Voting Practices in the United Nations 2014



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I — INTRODUCTION

The Report to the Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations was first published in 1985, for the year 1984. This is the 31st edition. It is submitted in accordance with Section 406 of Public Law 101-246. This law provides, in relevant part:

"[T]he Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a full and complete annual report which assesses for the preceding calendar year, with respect to each foreign country member of the United Nations, the voting practices of the governments of such countries at the United Nations, and which evaluates General Assembly and Security Council actions and the responsiveness of those governments to United States policy on issues of special importance to the United States."

This report reviews voting practices in the UN Security Council and the 69th General Assembly (UNGA) in calendar year 2014, and presents data in a variety of formats. All Security Council resolutions for the calendar year are described, and voting on them is tabulated (Section II). The report also statistically measures the overall voting of UN member states at the 69th General Assembly in the fall of 2014 in comparison with the U.S. voting record (Section III). It also lists and describes UNGA votes and consensus resolutions selected as particularly important to U.S. interests (Section IV), and lists these important votes again with tables for regional and political groupings (Section V). It then presents the voting patterns on General Assembly resolutions relating to Israel and opposed by the United States (Section VI).

The Security Council and the General Assembly deal with a full spectrum of issues — including threats to peace and security, disarmament, economic and social development, humanitarian assistance, and human rights — that are considered critical to U.S. interests. A country's practices at the United Nations is always relevant to its bilateral relationship. Nevertheless, a country's voting record in the United Nations is only one dimension of its relations with the United States. Bilateral economic, strategic, and political issues may at times be more directly important to U.S. interests. U.S. embassies use the pertinent information in this report when engaging their host countries.

FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The format and presentation of this report are consistent with provisions of Public Law 101-246 as amended by Public Law 108-447, and the methodology employed is the same as that used since the report's inception.

The tables in this report provide a measurement of the voting coincidence of UN member countries with the United States. However, readers are cautioned to be careful in interpreting voting coincidence percentages. In Section III (General Assembly Overall Votes) and Section IV (General Assembly Important Votes and Consensus Actions), the percentages in the column of the tables titled "votes only," are calculated using only votes on which both the United States

and the other country in question voted Yes or No; not included are those instances when either country abstained or was absent. Abstentions and absences are often difficult to interpret, but they make a mathematical difference, sometimes significant, in the percentage results. The inclusion of the number of abstentions and absences in the tables of this report enables the reader to consider them in calculating voting coincidence percentages.

The percentages in the column of the table titled "including consensus" offer another perspective on General Assembly activity. Most UNGA resolutions are adopted by consensus and indicate agreement with U.S. positions, so adding these to the vote totals more accurately reflects the extent of cooperation and agreement with the United States in the General Assembly.

Since states are not all equally active at the United Nations, the report credits to each country a portion of the 188 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 98 recorded Plenary votes. Each country's participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes it cast in the Plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total number of Plenary votes. However, this calculation assumes, for want of an attendance record, that all countries were present or absent for consensus resolutions in the same ratio as for recorded votes.

Questions about this report may be directed to the Bureau of International Organization Affairs in the Department of State.

II — SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS

The Security Council's membership in 2014 consisted of the five permanent members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members: Argentina, Australia, Chad, Chile, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, and Rwanda. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 10 years.

YEAR	MEETINGS	RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	U.S. VETOES	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS
2014	263	66	63	0	28
2013	193	48	47	0	22
2012	199	55	53	0	29
2011	235	68	66	1	22
2010	210	59	59	0	30
2009	194	49	48	0	35
2008	244	66	65	0	48
2007	202	57	56	0	50
2006	272	89	87	2	59
2005	235	71	71	0	67

In 2014, the Security Council adopted all but one of 65 resolutions it considered. It again was heavily engaged in efforts to resolve conflicts, and to give direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Much of the Security Council's attention continued to focus on Africa and the Middle East, along with events in Ukraine.

RESOLUTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Substantive resolutions formally considered by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are grouped alphabetically by country or topic, and, within each group, by date. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, a brief description, and associated Internet resources. Each non-unanimous vote is noted (Yes-No-Abstain).

In 2014, three draft resolutions failed to gain sufficient support for adoption:

- On March 15, a draft resolution sought Security Council support for the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and to declare illegal the March 16 referendum on the status of Crimea. Russia vetoed the draft, and China abstained.
- On May 22, China and Russia vetoed an effort to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court.

• On December 30, a draft resolution offered by Jordan sought to impose a one-year deadline for Israel and the Palestinian Authority to reach a negotiated settlement, and a three-year deadline for Israel to withdraw from the Occupied Territories.

Draft resolutions must have at least nine affirmative votes, and cannot pass if one of the five permanent members votes against it. The vote was eight in favor and two against, with five abstentions. Australia and the United States voted against the draft. Lithuania, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, and the United Kingdom abstained.

Sixty resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote. Three other resolutions were approved, but not unanimously:

- On October 24, Jordan and Russia abstained as Resolution 2182 extended authorization of the African Union's mission in Somalia.
- On November 11, Russia abstained on Resolution 2183, which dealt with a multinational stabilization force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- On December 18, Russia abstained on Resolution 2193, pertaining to extension of terms for members of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

The official record of all Security Council actions in 2014 is available in chronological order here: http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2014.shtml.

AFGHANISTAN

2145 (March 17) — Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 17, 2015. Decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to lead and coordinate international civilian efforts to assist Afghan government efforts in these areas: foreign donor coordination; elections; peace and reconciliation; regional cooperation; human rights promotion; and civilian-military cooperation.

Web Resource: UNAMA

2160 (June 17) — Focused on the Taliban as the overriding threat to peace and security in Afghanistan. Urged all states to take measures against individuals and entities affiliated with the Taliban, freezing without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of such individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, among other actions. The Security Council also urged states to prevent the entry of designated individuals into or transit through their national territories. Also urged states to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types to designated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft.

Resource: Taliban Sanctions List

2189 (December 12) — Welcomed the agreement between NATO and the Afghan government to establish a post-2014 non-combat Resolute Support Mission to train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces.

Resources: Secretary-General's final report on International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations (S/2014/856); ISAF

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2183 (November 11) — Authorized member states, acting through or in cooperation with the European Union, to establish for a further period of 12 months, beginning on November 11, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) as a legal successor to the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina under unified command and control. The vote was 14-0-1, with Russia abstaining.

Resource: EUFOR ALTHEA

BURUNDI

2137 (February 13): — Extended the mandate of the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB) until December 31, 2014. Requested the Secretary-General to prepare BNUB's transition and the transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team by December 1, 2014.

Web Resource: BNUB

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

2134 (January 28) — Extended, reinforced, and updated the mandate of the Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) for one year. Expanded sanctions, including a travel ban and an assets freeze, on targeted individuals. Authorized deployment of a European Union intervention force.

Decried the "total breakdown in law and order," including religiously motivated killings and arson. Condemned a spate of attacks, particularly those beginning in December 2013 in Bangui that killed more than 1,000 people, displaced hundreds of thousands, and caused widespread violence between Christian and Muslim communities.

Resources: BINUCA; Security Council media release (SC/11264)

2149 (April 10) — Established the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of April 10, 2014, and for an initial period until April 30, 2015. Requested the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA as of April 10, 2014, and to ensure a seamless transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA.

Decided that beginning on September 15, 2014, MINUSCA would comprise up to 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 staff officers, and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 formed police unit personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrections officers. Called on member states to provide troops and police with adequate capabilities and equipment to allow MINUSCA to operate and discharge its responsibilities effectively, and requested the Secretary-General to recruit qualified staff. Further decided that the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA would take place on September 15, 2014.

Resource: MINUSCA

2181 (October 21) — Extended the authorization of the European Union operation in the Central African Republic until March 15, 2015, upon determining that the situation in the country continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security.

Resources: <u>Secretary-General's report on the situation in the CAR (S/2014/562)</u>; <u>EU</u> operation in the CAR

COTE D'IVOIRE

2153 (April 29) — Directed states to take necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer of arms and any related lethal material, whether or not originating in their territories, to Côte d'Ivoire through April 30, 2015. Extended several exemptions to this decision, including the provision of training, advice, technical or financial assistance, and expertise related to security and military activities, or to non-lethal material, including the supplies of civilian vehicles to the Ivorian security forces.

Renewed existing financial and travel measures until April 30, 2015. Ended on April 29, 2014, the measures preventing the importation by any state of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.

Extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until May 30, 2015, and expanded its responsibilities.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis (April 29)

2162 (June 25) — Extended the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and French forces supporting them until June 30, 2015. Reduced UNOCI's uniformed personnel ceiling to 5,437 (formerly 7,137) military personnel, comprised of 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers, as of June 30, 2015. Reduced slightly the authorized strength of UNOCI's police component to 1,500 (from 1,555) personnel, and maintained the eight customs officers previously authorized.

Resource: UNOCI

CYPRUS

2168 (July 30) — Extended the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until January 31, 2015. Acknowledged progress toward a comprehensive and durable settlement; urged continuation of discussions to agree on core issues. Urgently called for continued engagement in consultation with the UNFICYP on demarcating the buffer zone, and on the UN 1989 aide-mémoire, to reach early agreement on outstanding issues.

Resource: <u>UNFICYP</u>

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

2141 (March 5) — Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that was created to assist the North Korea Sanctions Committee.

Resource: Statement by Ambassador Samantha Power (July 28)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

2136 (January 30) — Renewed reaffirmed, and qualified measures on arms, transport, finances, and travel imposed by various paragraphs of Resolution 1807 (2008) until February 1, 2015. Requested the Secretary-General to extend, for a period expiring on 1 February 2015, the Group of Experts.

2147 (March 28) — Extended the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) and its Intervention Brigade until March 31, 2015. Authorized MONUSCO, among other tasks, to carry out protection of civilians, use the

Intervention Brigade to neutralize armed groups, monitor implementation of the arms embargo, and provide support to judicial processes.

Resources: MONUSCO; Secretary General's report (S/2014/157) on MONUSCO

GUINEA-BISSAU

2157 (May 29) — Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) from June 1 through November 30, 2014. Demanded that security and defense forces submit fully to civilian control. Condemned violations and abuses of human rights, including political and civil rights, and urged Guinea-Bissau's authorities to take all necessary measures to protect human rights.

Resource: UNIOGBIS

2186 (November 25) — Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) from December 1, 2014, until February 28, 2015. The extension would permit receipt of the Secretary-General's report in January 2015, and consideration of possible changes to UNIOGBIS' mandate.

Resources: <u>Security Council media release on Guinea-Bissau briefing (SC/11653);</u> Secretary-General's report on Guinea-Bissau (S/2014/603)

HAITI

2180 (October 14) — Extended the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2015, with the intention of further renewal. Decided that MINUSTAH's overall force levels would consist of up to 2,370 troops, as well as a police component composed of up to 2,601 personnel.

Resource: MINUSTAH

IRAN

2159 (June 9) — Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts to assist the Committee that monitors implementation of the nonproliferation sanctions regime on Iran until July 9, 2015. Resource: Iran Sanctions Committee (1737 Committee)

IRAO

2169 (July 30) — Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2015. Called upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the UN presence.

Web Resource: UNAMI

LIBERIA

2176 (September 15) — Because of its grave concern over the outbreaks of Ebola in Liberia, among other countries, the Security Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until December 31, 2014.

Expressed intention to extend the mandate of UNMIL to September 30, 2015, after considering the Secretary-General's proposals in his report (S/2014/598) of August 15 on adjustments to UNMIL's mandate.

Resource: Secretary-General's report on UNMIL's mandate (S/2014/123)

2188 (December 9) — Renewed travel and arms restrictions originally imposed by UNSC Resolution 1521 (2003). Reaffirmed that measures remained in force originally imposed by UNSC Resolution 1532 (2004), which froze the assets of former president Charles Taylor, his family and other associates.

Also decided to keep the above measures under review with a view to modifying or lifting all or part of the sanctions regime dependent upon Liberia's progress towards meeting the conditions set out in UNSC Resolution 1521 (2003), and in light of the threat to peace and security in Liberia posed by the Ebola virus.

Resource: UN sanctions on Liberia

2190 (December 15) — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until September 30, 2015. Established UNMIL's mandate as follows: protection of civilians; humanitarian assistance support; reform of justice and security institutions; electoral support; and human rights promotion and protection.

Kept UNMIL's authorized strength at up to 4,811 military and 1,795 police personnel. Directed UNMIL to renew its focus on enabling the Liberia National Police (LNP) to achieve complete security responsibility, while recognizing that the Ebola outbreak had slowed the government's efforts to advance certain governance and national reform priorities.

Resource: **UNMIL**

LIBYA

2144 (March 14) — Extended the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) for 12 months. Tasked the Mission to support the Libyan government: to ensure the democratic transition; promote rule of law, and monitor and protect human rights; control unsecured arms and related materiel, and counter their proliferation; and build governance capacity.

The Security Council directed the Sanctions Committee, in consultation with the Libyan government, to review continuously the remaining financial measures imposed by pertinent previous resolutions. Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until April 13, 2015, and specified several tasks for it.

Resource: **UNSMIL**

2146 (March 19) — Condemned attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. Called on the Government of Libya, in such instances, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag state to resolve the issue. Requested that the Libyan government name a point of contact for these matters, and identify the contact to the Sanctions Committee.

Authorized member states to use all legal measures commensurate to the specific circumstances to carry out such inspections and direct the vessel to take appropriate actions to return the crude oil to Libya, given Libyan government consent. Provided specific instructions for member states and vessels involved.

Resource: Statement by Ambassador Samantha Power (March 19)

2174 (August 27) — Called on all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to fighting, and expressed strong support for the efforts of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Condemned the violence against civilians and civilian institutions and called for those responsible to be held accountable.

Decided that existing sanctions should be expanded to include those committing a range of specific acts in specific circumstances. Decided that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to Libya, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 2009 (2011) and 2095 (2013), must be approved in advance by the Sanctions Committee.

