

Voting Practices in the United Nations 2015



**Report to Congress
Submitted Pursuant to
Public Laws 101-246
and 108-447**

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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 32nd 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 70th General Assembly (UNGA) in calendar year 2015, 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 70th General Assembly in the fall of 2015 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 behavior 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 are at times 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 approved 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 174 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 90 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

The Security Council’s membership in 2015 consisted of the five permanent members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members: Angola, Chad, Chile, Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, and Venezuela. 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
2015	245	66	64	0	26
2014	263	65	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

In 2015, the Security Council adopted all but two of 66 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.

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 2015, two draft resolutions failed to gain sufficient support to pass. On July 8, the Security Council failed to adopt a resolution that would have emphasized acceptance of the massacres in Srebrenica as genocide as a prerequisite for national reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Consideration of the draft was timed to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the massacres.

The vote was 10 in favor, while Russia vetoed the draft. Angola, China, Nigeria, and Venezuela abstained.

On July 29, Russia vetoed a draft resolution that would have established an international tribunal to prosecute those responsible for crimes connected with the in-flight destruction of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17. The attack took place on July 17, 2014, in Ukrainian air space.

There were 11 votes in favor, while Angola, China and Venezuela abstained. Russia's veto was decisive.

Fifty-six resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote. Eight resolutions passed with at least one abstention. No negative vote was cast for any approved resolution.

On March 6, Venezuela abstained on Resolution 2209, which condemned any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in Syria.

On April 14, Russia abstained as Resolution 2216 imposed sanctions on individuals determined to be undermining the stability of Yemen, and which demanded among other things that the Houthis withdraw from all areas recently seized.

On May 22, Resolution 2220 urged stronger cooperation to quash the "illicit transfer, destabilizing, accumulation, and misuse" of small arms and light weapons. It passed with the minimum necessary votes in favor. Angola, Chad, China, Nigeria, Russia, and Venezuela abstained.

Resolution 2240, passed October 9, authorized member states to intercept vessels suspected of migrant smuggling off Libya's coast. Venezuela abstained.

In Resolution 2241, also approved on October 9, the Council extended for two months the mandate of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Russia and Venezuela abstained.

On October 23, Venezuela abstained as the Council passed Resolution 2244, extending the arms embargo on Somalia, while reaffirming the country's sovereignty over its natural resources, and the arms embargo on Eritrea.

Resolution 2252, passed on December 15, extended UNMISS' mandate until July 2016, and increased the ceilings for numbers of military and police personnel. Russia and Venezuela abstained.

On December 22, the Council approved Resolution 2256, extending the terms of 17 judges at the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia. Russia abstained.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

The official record of all Security Council actions in 2015 is available in chronological order here: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2015.shtml>.

AFGHANISTAN

2210 (March 16) – Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 17, 2016. Decided that UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to lead and coordinate international civilian efforts, consistent with Afghan sovereignty, leadership and ownership.

Strongly condemned all attacks targeting civilians and Afghan and international forces, and also condemned the use of civilians as human shields by the Taliban and other extremist groups.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (March 16); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/151](#) (March 15)

2255 (December 21) – In advance of a scheduled meeting on Afghanistan, amended the sanctions regime against the Taliban. The measures focused on travel bans, asset freezes, and terrorist financing. Strongly condemned continued provision to the Taliban of weapons and other materiel.

Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Michele J. Sison](#) (December 21)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/2015/508 (July 8) – Russia vetoed a draft resolution intending to commemorate the 20th anniversary of killings in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in July 1995. The United States co-sponsored the draft with Jordan, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. The draft condemned the massacre of more than 8,000 Bosnians, as well as the displacement of thousands more in Srebrenica.

Strongly condemned the crime of genocide at Srebrenica. Agreed that acceptance of the killings at Srebrenica as genocide was a prerequisite for reconciliation. Condemned the denial of genocide at Srebrenica as a hindrance to reconciliation.

The draft resolution garnered 10 affirmative votes, but Russia exercised its veto power to defeat the measure. Angola, China, Nigeria, and Venezuela abstained.

Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (July 8)

2247 (November 10) – Renewed authorization of the European Union-led multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 12 months, as well as the authorization contained in Security Council Resolution 2183 (2014), which outlined the maintenance of a NATO Headquarters. Further authorized states acting under that resolution's provisions to take "all necessary measures" to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to ensure compliance with the rules governing command and control of airspace over the country.

If requested by EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO Headquarters, the Security Council authorized states to take all necessary measures in their defense, and to assist in carrying out their missions. It also called on all authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its residual mechanism to facilitate the Tribunal's closure.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (November 10); [Report on the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina S/2015/841](#) (November 5); [Security Council Resolution 2183](#) (2014)

BURUNDI

2248 (November 12) – Expressed deep concern about the ongoing escalation of insecurity and the continued rise in violence, as well as the persistent political impasse. Strongly condemned the increase of human rights violations and abuses, by security forces and by militias and other illegal armed groups.

Called on all parties to reject any kind of violence. Demanded that all sides refrain from any action that would threaten peace and stability in the country. Called for the Government of Burundi to respect, protect, and guarantee all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in line with the country's international obligations, and to adhere to the rule of law and undertake transparent accountability for acts of violence.

Welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Advisor on Conflict Prevention, including in Burundi, to work with the Government of Burundi and other concerned stakeholders. Invited the Secretary-General to deploy a team in Burundi to coordinate and work with the Government of Burundi, the African Union, and other partners to assess the situation and develop options to address political and security concerns.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (November 12); [UNSC Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/18](#) (October 28)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

2196 (January 22) – Extended the embargo on arms and related materiel to January 29, 2016, with specific exceptions for the UN Integrated Multi-dimensional Mission to the CAR (MINUSCA), the African Union-Regional Task Force (AU-RTF), and the European Union Missions and French Forces deployed in the CAR. Authorized all member states to cooperate in discovering, seizing, and disposing of embargoed items. Extended through January 29, 2016, continuation of travel restrictions on those designated by the CAR Sanctions Committee (subject to established exceptions).

Designated the continued freeze, through January 29, 2016, of all funds, financial assets, and economic resources of those named by the CAR Sanctions Committee (with previously established exceptions). Adjusted the mandate of the Sanctions Committee. Extended the mandate of the CAR Panel of Experts until February 29, 2016, and delineated its tasks.

2212 (March 26) – Authorized an increase of 750 military personnel, 280 police personnel and 20 corrections officers for MINUSCA, in addition to the personnel (10,000 military and 1,800 police personnel) authorized by UNSC Resolution 2149 (2014).

Resource: [UNSC Presidential Statement S/PRST/2014/28](#) (December 18, 2014)

2217 (April 28) – Extended the mandate of MINUSCA until April 30, 2016. Authorized MINUSCA’s troop ceiling at 10,750 military personnel, including 480 Military Observers and Military Staff Officers, and 2,080 police personnel, including 400 Individual Police Officers and 40 corrections officers. (This included the additional forces authorized by UNSC Resolution 2212.)

Prioritized MINUSCA’s mandate in detail, including protecting civilians, facilitating humanitarian assistance, promoting and protecting human rights, providing support for national and international justice and the rule of law, and supporting security sector reform.

