of Syria's Assad Regime**

As civil war was breaking out in Syria in April 2011, Salam used his seat on the Security Council to [block](#) a collective press statement from the council that would have condemned the Syrian regime for attacking civilian protesters. Salam [expressed support](#) for Syrian dictator Bashar Assad's "reforms."

In October 2011, Salam [abstained](#) on a Security Council resolution that would have condemned Assad's brutal crackdown on protesters. The abstention provoked Lebanese politicians to [call](#) for Salam's resignation.

Salam subsequently refused to support seven UN General Assembly resolutions that condemned the Assad regime for atrocities against civilians, instead voting to abstain. For example, in December 2011, the UNGA considered a resolution to strongly condemn the Assad regime's grave and systematic human rights violations, including arbitrary executions, excessive use of force, the persecution and killing of protesters and human rights defenders, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment of detainees, including children.

Sadly, then Ambassador Salam refused to support this measure for the human rights of Syrian victims, and instead he joined the likes of China, Pakistan, Russia, Somalia and Vietnam in voting to abstain.

## Resolutions For Human Rights Victims

UN Human Rights Resolution	Excerpt	Vote of Salam	Countries Salam Voted With
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 18, 2007)  <a href="#">A/RES/62/168</a>	“Expresses its deep concern at the ongoing systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran... Stoning as a method of execution, and the continued issuing of sentences of execution by stoning”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in Belarus</b> (Dec. 18, 2007)  <a href="#">A/RES/62/169</a>	“Expresses deep concern... About the continued use of the criminal justice system to silence political opposition and human rights defenders, including through arbitrary detention, lack of due process and closed political trials of leading opposition figures and human rights defenders”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 18, 2008)  <a href="#">A/RES/63/191</a>	“Expresses its deep concern at serious human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to... Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including flogging and amputations”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 18, 2009)  <a href="#">A/RES/64/176</a>	“Expresses deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to... Arrests, violent repression and sentencing of women exercising their right to peaceful assembly, a campaign of intimidation against women’s human rights defenders, and continuing discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 21, 2010)  <a href="#">A/RES/65/226</a>	“Expresses deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to... The imposition of the death penalty for crimes that lack a precise and explicit definition, including <i>moharabeh</i> (enmity against God), or for crimes that do not qualify as the most serious crimes, in violation of international law”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela

UN Human Rights Resolution	Excerpt	Vote of Salam	Countries Salam Voted With
<p><b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b> (Dec. 19, 2011)</p> <p><a href="#">A/RES/66/176</a></p>	<p>“Strongly condemns the continued grave and systematic human rights violations by the Syrian authorities, such as arbitrary executions, excessive use of force and the persecution and killing of protesters and human rights defenders, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment of detainees, including children”</p>	<p>Abstain</p>	<p>China, Pakistan, Russia, Somalia, Vietnam</p>
<p><b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 19, 2011)</p> <p><a href="#">A/RES/66/175</a></p>	<p>“Expresses deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to...Increased persecution and human rights violations against persons belonging to recognized religious minorities, including, inter alia, Christians, Jews, Sufis, Sunni Muslims and Zoroastrians and their defenders, noting, in particular, the widespread arrest and detention of Sufis and evangelical Christians and reports of harsh sentences against Christian pastors;”</p>	<p>Against</p>	<p>China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela</p>
<p><b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b> (Dec. 20, 2012)</p> <p><a href="#">A/RES/67/183</a></p>	<p>“Strongly condemns intentional and repeated attacks against medical facilities, personnel and vehicles as well as the use of medical civilian facilities, including hospitals, for armed purposes, and calls for all medical facilities to be free of weapons, including heavy weapons, in accordance with applicable international law”</p>	<p>Abstain</p>	<p>Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Somalia, Vietnam</p>
<p><b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 20, 2012)</p> <p><a href="#">A/RES/67/182</a></p>	<p>“Expresses deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to...The practice of suspension strangulation as a method of execution, and the fact that persons in prison continue to face sentences of execution by stoning, notwithstanding the issuance of a circular by the former head of the judiciary prohibiting stoning”</p>	<p>Against</p>	<p>China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela</p>