Resource: UN Media Release SC/11537

MALI

2164 (June 25) — Extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until June 30, 2015. Decided that MINUSMA would maintain force levels of up to 11,200 military personnel, including reserve battalions capable of deploying rapidly in country, plus 1,440 police personnel.

Authorized French forces to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA, when under imminent and serious threat, at the Secretary-General's request.

Enumerated an extensive and specific list of activities comprising MINUSMA's mandate, under these headings: security, stabilization, and protection of civilians; support to national political dialogue and reconciliation; support to the re-establishment of state authority throughout the country, the rebuilding of the Malian security sector, the promotion and protection of human rights and the support for humanitarian assistance; protection of UN personnel; and support for cultural preservation.

Resource: MINUSMA

MIDDLE EAST

2163 (June 25) — Extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which monitors the ceasefire in the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria, until December 31, 2014. The Security Council condemned: intense fighting in the area of separation; increased use of improvised explosive devices in UNDOF's area of operation by elements of the Syrian opposition and other groups; use of heavy weapons, including tanks, by both the Syrian armed forces and members of the opposition in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation; horrific crimes committed by some armed members of the opposition; and recent incidents threatening the safety and security of UN personnel.

Resource: **UNDOF**

2172 (August 26) — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2015. Exhorted all parties concerned to respect the cessation of hostilities, to respect the Blue Line between Israeli and Lebanese forces entirely and prevent its violation, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL. Urged all parties to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other UN personnel, and to ensure that UNIFIL's freedom of movement is fully respected and unimpeded.

Resource: UNIFIL

2192 (December 18) — Renewed the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until June 30, 2015. Requested the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF had both capacity and resources to fulfill its mandate safely and securely.

Condemned recent intense fighting in the area of separation. Also condemned the use by armed Syrian extremist groups of improvised explosive devices in the UNDOF area of operation. Condemned the use of heavy weapons, including tanks, by both the Syrian armed forces and

armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation. Further condemned recent incidents threatening the safety and security of UN personnel, including the detention of 45 UNDOF peacekeepers by the Al-Nusra Front.

Resource: Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/2014/859)

Draft Resolution S/2014/916 (December 30) — Rejected a draft resolution sponsored by Jordan intended to impose a 12-month deadline on Israel and the Palestinian Authority to achieve "a just, lasting and comprehensive peaceful solution that brings an end to the Israeli occupation since 1967 and fulfils the vision of two independent, democratic and prosperous states, Israel and a sovereign, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within mutually and internationally recognized borders." The draft also proposed that Israel must act by the end of 2017 to effect a full and phased withdrawal of its security forces from territories it occupied since 1967.

The vote was 8-2-5; nine votes are needed for a resolution to pass, provided there is no veto cast by any of the permanent members. Voting for the draft were Argentina, Chad, Chile, China, France, Jordan, Luxembourg, and Russia. Australia and the United States voted against the proposal. Abstaining were Lithuania, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda and the United Kingdom.

Resources: <u>Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 30)</u>; Security Council media release (SC/11722)

SOMALIA

2142 (March 5) — Removed from its arms embargo on Somalia, with some exceptions, deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment, as well as the provision of advice, assistance or training intended solely for the development of Somalia's Security Forces to provide security for Somalia. The measure was authorized until October 25, 2014. Charged the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) with primary responsibility to notify the Sanctions Committee at least five days in advance of any deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training to its Security Forces. Added that that the government or organization delivering assistance may make such notification.

2158 (May 29) — Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) for 12 months. Strongly condemned recent terrorist attacks perpetrated by Al-Shabaab in Somalia and the region. Expanded that mandate to include supporting the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process by: providing UN "good offices" functions; supporting the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the African Union in Somalia (AMISOM) by providing strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and state-building; and by assisting the FGS in coordinating international donor support.

Resource: UNSOM

2182 (October 24) — Authorized the African Union to maintain deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until November 30, 2015, while also amending several aspects of the sanctions regime against Somalia. The vote was 13-0-2, with Jordan and Russia abstaining.

Authorized states, for 12 months, to inspect vessels in territorial waters and on the high seas which they reasonably believed were violating the ban on carrying charcoal from Somalia, or violating of the arms embargo. Authorized seizure and disposal of any prohibited items.

Renewed the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) until October 30, 2015. Also renewed the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until November 30, 2015, and renewed the humanitarian exemption until October 30, 2015.

Resource: AMISOM

2184 (November 12) — Renewed the authorizations granted to states and regional organizations cooperating with Somali authorities in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, for which advance notification has been provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General, for 12 months from November 12, 2014.

Decided that the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by previous Security Council resolutions, did not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment, or the provision of assistance destined for the sole use of member states, international, regional, and sub-regional organizations undertaking measures in accordance with the renewed authorizations.

Resources: Threats from Piracy off Coast of Somalia; Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia; Counter Piracy and Maritime Security

SOUTH SUDAN

2155 (May 27) — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until November 30, 2014. Decided that UNMISS would, within its authorized troop ceiling of 12,500, include a component consisting *inter alia* of three battalions, with additional responsibility for protecting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD's) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM), as well as implementing the mission's overall mandate.

Decided that UNMISS' authorized mandate should include protecting civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights, and creating conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance. Strongly condemned attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and UN facilities.

Resources: UNMISS; IGAD in South Sudan

2179 (October 14) — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until February 28, 2015. Decided to maintain the troops already deployed, and decided that the remaining authorized forces would continue to be deployed consistent with the progressive reactivation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM).

Resource: Secretary-General's report on the situation in Abyei (S/2014/709)

2187 (November 25) — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until May 30, 2015. Authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means to accomplish these elements of its mandate: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance; and supporting the Implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) Agreement.

Decided that UNMISS a military component would consist of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and of a police component, including appropriate Formed Police Units, of up to 1,323 personnel; and that the civilian component would continue to be reduced.

Strongly condemned attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and UN facilities, as well as those of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Demanded that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS.

Resource: **UNMISS**

SUDAN

2138 (February 13) — Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts to its Sanctions Committee for 13 months. Voiced concern that the supply, sale or transfer to Sudan of technical assistance and support could be used by the Government of Sudan to support military aircraft being used in violation of previous resolutions. Called upon that government to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons in Darfur.

Expressed concern that some member states had not implemented the travel ban and asset freeze on designated individuals. Regretted that some members of the Government of Sudan, as well as armed groups in Darfur, continued to commit violence against civilians and impede the peace process. Expressed intent to impose targeted sanctions against such individuals and entities.

2148 (April 3) — Welcomed and endorsed the Secretary-General's Special Report on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and its recommendations. Noted three major challenges for UNAMID to discharge of its mandate effectively: the cooperation and partnership of the Government of Sudan in mandate implementation; major shortfalls in several troop- and police-contingent operational capabilities; and the need for improved coordination and integration structures within UNAMID and between UNAMID and the UN Country Team (UNCT).

Resources: Secretary-General's Special Report (S/2014/138) on UNAMID; UNAMID

2156 (May 29) — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until October 15, 2014. Decided to maintain troops already deployed as authorized by UNSC Resolution 2104 (2013).

Resource: UNISFA

2173 (August 27) — Extended the mandate of the African Union-UN Hybrid Operation (UNAMID) in Darfur to June 30, 2015. Decided that UNAMID would consist of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each.

Demanded that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire. Condemned all attacks on UNAMID, and condemned as well ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers.

Demanded that all parties in Darfur immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers, and humanitarian personnel. Condemned increased human rights violations and abuses in Darfur and relating to it.

Demanded that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence, and all violations and abuses against children.

Resources: UNAMID; Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman (December 12)

SYRIA

2139 (February 22) — Condemned widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law both by the Syrian regime and by armed groups. Demanded that all parties immediately put an end to all forms of violence, some of which might qualify as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Demanded, among other things, that all parties immediately cease all attacks against civilians and directing weapons, including barrel bombs, into civilian-occupied areas. Called for the immediate lifting of sieges against populated areas, naming several. Demanded that all parties, especially the Syrian regime, allow prompt, rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access for UN humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, across borders and conflict lines, including the facilitation of free passage to all areas for medical personnel, equipment, transport, and supplies.

Condemned arbitrary detention and torture of civilians in Syria, as well as kidnappings, abductions, and forced disappearances, and demanded an immediate end of these practices.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power February 22)

Draft Resolution S/2014/348 (May 22) — China and Russia vetoed an effort to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court. The resolution was sponsored by France and co-sponsored by 64 governments, including the United States. The vote was 13-2 in favor.

Resource: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power (May 22)

2165 (July 14) — Authorized UN humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to use specified routes across conflict lines and border crossings, in addition to those already in use, to ensure that humanitarian assistance reached people in need throughout Syria by the most direct routes. The authorization was limited to 180 days.

Established a monitoring mechanism, also for 180 days, under the authority of the UN Secretary-General, to monitor, with the consent of the relevant neighboring countries of Syria, the loading of all humanitarian relief consignments of the UN humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners at the relevant UN facilities, and any subsequent opening of the consignments by the customs authorities of the relevant neighboring countries, for passage into Syria across specified border crossings, and with notification by the United Nations to the Syrian authorities, in order to confirm the humanitarian nature of these relief consignments.

Resource: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power (July 14)

2191 (December 17) — Considering the situation in Syria, the Security Council renewed the decisions in UNSC Resolution 2165 until January 10, 2016. That resolution had authorized UN humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to use certain specific routes across conflict lines and border crossings, in addition to those already in use, to deliver humanitarian assistance by the most direct routes.

Demanded that all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict, especially the Syrian regime, immediately comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and fully and immediately implement all the provisions of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014). Recalled that some of the violations and abuses committed in Syria may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Resource: Security Council media release (SC/11708)

UKRAINE

Draft Resolution S/2014/189 (March 15) — Expressed concern over the intention to hold a referendum on the status of Crimea the following day. Reaffirmed the Security Council's commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.

Urged all parties to pursue peaceful resolution of the situation immediately. Called on Ukraine to continue to respect and uphold its obligations under international law and to protect the rights of all persons in that country.

Noted that Ukraine had not authorized the referendum on the status of Crimea, declared that the referendum could have no validity, and could not form the basis for any alteration of the status of Crimea.

The draft failed, 13-1(Russia)-1(China), with Russia's veto being decisive.

Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power (March 15); Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power at Security Council Stakeout (March 15).

2166 (July 21) — Condemned the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 on July 17 in Ukraine with the loss of 298 lives. Demanded that the armed groups in control of the crash site and the surrounding area refrain from any actions that may compromise the integrity of the crash site, including by refraining from destroying, moving, or disturbing wreckage, equipment, debris, personal belongings, or remains, and immediately provide safe, secure, full and unrestricted access to the site and surrounding area for the appropriate investigating authorities, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission and representatives of other relevant international organizations according to ICAO and other established procedures. Demanded that all military activities cease in the immediate area surrounding the crash site, to allow for security and safety of the international investigation.

Resource: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power (July 21)

WESTERN SAHARA

2152 (April 29) — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) through April 30, 2015.

Resource: MINURSO

YEMEN

2140 (February 26) — Hailed recent progress made in Yemen's political transition, and expressed strong support for completing its next steps. Welcomes the Yemeni Government's plan to introduce an asset recovery law.

The Security Council balanced favorable developments by expressing concern about: the media's in inciting violence and frustrating legitimate aspirations for peaceful change; armed

groups, and Yemeni government forces continuing to recruit and use children in violation of applicable international law.

The Council imposed a freeze on funds and assets owned by designated persons and entities, as well as a travel ban on those designated persons.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (February 26)

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

ATTACKS ON HUMANITARIAN WORKERS

2175 (August 29) — Condemned all forms of violence and intimidation, including among others murder, rape and sexual assault, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment, and illegal arrest and detention to which humanitarian operation participants are increasingly exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of their assets.

Resource: Security Council media release (SC/11544)

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

2143 (March 7) — Condemned the recruitment, re-recruitment, and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict and all other violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, committed against children in situations of armed conflict and demands that all relevant parties immediately put an end to such practices and take special measures to protect children.

Noted that even conscription or enlistment of children under the age of 15, as well as using them to participate actively in hostilities, constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Further noted that the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict requires State parties to set a minimum age of 18 for compulsory recruitment and participation in hostilities.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman (March 25)

CONFLICT PREVENTION

2171 (August 21) — Expressed determination to pursue the prevention of armed conflict as an integral part of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Reaffirmed the duty of all states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means.

Recognized that some tools in Chapter VI of the UN Charter, which can be used for conflict prevention, had not been utilized fully. These include negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement and resort to regional and sub-regional organizations and arrangements, as well as the good offices of the Secretary-General, and stressed its determination to make and call for the greater and more effective use of such tools.

Resource: Remarks by Political Minister Counselor Christopher Klein (August 21)

EBOLA VIRUS EPIDEMIC

2177 (September 18) — Encouraged the governments of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea to try to mitigate and resolve the wider political, security, socioeconomic, and

humanitarian dimensions of the Ebola outbreak. Also encouraged provision of sustainable, well-functioning, and responsive public health mechanisms.

Further encouraged the governments of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea to accelerate the establishment of national mechanisms to provide rapid diagnosis and isolation of suspected cases of infection, treatment measures, effective medical services for responders, credible and transparent public education campaigns, and strengthened preventive and preparedness measures to detect, respond to, and mitigate Ebola exposure. Called for coordination of the rapid delivery and utilization of international aid, including health workers and humanitarian relief supplies, and to coordinate their efforts to address the Ebola outbreak's international aspect.

Also called for member states, including regional governments, to lift general travel and border restrictions, imposed as a result of the Ebola outbreak, and that increase the isolation of the affected countries. Further called on member states, including regional governments, to facilitate the delivery of assistance, including qualified, specialized and trained personnel and supplies, in response to the Ebola outbreak to the affected countries.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (September 18); World Health Organization Fact Sheet on Ebola

GENOCIDE

2150 (April 16) — Called on states to recommit to prevent and fight against genocide and other serious crimes under international law. Emphasized the importance of taking into account lessons learned from the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed. Condemned unreservedly any denial of this Genocide, and urged member states to develop educational programs to inculcate future generations with the lessons of the Genocide in order to help prevent future genocides.