Authorized French forces, during MINUSCA’s mandate, to provide operational support to MINUSCA.

Demanded that all militias and non-state armed groups immediately relinquish their weapons, cease all violent and destabilizing actions, and release the children they hold. Again demanded that all parties facilitate immediate, full, safe, and unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid in a timely manner.

Resources: [Statement by Security Council President S/PRST/2015/17](#) (October 20); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/576](#) (July 29); [Report of the International Commission of Inquiry S/2014/928](#) (December 22, 2014)

COTE D’IVOIRE

2219 (April 28) -- Extended a modified arms embargo, with specific exceptions, as well as targeted travel and financial sanctions on individuals deemed a threat to reconciliation, until April 30, 2016. The exceptions included supplies for the UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces supporting them. Recalled that UNOCI was mandated to collect and to dispose of, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d’Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed by this resolution.

Also extended, until May 30, 2016, the mandate of the Group of Experts that oversees the Sanctions Committee.

2226 (June 25) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI) until June 30, 2016, and detailed its mandate. Decided to keep the authorized ceiling of UNOCI’s military component at 5,437 military personnel, comprised of 5,245 troop and staff officers and 192 military observers. Also decided to maintain the authorized ceiling of UNOCI’s police component at 1,500 personnel, and decided as well to maintain the eight customs officers previously authorized.

Resources: [UNOCI](#); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/320](#) (May 7)

CYPRUS

2197 (January 29) – Noted insufficient progress in negotiations, and called for their urgent resumption. Urged implementation of confidence-building measures, including military and border-crossing initiatives.

Called on Turkish Cypriots and Turkish forces to restore the military status quo in Strovilia which prevailed before June 30, 2000. Called on both sides to facilitate the removal of the remaining mines in Cyprus within the buffer zone, urged both sides to extend demining operations outside the buffer zone, and to allow access to deminers.

Supported and extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) through July 31, 2015.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/17](#) (January 9)

2234 (July 29) -- Extended the mandate of UNFICYP until January 31, 2016. Welcomed the re-launching of negotiations, the positive momentum and the commitment expressed by the leaders to work to reach a comprehensive settlement as soon as possible.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/517](#) (July 2)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

2198 (January 29) – Renewed the existing arms embargo (with specific exceptions) until July 1, 2016. Renewed, for the same period, existing restrictions on transport, financial and travel measures. Extended until August 1, 2016, and consolidated the mandate of the Group of Experts.

Condemned all armed groups operating in the region, demanded that they cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, that their members immediately and permanently disband, laying down their arms, and that they liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks. Demanded that the DRC government, per its commitments in the Nairobi Declarations of December 12, 2013, accelerate implementation of its Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration program.

Reviewed the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), including support for Congolese authorities' implementation of national commitments, monitoring implementation of the arms embargo, and encouraging consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities.

2211 (March 26) -- Extended the mandate of MONUSCO, including its Intervention Brigade, until March 31, 2016.

Authorized reduction of the MONUSCO force by 2,000 troops, while maintaining an authorized troop ceiling of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers and staff officers, 391 police personnel, and 1050 personnel of formed police units.

Authorized MONUSCO to carry out targeted offensive operations through the Intervention Brigade in cooperation with the whole of MONUSCO, either unilaterally or jointly with the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC).

Demanded that all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of MONUSCO, particularly by guaranteeing the safety, security, and unrestricted freedom of movement throughout the DRC of UN and associated personnel.

Resources: [UNSC Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/1](#) (January 8); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/735](#) (September 22)

GUINEA-BISSAU

2203 (February 18) – Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until February 29, 2016. Renewed its demand to the security and defense forces to submit fully to civilian control. Welcomed progress made so far in the security area, the judicial system, and the provision of basic services to the people. Called for the government to conduct credible investigations of all alleged human right violations and to hold perpetrators accountable.

Resources: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/37](#) (January 19); [UNIOGBIS](#)

HAITI

2243 (October 14) – Extended the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2016. Accepted the Secretary-General's recommendation that MINUSTAH's overall force levels would consist of up to 2,370 troops and of a police component of up to 2,601 personnel.

Strongly condemned the grave violations against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls. Called upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the UN country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children. Reaffirmed MINUSTAH's human rights mandate as an essential component of the Mission and recognizes that respect for human rights is an essential element for Haiti's stability, particularly regarding individual accountability for grave violations under past governments.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Michele J. Sison](#) (October 8); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/667](#) (August 31, 2015); [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (January 29)

IRAN

2224 (June 9) -- Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until July 9, 2016. (The panel was created to assist the 1737 Iran Sanctions Committee to monitor sanctions related to Iran's nuclear program.)

Resources: [Report of the Panel of Experts S/2015/401](#) (June 2); [Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (March 24)

2231 (July 20) – Endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) of July 14, 2015. Requested the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to undertake the necessary verification and monitoring of Iran’s nuclear-related commitments for the full duration of those commitments under the JCPOA. Reaffirmed that Iran shall cooperate fully as the IAEA requests to be able to resolve all outstanding issues, as identified in IAEA reports.

Decided that, upon receipt by the Security Council of the report from the IAEA described in operative paragraph 5 of the resolution, the provisions of certain previous resolutions shall be terminated, all states shall comply with certain provisions of Annex B, and all states are called upon to comply with other provisions of Annex B.

Resources: [JCPOA](#); [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (July 20)

IRAQ

2233 (July 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2016. Decided that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI would continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in Security Council Resolution 2169 (2014).

Resource: [UNAMI](#)

LEBANON

2236 (August 21) – Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2016. The decision was made in response to a request by the Government of Lebanon.

Voiced serious concern at violations of Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), specifically the serious disruption of the cessation of hostilities on January 28, 2015. Strongly called upon all parties to respect both the cessation of hostilities and the Blue Line in its entirety, to prevent any violation of it, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL.

Resource: [UNIFIL](#)

LIBERIA

2215 (April 2) – Authorized the Secretary-General to draw down the military component of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to a ceiling of 3,590 personnel, and to reduce the ceiling on police personnel to 1,515, with both totals to be reached by September 2015. Removed the directive to assist with logistical support for senatorial elections (which took place in December 2014) from UNMIL’s existing mandate.

Resources: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2014/598](#) (August 15, 2014); [UNMIL](#)

2237 (September 2) -- Renewed an arms embargo on non-state actors for nine months. Extended for 10 months the mandate of the Panel of Experts that assists with sanctions-

monitoring. Terminated a travel ban and asset freeze on those who had been deemed a danger to Liberia's stability.

Resource: [Report of the Panel of Experts S/2015/558](#) (July 23)

2239 (September 17) – Extended the mandate of UNMIL until September 30, 2016. Decided that its mandate would be: protection of civilians; of judicial and security institution reform; protecting and promoting human rights; and protecting UN personnel. Also decided that UNMIL should renew its support for the Liberian government to achieve complete security responsibility.

Decreased UNMIL's authorized military strength from 3,590 to 1,240 personnel, and decreased authorized police strength from 1,515 to 606 personnel. Both reductions were to be completed by June 30, 2016.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/620](#) (August 13)

LIBYA

2208 (March 5) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) for two weeks, until March 31. Took note of a special report by the Secretary-General on the strategic assessment of the UN presence in Libya (S/2015/113), including the recommendations on its configuration.