UN Human Rights Resolution	Excerpt	Vote of Salam	Countries Salam Voted With
<b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b> (Dec. 18, 2013)  <a href="#">A/RES/68/182</a>	“Expressing outrage at the continuing escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, which has caused more than 100,000 casualties, mostly by conventional weapons, and in particular at the continued widespread and systematic gross violations, as well as abuses, of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law...”	Abstain	Algeria, Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, Vietnam
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 18, 2013)  <a href="#">A/RES/68/184</a>	“Expresses deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to... The systematic targeting and harassment of human rights defenders, who face arrest, arbitrary detention, long-term exile and harsh sentences, including the death sentence”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b> (Dec. 18, 2014)  <a href="#">A/RES/69/189</a>	“Strongly condemns the use of chemical weapons and all indiscriminate methods of warfare in the Syrian Arab Republic, which is prohibited under international law, and notes with grave concern the Commission of Inquiry’s findings that the Syrian authorities have repeatedly used chlorine gas as an illegal weapon...”	Abstain	Algeria, Eritrea, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sudan, Vietnam
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 18, 2014)  <a href="#">A/RES/69/190</a>	“Expresses deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to... Ongoing severe limitations and restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief and restrictions on the building of, as well as attacks against, places of worship and burial”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b> (Dec. 23, 2015)  <a href="#">A/RES/70/234</a>	“Expressing its profound indignation at the death of many more than 10,000 children and the many more injured since the beginning of the peaceful protests in March 2011, and at all grave violations and abuses committed against children in contravention of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, rape and attacks on schools and hospitals, as well as their arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, ill-treatment and their use as human shields”	Abstain	Eritrea, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Sudan, Zimbabwe

UN Human Rights Resolution	Excerpt	Vote of Salam	Countries Salam Voted With
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 17, 2015)  <a href="#">A/RES/70/173</a>	“Strongly urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination and other human rights violations against women and girls, to take measures to ensure protection for women and girls against violence, to address the alarming incidence of child, early and forced marriage, to promote women’s participation in decision-making processes...”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (Dec. 19, 2016)  <a href="#">A/RES/71/203</a>	“Deplores and condemns in the strongest terms the continued armed violence by the Syrian authorities against its own people since the beginning of the peaceful protests in 2011, and demands that the Syrian authorities immediately put an end to all indiscriminate attacks, including those involving the use of terror tactics, air strikes, barrel and vacuum bombs, incendiary weapons, chemical weapons and heavy artillery”	Abstain	Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sudan, Vietnam
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 19, 2016)  <a href="#">A/RES/71/204</a>	“Calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure, in law and in practice, that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which may include sexual violence, and punishments that are grossly disproportionate to the nature of the offence...”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela
<b>Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic</b> (Dec. 19, 2017)*  <a href="#">A/RES/72/191</a>	“Condemns in the strongest terms the gross and systematic abuse of women’s and children’s rights by so-called ISIL (also known as Da’esh), in particular sexual and gender-based violence, including the enslavement and sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls and the forced recruitment, use and abduction of children”	Abstain	Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Sudan, Vietnam
<b>Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Dec. 19, 2017)*  <a href="#">A/RES/72/189</a>	“Calls upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to launch a comprehensive accountability process in response to all cases of serious human rights violations, including those involving the Iranian judiciary and security agencies, and calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to end impunity for such violations”	Against	China, Cuba, North Korea, Russia, Venezuela

\*Resolutions voted on first in committee during Nawaf Salam's tenure, and then adopted in the final plenary vote shortly after his resignation.

## NAWAF SALAM VOTED 210 TIMES TO CONDEMN ISRAEL

From 2007 through 2017, Nawaf Salam voted 210 times to condemn Israel, in resolutions that gave a free pass to and indeed encouraged Hamas and the Islamic Jihad.

Notably, during this time, he never acted to bring a single resolution for victims of serial human rights abusers, such as Saudi Arabia, Burundi, Turkey, Venezuela, China or Cuba.

For an example of the one-sided denunciations that he supported targeting Israel, in [December 2007](#) then ambassador of Lebanon Nawaf Salam voted to condemn “the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians.”

In [December 2008](#), Salam voted for a [resolution](#) that accused Israel of “acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction” against Palestinians, yet made no mention of Hamas or Islamic Jihad. In [December 2009](#), Salam voted to denounce Israel for “grave breaches of international humanitarian law,” and called for a rare convening of the signatories to the Geneva Convention to consider measures against Israel.

In [December 2010](#), in a resolution on UNRWA, Nawaf Salam voted to condemn Israel for “extensive damage and destruction of Agency facilities in the Gaza Strip...including to schools,” without any mention of how Hamas terrorists had used those facilities to attack Israel.

In [November 2013](#), Salam voted to proclaim 2014 “the International Year of Solidarity with the Palestinian People,” and requested the UN to organize related propaganda throughout the United Nations system.

In [December 2015](#), Salam voted to condemn “the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power.” The resolution listed numerous alleged crimes by Israel, including “excessive use of force and military operations causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators”; “arbitrary imprisonment and detention of Palestinians”; and “collective punishment.”

### **Nawaf Salam Voted to Hand Golan to Assad Regime**

In 2016 Salam voted for a resolution that called on Israel to transfer control of the Golan Heights to Syria — oblivious to the mass killings then being perpetrated by the regime of President Bashar al-Assad. Another resolution supported by Salam that year condemned Israel for alleged illegal actions in Jerusalem, and the text deliberately used only the Islamic term for the Temple Mount, “Haram al-Sharif,” erasing the site’s historic biblical role in Judaism and Christianity.