Called for states that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to consider doing so as a matter of high priority and, where necessary, to enact national legislation in order to meet their obligations under that Convention.

Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (April 16); Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Background and history of the Genocide Convention

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

2193 (December 18) — Extended the terms of office of several judges and reappointed the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The term of an appeals chamber judge was extended until July 31, 2015. The terms of 16 permanent and *ad litem* judges were extended until December 31, 2015. The Prosecutor was reappointed for the 2015 calendar year. The vote was 14-0-1. Russia abstained on the grounds that the Tribunal had not completed its work in a timely fashion.

Resources: ICTY; Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman (December 10)

2194 (December 18) — Extended the terms of office of several judges and reappointed the Prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). The terms of two appeals chamber judges were extended until July 31, 2015. Terms were extended for four other appeals chamber judges until December 31, 2015. Extended the term of the Tribunal President until December 31, 2015, and reappointed the Prosecutor for the 2015 calendar year.

Resource: ICTR

PEACEKEEPING

2154 (May 8) — Established the "Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal for Exceptional Courage" to be awarded to military, police, civilian UN and associated personnel who demonstrate exceptional courage in the face of extreme danger, while fulfilling the mandate of their missions or their functions, in the service of humanity and the United Nations. The medal memorializes the Senegalese officer who was an observer in the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) who, unarmed and in the face of extreme danger, saved hundreds of Rwandans from death during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

Resource: Security Council media release (SC/11385)

2167 (July 28) — Encouraged the United Nations and regional organizations, especially the African Union, to take concrete steps to strengthen their relationships and develop more effective partnerships, while stressing the importance for the United Nations of developing the ability of regional and sub-regional organizations to rapidly deploy peacekeeping forces in support of UN peacekeepers.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (July 28)

2185 (November 20) — In its first-ever meeting on the role of police in peacekeeping operations, the Security Council resolved to include policing as an integral part of the mandates of UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions where appropriate, and to give clear, credible, and achievable mandates for policing-related activities, matched by appropriate resources. Urged police-contributing countries to continue to contribute professional police personnel with the necessary skills, equipment and experience to implement mission mandates. Asked the Secretary-General further to promote professionalism, effectiveness and system-wide coherence in UN policing-related work.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 20)

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

2151 (April 28) — Reaffirmed the importance of security sector reform in the stabilization and reconstruction of post-conflict states. Resolved to continue to include and prioritize aspects of security sector reform as an integral part of the mandates of UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (April 28)

TERRORISM

2133 (January 27) — Reaffirmed its decisions that all states prevent and suppress financing of terrorist acts, and refrain from providing any form of support to those involved in terrorist acts. Focusing on terrorists' attempt to extort ransom, the Security Council cited ransom payments as a source of income for terrorists, enabling them to carry out terrorist operations, and making future incidents of kidnapping for ransom more likely.

Resource: Security Council media release (SC/11262)

2161 (June 17) — Regarding the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson for 30 months from the date of expiration of the Office's current mandate in June 2015. Also extended the mandate of the current Monitoring Team and

its members for a further 30 months from the date of expiration of its current mandate in June 2015.

Resource: Al Qaida Sanctions List

2170 (August 15) — Deplored and condemned the terrorist acts of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), its violent extremist ideology, and its continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law. Demanded that ISIL, the Al Nusrah Front (ANF), and all others associated with Al-Qaida cease all violence and terrorist acts, and disarm and disband immediately.

Urged all states to cooperate, especially regionally, in efforts to find and bring to justice those associated with Al-Qaida who perpetrate, organize, and sponsor terrorist acts. Added six individuals to the Al Qaida sanctions list.

Resource: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power (August 15)

2178 (September 24) — At a ministerial-level meeting presided over by President Obama, the Security Council condemned the violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, sectarian violence, and the commission of terrorist acts by foreign terrorist fighters. It demanded that all foreign terrorist fighters disarm and cease all terrorist acts and participation in armed conflict.

Decided that member states shall, consistent with international law, prevent and suppress recruiting, organizing, transporting, or equipping individuals who travel to a state other than their states of residence or nationality to perpetrate, plan, prepare, or participate in terrorist acts, or provide or receive terrorist training, and financing their travel and their activities.

Decided that, without prejudice to entry or transit necessary in the furtherance of a judicial process, member states shall prevent entry into or transit through their territories by any individual about whom that state has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the acts described above, including any acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in UNSC Resolution 2161, provided that states control the entry or departure of their own nationals or permanent residents.

Resource: Fact Sheet on UNSC Resolution 2178 (September 24)

2195 (December 19) — Called for international action to prevent terrorists from profiting from cross-border organized crime, through securing borders and prosecuting drug networks. Boko Haram, Al-Qaida, the Taliban, the al-Nusrah Front, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and Da'esh were named specifically as terrorist organizations who secured benefits from international drug trafficking.

The Security Council noted that drugs were just one of many nefarious activities from which terrorists profited. Others included arms trafficking, cultural artifacts, bank robbery, trafficking in persons, extortion, and kidnapping for ransom. Furthermore, trade in natural resources was a very lucrative source of terrorist financing. These resources included gold, other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, oil, and charcoal. Among many proposed remedies, the Council stressed the importance of good governance and the need to fight against corruption, money laundering, and illicit financial flows.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 19)

III — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: OVERALL VOTES

VOTING COINCIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES

This section contains a table of the Plenary votes that were recorded at the fall session of the 69th UN General Assembly. In those 98 Plenary votes, the United States voted Yes 35 times (36 percent) and No 52 times (53 percent); it abstained on 11 votes (11 percent).

The United States was not absent for any vote. (The United States was not recorded as having voted on Resolution 69/182. After the vote, the U.S. delegation informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote No. Therefore, this report counts the United States as having voted No on that resolution.)

All General Assembly members voted during the session. The United States voted No with three other countries five times (Resolutions 69/37 [partial], 69/42, 69/57, 69/160, and 69/207). The other countries were: Israel three times; Canada, France, and the United Kingdom twice each; and India, Japan, Pakistan, Palau, Russia, and Ukraine once each.

The United States voted No with two other countries four times (Resolutions 69/37 [two partial votes], 69/106, and 69/107). The other countries were: Israel four times; the United Kingdom twice; and India and Russia once apiece.

The United States voted No with one other country twice (Resolutions 69/5 and 69/98). Israel was the other country both times.

The United States voted No by itself in a partial vote for Resolution 69/42.

On non-consensus issues, i.e., those on which a vote was taken, the average overall General Assembly voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States in the 2014 session of UNGA 69 was 44.6 percent. This was 3.8 percentage points below the 2013 figure of 48.4 percent. However, when the figures for the 18 anti-Israel votes are removed from the totals, the coincidence with U.S. votes rises to 54.5 percent.

When consensus resolutions are factored in as votes identical to those of the United States, a much higher measure of agreement with U.S. positions is reached – 83.7 percent, down slightly from 86.0 percent in 2013.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows is based on the 87 instances the United States voted either Yes or No in Plenary. Columns show the number of times the United States and the pertinent country cast identical (Yes/Yes or No/No) and opposite (Yes/No or No/Yes) votes, as well as the number of times a country abstained or was absent for these 87 votes. Voting coincidence percentages are derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical plus opposite votes, the same method used in all previous editions of this report. The percentages in the column of

the table titled "including consensus" offer another perspective on General Assembly activity. Consensus resolutions indicate agreement with U.S. positions, so adding these to the vote totals more accurately reflects the extent of cooperation and agreement in the General Assembly. Extent of participation was also factored in (see Introduction: Format and Methodology).

All countries are listed alphabetically.

Key:

Votes Only = Coincidence percentage only for the 87 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No.

Votes + Consensus = Coincidence Percentage for the 87 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No plus a pro-rated portion of all consensus resolutions.

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES	VOTES +
					ONLY	CONSENSUS
Afghanistan	30	53	1	3	36.1%	80.0%
Albania	45	28	14	0	61.6%	89.3%
Algeria	29	53	5	0	35.4%	80.4%
Andorra	44	24	19	0	64.7%	90.6%
Angola	29	52	4	2	35.8%	80.4%
Antigua-Barbuda	29	50	3	5	36.7%	80.6%
Argentina	34	50	3	0	40.5%	81.6%
Armenia	24	44	13	6	35.3%	82.0%
Australia	54	18	15	0	75.0%	93.1%
Austria	43	31	13	0	58.1%	88.2%
Azerbaijan	27	49	2	9	35.5%	80.1%
Bahamas	33	49	2	3	40.2%	81.5%
Bahrain	30	52	5	0	36.6%	80.7%
Bangladesh	31	53	3	0	36.9%	80.5%
Barbados	34	51	0	2	40.0%	81.1%
Belarus	23	46	14	4	33.3%	81.6%
Belgium	44	27	14	2	62.0%	89.4%
Belize	32	50	0	5	39.0%	80.8%
Benin	32	44	1	10	42.1%	81.6%
Bhutan	25	50	9	3	33.3%	80.6%
Bolivia	26	54	4	3	32.5%	79.4%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	43	30	12	2	58.9%	88.3%
Botswana	31	50	3	3	38.3%	81.0%
Brazil	31	52	4	0	37.3%	80.8%
Brunei Darussalam	31	52	3	1	37.3%	80.7%
Bulgaria	47	28	12	0	62.7%	89.4%
Burkina Faso	30	49	2	6	38.0%	80.8%
Burundi	7	20	0	60	25.9%	75.8%
Cabo Verde	32	45	0	10	41.6%	81.7%
Cambodia	30	53	1	3	36.1%	80.0%
Cameroon	19	30	22	16	38.8%	85.5%
Canada	69	14	4	0	83.1%	94.8%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Central African Rep.	34	44	6	3	43.6%	83.1%
Chad	29	35	4	19	45.3%	83.0%
Chile	35	51	1	0	40.7%	81.4%
China	28	50	7	2	35.9%	80.9%
Colombia	32	48	4	3	40.0%	81.7%
Comoros	23	17	4	43	57.5%	86.9%
Congo	27	51	5	4	34.6%	80.3%
Costa Rica	34	50	2	1	40.5%	81.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	32	37	10	8	46.4%	84.7%
Croatia	43	28	14	2	60.6%	89.0%
Cuba	18	56	11	2	24.3%	78.3%
Cyprus	44	31	12	0	58.7%	88.2%
Czech Republic	47	25	15	0	65.3%	90.4%
DPR of Korea	10	53	16	8	15.9%	77.3%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2	16	6	63	11.1%	75.7%
Denmark	47	27	13	0	63.5%	89.7%
Djibouti	32	52	3	0	38.1%	80.9%
Dominica	7	10	0	70	41.2%	80.6%
Dominican Republic	33	52	2	0	38.8%	81.0%
Ecuador	24	56	6	1	30.0%	79.0%
Egypt	21	54	12	0	28.0%	79.5%
El Salvador	30	51	4	2	37.0%	80.8%
Equatorial Guinea	12	18	2	55	40.0%	81.8%
Eritrea	23	52	7	5	30.7%	79.5%
Estonia	46	24	17	0	65.7%	90.7%
Ethiopia	30	49	7	1	38.0%	81.5%
Fiji	27	44	8	8	38.0%	81.9%
Finland	45	28	14	0	61.6%	89.3%
France	51	16	20	0	76.1%	93.7%
Gabon	3	15	3	66	16.7%	75.1%
Gambia	4	27	3	53	12.9%	74.5%
Georgia	41	26	16	4	61.2%	89.5%
Germany	48	26	13	0	64.9%	90.1%
Ghana	31	42	5	9	42.5%	82.8%
Greece	44	29	14	0	60.3%	88.9%
Grenada	33	45	1	8	42.3%	82.0%
Guatemala	33	49	3	2	40.2%	81.6%
Guinea	31	51	4	1	37.8%	81.0%
Guinea-Bissau	32	45	1	9	41.6%	81.7%
Guyana	30	51	6	0	37.0%	81.0%
Haiti	35	36	0	16	49.3%	83.7%
Honduras	33	42	9	3	44.0%	83.7%
Hungary	46	24	17	0	65.7%	90.7%
Iceland	46	28	13	0	62.2%	89.3%
India	18	50	17	2	26.5%	80.2%
Indonesia	27	53	7	0	33.8%	80.2%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Iran	14	56	13	4	20.0%	77.6%
Iraq	31	53	3	0	36.9%	80.5%
Ireland	42	22	10	13	65.6%	90.1%
Israel	70	5	12	0	93.3%	98.1%
Italy	47	28	12	0	62.7%	89.4%
Jamaica	33	51	1	2	39.3%	80.8%
Japan	46	27	14	0	63.0%	89.7%
Jordan	31	52	4	0	37.3%	80.8%
Kazakhstan	32	51	3	1	38.6%	81.0%
Kenya	28	37	7	15	43.1%	83.1%
Kiribati	32	43	2	10	42.7%	82.4%
Kuwait	27	51	8	1	34.6%	80.7%
Kyrgyzstan	29	50	5	3	36.7%	80.9%
Laos	24	52	7	4	31.6%	79.7%
Latvia	46	24	17	0	65.7%	90.7%
Lebanon	25	53	5	4	32.1%	79.5%
Lesotho	24	45	4	14	34.8%	80.4%
Liberia	31	44	7	5	41.3%	82.6%
Libya	31	50	5	1	38.3%	81.3%
Liechtenstein	44	30	13	0	59.5%	88.5%
Lithuania	46	24	17	0	65.7%	90.6%
Luxembourg	47	29	11	0	61.8%	89.0%
Madagascar	30	29	14	14	50.8%	86.5%
Malawi	28	42	6	11	40.0%	82.3%
Malaysia	32	52	3	0	38.1%	80.9%
Maldives	31	52	2	2	37.3%	80.4%
Mali	29	52	4	2	35.8%	80.4%
Malta	43	33	10	1	56.6%	87.4%
Marshall Islands	49	23	1	14	68.1%	89.9%
Mauritania	28	44	6	9	38.9%	81.9%
Mauritius	23	46	7	11	33.3%	80.5%
Mexico	34	49	4	0	41.0%	81.9%
Micronesia	55	8	6	18	87.3%	96.2%
Monaco	45	19	15	8	70.3%	92.0%
Mongolia	33	49	2	3	40.2%	81.5%
Montenegro	44	30	13	0	59.5%	88.5%
Morocco	30	51	5	1	37.0%	80.9%
Mozambique	30	52	5	0	36.6%	80.7%
Myanmar (Burma)	28	53	3	3	34.6%	79.9%
Namibia	30	51	6	0	37.0%	81.0%
Nauru	9	2	1	75	81.8%	94.1%
Nepal	30	52	3	2	36.6%	80.5%
Netherlands	47	27	13	0	63.5%	89.7%
New Zealand	41	29	14	3	58.6%	88.5%
Nicaragua	22	56	8	1	28.2%	78.8%
Niger	31	52	4	0	37.3%	80.8%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Nigeria	31	50	5	1	38.3%	81.3%
Norway	45	27	15	0	62.5%	89.6%
Oman	27	54	6	0	33.3%	79.9%
Pakistan	21	50	16	0	29.6%	80.7%
Palau	56	6	6	19	90.3%	97.1%
Panama	36	42	9	0	46.2%	84.2%
Papua New Guinea	33	41	10	3	44.6%	84.0%
Paraguay	35	37	15	0	48.6%	85.8%
Peru	34	48	4	1	41.5%	82.1%
Philippines	31	51	3	2	37.8%	80.7%
Poland	46	26	15	0	63.9%	90.0%
Portugal	46	26	14	1	63.9%	89.9%
Qatar	28	52	7	0	35.0%	80.6%
Republic of Korea	40	20	20	7	66.7%	91.5%
Republic of Moldova	43	26	17	1	62.3%	89.8%
Romania	45	26	16	0	63.4%	90.0%
Russia	29	37	19	2	43.9%	85.2%
Rwanda	29	42	7	9	40.8%	82.5%
St. Kitts and Nevis	29	33	1	24	46.8%	83.2%
Saint Lucia	30	51	4	2	37.0%	80.8%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	30	50	3	4	37.5%	80.8%
Samoa	31	42	8	6	42.5%	83.2%
San Marino	43	31	12	1	58.1%	88.1%
Sao Tome/Principe	30	38	0	19	44.1%	82.7%
Saudi Arabia	24	52	11	0	31.6%	80.3%
Senegal	32	51	4	0	38.6%	81.2%
Serbia	42	31	14	0	57.5%	88.1%
Seychelles	32	50	0	5	39.0%	80.8%
Sierra Leone	8	24	1	54	25.0%	75.3%
Singapore	33	50	4	0	39.8%	81.5%
Slovak Republic	46	27	14	0	63.0%	89.7%
Slovenia	46	29	12	0	61.3%	89.0%
Solomon Islands	31	51	2	3	37.8%	80.7%
Somalia	29	51	1	6	36.3%	80.0%
South Africa	30	51	6	0	37.0%	81.0%
South Sudan	5	10	10	62	33.3%	85.8%
Spain	45	27	15	0	62.5%	89.5%
Sri Lanka	23	54	8	2	29.9%	79.3%
Sudan	27	51	5	4	34.6%	80.3%
Suriname	29	52	4	2	35.8%	80.4%
Swaziland	24	19	0	44	55.8%	86.1%
Sweden	43	30	14	0	58.9%	88.5%
Switzerland	43	31	13	0	58.1%	88.2%
Syria	12	55	14	6	17.9%	77.4%
Tajikistan	23	52	6	6	30.7%	79.3%
Thailand	34	50	3	0	40.5%	81.6%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
TFYR Macedonia	30	12	5	40	71.4%	91.6%
Timor-Leste	32	48	1	6	40.0%	81.3%
Togo	26	40	11	10	39.4%	83.0%
Tonga	23	26	21	17	46.9%	87.2%
Trinidad and Tobago	33	51	1	2	39.3%	81.0%
Tunisia	29	53	3	2	35.4%	80.1%
Turkey	41	34	11	1	54.7%	87.0%
Turkmenistan	21	43	2	21	32.8%	79.5%
Tuvalu	22	47	1	17	31.9%	78.5%
Uganda	24	45	10	8	34.8%	81.4%
Ukraine	43	24	12	8	64.2%	90.0%
United Arab Emirates	31	52	4	0	37.3%	80.8%
United Kingdom	56	15	16	0	78.9%	94.2%
UR Tanzania	27	51	7	2	34.6%	80.5%
Uruguay	32	51	2	2	38.6%	80.9%
Uzbekistan	17	48	9	13	26.2%	78.8%
Vanuatu	30	34	15	8	46.9%	85.6%
Venezuela	22	56	5	4	28.2%	78.3%
Vietnam	27	53	2	5	33.8%	79.5%
Yemen	25	52	8	2	32.5%	80.1%
Zambia	27	45	7	8	37.5%	81.6%
Zimbabwe	18	54	13	2	25.0%	78.9%
Totals and Percentages	6196	7683	1465	1360	44.6%	83.7%