Also extended for two weeks the authorizations and measures concerning a ban on illicit crude oil exports from Libya.

Resources: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/113](#) (February 13); [UNSMIL](#)

2213 (March 27) – Expressed grave concern over Libya's increasing trend of terrorist groups declaring allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and the continued presence of other Al-Qaida-linked terrorist groups and persons. Expressed deep concern at the threat posed by the proliferation of unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya.

Extended the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until September 15, 2015, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and specified the tasks included in UNSMIL's mandate as an integrated special political mission.

Noted that the measures concerning the travel ban and asset freeze remained in effect. Extended the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by UNSC Resolution 2146 (2014) for the prevention of illicit oil exports until March 31, 2016. Also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until April 30, 2016.

Resource: [Secretary-General's report S/2015/144](#) (February 26)

2214 (March 27) – Expressed strong determination to consider listing those associated with ISIL, Ansar Al Charia, and Al-Qaida operating in Libya, who finance, arm, plan, or recruit for them, or otherwise supporting their acts or activities.

Called upon the Committee monitoring sanctions related to the situation in Libya to consider expeditiously requests for the transfer or supply of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, to the Libyan government for use by its armed forces to combat ISIL, groups that pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Charia, and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Michele J. Sison](#) (March 27)

2238 (September 10) -- Called for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire and urged all parties to engage constructively with the efforts of UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to finalize the Libyan Political Agreement. Called for the immediate formation of a Government of National Accord, along with an agreement on interim security arrangements necessary for stabilizing Libya through the UN-facilitated Libyan Political Dialogue.

Extended the mandate of UNSMIL until March 15, 2016. Mandated that UNSMIL be an integrated special political mission, and instructed it to support the Libyan political process toward the formation of a Government of National Accord, as well as security arrangements through the security track of the UN-facilitated Libyan Political Dialogue.

Further instructed UNSMIL to monitor and report on human rights; support the securing of uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering its proliferation; support key Libyan institutions; when requested, support the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian assistance; and co-ordinate international assistance.

Resources: [Remarks by Minister Counselor Mark Simonoff](#) (May 12); [Special report of the Secretary-General on the strategic assessment of the UN presence in Libya S/2015/113](#) (February 13); [Final report of the Panel of Experts S/2015/128](#) (February 23)

2240 (October 9) -- Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, condemned all acts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from Libya and off the Libyan coast. Authorized member states, for one year, to inspect vessels on the high seas off the Libyan coast reasonably suspected of being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya.

Further authorized member states to seize vessels that were confirmed as being used for migrant smuggling or human trafficking from Libya, to use all measures in confronting migrant smugglers or human trafficking in full compliance with international human rights law, and to provide for the safety of persons on board as an utmost priority and to avoid causing harm to the marine environment or to the safety of navigation.

Venezuela abstained, asserting that it was a “serious mistake” to apply Chapter VII of the UN Charter to a humanitarian situation.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (October 9)

2259 (December 23) – Welcomed the Libyan Political Agreement to form a Government of National Accord, as well as the formation of the Presidency Council. Exhorted the Council to form a Government of National Accord expeditiously, and to finalize interim security arrangements to stabilize the country.

Requested that member states fully support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and work with the Libyan authorities and UNSMIL to coordinate support to build the new government's capacity. Called upon member states, especially regional states, to continue to urge constructive engagement by all parties with the new government, and all other institutions included in the Libyan Political Agreement. Urged member states to stop supporting parallel institutions outside of the Agreement. Called for all member states to respond urgently to requests for assistance from the new government to implement the Political Agreement.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (December 23)

MALI

2227 (June 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until June 30, 2016, within the authorized troop ceiling of 11,240 military personnel, including at least 40 military observers to monitor and supervise the ceasefire, as well as reserve battalions capable of deploying rapidly within the country, and 1,440 police personnel. Voiced concern regarding the slow pace of MINUSMA's deployment of personnel and equipment.

Urged the Government of Mali and the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to fulfil their commitments under the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. Demanded that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations, and recognize -- without conditions -- the unity and territorial integrity of Mali.

Resources: [UNSC Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/5](#) (February 6); [MINUSMA](#)

MIDDLE EAST

2229 (June 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until December 31, 2015. Stressed that Israel and Syria must scrupulously observe the ceasefire set out by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between them.

Strongly condemned the fighting in the area of separation, and condemned the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the Syrian conflict in that area. Strongly condemned incidents threatening the safety and security of UN personnel, including the injury of four UN peacekeepers.

2257 (December 22) – Extended UNDOF's mandate to June 30, 2016.

Resource: [UNDOF](#)

NORTH KOREA (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA)

2207 (March 4) -- Determined that North Korea's proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security.

Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts, which assists the Sanctions Committee, until April 5, 2016.

Resource: [Report of the Panel of Experts S/2015/131](#) (February 23)

SOMALIA

2221 (May 26) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until August 7, 2015, in order to consider fully the recommendations of the joint review, by the United Nations and the African Union, of the temporary surge for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including any relevant recommendations connected to UNSOM's mandate.

Resources: [AMISOM](#); [UNSOM](#); [Secretary-General's report S/2015/331](#) (May 12)

2232 (July 28) – Authorized the member states of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until May 30, 2016, in line with the Security Council's request to the AU for a maximum level of 22,126 uniformed personnel. Extended the mandate UNSOM until March 30, 2016.

Welcomed the revised benchmarks set out by the Secretary-General in a letter to the President of the Security Council (July 2), and agreed with his conclusion that the achievement of the benchmarks could pave the way for the deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation to help consolidate the peace process in Somalia.

2245 (November 9) – Expressed concern that despite the best efforts of the UN Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOA), its resources and resultant capacities had not kept pace with the dramatic expansion of requested logistical support. Changed UNSOA's name to the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), and made it responsible for support to AMISOM, UNSOM, and the Somali National Army (SNA) on joint operations with AMISOM.

Requested that the Secretary-General continue to provide logistical support primarily to a maximum of 22,126 uniformed personnel in AMISOM and 70 AMISOM civilians, the SNA on joint operations with AMISOM, and UNSOM.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (November 9); [Letter of the Secretary-General S/2015/762](#) (October 7)

2246 (November 10) – Renewed for 12 months 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 would be provided by Somali authorities to the Secretary-General. Approved of a Seychelles initiative to establish a piracy and maritime criminal court.

Decided that the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by Security Council Resolutions 733 (1992), 1425 (2002), and 2093 (2013) 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 already-specified anti-piracy measures.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/776](#) (October 12)

SOMALIA AND ERITREA

2244 (October 23) –Extended the arms embargo on Somalia until November 15, 2016, while reaffirming the country’s sovereignty over its natural resources. Also reaffirmed the arms embargo on Eritrea.

Extended the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) until December 15, 2016. Expressed concern that the SEMG had not been able to visit Eritrea since 2011 to discharge its mandate fully.