Indeed, when forces loyal to President Bashar al-Assad were attacking Syrian civilians in Aleppo, causing thousands to flee, Nawaf Salam that year also joined in voting for a resolution



mentioning Syrian territory and invoking the Geneva Convention and the “protection of civilians” — yet only to condemn Israel. Astonishingly, at a time when the Syrian regime was killing its own people by the hundreds of thousands, Nawaf Salam voted for more human beings to be placed under Assad’s rule, which was morally galling, and logically absurd.

The resolutions backed by Salam claimed to care about Palestinians, yet the UN that year refused to say a single word for the dozens of Palestinians who were being slaughtered, maimed and expelled by Assad’s forces, with thousands who had been killed in the five preceding years.

He did the same [in 2017](#). A resolution backed by Salam accused Israel of “systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people,” and “causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators.” There was no mention of gross abuses by Hamas, Islamic Jihad or Fatah.

In sum, Salam’s actions demonstrated no interest in truly helping Palestinians, nor in protecting anyone’s human rights. Rather, the goal of his ritual, one-sided condemnations was simply to scapegoat Israel.

Sadly, by taking part in the UN’s grossly disproportionate assault against the Jewish state, President Salam repeatedly undermined the institutional credibility of what is supposed to be an impartial international body. He caused politicization and selectivity to harm the world body’s founding mission, eroding the UN Charter promise of equal treatment to all nations large and small.

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2007 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/62/188</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/181</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/146</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/110</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/109</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/108</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/107</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/106</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/105</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/104</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/103</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/102</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/85</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/84</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/83</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/82</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/81</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/80</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/62/56</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2008 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/63/211</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/165</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/99</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/98</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/97</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/96</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/93</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/95</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/94</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/92</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/91</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/84</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/31</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/30</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/29</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/28</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/27</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/26</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/63/201</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2009 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/ES-10/18</a> General Assembly resolution supporting the immediate ceasefire according to Security Council resolution 1860 (2009)	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/195</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/185</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/150</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/95</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/94</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/93</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/92</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/91</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israel Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/89</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/88</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/87</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/66</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/21</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/20</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/19</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/18</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/17</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/16</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/10</a> Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/90</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2010 UNGA & UNSC Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/65/179</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/202</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/99</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/147</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/18</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/17</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/16</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/15</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/14</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/13</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/106</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/105</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/104</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/103</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/101</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/100</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/98</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/88</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/64/254</a> Second follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/65/102</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2011 UNGA & UNSC Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/66/146</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/225</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/192</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/16</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/14</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/19</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/18</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/17</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/15</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/80</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/79</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/78</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/73</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/72</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/77</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/76</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/75</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/74</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/66/61</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">S/2011/24</a> Middle East situation, including the Palestinian question*	Yes

\*Security Council draft resolution vetoed by the US

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2012 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/67/229</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/201</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/158</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/122</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/121</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/120</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/119</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/118</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/117</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/116</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/115</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/114</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/73</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/25</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/24</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/23</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/22</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/21</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/20</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/67/19</a> Status of Palestine in the United Nations	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2013 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/68/235</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/206</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/154</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/84</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/83</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/82</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/81</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/80</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/79</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/78</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/77</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/76</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/65</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/17</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/16</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/15</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/14</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/13</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/68/12</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes



### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2014 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/69/78</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/87</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/21</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/20</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/241</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/23</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/92</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/165</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/86</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/25</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/212</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/88</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/24</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/89</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/91</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/22</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/93</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/90</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/69/94</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2015 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/70/85</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/70</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/194</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/15</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/89</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/13</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/86</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/12</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/14</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/225</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/17</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/141</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/91</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/90</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/84</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/88</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/87</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/16</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/70/83</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2016 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/71/21</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/98</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/218</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/96</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/94</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/91</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/83</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/95</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/247</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/99</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/93</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/97</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/92</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/184</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/22</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/24</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/25</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/23</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/71/20</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes

### Nawaf Salam Voted For All 2017 UNGA Resolutions Criticizing Israel

Resolution	Nawaf Salam's Vote
<a href="#">A/RES/72/209</a> Oil slick on Lebanese shores*	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/160</a> The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination*	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/240</a> Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources*	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/13</a> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/11</a> Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/15</a> Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/16</a> The Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/12</a> Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/14</a> Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/80</a> Assistance to Palestine refugees	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/87</a> Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/86</a> Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/81</a> Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/84</a> Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/85</a> Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/83</a> Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/82</a> Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/88</a> The occupied Syrian Golan	Yes
<a href="#">A/RES/72/67</a> The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	Yes

\*Resolutions voted on in committee during Nawaf Salam's tenure, but passed in the General Assembly shortly after his resignation.