IV — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IMPORTANT VOTES AND CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for, with respect to plenary votes for the UN General Assembly, a listing of "votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively." An important basis for identifying issues is their consistency with the State Department's Strategic Goals. For the 69th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2014, 13 votes and 20 consensus resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section.

Section IV contains three parts: (1) a listing and description of the 13 important UNGA votes; (2) a listing and description of the 20 important UNGA consensus resolutions; (3) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important actions that were adopted by votes, arranged alphabetically by country (with each country's overall voting coincidence rate from Section III listed alongside the rate for important votes).

IMPORTANT VOTES

The following 13 important votes are identified by title, resolution number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. For each vote, a short description of the issue and U.S. policy considerations is provided. Where available, hyperlinks to additional explanatory material, as well as official U.S. statements, are provided. The resolutions are listed chronologically. Full texts of all resolutions can or will be found on the United Nations website, at: http://www.un.org/en/ga/69/resolutions.shtml. In the left-hand column, all resolutions are listed numerically. Where underscored, resolution numbers are linked to their texts. (Some resolutions were not yet linked by the submission date of this report.)

1. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

A/Res/69/5 October 28 188-2(US)-3

The United States imposed an embargo on trade and financial transactions with Cuba in 1960, because of Fidel Castro's repressive policies and expropriation of U.S. property without compensation. The United States strengthened the embargo in 1962, 1992, and 1996. UNGA has adopted a resolution condemning this embargo each year since 1992. The result on this vote was the same as the previous year; only Israel voted with the United States.

Web Resource: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Ronald Godard

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

A/Res/69/20 November 25 94-7(US)-56

The General Assembly established this Committee in 1975, and renews its support annually. The UNGA 69 vote had 16 fewer in favor than in UNGA 68.

Web Resource: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

3. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/69/21 November 25 91-7(US)-59

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights in 1977. It renews its support annually. The resolution garnered 17 fewer affirmative votes in UNGA 69 than in UNGA 68.

Web Resource: Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

4. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

A/Res/69/44 December 2 162(US)-1-17

Emphasized the significance of regional and international efforts to curb and prevent the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. Recalled that the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction constituted a threat to international peace and security. Called upon all states not yet subscribed to the Code of Conduct, in particular those possessing space launch vehicle- and ballistic missile capabilities, and those developing corresponding national programs, to do so. The United States co-sponsored this resolution. Iran cast the only "No" vote, and North Korea abstained.

Resource: Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation

5. United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

A/Res/69/52 December 2 170(US)-1-14

Reaffirmed the importance for all states parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to comply with their obligations under all Treaty articles. Urged all states that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest opportunity.

Condemned nuclear tests conducted by North Korea, including its use of ballistic missile technology and its continued development of nuclear and ballistic missile programs. The United States co-sponsored this resolution. North Korea cast the only "No" vote.

Resources: Statement by Ambassador Robert A. Wood (October 20); NPT

6. Comprehensive Nuclear Test- Ban Treaty (CTBT)

A/Res/69/81 December 2 179(US)-1-3

Stressed that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constituted a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation. It is U.S. policy to seek Senate advice and consent for ratification of the Treaty. Though not a party to the CTBT, the United States has observed a self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing since 1992, based on its own national security assessment. North Korea cast the sole "No" vote, while Syria abstained. The United States co-sponsored this resolution.

Resources: <u>CTBT Fact Sheet</u>; <u>CTBT Treaty</u>; <u>Remarks by Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Rose Gottemoeller (April 12)</u>

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

A/Res/69/90 December 5 88-9(US)-79

The General Assembly established the Special Committee by Resolution 2443 (XXIII) in 1968. The United States believes that this committee embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, that it should be abolished, and actively lobbies other countries to withdraw their support for the annual resolution that renews the Committee's mandate. The UNGA 69 resolution had seven fewer votes in favor, one more against, and four more abstentions than in UNGA 68.

Web Resources: <u>UNGA media release on the Report of the Special Committee (GA/SPD/574);</u> Resolution 2443 (XXIII)

8. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

A/Res/69/182 December 18 122(US)-0-66

Demanded that all states ensure that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be ended and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the practice in all its forms. Reiterated that all states must conduct prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, identify and bring to justice those responsible.

Resource: UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

9. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A/Res/69/188 December 18 116(US)-20-53

Condemned the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights, including torture, rape, imposition of the death penalty for political and religious reasons, and collective punishments extending up to three generations. Also condemned the existence of an extensive system of political prison camps, where vast numbers of people are deprived of their liberty and subjected to deplorable conditions. Further decried a pervasive culture of impunity and a lack of accountability for human rights violations. The resolution had passed by consensus in UNGA 68.

Resources: Commission of inquiry on human rights in North Korea; Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 22)

10. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/Res/69/189 December 18 127(US)-13-48

The resolution strongly condemned, among other things, the Syrian regime's use of chemical weapons, widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and all violations of international humanitarian law.

Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Elizabeth Cousens (November 18); Statement by Ambassador Samantha Power (May 1)

11. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

A/Res/69/190 December 18 83(US)-35-68

Expressed deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations, including flogging, amputations and arbitrary executions. Decried continued harassment, intimidation, and arbitrary detention of Iranian citizens. Criticized continued harassment, and sometimes persecution of those belonging to recognized religious minorities, including Christians, Jews, Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims and Zoroastrians and their defenders. Particularly emphasized arbitrary arrest and detention of Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims, and evangelical Christians, including continued detention of Christian pastors.

The UNGA 69 vote showed slight change from UNGA 68: three fewer votes in favor, one fewer against, and seven additional abstentions.

Resource: 2013 Human Rights Report section on Iran

12. Entrepreneurship for development

A/Res/69/210 December 19 133(US)-30-7

Emphasized the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises. Stressed entrepreneurship's positive role in driving job creation. Emphasized the importance of private sector partnerships in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing revenue potential, and developing new technologies and innovative business models.

Resource: Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden (November 20)

13. Towards a New International Economic Order

A/Res/227 December 19 131-46(US)-3

Called for continued work toward a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all states. Reaffirmed a need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting. Declared international trade to be an engine for development and sustained economic

growth, and reaffirmed the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide.

The United States voted against the resolution as being dated, divisive and counterproductive.

Resource: Explanation of vote by Counselor for Economic and Social Affairs Jill Derderian (November

20)

IMPORTANT CONSENSUS ACTIONS

The General Assembly approved the following resolutions by consensus. They have been chosen as indicative of important U.S. policy goals.

1. Measures to contain and combat the recent Ebola outbreak in West Africa

A/Res/69/1

September 19

Expressed grave concern at the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and its unprecedented nature and scope, and at the rapid deterioration of the situation. Expressed deep concern about the potential reversal of the gains made by the affected countries in peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure in recent years.

Requested the Secretary-General to take necessary measures for the prompt execution of his intention to establish the UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response. Called on all member states, relevant UN bodies, and the UN system to provide full support to the UN Mission.

Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Elizabeth Cousens (September 19); Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (October 30)

2. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

A/Res/69/7

November 3

Termed the IAEA indispensable in encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, in technology transfer to developing countries, and in nuclear safety, verification and security. Appealed to member states to continue to support IAEA activities.

Resources: IAEA; IAEA Annual Report

3. The Situation in Afghanistan

A/Res/69/18

November 20

Stressed the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation to promote security, stability, and economic and social development in Afghanistan. Expressed deep concern over the high level of violence, especially the number of civilian casualties. Condemned all violent attacks, noting that the Taliban, Al-Qaida, and other violent and extremist groups and illegal armed groups were responsible for the significant majority of civilian casualties.

Pledged continued support to the Government and people of Afghanistan. Encouraged all partners to support the Kabul process constructively. Supported the continuing and growing ownership of reconstruction and development efforts by the Afghan government. Welcomed the presence of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and, until the end of 2014, the Operation Enduring Freedom coalition.

Resources: <u>UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power</u> (December 18); UN media release (GA/11589); ISAF; Defense Department media release (December 28)

4. Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

A/Res/69/39

December 2

Expressed deep concern at the growing risk of linkages between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, particularly by the risk that terrorists may try to acquire such weapons. Exhorted member states to

support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and appealed to them to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Urged member states to take and strengthen national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. The United States co-sponsored this resolution.

Resource: Secretary-General's report (A/69/138)

5. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

A/Res/69/127 December 10

Decried the persistence of terrorist acts worldwide, and condemned terrorist acts that caused enormous loss of human life, destruction and damage. Also condemned the atrocious and deliberate attacks against UN offices in various parts of the world. Condemned all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as criminal and unjustifiable. Reiterated that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror for political purposes are unjustifiable.