Voiced serious concern about increasing difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid in Somalia, and strongly condemned obstructions in delivering humanitarian assistance. Expressed concern at the continued reports of corruption and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to state-building efforts, and also about reports of financial impropriety involving members of the Federal Government, Regional Administrations, and Federal Parliament.

Condemned the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia. Expressed concern that the charcoal trade provided funding for the Al-Shabaab terrorist group, and renewed until November 15, 2016, the provisions set out in Security Council Resolution 2182 (2014), which authorized maritime forces of member states to inspect vessels bound to or from Somalia, in order to enforce the ban on charcoal exports and military materiel imports.

Expressed serious concern at Somalia’s deteriorating humanitarian situation. Strongly condemned increased attacks against humanitarian actors, misuse of donor assistance, and obstruction of humanitarian aid deliveries.

Venezuela abstained.

Resources: [Explanation of vote by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (October 23); Final reports of the SEMG on Somalia [S/2015/801](#) and Eritrea [S/2015/802](#) (October 19); [Security Council Resolution 2182](#) (2014)

SOUTH SUDAN

2206 (March 3) – Endorsed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreements and demanded that the parties respect all aspects of the Agreements and implement the necessary modalities immediately, including the progressive withdrawal of foreign forces deployed in South Sudan since December 15 2013. Called on all parties to armed conflict in South Sudan to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses.

Created a Sanctions Committee to designate for a travel ban and asset freeze individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan.. Asked the Secretary-General to create a Panel of Experts to assist the Sanctions Committee with information-gathering and analysis.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (March 3)

2223 (May 28) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until November 30, 2015, and specified that it include protection of civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights, and creating the conditions conducive to providing humanitarian aid.

Set a ceiling for UNMISS' military component at 12,500 troops of all ranks, and a ceiling for a police component at 1,323 personnel. Reduction of the civilian component would continue according to its mandate.

Condemned in the strongest terms attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and UN facilities, as well as those of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Resources: [UNSC Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/9](#) (March 24); [Secretary-General's report S/2015/296](#) (April 29)

2241 (October 9) -- Extended the mandate of UNMISS until December 15, 2015. Decided to maintain UNMISS' overall force levels at 12,500 military troops and up to 1,323 police personnel.

Specified UNMISS' mandate to protect civilians, to monitor and investigate human rights, to create conditions for the delivery of humanitarian aid, to support implementation of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM)/Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM), and to support the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

Requested the Secretary-General to complete the deployment of UNMISS personnel as a priority matter, along with deployment of tactical military helicopters and unarmed unmanned aerial systems. Also requested the Secretary-General to make technical assistance available to implement Chapter V of the Agreement (Transitional Justice, Accountability, Reconciliation and Healing), including to set up the hybrid court for South Sudan contemplated by the Agreement, to the Commission of the African Union and to the Transitional Government of National Unity.

Russia and Venezuela abstained.

Resources: [Explanation of vote by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (October 9); [Secretary-General's Report S/2015/655](#) (August 21); [Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan](#) (contained in the annex to S/2015/654, August 19); [Security Council President's statement S/PRST/2015/9](#) (March 24)

2252 (December 15) -- Extended UNMISS' mandate until July 31, 2016. Decided to increase force levels up to 13,000 troops and 2,001 police personnel. Again requested that

UNMISS take additional measures to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan. Expressed intent to consider all appropriate measures against those who undermine the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, specifying Security Council Resolution 2206, which created a Sanctions Committee.

Condemned attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and UN facilities, as well as those of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Demanded that all parties respect the inviolability of UN premises. Demanded that the South Sudanese government comply fully and without delay with the Status of Forces Agreement with UNMISS, and that all relevant parties cooperate fully in UNMISS' deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions. Condemned attacks on oil installations, petroleum companies, and their employees.

Demanded that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as violence against children.

Russia and Venezuela abstained. Russia voiced concern over the possible use of unmanned aerial vehicles. Venezuela agreed, adding that language concerning sanctions was unnecessary.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (December 15); [Special report of the Secretary-General S/2015/899](#) (November 23)

SUDAN

2200 (February 12) – Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until March 12, 2016. Demanded that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kinds.

Demanded that all parties in conflict stop, immediately and completely, all acts of sexual violence against civilians, recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, other violations and abuses against children, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians.

Deplored attacks against the UN/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and called for the Government of Sudan to investigate swiftly and bring the perpetrators to justice. Condemned the use of civilian locations, particularly camps for internally displaced persons, by the armed groups, including those opposing the Government of Sudan, placing civilians at risk from the dangers of armed conflict.

Reiterated that all states must take the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through their territories of all persons as designated by the Sanctions Committee.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (February 12)

2228 (June 29) – Extended the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2016, and decided that UNAMID's troop ceiling would be 15,845 military personnel. The authorized ceiling for police personnel would be 3,403.

Deplored the fact that some armed groups impeded the peace process and continued to use violence. Again demanded the release of members of the former movement of Mohamed Bashar, taken captive in May 2013 by JEM-Gibril forces. Condemned any actions by any armed group aimed at overthrowing the Government of Sudan.

Demanded that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence and commit themselves to a permanent ceasefire. Strongly condemned all attacks on UNAMID and demanded that they not recur. Also demanded that all parties immediately end attacks on civilians, peacekeepers, and humanitarian personnel. Further demanded that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence, and violence against children as well.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (June 29); [Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (June 29); [Special report of the Secretary-General S/2015/163](#) (March 13); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/378](#) (May 26)

SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN (ABYEI)

2205 (February 26) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until July 15, 2015. Again demanded that Sudan and South Sudan immediately resume the work of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC). Demanded anew that Sudan and South Sudan commence the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and Council urgently, and form the Abyei Police Service, to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area.

Decided to maintain the troops authorized by UNSC Resolution 2104 (2013) already deployed, and continue to deploy the remaining authorized forces consistent with the evolution of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), to enable UNISFA to provide required force protection to the JBVMM, and to enable UNISFA to support the JBVMM fully to conduct extended operations into the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ) as soon as possible.

Condemned the presence of Diffra Oil Police units in the Abyei Area, as well as the repeated entry of armed militias into the territory, and reiterated its demand that the Government of Sudan redeploy the Oil Police in Diffra from the Abyei Area immediately.

Affirmed that UNISFA could confiscate and destroy weapons in the Abyei Area. Demanded that the Sudanese and South Sudanese governments continue to facilitate the deployment of the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

Also demanded that all parties involved allow and facilitate all humanitarian personnel with full, safe, unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance, and all facilities necessary for their operations.

Resources: [Secretary-General's report on Abyei S/2015/77](#) (January 30); [UNISFA](#); [UNMAS](#) (Abyei)

2230 (July 14) – Extended the mandate of UNISFA until December 15, 2015. Decided to maintain the ceiling of 5,326 troops authorized by Resolution 2104 (2013) already deployed, with the remaining authorized forces continuing to be deployed consistent with the evolution of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), to enable UNISFA to provide the JBVMM with force protection to and to enable the JBVMM fully to conduct extended operations into the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ) as soon as possible.

Again demanded that Sudan and South Sudan urgently establish the Abyei Area Administration and Council and constitute the Abyei Police Service, so that it may take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area, including the protection of oil infrastructure.