Repeated its call for states to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities. Expressed concern at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with demands for ransom and/or political concessions by terrorist groups.

Expressed grave concern over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and emphasized the need for states to address this issue, including through the implementation of their international obligations. Called for all states to deny safe haven and bring to justice or, where appropriate, extradite the perpetrators of terrorist acts, as well as those who support, facilitate or participate or attempts to participate in financing, planning, or preparing terrorist acts.

Urged states to ensure that their nationals or other persons and entities within their territory that wilfully provide or collect funds for the benefit of those who commit, or attempt to commit, facilitate or participate in the commission of terrorist acts are punished by penalties consistent with the grave nature of such acts.

Resource: Remarks by Senior Advisor Carol Hamilton (October 7)

6. Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls *A/Res/69/147*December 18

Condemned all acts of violence against women and girls, whether perpetrated by the government, by private persons, or by non-state actors, including business enterprises. Expressed deep concerned about the pervasiveness of violence against women and girls worldwide, and re-stated the need to intensify efforts to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls everywhere and to re-emphasize that violence against women and girls is unacceptable.

Urged states to continue to develop their national strategies, for example by ending impunity, ensuring that perpetrators of sexual and gender-based crimes against women and girls are punished under national and international law. Also stressed the need for the alleged perpetrators of such crimes to be held accountable by national or international justice systems.

Resources: Remarks by Secretary John Kerry (November 25); State Department Office of Global Women's Issues

7. Intensification of efforts to eliminate obstetric fistula

Expressed deep concern that, after 10 years and in spite of some progress, the Campaign to End Fistula, still faced significant challenges, requiring intensification of efforts at all levels to end obstetric fistula.

Urged the international community to address the shortage of doctors and the inequitable distribution of midwives, nurses, and other health-care workers trained in lifesaving obstetric care. Called for states to make greater investments in strengthening health systems, ensuring adequately trained and skilled human resources,

especially midwives, obstetricians, gynecologists, and doctors. Also called for states to provide funding for free or adequately subsidized maternal health-care and obstetric fistula repair and treatment services.

Resources: World Health Organization fact sheet; Remarks by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on obstetric fistula (May 23)

8. Trafficking in women and girls

A/Res/69/149

December 18

Expressed serious concern over the increasing number of women and girls being trafficked, including to developed countries, and that men and boys are also victims of trafficking, including for sexual exploitation.

Called for all governments to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, and to bring to justice and punish the offenders and intermediaries involved, including public officials involved with trafficking in persons.

Resources: <u>State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 2014</u>; <u>Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children</u>; <u>Reports of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children</u>

9. Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations

A/Res/69/150

December 18

Voiced concern about evidence of an increase in female genital mutilations being carried out by medical personnel in all regions in which they are practiced. Also expressed concern that, despite the increase in national, regional and international efforts, the practice continued to persist in all regions of the world, and is often on the rise for migrant women and girls.

Urged states to condemn all harmful practices that affect women and girls, in particular female genital mutilations, wherever committed, and to take all necessary measures, especially through educational campaigns, including enacting and enforcing legislation, to prohibit female genital mutilations and to protect women and girls from this form of violence, and to hold perpetrators to account.

Resources: Testimony by Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues Catherine M. Russell (June 24); Fact Sheet on Gender-Based Violence Initiative

10. Child, early, and forced marriage

A/Res/69/156

December 18

Expressed deep concern about the continued prevalence of child, early and forced marriage worldwide, including the fact that approximately 15 million girls are married every year before they reach 18 years of age and that more than 700 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday. Urged all states to enact, enforce and uphold laws and policies aimed at preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage and protecting those at risk.

Noted with concern that child, early and forced marriage disproportionally affects girls with little or no formal education. Asserted that education is one of the most effective ways to prevent and end child, early, and forced marriage, and called on states to promote and protect the right of women and girls to education through enhanced emphasis on quality education, including catch-up and literacy education for those who have not received formal education.

Resources: Remarks by Assistant Secretary of State Anne C. Richard (November 18); Remarks by Under Secretary of State Sarah Sewall (November 10)

11. Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence against persons, based on religion or belief

A/Res. 69/174

December 18

Expressed concern that the number of incidents of religious intolerance, discrimination, and related violence, as well as of negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief, continued to rise around the world. Condemned any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence by any means.

Called for states, among many things, to speak out against intolerance, including advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and to adopt measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief. Further called for all states to adopt measures and policies to promote full respect for and protection of places of worship and religious sites, cemeteries, and shrines, and to take protective measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction.

Resource: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Combating discrimination based on religion or belief

12. Freedom of Religion or Belief

A/Res/69/175

December 18

Strongly condemned violations of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, as well as all forms of intolerance, discrimination, and violence based on religion or belief. Evinced deep concern at increasing acts of discrimination, intolerance and violence directed against members of many religious communities in various parts of the world.

Strongly condemned violence and acts of terrorism, increasing in number and intensity, targeting individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief. Strongly condemned any advocacy of hatred based on religion or belief constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

Recalled that states have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against those belonging to religious minorities, regardless of the perpetrator, and that failure to do so may constitute a human rights violation.

Resource: Statement by Ambassador Samantha Power (January 16)

13. Information and communications technologies for development

A/Res/69/204

December 19

Stressed that, for the majority of the poor, the development promise of science and technology, remained unfulfilled, and emphasized the need to harness technology effectively, including information and communications technologies (ICT), to bridge the digital divide. Also stressed the important role of governments in the effective use of ICT in formulating public policies, and in the provision of public services to support national development efforts. Further stressed the important role played by private sector, civil society, and technical communities in ICT. Recognized the need to harness the potential of ICT as critical enablers of sustainable development.

Resource: Remarks by Terri Robl, U.S. Deputy Representative to ECOSOC (October 14)

14. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Program for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

A/Res/69/214

December 19

Recognized eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development as overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

Reaffirmed its commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Program for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other

internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development.

Resource: Explanation of Position by Ambassador Elizabeth Cousens (July 22)

15. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

A/Res/69/220 December 19

Reaffirmed climate change as one of the greatest current challenges, and emphasized that adaptating to climate change represented an immediate, urgent global priority. Expressed profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continued to rise globally. Remained deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, were vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Resource: UN Environment Program's Climate Change resources

16. Situation of human rights in Myanmar [Burma]

A/Res/69/248

December 29

Welcomed continued positive developments in Myanmar toward political and economic reform, democratization and national reconciliation, and the promotion and protection of human rights. Recognized the scale of the reform effort, and encouraged the Government of Myanmar to take further steps to consolidate the progress made.

Urged the Government of Myanmar to step up efforts to end remaining human rights violations and abuses, including arbitrary arrest and detention, forced displacement, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary deprivation of property, including land, and violations of international humanitarian law in some parts of the country, and repeated its call for the government to take necessary measures to ensure accountability and end impunity. Expressed concern about anti-Muslim violence and the situation of the Rohingya minority, and urged the government to establish without delay an Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights office in the country.

Resources: Remarks by Deputy Representative to ECOSOC Terri Robl (November 24); Remarks by Senior Advisor Carol Hamilton (October 28)

17. UN common system

A/Res/69/251

December 29

The General Assembly authorized the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) to continue the pay freeze currently in effect for professional staff at least through the end of 2016. A benefits freeze also remains in effect during 2015 while the ICSC undertakes a comprehensive review of the UN's compensation practices.

18. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

A/Res/69/252

December 29

The General Assembly authorized the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to publicly disclose audit and evaluation reports on its website on a permanent basis, effective January 1, 2015.

Resource for Res. 252, 263, and 264: UNGA media release (GA/AB/4144)

19. Program budget for the biennium 2014-2015

A/Res/69/263

December 29

Adopted a \$5.65-billion budget to finance UN activities in 2014-2015, an increase of 2.2 percent compared to the initial budget level adopted in 2013.

20. Proposed program budget for the biennium 2016-2017

A/Res/69/264

December 29

The General Assembly adopted a budget outline for 2016-2017 that is 1.6 percent less than the revised 2014-2015 level. This continues to limit the trajectory of growth in the regular budget.

IMPORTANT VOTES: COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the 69th General Assembly in comparison with the United States on 13 important votes. This table shows how each member votes for each of the 13 resolutions. For comparison, each country's overall coincidence rate with U.S. voting is listed alongside the rate for the important votes.

The table is alphabetical by country. Each vote is listed in the table by the number assigned to it below.

Key:

S = Same as U.S. Vote; O = Opposite of U.S. Vote; A = Abstained; X = Absent

- 1. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba A/Res/69/5
- 2. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People A/Res/69/20
- 3. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat A/Res/69/21
- 4. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation A/Res/69/44
- 5. United action towards total elimination of nuclear weapons A/Res/69/52
- 6. Comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty (CTBT) A/Res/69/81
- 7. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories *A/Res/69/90*
- 8. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/Res/69/182
- 9. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/Res/69/188
- 10. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/Res/69/189
- 11. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran A/Res/69/190
- 12. Entrepreneurship for development A/Res/69/210
- 13. Towards a New International Economic Order A/Res/69/227

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
														VOTES ONLY	ALL VOTES
Afghanistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	О	О	О	41.7%	36.1%
Albania	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	61.6%
Algeria	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	A	Α	A	О	О	25.0%	35.4%
Andorra	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	64.7%
Angola	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	Α	A	S	О	44.4%	35.8%
Antigua and	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	Α	A	S	О	50.0%	36.7%
Barbuda															
Argentina	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%	40.5%
Armenia	О	О	A	S	S	S	О	S	S	Α	О	S	О	54.5%	35.3%
Australia	О	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	92.3%	75.0%
Austria	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	58.1%
Azerbaijan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	X	X	S	X	S	О	50.0%	35.5%
Bahamas	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%	40.2%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Bahrain	O	O	О	A	S	S	O	A	S	S	A	O	О	40.0%	36.6%
Bangladesh	O	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	Α	О	О	О	30.0%	36.9%
Barbados	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%	40.0%
Belarus	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	О	О	О	S	О	50.0%	33.3%
Belgium	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	62.0%
Belize	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%	39.0%
Benin	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	Α	S	О	63.6%	42.1%
Bhutan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	Α	Α	S	О	54.5%	33.3%
Bolivia	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	О	0	О	S	О	45.5%	32.5%
Bosnia/	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	58.9%
Herzegovina															
Botswana	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	A	S	S	S	S	О	63.6%	38.3%
Brazil	О	О	О	Α	Α	S	О	S	S	S	Α	S	О	50.0%	37.3%
Brunei	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	Α	О	О	О	30.0%	37.3%
Darussalam															
Bulgaria	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	62.7%
Burkina Faso	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	Α	S	S	Α	S	О	60.0%	38.0%
Burundi	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	О	57.1%	25.9%
Cabo Verde	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	72.7%	41.6%
Cambodia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	X	О	S	О	45.5%	36.1%
Cameroon	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	A	Α	S	A	S	0	71.4%	38.8%
Canada	О	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	92.3%	83.1%
Central	О	A	A	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	72.7%	43.6%
African Rep.															
Chad	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	Α	S	Α	X	О	О	57.1%	45.3%
Chile	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	0	61.5%	40.7%
China	О	О	О	Α	Α	S	О	Α	О	О	О	A	О	11.1%	35.9%
Colombia	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	0	80.0%	40.0%
Comoros	О	X	X	X	S	X	X	Α	Α	S	О	X	X	50.0%	57.5%
Congo	O	0	0	S	S	S	0	A	A	A	A	S	0	44.4%	34.6%
Costa Rica	0	O	O	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	O	66.7%	40.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	0	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	0	77.8%	46.4%
Croatia	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	0	77.8%	60.6%
Cuba	0	0	0	A	A	S	0	S	O	O	O	0	0	18.2%	24.3%
Cyprus	0	0	O	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%	58.7%
Czech	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	65.3%
Republic	9	. 1	11	5		5	11							70.070	05.570
DPR of	О	О	О	Α	О	О	О	Α	О	0	О	0	О	0.0%	15.9%
Korea	O	O		11				11						0.070	13.570
Dem. Rep. of	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	О	33.3%	11.1%
Congo		4.1	1	41	1	- 1	11	11	' '	* *	11			33.370	11.170
Denmark	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.5%
Djibouti	0	0	0	S	S	S	O	A	S	S	A	0	0	45.5%	38.1%
Dominica	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	S	X	X	80.0%	41.2%
Dominican	0	0	0	S	S	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	0	54.5%	38.8%
Republic		J		5	5	5			11	5	13			JT.J/0	30.070
Ecuador	О	О	О	S	S	S	0	S	0	О	О	Α	О	33.3%	30.0%
	\mathbf{O}	\mathbf{O}	\cup	D	D	D	\cup	D	U	U	U	7	U	JJ.J70	30.070

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
El Colve don		0		C	C	C	Α	C	C	Α	Α	C		VOTES ONLY	37.0%
El Salvador Equatorial	0	O	O	S	S	S	A X	S	S	A X	A X	S	O	60.0% 66.7%	40.0%
Guinea															
Eritrea	О	O	О	S	S	S	A	S	Α	A	О	S	О	50.0%	30.7%
Estonia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	65.7%
Ethiopia	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	A	A	Α	Α	S	О	50.0%	38.0%
Fiji	O	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	A	A	A	S	O	71.4%	38.0%
Finland	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	61.6%
France	O	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	76.1%
Gabon	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	A	A	S	A	X	X	25.0%	16.7%
Gambia	0	X	X	X	X	X	O	A	0	S	A	S	O	33.3%	12.9%
Georgia	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	88.9%	61.2%
Germany	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	64.9%
Ghana	0	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	X	A	S	O	75.0%	42.5%
Greece	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	60.3%
Grenada	0	X	X	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	A	S	0	70.0%	42.3%
Guatemala	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	0	80.0%	40.2%
Guinea	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	A	A	S	Α	S	0	50.0%	37.8%
Guinea-	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	О	70.0%	41.6%
Bissau				C	C	C		Α	A	Α	A .	C	О	44.4%	37.0%
Guyana Haiti	0	O X	0 X	S	S	S	O X	A S	A S	A S	A	S	0	80.0%	49.3%
Honduras	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	0	80.0%	49.3%
Hungary	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	65.7%
Iceland	0	0	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%	62.2%
India	0	0	0	A	A	A	0	S	A	A	O	S	0	25.0%	26.5%
Indonesia	0	0	0	A	S	S	0	A	A	S	0	0	O	30.0%	33.8%
Iran	0	0	0	0	S	S	0	A	0	0	O	X	0	10.0%	20.0%
Iraq	0	0	0	S	A	S	0	A	S	A	O	0	0	36.4%	36.9%
Ireland	0	A	A	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%	65.6%
Israel	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	93.3%
Italy	O	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	62.7%
Jamaica	O	O	O	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	A	S	O	58.3%	39.3%
Japan	O	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.0%
Jordan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%	37.3%
Kazakhstan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	Α	О	S	О	45.5%	38.6%
Kenya	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	О	66.7%	43.1%
Kiribati	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%	42.7%
Kuwait	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	33.3%	34.6%
Kyrgyzstan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%	36.7%
Laos	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	Α	О	Α	Α	X	О	25.0%	31.6%
Latvia	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	65.7%
Lebanon	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	S	S	Α	О	О	О	36.4%	32.1%
Lesotho	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	X	Α	X	О	50.0%	34.8%
Liberia	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	A	S	S	S	X	О	75.0%	41.3%
Libya	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	X	О	44.4%	38.3%
Liechtenstein	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	59.5%
Lithuania	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	65.7%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
														VOTES ONLY	
Luxembourg	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	61.8%
Madagascar	O	A	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	S	X	X	О	71.4%	50.8%
Malawi	0	X	X	S	S	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	О	77.8%	40.0%
Malaysia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	О	О	40.0%	38.1%
Maldives	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	О	O	50.0%	37.3%
Mali	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	A	A	O	44.4%	35.8%
Malta	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%	56.6%
Marshall	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	91.7%	68.1%
Islands															
Mauritania	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	A	Α	X	66.7%	38.9%
Mauritius	О	О	О	S	Α	Α	O	S	S	S	Α	Α	O	44.4%	33.3%
Mexico	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%	41.0%
Micronesia	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	91.7%	87.3%
Monaco	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	70.3%
Mongolia	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	X	S	Α	S	О	75.0%	40.2%
Montenegro	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	59.5%
Morocco	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%	37.0%
Mozambique	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	Α	S	О	44.4%	36.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	О	О	О	S	A	S	О	S	О	A	О	S	О	36.4%	34.6%
Namibia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%	37.0%
Nauru	О	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	S	S	Α	X	X	75.0%	81.8%
Nepal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	Α	Α	S	О	50.0%	36.6%
Netherlands	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.5%
New Zealand	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	58.6%
Nicaragua	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	О	О	О	О	33.3%	28.2%
Niger	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%	37.3%
Nigeria	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	A	Α	Α	Α	S	О	50.0%	38.3%
Norway	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	62.5%
Oman	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	A	О	S	О	О	О	27.3%	33.3%
Pakistan	О	О	О	Α	Α	S	О	A	Α	Α	О	0	О	12.5%	29.6%
Palau	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	0	90.9%	90.3%
Panama	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	О	81.8%	46.2%
Papua New Guinea	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	О	77.8%	44.6%
Paraguay	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%	48.6%
Peru	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	0	80.0%	41.5%
Philippines	0	0	0	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	A	S	O	60.0%	37.8%
Poland	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.9%
Portugal	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.9%
Qatar	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	A	A	S	A	0	0	40.0%	35.0%
Republic of	0	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	88.9%	66.7%
Korea															
Republic of Moldova	О	A	A	S	S	X	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%	62.3%
Romania	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.4%
Russia	О	Α	Α	S	Α	S	A	S	О	О	О	X	О	28.6%	43.9%
Rwanda	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	Α	S	О	75.0%	40.8%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:	COINCIDENCE:
														IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	ALL VOTES
St. Kitts and Nevis	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	A	S	S	X	O	75.0%	46.8%
Saint Lucia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%	37.0%
St. Vincent/	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	Α	Α	Α	S	О	62.5%	37.5%
Grenadines															
Samoa	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%	42.5%
San Marino	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	58.1%
Sao Tome/	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	X	X	77.8%	44.1%
Principe															
Saudi Arabia	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	A	Α	S	Α	О	О	33.3%	31.6%
Senegal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	S	О	50.0%	38.6%
Serbia	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	57.5%
Seychelles	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%	39.0%
Sierra Leone	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	О	50.0%	25.0%
Singapore	0	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	Α	S	О	50.0%	39.8%
Slovak Republic	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	63.0%
Slovenia	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	61.3%
Solomon	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	S	A	S	S	S	O	58.3%	37.8%
Islands Somalia		0	0	C	C	C	0	C	C	S	A .	S		58.3%	36.3%
South Africa	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	S	S	A	A		O	38.3% 44.4%	30.3%
South Sudan	0	X	X	X	X	X	A	S	A	A	A S	A X	X	75.0%	37.0%
	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	62.5%
Spain Sri Lanka	0	0	0	S	S	S	O	A	0	A	0	A	0	30.0%	29.9%
Sudan	0	X	X	S	S	S	0	A	0	A	0	0	0	33.3%	34.6%
Suriname	0	0	0	S	S	S	0	A	A	A	A	S	O	44.4%	35.8%
Swaziland	0	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75.0%	55.8%
Sweden	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	58.9%
Switzerland	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	58.1%
Syria	0	0	0	A	A	A	O	A	O	O	O	0	O	0.0%	17.9%
Tajikistan	0	O	0	S	S	S	O	A	A	A	O	S	O	40.0%	30.7%
Thailand	0	0	0	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	A	S	0	63.6%	40.5%
TFYR	O	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	85.7%	71.4%
Macedonia									~	_					, 2, 1, 7
Timor-Leste	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%	40.0%
Togo	0	О	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	A	A	S	O	62.5%	39.4%
Tonga	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	A	Α	S	A	80.0%	46.9%
Trinidad and	0	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	S	S	S	О	58.3%	39.3%
Tobago															
Tunisia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	О	О	50.0%	35.4%
Turkey	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	X	О	A	54.5%	54.7%
Turkmenistan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	О	X	X	57.1%	32.8%
Tuvalu	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	S	S	О	58.3%	31.9%
Uganda	О	X	X	S	Α	S	О	A	A	A	Α	S	О	50.0%	34.8%
Ukraine	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	X	X	87.5%	64.2%
United Arab	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	S	S	Α	О	О	40.0%	37.3%
Emirates															

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
United Kingdom	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%	78.9%
United Rep. of Tanzania	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	A	S	О	44.4%	34.6%
Uruguay	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	О	63.6%	38.6%
Uzbekistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	О	О	О	X	О	27.3%	26.2%
Vanuatu	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	X	S	S	S	S	О	77.8%	46.9%
Venezuela	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	О	О	О	О	X	33.3%	28.2%
Vietnam	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	S	О	Α	О	S	О	36.4%	33.8%
Yemen	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	A	S	A	О	О	33.3%	32.5%
Zambia	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	A	Α	A	S	О	57.1%	37.5%
Zimbabwe	О	О	О	S	A	S	О	Α	О	О	О	X	О	20.0%	25.0%
Overall Percentages														62.4%	44.6%

V — REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS

The following tables summarize UN member state performance by regional and other groups in comparison with the United States on the 13 important votes identified in Section IV. Each table is arranged alphabetically by country. Each vote is listed by the number assigned to it below. (The votes are numbered just as in Section IV.)

Key:

- S = Same as U.S. Vote; O = Opposite of U.S. Vote; A = Abstained; X = Absent
- 1. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba A/Res/69/5
- 2. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People A/Res/69/20
- 3. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat A/Res/69/21
- 4. The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation A/Res/69/44
- 5. United action towards total elimination of nuclear weapons A/Res/69/52
- 6. Comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty (CTBT) A/Res/69/81
- 7. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories *A/Res/69/90*
- 8. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/Res/69/182
- 9. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/Res/69/188
- 10. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/Res/69/189
- 11. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran A/Res/69/190
- 12. Entrepreneurship for development A/Res/69/210
- 13. Towards a New International Economic Order A/Res/69/227

AFRICA GROUP

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT
														VOTES ONLY
Algeria	О	0	0	A	S	S	0	Α	A	A	A	О	0	25.0%
Angola	О	О	О	S	S	S	O	Α	Α	Α	A	S	O	44.4%
Benin	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	A	S	О	63.6%
Botswana	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	Α	S	S	S	S	O	63.6%
Burkina Faso	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	A	S	S	A	S	O	60.0%
Burundi	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	О	57.1%
Cabo Verde	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	O	72.7%
Cameroon	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	A	Α	S	A	S	О	71.4%
Central African Rep.	О	A	A	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	O	72.7%
Chad	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	Α	S	Α	X	О	O	57.1%
Comoros	О	X	X	X	S	X	X	Α	Α	S	О	X	X	50.0%
Congo	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	Α	A	S	O	44.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	A	S	О	77.8%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	Α	Α	A	S	O	33.3%
Djibouti	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	A	О	О	45.5%
Egypt	О	О	О	Α	Α	S	О	A	О	S	О	О	O	20.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Equatorial Guinea	О	X	X	X	S	S	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	66.7%
Eritrea	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	Α	A	О	S	О	50.0%
Ethiopia	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	A	Α	A	A	S	О	50.0%
Gabon	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	A	Α	S	A	X	X	25.0%
Gambia	О	X	X	X	X	X	О	A	О	S	A	S	О	33.3%
Ghana	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	X	A	S	О	75.0%
Guinea	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	S	О	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	О	70.0%
Kenya	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	A	Α	A	A	S	О	66.7%
Lesotho	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	A	X	A	X	О	50.0%
Liberia	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	A	S	S	S	X	О	75.0%
Libya	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	A	X	О	44.4%
Madagascar	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	A	S	S	X	X	О	71.4%
Malawi	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	О	77.8%
Mali	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	A	Α	О	44.4%
Mauritania	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	A	A	X	66.7%
Mauritius	О	О	О	S	A	A	О	S	S	S	A	Α	О	44.4%
Morocco	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	A	О	О	45.5%
Mozambique	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Namibia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	Α	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Niger	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Nigeria	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	A	Α	A	A	S	О	50.0%
Rwanda	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	A	S	О	75.0%
Sao Tome/ Principe	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	X	X	77.8%
Senegal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	S	О	50.0%
Seychelles	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Sierra Leone	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	О	50.0%
Somalia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	О	58.3%
South Africa	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	A	A	О	44.4%
South Sudan	О	X	X	X	X	X	Α	S	S	A	S	X	X	75.0%
Sudan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	О	A	О	О	О	33.3%
Swaziland	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75.0%
Togo	О	О	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	Α	A	A	S	О	62.5%
Tunisia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	О	О	50.0%
Uganda	О	X	X	S	A	S	О	A	A	A	A	S	О	50.0%
United Rep. of Tanzania	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Zambia	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	Α	A	A	S	O	57.1%
Zimbabwe	О	О	О	S	A	S	О	A	О	О	О	X	О	20.0%
Overall Percentage														54.2%

Totals: 13 votes for 54 Members = 702 votes: S = 244; O = 206; A = 148; X = 104

ARAB GROUP

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT
														VOTES ONLY
Algeria	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	Α	О	О	25.0%
Bahrain	О	O	O	A	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Bangladesh	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	О	О	О	30.0%
Djibouti	О	O	O	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Egypt	О	О	О	A	Α	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	О	20.0%
Iraq	О	O	O	S	S	S	О	Α	S	Α	О	О	О	36.4%
Jordan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Kuwait	О	O	O	A	S	S	О	A	Α	S	A	О	О	33.3%
Lebanon	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	S	S	Α	О	О	O	36.4%
Libya	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	X	О	44.4%
Mauritania	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	Α	X	66.7%
Morocco	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Oman	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	O	27.3%
Qatar	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	A	О	O	40.0%
Saudi Arabia	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	33.3%
Somalia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	O	58.3%
Sudan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	О	Α	О	О	О	33.3%
Syria	О	О	О	A	Α	Α	О	Α	О	О	О	О	О	0.0%
Tunisia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	О	О	50.0%
United Arab Emirates	О	O	O	A	S	S	О	A	S	S	A	О	О	40.0%
Overall Percentage														37.7%

Totals: 13 votes for 20 Members = 260 votes: S = 75; O = 124; A = 55; X = 6.