Condemned the intermittent presence of South Sudan security service personnel and the deployment of Diffra Oil Police units in the Abyei Area, as well as the repeated entry of armed militias into the territory. Renewed its demands that, immediately and without preconditions, the Government of South Sudan fully redeploy its security service personnel from the Abyei Area and that the Government of Sudan redeploy the Oil Police in Diffra from the Abyei Area. Further reiterated that the Abyei Area must be demilitarized from any forces, as well as armed elements of the local communities, other than UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/439](#) (June 16)

2251 (December 15) -- Extended the mandate of UNISFA until May 15, 2016. Demanded that Sudan and South Sudan urgently establish the Abyei Area Administration and Council, and constitute the Abyei Police Service to enable it to take over policing functions throughout the Abyei Area.

Decided to maintain the troops authorized by Security Council Resolution 2104 (2013) already deployed. Condemned the intermittent presence of South Sudan security service personnel and the deployment of Diffra Oil Police units in the Abyei Area.

Emphasized that UNISFA's mandate included taking necessary actions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. Strongly urged all parties to cease violence, human rights violations and abuses, including abuses against children.

Demanded that the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan continue to facilitate the deployment of the UN Mine Action Service to ensure freedom of movement for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, as well as the identification and clearance of mines in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. Also demanded that all parties involved allow all humanitarian personnel full, safe and unhindered access to civilians in need of assistance, and all necessary facilities for their operations.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/870](#) (November 13)

SYRIA

2209 (March 6) -- Reaffirmed that the use of chemical weapons constituted a serious violation of international law, and reiterated that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.

Strongly condemned any use of any toxic chemical, specifically chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic. Expressed deep concern that toxic chemicals had been used as a weapon in Syria, as concluded with “a high degree of confidence” by a fact-finding mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which would be a violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and UNSC Resolution 2118 (2013), which prohibit use of toxic chemicals as a weapon.

Decided, in the event of future non-compliance with Resolution 2118, to impose measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which permits states to use all possible means, including economic sanctions and military action, to enforce UN resolutions.

Venezuela abstained, asserting that the vote prejudged the results of the ongoing investigation by the OPCW.

Resources: [Response by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (March 6); [OPCW](#); [UNSC Resolution 2118](#) (2013)

2235 (August 7) -- Strongly condemned any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in Syria and expressed outrage that civilians continued to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in Syria. Reaffirmed that using chemical weapons is a serious violation of international law, and stressed that those responsible for use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.

Established, for a period of one year, a Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM) to identify individuals, entities, groups, or governments who perpetrated, organized, sponsored or were otherwise involved in using chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in Syria. Directed the JIM to collaborate with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and its Fact-Finding Mission to accomplish its tasks.

Reaffirmed its decision, in response to violations of Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013), to impose measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Resources: [Remarks at stakeout by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (August 7); [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (August 7); [Transmittal S/2015/138 of the note from the Director-General of the OPCW](#) (February 25); [UN Charter \(Chapter VII\)](#)

2254 (December 18) – With foreign ministers in attendance, including Secretary of State John Kerry, approved a process to bring peace to Syria. Set a timetable for talks by the regime with members of the opposition, to be facilitated by the United Nations.

Expressed support for a nationwide ceasefire in Syria, to take effect as soon as Syrian government and opposition representatives have taken steps toward a political transition under UN auspices. Supported a Syrian-led, UN-facilitated political process, within six months, to establish credible, inclusive and non-sectarian governance that would also set a schedule and process to draft a constitution. Further supported free and fair elections, pursuant to the new constitution, to be held within 18 months.

Resources: [Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry](#) (December 18); [Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, and UN Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura](#) (December 18)

2258 (December 22) -- Renewed for one year two provisions of Resolution 2165 (2014) which authorized passage of humanitarian assistance into Syria. The decision affirmed passage using routes crossing conflict lines in Syria and four new border crossings, as well as those already in use, by notifying Syrian authorities.

Established a mechanism, under the Secretary-General's authority, to monitor the loading of all humanitarian relief consignments of UN aid agencies and their implementing partners at relevant UN facilities, with the consent of relevant countries bordering Syria, and by notifying Syrian authorities.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (December 22)

UKRAINE

2202 (February 17) -- Endorsed the "Package of measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements" adopted and signed in Minsk on February 12, and welcomed the Declaration by the Presidents of Russia, Ukraine, France, and the Chancellor of Germany in support of the measures, as well as their continued commitment to the implementation of the Minsk Agreements.

Called on all parties to implement the "Package of measures" fully, including a comprehensive ceasefire as provided for therein.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (February 17); [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (January 26)

S/2015/562 (July 29) – A draft resolution to establish an international tribunal to prosecute those responsible for crimes connected with the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 in Ukraine was vetoed by Russia. Angola, China, and Venezuela abstained; there were 11 votes in favor.

The draft resolution would have stipulated that all states cooperate fully with the international tribunal and its organs in accordance with the resolution and the statute of the tribunal, and that all states must take any necessary measures under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the resolution and the statute.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (July 29)

WESTERN SAHARA

2218 (April 28) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2016. Reaffirmed the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO, and called for full cooperation by all parties with MINURSO's operations.

Called upon the parties to continue to show political will and to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith.

Resources: [Explanation of vote by Ambassador Michele J. Sison](#) (April 28); [Secretary-General's report S/2015/246](#) (April 10)

YEMEN

2201 (February 15) -- Strongly deplored Houthis' actions to dissolve parliament and take over Yemen's government institutions, including through violence. Expressed grave concern over the Houthis' takeover of state media outlets.

Demanded that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally: (a) engage in good faith in UN-brokered negotiations; (b) withdraw their forces from government institutions, including in the capital Sana'a, and normalize the security situation; (c) safely release President Hadi, Prime Minister Bahah, members of the Cabinet and all individuals under house arrest or arbitrarily detained; and (d) refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine the political transition and the security of Yemen.

Demanded that all parties in Yemen cease all armed hostilities against the people and the legitimate authorities of Yemen, and relinquish the arms seized from Yemen's military and security institutions.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (February 15)

2204 (February 24) -- Extended the existing the assets freeze and travel ban until February 26, 2016. Extended to March 25, 2016, the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by Resolution 2140 (2014).

2216 (April 14) -- Demanded that all Yemeni parties, especially the Houthis, fully implement UNSC Resolution 2201, and refrain from further unilateral actions that could undermine Yemen's political transition. Also demanded, among other things, that the Houthis immediately and unconditionally cease using violence, withdraw from all territory seized, turn over all arms seized (including missile systems), and refrain from provoking or threatening neighboring states, including through acquiring surface-surface missiles.

Imposed an arms embargo targeted at individuals and entities designated by the Sanctions Committee created by UNSC Resolution 2140 (2014) and those acting on their behalf or at their direction in Yemen. Authorized all member states, upon discovery of items prohibited by this resolution, to seize and dispose of them. Decided that all member states shall cooperate in such efforts. Provided details of the mandates of the Sanctions Committee and the Panel of Experts.