ASEAN (ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
														IMPORTANT
														VOTES ONLY
Brunei Darussalam	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	О	О	О	30.0%
Cambodia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	X	О	S	О	45.5%
Indonesia	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	О	О	О	30.0%
Laos	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	Α	О	A	Α	X	О	25.0%
Malaysia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	О	О	О	S	Α	S	О	S	О	A	О	S	О	36.4%
Philippines	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	Α	Α	S	О	60.0%
Singapore	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
Thailand	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	О	63.6%
Vietnam	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	S	О	A	О	S	О	36.4%
Overall Percentage														42.2%

Totals: 13 votes for 10 Members = 130 votes: S = 43; O = 59; A = 24; X = 4

ASIAN GROUP

ASIAN GROUP	14	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	10	-	10	10	CONICIDENCE
COUNTRY		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	О	О	О	41.7%
Bahrain	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Bangladesh	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	О	О	О	30.0%
Bhutan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	Α	Α	S	О	54.5%
Brunei Darussalam	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	О	О	О	30.0%
Cambodia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	X	О	S	О	45.5%
China	О	О	О	A	Α	S	О	Α	О	О	О	A	О	11.1%
Cyprus	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%
DPR of Korea	О	О	О	Α	О	О	О	Α	О	О	О	О	О	0.0%
Fiji	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	Α	A	Α	S	О	71.4%
India	О	О	О	A	Α	Α	О	S	Α	Α	О	S	О	25.0%
Indonesia	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	О	О	О	30.0%
Iran	О	О	О	О	Α	S	О	Α	О	О	О	X	О	10.0%
Iraq	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	Α	О	О	О	36.4%
Japan	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Jordan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Kazakhstan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	Α	О	S	О	45.5%
Kuwait	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	33.3%
Kyrgyzstan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%
Laos	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	Α	О	Α	Α	X	О	25.0%
Lebanon	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	S	S	Α	О	О	О	36.4%
Malaysia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Maldives	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	О	О	50.0%
Marshall Islands	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	О	91.7%
Micronesia	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	О	91.7%
Mongolia	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	X	S	Α	S	О	75.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	О	О	О	S	Α	S	О	S	О	Α	О	S	О	36.4%
Nauru	О	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	S	S	Α	X	X	75.0%
Nepal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
Oman	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	О	27.3%
Pakistan	О	О	О	Α	Α	S	О	Α	Α	A	О	О	О	12.5%
Palau	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	О	90.9%
Papua New Guinea	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	О	77.8%
Philippines	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	Α	Α	S	О	60.0%
Qatar	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Republic of Korea	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	Α	88.9%
Samoa	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Saudi Arabia	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	33.3%
Singapore	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	Α	S	O	50.0%
Solomon Islands	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	S	S	S	О	58.3%
Sri Lanka	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	О	A	О	A	O	30.0%
Syria	О	О	О	A	A	Α	О	Α	О	О	О	О	О	0.0%
Tajikistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	О	S	О	40.0%
Thailand	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	O	63.6%

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY											1			IMPORTANT
														VOTES ONLY
Timor-Leste	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	O	80.0%
Tonga	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	Α	80.0%
Turkmenistan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	О	X	X	57.1%
Tuvalu	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	S	S	О	58.3%
United Arab Emirates	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	S	S	Α	О	O	40.0%
Uzbekistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	О	О	О	X	О	27.3%
Vanuatu	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	X	S	S	S	S	O	77.8%
Vietnam	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	S	О	A	О	S	O	36.4%
Yemen	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	О	O	33.3%
Overall Percentage					100						2=0		10=	48.4%

Totals: 13 votes for 53 Members = 689 votes: S = 253; O = 270; A = 137; X = 29

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP (EE)

EAGTERN EUROTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY	_	_		•		U	'	0		10			10	IMPORTANT
COUNTRI														VOTES ONLY
Albania	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Armenia	О	О	Α	S	S	S	О	S	S	A	О	S	О	54.5%
Azerbaijan	О	0	О	S	S	S	О	X	X	S	X	S	О	50.0%
Belarus	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	О	О	О	S	О	50.0%
Bosnia/ Herzegovina	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Bulgaria	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Croatia	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	X	О	77.8%
Czech Republic	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Estonia	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Georgia	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	X	S	S	88.9%
Hungary	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Latvia	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Lithuania	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Montenegro	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Poland	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Republic of Moldova	О	A	A	S	S	X	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%
Romania	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Russia	О	A	A	S	Α	S	Α	Α	О	O	О	X	O	28.6%
Serbia	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Slovak Republic	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Slovenia	O	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
TFYR Macedonia	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	85.7%
Ukraine	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	X	87.5%
Overall Percentage									100		40.			81.8%

Totals: 13 votes for 23 Members = 299 votes: S = 180; O = 40; A = 61; X = 18.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT
														VOTES ONLY
Austria	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Belgium	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Bulgaria	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Cyprus	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%
Czech Republic	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Denmark	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Estonia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Finland	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
France	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Germany	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Greece	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Hungary	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Ireland	О	Α	Α	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%
Italy	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Latvia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Lithuania	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Luxembourg	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Malta	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%
Netherlands	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Poland	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Portugal	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Romania	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Slovak Republic	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Slovenia	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Spain	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Sweden	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
United Kingdom	0	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Overall Percentage					251			G	24	10	21			88.6%

Totals: 13 votes for 27 Members = 351 votes: S = 242; O = 31; A = 77; X = 1.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (LAC)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Antigua and Barbuda	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	A	S	О	50.0%
Argentina	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%
Bahamas	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%
Barbados	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Belize	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Bolivia	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	О	О	О	S	О	45.5%
Brazil	О	О	О	Α	A	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	О	50.0%
Chile	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Colombia	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Costa Rica	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%
Cuba	О	О	О	A	Α	S	О	S	О	О	О	О	О	18.2%
Dominica	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	S	X	X	80.0%
Dominican Republic	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	S	A	S	О	54.5%
Ecuador	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	О	О	О	Α	О	33.3%
El Salvador	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	Α	A	S	О	60.0%
Grenada	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	О	70.0%
Guatemala	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Guyana	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	A	S	О	44.4%
Haiti	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Honduras	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Jamaica	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	S	О	58.3%
Mexico	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%
Nicaragua	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	О	О	О	О	33.3%
Panama	О	Α	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	О	81.8%
Paraguay	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Peru	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	Α	S	S	X	О	75.0%
Saint Lucia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	A	S	О	44.4%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	A	Α	A	S	О	62.5%
Suriname	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	Α	A	S	О	44.4%
Trinidad and Tobago	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	S	S	S	О	58.3%
Uruguay	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	Α	S	О	63.6%
Venezuela	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	О	О	О	О	X	33.3%
Overall Percentage														59.7%

Totals: 13 votes for 33 Members = 429 votes: S = 209; O = 141; A = 57; X - 22.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	О	О	O	41.7%
Algeria	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	Α	O	О	25.0%
Angola	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Antigua and Barbuda	О	О	О	S	S	S	0	S	A	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
Bahamas	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	66.7%
Bahrain	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Bangladesh	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	A	A	О	О	О	30.0%
Barbados	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Belarus	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	О	0	О	S	О	50.0%
Belize	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Benin	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	Α	S	О	63.6%
Bhutan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	A	Α	S	О	54.5%
Bolivia	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	О	0	О	S	О	45.5%
Botswana	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	Α	S	S	S	S	О	63.6%
Brunei Darussalam	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	A	A	О	О	О	30.0%
Burkina Faso	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	Α	S	S	Α	S	О	60.0%
Burundi	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	О	57.1%
Cabo Verde	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	72.7%
Cambodia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	X	О	S	О	45.5%
Cameroon	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	Α	A	S	Α	S	О	71.4%
Central African Rep.	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	72.7%
Chad	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	Α	S	A	X	О	О	57.1%
Chile	0	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	0	61.5%
Colombia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Comoros	О	X	X	X	S	X	X	Α	A	S	О	X	X	50.0%
Congo	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	О	77.8%
Cuba	О	О	О	A	Α	S	О	S	О	О	О	О	О	18.2%
DPR of Korea	О	О	О	A	О	О	О	Α	О	О	О	О	О	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	33.3%
Djibouti	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	A	О	О	45.5%
Dominica	О	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	S	X	X	80.0%
Dominican Republic	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	S	A	S	О	54.5%
Ecuador	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	О	О	О	Α	О	33.3%
Egypt	О	О	О	Α	Α	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	О	20.0%
Equatorial Guinea	О	X	X	X	S	S	X	Α	X	X	X	X	X	66.7%
Eritrea	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	Α	A	О	S	О	50.0%
Ethiopia	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	Α	Α	A	A	S	О	50.0%
Fiji	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	A	A	Α	S	О	71.4%
Gabon	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	Α	Α	S	A	X	X	25.0%
Gambia	О	X	X	X	X	X	О	Α	О	S	Α	S	О	33.3%
Ghana	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	X	Α	S	О	75.0%
Grenada	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	S	О	70.0%
Guatemala	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Guinea	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	S	О	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	О	X	X	S	S	S	0	S	S	S	Α	S	O	70.0%
Guyana	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Haiti	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	O	80.0%
Honduras	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
India	О	О	О	A	A	A	О	S	A	A	О	S	О	25.0%
Indonesia	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	О	О	О	30.0%
Iran	О	О	О	О	A	S	О	Α	O	O	О	X	О	10.0%
Iraq	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	A	О	О	О	36.4%
Jamaica	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	S	О	58.3%
Jordan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Kenya	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	66.7%
Kuwait	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	33.3%
Laos	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	Α	О	A	Α	X	О	25.0%
Lebanon	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	S	S	A	О	О	О	36.4%
Lesotho	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	X	Α	X	О	50.0%
Liberia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	Α	S	S	S	X	О	75.0%
Libya	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	X	О	44.4%
Madagascar	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	Α	S	S	X	X	О	71.4%
Malawi	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	Α	S	S	S	S	О	77.8%
Malaysia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Maldives	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	О	О	50.0%
Mali	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	Α	A	О	44.4%
Mauritania	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	A	A	X	66.7%
Mauritius	О	О	О	S	A	A	О	S	S	S	Α	A	О	44.4%
Mongolia	О	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	X	S	Α	S	О	75.0%
Morocco	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Mozambique	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	О	О	О	S	Α	S	О	S	О	A	О	S	О	36.4%
Namibia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Nepal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
Nicaragua	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	О	О	О	О	33.3%
Niger	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Nigeria	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
Oman	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	О	27.3%
Pakistan	О	О	О	A	A	S	О	A	A	A	О	О	О	12.5%
Palau	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	O	90.9%
Panama	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	О	81.8%
Papua New Guinea	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	O	77.8%
Peru	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	O	80.0%
Philippines	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	A	Α	S	О	60.0%
Qatar	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Rwanda	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	A	Α	S	O	75.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	S	A	S	S	X	О	75.0%
Saint Lucia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	Α	S	О	62.5%
Sao Tome/ Principe	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	X	X	77.8%
Saudi Arabia	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	О	О	33.3%
Senegal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	S	A	S	О	50.0%
Seychelles	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	S	S	О	61.5%
Sierra Leone	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	O	50.0%

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Singapore	О	0	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
Somalia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	S	O	58.3%
South Africa	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	Α	Α	О	44.4%
Sri Lanka	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	O	A	О	Α	О	30.0%
Sudan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	О	A	О	О	О	33.3%
Suriname	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Swaziland	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75.0%
Syria	О	О	О	A	Α	A	О	Α	O	O	О	О	О	0.0%
Thailand	О	О	О	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	O	63.6%
Timor-Leste	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	O	80.0%
Togo	О	0	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	A	A	Α	S	О	62.5%
Tonga	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	Α	Α	A	Α	S	A	80.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	A	S	S	S	О	58.3%
Tunisia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	О	О	50.0%
Turkmenistan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	A	A	О	X	X	57.1%
Uganda	О	X	X	S	Α	S	О	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	50.0%
United Arab Emirates	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	O	40.0%
United Rep. of Tanzania	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	A	A	Α	S	О	44.4%
Uzbekistan	О	0	О	S	S	S	О	A	O	O	О	X	О	27.3%
Vanuatu	О	A	Α	S	S	S	Α	X	S	S	S	S	O	77.8%
Venezuela	О	0	О	S	S	S	О	S	O	O	О	О	X	33.3%
Vietnam	О	О	О	X	S	S	О	S	О	A	О	S	О	36.4%
Yemen	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	A	S	Α	О	O	33.3%
Zambia	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	A	S	О	57.1%
Zimbabwe	О	О	О	S	A	S	О	A	О	O	О	X	О	20.0%
Overall Percentage														51.0%

Totals: 13 votes for 120 Members = 1,560 votes: S = 571; O = 549; A = 299; X = 141.

NORDIC GROUP

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT
														VOTES ONLY
Denmark	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Finland	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Iceland	О	О	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Norway	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Sweden	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Overall Percentage														88.2%

Totals: 13 votes for 5 Members = 65 votes: S = 45; O = 6; A = 14; X = 0.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Albania	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Belgium	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY														IMPORTANT
COCKIKI														VOTES ONLY
Bulgaria	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Canada	О	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	92.3%
Croatia	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	О	77.8%
Czech Republic	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Denmark	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Estonia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
France	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Germany	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Greece	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Hungary	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Iceland	О	О	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Italy	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Latvia	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Lithuania	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Luxembourg	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Netherlands	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Norway	О	Α	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Poland	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Portugal	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Romania	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Slovak Republic	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Slovenia	О	Α	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Spain	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Turkey	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	X	О	A	54.5%
United Kingdom	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Overall Percentage														88.0%

Totals: 13 votes for 27 Members = 351 votes: S = 241; O = 33; A = 75; X = 2.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE:
COUNTRY		_		•			,	O		10				IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	A	S	S	О	О	О	41.7%
Albania	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Algeria	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	A	A	A	A	О	О	25.0%
Azerbaijan	О	O	О	S	S	S	О	X	X	S	X	S	О	50.0%
Bahrain	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	S	S	A	О	О	40.0%
Bangladesh	О	O	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	О	О	О	30.0%
Benin	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	S	S	S	A	S	О	63.6%
Brunei Darussalam	О	O	О	S	S	S	О	A	A	A	О	О	О	30.0%
Burkina Faso	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	A	S	S	A	S	О	60.0%
Cameroon	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	A	A	S	Α	S	О	71.4%
Chad	О	X	X	S	S	S	X	A	S	A	X	О	О	57.1%
Colombia	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	О	80.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	О	X	X	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	A	S	О	77.8%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Djibouti	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Egypt	О	О	О	A	Α	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	О	20.0%
Gabon	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	Α	Α	S	Α	X	X	25.0%
Gambia	О	X	X	X	X	X	О	Α	О	S	Α	S	О	33.3%
Guinea	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	S	О	50.0%
Guinea-Bissau	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	S	О	70.0%
Guyana	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	О	44.4%
Indonesia	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	О	О	О	30.0%
Iran	О	О	0	0	S	S	0	Α	0	О	О	X	О	10.0%
Iraq	О	О	О	S	Α	S	О	Α	S	Α	О	О	О	36.4%
Jordan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Kazakhstan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	A	О	S	О	45.5%
Kuwait	О	0	0	A	S	S	0	Α	A	S	A	О	O	33.3%
Kyrgyzstan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Lebanon	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	S	S	A	О	О	О	36.4%
Libya	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	X	О	44.4%
Malaysia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Maldives	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	О	О	50.0%
Mali	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	Α	Α	Α	Α	О	44.4%
Mauritania	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	Α	X	66.7%
Morocco	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	S	S	Α	О	О	45.5%
Mozambique	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Niger	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Nigeria	О	О	О	S	S	S	X	Α	Α	Α	Α	S	О	50.0%
Oman	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	О	S	О	О	О	27.3%
Pakistan	О	О	О	A	Α	S	О	Α	Α	Α	О	О	О	12.5%
Qatar	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	О	О	40.0%
Saudi Arabia	О	О	О	Α	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	A	О	О	33.3%
Senegal	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	S	Α	S	О	50.0%
Sierra Leone	О	О	О	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	A	S	О	50.0%
Somalia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	Α	S	О	58.3%
Sudan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	Α	О	Α	О	О	О	33.3%
Suriname	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	A	A	S	О	44.4%
Syria	О	О	О	A	Α	Α	О	Α	О	О	О	О	О	0.0%
Tajikistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	Α	Α	О	S	О	40.0%
Togo	О	О	A	S	S	S	Α	S	Α	A	A	S	О	62.5%
Tunisia	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	A	О	О	50.0%
Turkey	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	X	О	A	54.5%
Turkmenistan	О	X	X	S	S	S	О	S	Α	A	О	X	X	57.1%
Uganda	О	X	X	S	A	S	О	Α	Α	A	A	S	О	50.0%
United Arab Emirates	О	О	О	A	S	S	О	Α	S	S	A	О	О	40.0%
Uzbekistan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	Α	О	О	О	X	О	27.3%
Yemen	О	О	0	A	S	S	О	A	A	S	A	О	О	33.3%
Overall Percentage	Z N		.				~ · ·		20.		204.		155.	43.7%

Totals: 13 votes for 56 Members = 728 votes: S = 228; O = 294; A = 155; X = 51.

WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Andorra	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Australia	О	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	92.3%
Austria	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Azerbaijan	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	X	X	S	X	S	О	50.0%
Belgium	О	A	A	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Canada	О	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	92.3%
Denmark	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Finland	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
France	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Germany	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Greece	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Iceland	О	О	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Ireland	О	Α	Α	X	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%
Israel	S	S	S	S	Α	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Italy	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Liechtenstein	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Luxembourg	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Malta	О	О	О	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%
Monaco	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Netherlands	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
New Zealand	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Norway	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Portugal	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
San Marino	О	A	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Spain	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	Α	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Sweden	О	A	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Switzerland	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Turkey	О	О	О	S	S	S	О	S	S	S	X	О	A	54.5%
United Kingdom	О	Α	Α	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	90.0%
Overall Percentage					255						20			87.0%

Totals: 13 votes for 29 members = 377 votes: S = 261; O = 39; A = 72; X = 5.

VI — GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS RELATED TO ISRAEL OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES

Public Law 101-246, as amended by Public Law 108-447, calls for a separate listing of all Plenary votes cast by UN member states in the General Assembly on resolutions specifically related to Israel that are opposed by the United States. For the fall session of the 69th UN General Assembly in 2014, 18 votes met the criteria. (Note: For Resolution 69/78, <u>The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East</u>, there were two preliminary votes leading up to this resolution. In the first, designated PP5, the vote was 171(US)-2-5. The vote of the second, PP6, was 173(US)-2-5. They are not included here, because they were technical in nature and did not deal with the substance of the resolution.)

This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes at the 69th UNGA in which the United States voted No, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 18 resolutions, alphabetically by country.

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

http://www.un.org/en/ga/69/resolutions.shtml

These annual General Assembly resolutions condemning Israel are repetitive, disproportionate, and one-sided. Israel is repeatedly singled out for criticism, while the resolutions do not fully acknowledge that all parties to the conflict bear direct responsibility for ending it. The following hyperlinks address the U.S. position on the situation in the Middle East and/or directly address the votes discussed:

- Remarks by President Barack Obama to the General Assembly (September 24)
- The Ouestion of Palestine and the United Nations

The resolutions are listed by the order in which they were approved by the General Assembly.

1. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People A/Res/69/20 November 25 94-7(US)-56

The General Assembly established this Committee in 1975, and renews its support annually. The resolution garnered 16 fewer votes than in the previous year.

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

Resources: <u>Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 25)</u>; <u>Committee on the</u> Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

2. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/69/21

November 25

November 25 91-7(US)-59

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights in 1977. It renews its support annually. There were 17 fewer votes in favor of the resolution compared to UNGA 68.

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

Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 25); Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

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

A/Res/69/22 November 25 147-7(US)-9

The General Assembly established the Special Information Program by Resolution 32/40 B (1977). The United States believes that the continuation of this Program embodies institutional discrimination against Israel. This resolution had 16 fewer affirmative votes than in UNGA 68.

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

Resource: Secretariat Department of Public Information

4. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

A/Res/69/23 November 25 148-6(US)-8

Since 1967, the General Assembly has repeatedly adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. While the United States agrees with the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement to the conflict and that both parties need to fulfill obligations already agreed to, it also believes that the resolution is one-sided in its criticism of Israel. The resolution also states how issues should be resolved, while the United States believes these issues should be resolved between the parties through negotiations.

There were 17 fewer votes in favor of this resolution than in UNGA 68.

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

5. Jerusalem

A/Res/69/24 November 25 144-6(US)-10

The General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning Jerusalem every year since 1967. The United States believes that the final status of Jerusalem should be resolved by the parties to the conflict as part of a final, permanent status resolution that also includes the status of borders, refugees, and settlements.

This resolution received 18 fewer votes in favor than in UNGA 68.

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

6. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/69/25 November 25 99-6(US)-57

The General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning the Syrian Golan every year since 1967. The United States believes this resolution prejudges the outcome of final-status negotiations, and that Israel and Syria should resolve the issue of the Syrian Golan through negotiations. Additionally, the United States believes Syria should halt its support for terrorist organizations, including Hizballah.

This resolution received 13 fewer Yes votes than in UNGA 68.

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

7. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/69/78 December 2 161-5(US)-18

A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This resolution is biased, dealing solely with expressions of concern about Israel's activities, without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region. Votes in favor of the resolution decreased by eight compared to UNGA 68.

Voting with the United States on the full resolution: Canada; Israel; Micronesia; and Palau. Abstentions: Andorra; Australia; Belgium; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; Czech Republic; Ethiopia; France; Germany; Hungary; India; Lithuania; Monaco; Netherlands; Panama; Poland; United Kingdom; and Vanuatu.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Robert A. Wood (October 29)

8. Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities A/Res/69/87 December 5 165-7(US)-6

Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning displaced persons. The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of displaced persons through final-status negotiations among themselves.

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

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

A/Res/69/88 December 5 166-6(US)-6

The General Assembly established UNRWA in 1949 by Resolution 302 (IV). The United States believes that singling out Israel, without taking into account the context of Israel's actions, is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States also believes that extraneous issues in a resolution that renews UNRWA's mandate are not appropriate.

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

10. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

A/Res/69/89 December 5 165-7(US)-6

The General Assembly established the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine in 1948. Among other tasks, the Commission is mandated to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement, and economic and social rehabilitation of the Palestinian refugees and their compensation. The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of properties and their revenues through final-status negotiations.

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

Resource: Conciliation Commission for Palestine (pp. 21-25)

11. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories A/Res/69/90 December 5 88-9(US)-79 The General Assembly established the Special Committee by Resolution 2443 (XXIII) in 1968. The United States believes that this committee embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, that it should be abolished, and actively lobbies other countries to withdraw their support for the annual resolution that renews the Committee's mandate.

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

Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 25); Special Committee [GA Resolution 2443 (XXIII)]; Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

12. Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories

A/Res/69/91 December 5 163-7(US)-9

The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1973. The United States believes that this resolution singles out Israel, isolates it for criticism, and implicitly prejudges the outcome of final-status negotiations.

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

Resource: Geneva Convention IV: Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War

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

A/Res/69/92 December 5 159-7(US)-12

Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States considers this resolution to be an unbalanced assessment of Israeli settlements in the territories. The United States believes that singling out Israel, without taking into account the context of Israel's actions, is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

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

Resource: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Occupied Palestinian Territory

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

A/Res/69/93 December 5 158-8(US)-11

Since 1967, the General Assembly has repeatedly adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States believes that the provision concerning the preservation of territorial integrity should be decided between the parties, not in a UN resolution. Also, the United States believes that singling out Israel's actions and ignoring those of the Palestinians is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

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

Resource: 2013 Human Rights Report: Israel and the occupied territories

15. Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Program of Action

A/Res/69/162 December 18 134-10(US)-42

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

Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Israel; Marshall Islands; Palau; and the United Kingdom.

Resource: Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power on International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust (January 14)

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

A/Res/69/165 December 18 180-7(US)-4

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

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

17. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

A/Res/69/212 December 19 170-6(US)-3

This resolution was first passed in 2006, after thousands of tons of oil spilled into the Mediterranean Sea when Israeli air strikes damaged the El-Jiyah power plant during the Israel-Hizballah conflict that summer. The United States regrets the pollution of the Lebanese shores. However, this recurring resolution is unbalanced because it fails to acknowledge that the terrorist group Hizballah provoked the conflict. It remains inappropriate for the General Assembly to take a position on Israel's responsibility for compensating Lebanon.

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

18. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

A/Res/69/241 December 19 165-6(US)-9

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

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

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records at the Fall session of the 69th General Assembly in comparison with the 18 votes related to Israel for which the United States voted No. In these tables, "Same" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite" is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. Abstentions and absences are recorded but omitted from coincidence percentage calculations. "Coincidence with U.S." is derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the sum of identical plus opposite votes, expressed as a percentage.

The 2014 coincidence rate with the United States on anti-Israel votes was 3.9 percent, up slightly from 3.7 percent in 2013. Of the 18 anti-Israel resolutions where the United States and Israel voted No, only 11 other countries cast even a single vote with them. Canada voted with them on all 18 resolutions. Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau did so on 17. Australia and Nauru voted with them on seven resolutions. The Czech Republic, France, Germany, Panama and the United Kingdom each cast a single vote with them.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

					COINCIDENCE
COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Andorra	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Angola	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Argentina	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Australia	7	4	7	0	63.6%
Austria	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Bahrain	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	15	0	3	0.0%
Belgium	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Belize	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Benin	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Bhutan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bolivia	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Botswana	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Brazil	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	13	5	0	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Burkina Faso	0	15	0	3	0.0%
Burundi	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Cabo Verde	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Cambodia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cameroon	0	1	17	0	0.0%
Canada	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Central African Republic	0	12	5	1	0.0%
Chad	0	5	0	13	0.0%
Chile	0	18	0	0	0.0%
China	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Colombia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Comoros	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Congo	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	3	9	6	0.0%
Croatia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Cuba	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Cyprus	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Czech Republic	1	12	5	0	7.7%
DPR of Korea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Denmark	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ecuador Ecuador	0	18	0	0	0.0%
	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Egypt El Salvador	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Eritrea	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
	0	16	2		
Ethiopia	0	10	1	<u>0</u> 6	0.0% 0.0%
Fiji Finland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
	1	13	5	0	7.7%
France					
Gabon Gambia	0	6	0	12	0.0% 0.0%
		11	0	7	
Georgia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Germany	1	12	5	0	7.7%
Ghana	0	9	3	6	0.0%
Greece	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Grenada	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Guatemala	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Guyana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	5	0	13	0.0%

Honduras	COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Iceland	Honduras	0	10	8	0	0.0%
Iceland 0	Hungary	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Indonesia 0		0	14	4	0	0.0%
Iran	India	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Iraq	Indonesia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	Iran	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	Iraq	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Italy		0	13	5	0	0.0%
Jamaica	Israel	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Jamaica	Italy	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Jordan 0		0	18	0	0	0.0%
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Kenya 0 5 0 13 0.0% Kiribati 0 11 1 6 0.0% Kuwait 0 17 0 1 0.0% Kuwait 0 17 0 1 0.0% Laos 0 18 0 0 0.0% Latvia 0 13 5 0 0.0% Lebanon 0 18 0 0 0.0% Lebanon 0 12 0 6 0.0% Liberia 0 13 4 1 0.0% Liberia 0 13 4 1 0.0% Liberia 0 13 4 1 0.0% Liberia 0 13 5 0 0.0% Liberia 0 13 5 0 0.0% Lichenstein 0 13 5 0 0.0% Liechenstein		0	18	0	0	0.0%
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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Netherlands	0	12	6	0	0.0%
New Zealand	0	12	5	1	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nigeria	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Norway	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Oman	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Palau	17	0	0	1	100.0%
Panama	1	9	8	0	10.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	9	9	0	0.0%
Paraguay	0	3	15	0	0.0%
Peru	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Philippines	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Poland	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Portugal	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Qatar	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	10	2	6	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Romania	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Russia	0	14	3	1	0.0%
Rwanda	0	8	3	7	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	5	0	13	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Samoa	0	13	4	1	0.0%
San Marino	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Serbia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Singapore	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Slovenia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
South Africa	0	18	0	0	0.0%
South Sudan	0	1	8	9	0.0%
Spain	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Suriname	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Swaziland	0	1	0	17	0.0%
Sweden	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%

					COINCIDENCE
COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	WITH U.S.
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	17	1	0	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	1	0	17	0.0%
Timor Leste	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Togo	0	10	8	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	5	11	2	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Uganda	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Ukraine	0	11	5	2	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	18	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	1	12	5	0	7.7%
U.R. Tanzania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Uruguay	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	3	15	0	0.0%
Venezuela	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Totals	106	2598	403	349	3.9%