Russia abstained.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (April 14); [Letter from Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates S/2015/217](#); (March 27)

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

2225 (June 18) -- Strongly condemned the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict, as well as their re-recruitment, killing and maiming, rape, and other forms of sexual violence. Also strongly condemned abductions, attacks against schools and hospitals, denial of humanitarian access by parties to armed conflict, and all other violations of international law committed against children in situations of armed conflict.

Demanded that all relevant parties immediately end such practices against children, and take special measures to protect them. Requested the Secretary-General to include abductions against children in his periodic reports.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (June 18); [Report of the Secretary-General S/2015/409](#) (June 5)

ILLICIT TRANSFER OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

2220 (May 22) – Expressed determination to implement existing steps and to take additional ones to prevent the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons. Reaffirmed its decision that states shall eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists, including small arms and light weapons.

Reiterated that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons fuel conflict and have devastating impact on the protection of civilians. Expressed serious concern at the detrimental effects of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons on children in armed conflict, in particular due to their recruitment and use in armed conflict, with attendant atrocities. Reiterated its demand that all parties to armed conflict comply strictly with their obligations under international law.

Angola, Chad, China, Nigeria, Russia, and Venezuela abstained, but no government opposed the measure. African members and Russia wanted the text to include the illicit supply of small arms and light weapons to non-State actors, which also threatened international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (May 22); [Secretary-General's report S/2015/289](#) (April 27); [Security Council media release SC/11901](#) (May 22)

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL

2256 (December 22) -- Extended the terms of office of 17 permanent and *ad litem* judges of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and decided to reappoint the prosecutor. The vote was 14 for, none against, and Russia abstained.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT

2222 (May 27) – Expressed deep concern at the frequency of acts of violence in many parts of the world against journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel in armed conflict, in particular deliberate attacks in violation of international humanitarian law. Expressed further concern at the growing threat to the safety of journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel posed by terrorist groups.

Condemned all violations and abuses committed against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel in situations of armed conflict, and strongly condemned the prevailing impunity for violations and abuses committed against journalists. Called upon all parties to armed conflict to bring an end to such practices. Strongly condemned incidents of killings, kidnapping, and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purpose.

Recalled its demand that all parties to armed conflict comply fully with the obligations applicable to them under international law related to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, including journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (May 27); [Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman](#) (January 30)

TERRORISM

2199 (February 12) – Condemned any trade in petroleum with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Daesh), Al-Nusra Front (ANF) and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida.

Condemned destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria, particularly by ISIL and ANF, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects. Noted with concern that ISIL, ANF, and others associated with Al-Qaida were looting and smuggling cultural heritage items from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites in Iraq and Syria, and thereby generating income which they used for recruitment and to strengthen their terrorist operational capability.

Again condemned incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking by ISIL, ANF and all others associated with Al-Qaida for any purpose. Expressed determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions.

Reaffirmed that states must prevent ISIL, ANF and all entities associated with Al-Qaida from obtaining arms and related materiel of all types, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (February 12); [Fact Sheet](#) (February 12)

2249 (November 20) -- Strongly condemned terrorist attacks perpetrated by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh). Also strongly condemned systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of humanitarian law, as well as destruction and looting of cultural heritage by ISIL/Da'esh.

Called upon member states capable of doing so to take all necessary measures, in compliance with international law on the territory controlled by ISIL/Da'esh in Syria and Iraq, to prevent and suppress terrorist acts committed specifically by ISIL/Da'esh, as well as the Al-Nusrah Front (ANF) and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al Qaeda, and other terrorist groups designated by the Security Council.

Urged member states to intensify their efforts to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to Iraq and Syria and to prevent and suppress terrorist financing, and urged all member states to continue to implement fully existing Security Council resolutions on terrorism.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Michele J. Sison](#) (November 20)

2253 (December 17) – Represented by national finance ministers, decided to revise the listing criteria in the al Qaida sanctions framework to expressly include individuals and entities supporting the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) and changed the Committee's name to the "1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee." Also decided to rename the Al-Qaida Sanctions List as the "ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List."

Resources: [Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Jacob Lew](#) (December 17); [Fact Sheet: UN Security Council Meeting of Finance Ministers on Countering the Financing of Terrorism](#) (December 17)

WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY

2242 (October 13) -- Decided to integrate women, peace, and security concerns across all country-specific situations on the Security Council's agenda, taking into account the specific context of each country.

Expressed deep concern over continuing allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers and non-UN forces. Urged police- and troop-contributing countries to provide robust pre-deployment training on sexual exploitation and abuse and vetting of their peacekeeping personnel, to conduct swift and thorough investigations of their uniformed personnel and, if appropriate, to prosecute.

Urged member states and the UN system to ensure the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism. Also urged member states to strengthen access to justice for women in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the prompt investigation, prosecution, and punishment of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as reparation for victims as appropriate.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (October 13); [Remarks by Ambassador Michele J. Sison](#) (April 15); [Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security S/2015/716](#) (September 16); [Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence S/2015/203](#) (March 23)

YOUTH, PEACE, AND SECURITY

2250 (December 9) – In the first resolution of its kind, the Council asserted that the current generation of young people, age 18 through 29, was the largest in human history, and included many refugees and displaced persons. Also expressed concern about the increasing use of the Internet by terrorists and their supporters to recruit and incite youth to commit terrorist acts.

Called for those engaged in armed conflict to abide by international covenants and agreements that protect young people. Urged member states to include youth in decision-making at all levels in local, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict, including institutions and mechanisms to counter violent extremism.

Also expressed the need to provide young people with access to mechanisms to prevent violence, and to participate in peace efforts. Further called for those involved in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts to assure due consideration for young people in planning.

Resource: [Secretary-General Ban's remarks](#) (April 15)

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 70th UN General Assembly. In those 90 Plenary votes, the United States voted Yes 31 times (34 percent) and No 48 times (53 percent); it abstained on 11 votes (12 percent). The United States was not absent for any vote. All General Assembly members voted at least once.

The United States voted No with three other countries four times (Resolutions 70/27, 70/31, 70/45, and 70/139). The other countries were: Israel, Ukraine, and United Kingdom two times each; and Canada, France, Georgia, Micronesia, Palau, and Russia once each.

The United States voted No with two other countries three times (Resolutions 70/22, a preliminary vote to 70/38, and 70/103). The other countries were: Israel and the United Kingdom twice; and Canada and France once apiece.

The United States voted No with one other country three times (Resolutions 70/5, 70/95, and 70/185). Israel was the other country each time.

The United States did not vote No by itself on any resolution.

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 2015 session of UNGA 70 was 43.2 percent. This was 1.4 percentage points below the 2014 figure of 44.6 percent. However, when the figures for the 18 anti-Israel votes are removed from the totals, the coincidence with U.S. votes rises to 54.3 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 – 83.6 percent, down minimally from 83.7 percent in 2014.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows is based on the 79 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 79 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 79 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No.

Votes + Consensus = Coincidence Percentage for the 79 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 ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Afghanistan	22	50	3	4	30.6%	78.8%
Albania	42	20	16	1	67.7%	91.5%
Algeria	19	53	7	0	26.4%	78.5%
Andorra	41	20	18	0	67.2%	91.5%
Angola	8	32	7	32	20.0%	77.5%
Antigua-Barbuda	28	39	1	11	41.8%	81.6%
Argentina	30	46	3	0	39.5%	81.6%
Armenia	25	35	18	1	41.7%	84.9%
Australia	50	10	19	0	83.3%	95.7%
Austria	39	27	13	0	59.1%	88.8%
Azerbaijan	21	48	3	7	30.4%	78.9%
Bahamas	29	42	0	8	40.8%	81.5%
Bahrain	24	50	5	0	32.4%	79.8%
Bangladesh	23	51	3	2	31.1%	79.1%
Barbados	30	42	0	7	41.7%	81.9%
Belarus	18	44	11	6	29.0%	80.4%
Belgium	46	17	16	0	73.0%	92.8%
Belize	27	48	0	4	36.0%	79.9%
Benin	26	40	1	12	39.4%	80.9%
Bhutan	22	45	12	0	32.8%	81.3%
Bolivia	21	51	7	0	29.2%	79.3%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	40	21	18	0	65.6%	91.1%
Botswana	25	48	1	5	34.2%	79.8%
Brazil	29	48	2	0	37.7%	80.9%
Brunei Darussalam	24	49	5	1	32.9%	80.0%
Bulgaria	44	18	17	0	71.0%	92.4%
Burkina Faso	26	47	1	5	35.6%	80.2%
Burundi	21	48	0	10	30.4%	78.4%
Cabo Verde	27	48	0	4	36.0%	80.1%
Cambodia	24	50	3	2	32.4%	79.4%
Cameroon	11	31	21	16	26.2%	83.2%
Canada	65	5	8	1	92.9%	97.9%
Central African Rep.	21	36	8	14	36.8%	82.3%
Chad	24	47	3	5	33.8%	80.0%
Chile	31	47	1	0	39.7%	81.3%
China	20	46	11	2	30.3%	80.5%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Colombia	30	44	4	1	40.5%	82.1%
Comoros	22	43	2	12	33.8%	79.5%
Congo	24	50	4	1	32.4%	79.7%
Costa Rica	31	46	2	0	40.3%	81.7%
Côte d'Ivoire	24	36	12	7	40.0%	83.7%
Croatia	44	18	17	0	71.0%	92.4%
Cuba	18	52	7	2	25.7%	78.3%
Cyprus	39	25	14	1	60.9%	89.3%
Czech Republic	47	17	14	1	73.4%	92.8%
DPR of Korea	7	51	12	9	12.1%	75.8%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	11	30	4	34	26.8%	78.5%
Denmark	45	18	16	0	71.4%	92.4%
Djibouti	25	50	3	1	33.3%	79.8%
Dominica	26	32	0	21	44.8%	82.4%
Dominican Republic	28	48	3	0	36.8%	80.8%
Ecuador	23	50	6	0	31.5%	79.8%
Egypt	19	52	7	1	26.8%	78.6%
El Salvador	29	47	1	2	38.2%	80.3%
Equatorial Guinea	21	33	1	24	38.9%	81.4%
Eritrea	22	50	6	1	30.6%	79.5%
Estonia	47	18	14	0	72.3%	92.5%
Ethiopia	22	48	6	3	31.4%	79.8%
Fiji	23	45	6	5	33.8%	80.6%
Finland	41	19	19	0	68.3%	91.9%
France	49	13	17	0	79.0%	94.5%
Gabon	17	47	0	15	26.6%	77.3%
Gambia	19	37	4	19	33.9%	79.8%
Georgia	38	20	20	1	65.5%	91.3%
Germany	46	17	15	1	73.0%	92.7%
Ghana	27	41	4	7	39.7%	82.1%
Greece	40	19	20	0	67.8%	91.8%
Grenada	27	48	0	4	36.0%	79.9%
Guatemala	31	45	3	0	40.8%	82.0%
Guinea	23	49	4	3	31.9%	79.6%
Guinea-Bissau	24	49	1	5	32.9%	79.2%
Guyana	26	48	3	2	35.1%	80.3%
Haiti	9	15	0	55	37.5%	79.3%
Honduras	28	36	14	1	43.8%	84.6%
Hungary	48	17	14	0	73.8%	92.9%
Iceland	42	19	18	0	68.9%	91.9%
India	16	46	17	0	25.8%	80.5%
Indonesia	23	50	6	0	31.5%	79.8%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Iran	10	55	5	9	15.4%	75.2%
Iraq	23	51	5	0	31.1%	79.4%
Ireland	39	25	15	0	60.9%	89.5%
Israel	65	5	9	0	92.9%	98.0%
Italy	46	19	14	0	70.8%	92.1%
Jamaica	30	47	2	0	39.0%	81.3%
Japan	38	21	20	0	64.4%	91.0%
Jordan	26	50	2	1	34.2%	79.8%
Kazakhstan	24	49	5	1	32.9%	80.0%
Kenya	23	48	6	2	32.4%	80.1%
Kiribati	24	40	1	14	37.5%	80.9%
Kuwait	21	50	8	0	29.6%	79.6%
Kyrgyzstan	22	49	6	2	31.0%	79.7%
Laos	18	50	6	5	26.5%	78.5%
Latvia	47	18	14	0	72.3%	92.5%
Lebanon	23	49	4	3	31.9%	79.6%
Lesotho	21	42	5	11	33.3%	80.4%
Liberia	28	40	9	2	41.2%	83.2%
Libya	23	50	4	2	31.5%	79.4%
Liechtenstein	39	25	15	0	60.9%	89.4%
Lithuania	47	17	15	0	73.4%	92.9%
Luxembourg	46	18	15	0	71.9%	92.4%
Madagascar	25	35	0	19	41.7%	81.9%
Malawi	24	43	2	10	35.8%	80.4%
Malaysia	27	48	4	0	36.0%	80.7%
Maldives	26	48	4	1	35.1%	80.5%
Mali	17	49	8	5	25.8%	78.7%
Malta	38	29	11	1	56.7%	87.9%
Marshall Islands	45	20	1	13	69.2%	90.4%
Mauritania	21	50	6	2	29.6%	79.1%
Mauritius	19	45	8	7	29.7%	80.0%
Mexico	29	45	5	0	39.2%	81.9%
Micronesia	50	2	3	24	96.2%	98.9%
Monaco	45	15	16	3	75.0%	93.4%
Mongolia	26	45	2	6	36.6%	80.7%
Montenegro	42	22	15	0	65.6%	90.8%
Morocco	25	50	4	0	33.3%	79.9%
Mozambique	23	50	5	1	31.5%	79.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	22	51	5	1	30.1%	79.2%
Namibia	18	48	7	6	27.3%	78.4%
Nauru	13	11	4	51	54.2%	86.9%
Nepal	24	48	5	2	33.3%	80.2%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Netherlands	45	17	17	0	72.6%	92.8%
New Zealand	39	27	13	0	59.1%	88.8%
Nicaragua	18	51	8	2	26.1%	78.7%
Niger	23	50	5	1	31.5%	79.6%
Nigeria	22	51	5	1	30.1%	79.2%
Norway	41	18	20	0	69.5%	92.3%
Oman	20	52	7	0	27.8%	78.9%
Pakistan	16	45	18	0	26.2%	80.9%
Palau	42	11	1	25	79.2%	93.6%
Panama	30	39	10	0	43.5%	84.0%
Papua New Guinea	29	43	6	1	40.3%	82.4%
Paraguay	30	34	14	1	46.9%	85.6%
Peru	30	44	4	1	40.5%	82.1%
Philippines	29	47	3	0	38.2%	81.2%
Poland	47	17	15	0	73.4%	92.9%
Portugal	43	19	17	0	69.4%	91.9%
Qatar	20	50	8	1	28.6%	79.3%
Republic of Korea	42	19	18	0	68.9%	91.9%
Republic of Moldova	40	18	20	1	69.0%	92.2%
Romania	44	18	17	0	71.0%	92.4%
Russia	27	38	14	0	41.5%	84.1%
Rwanda	21	23	1	34	47.7%	84.5%
St. Kitts and Nevis	28	41	2	8	40.6%	82.0%
Saint Lucia	27	47	3	2	36.5%	80.7%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	25	48	2	4	34.2%	79.8%
Samoa	25	39	8	7	39.1%	82.5%
San Marino	40	27	12	0	59.7%	88.8%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	1	0	78	0.0%	65.9%
Saudi Arabia	22	50	7	0	30.6%	79.7%
Senegal	26	50	3	0	34.2%	80.0%
Serbia	36	28	13	2	56.3%	88.0%
Seychelles	9	13	0	57	40.9%	81.5%
Sierra Leone	9	31	2	37	22.5%	76.7%
Singapore	27	48	4	0	36.0%	80.7%
Slovak Republic	45	18	16	0	71.4%	92.4%
Slovenia	45	18	16	0	71.4%	92.4%
Solomon Islands	26	48	1	4	35.1%	80.0%
Somalia	3	21	4	51	12.5%	74.4%
South Africa	24	49	5	1	32.9%	80.0%
South Sudan	6	14	9	50	30.0%	82.1%
Spain	46	18	15	0	71.9%	92.4%
Sri Lanka	26	48	5	0	35.1%	80.6%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Sudan	19	53	7	0	26.4%	78.5%
Suriname	23	33	3	20	41.1%	81.8%
Swaziland	20	35	5	19	36.4%	81.2%
Sweden	39	25	15	0	60.9%	89.5%
Switzerland	38	25	16	0	60.3%	89.4%
Syria	8	56	12	3	12.5%	75.9%
Tajikistan	20	49	3	7	29.0%	78.3%
Thailand	28	47	4	0	37.3%	81.1%
TFYR Macedonia	39	21	18	1	65.0%	91.0%
Timor-Leste	27	46	1	5	37.0%	80.5%
Togo	22	40	13	4	35.5%	82.3%
Tonga	19	28	15	17	40.4%	84.6%
Trinidad and Tobago	25	47	3	4	34.7%	80.3%
Tunisia	27	49	2	1	35.5%	80.2%
Turkey	40	24	14	1	62.5%	89.8%
Turkmenistan	15	45	2	17	25.0%	77.2%
Tuvalu	19	35	0	25	35.2%	79.9%
Uganda	19	46	6	8	29.2%	79.4%
Ukraine	42	20	14	3	67.7%	91.3%
United Arab Emirates	25	50	4	0	33.3%	79.9%
United Kingdom	51	14	14	0	78.5%	94.1%
UR Tanzania	20	50	8	1	28.6%	79.3%
Uruguay	30	47	2	0	39.0%	81.3%
Uzbekistan	17	48	8	6	26.2%	78.9%
Vanuatu	23	35	7	14	39.7%	82.8%
Venezuela	18	47	10	4	27.7%	79.7%
Vietnam	21	50	3	5	29.6%	78.8%
Yemen	20	50	8	1	28.6%	79.3%
Zambia	25	47	5	2	34.7%	80.6%
Zimbabwe	15	53	11	0	22.1%	78.1%
Totals and Percentages	5413	7112	1503	1140	43.2%	83.6%

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 70th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2015, 13 votes and 12 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 12 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/70/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/70/5

October 27

191-2(US)-0

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 nearly the same as the previous year; only Israel voted with the United States.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Ronald Godard](#) (October 27)

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

A/Res/70/10

November 17

99(US)-0-10

The United States considers 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. This resolution usually

is approved by consensus, but came to a vote this session. Though no one opposed the text, 84 members absented themselves.

Resource: [IAEA](#)

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

A/Res/70/12 *November 24* *102-8(US)-57*

The General Assembly established this Committee in 1975, and renews its support annually. The resolution received eight more Yes votes than in 2014, with one additional vote against and one more abstention.

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

4. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/70/13 *November 24* *99-8(US)-59*

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights in 1977. It renews its support annually. The resolution garnered eight more Yes votes in UNGA 70 than in UNGA 69.

Resource: [Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat](#)

5. The Arms Trade Treaty

A/Res/70/58 *December 7* *157(US)-0-26*

The Treaty is a multilateral instrument to regulate the international trade in conventional arms. UNGA adopted the Treaty in April 2013. The United States became the 91st state to sign the Treaty in September 2013.

Resource: [Arms Trade Treaty](#)

6. Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

A/Res/70/73 *December 7* *181(US)-1-3*

The General Assembly stressed that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constituted a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It is U.S. policy to seek Senate approval of the Treaty. Though not a party to it, the United States has observed a self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing since 1992, based on its own national security assessment. Only North Korea voted “No;” Syria was one of only three governments to abstain.

Resources: [CTBT Fact Sheet](#); [CTBT Treaty](#)

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/70/87 *December 9* *92-9(US)-75*

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 70 resolution had

four more votes in favor and four fewer abstentions than in UNGA 69. The number of those voting against was unchanged.

Web Resources: [UN Palestinian issues](#); [UNGA Resolution 2443 \(XXIII\)](#)

8. Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

A/Res/70/168

December 17

168(US)-0-15

The United States introduces a resolution on elections every two years at the General Assembly as part of its broader policy to advance democracy and human rights by strengthening democratic institutions, supporting civil society, enhancing the rule of law and judicial independence, and promoting political pluralism and free and fair electoral processes. While this resolution was adopted by consensus during UNGA 68, at UNGA 70 Russia called a vote after an amendment it had introduced, to delete language on an international code of conduct on election observation, was voted down.

Resource: [State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor: Democracy](#)

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

A/Res/70/172

December 17

119(US)-19-48

Cosponsored by the United States. Expressed “very serious concern” over persistent reports of human rights violations, including torture, extrajudicial, arbitrary, and inhuman conditions of detention, rape, and public executions in North Korea. The resolution garnered three more Yes votes than the previous year, as well as five fewer abstentions. There was one fewer No vote as well.

Resource: [Videotaped remarks by Ambassador Samantha Power](#) (December 11); [Congressional testimony by Special Envoy for North Korea Human Rights Issues Ambassador Robert King](#) (October 20)

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

A/Res/70/173

December 17

81(US)-37-67

Cosponsored by the United States. Voiced serious concern about continued severe limitations and restrictions on freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, restrictions on establishing places of worship, attacks on places of worship and burial, and other human rights violations. The UNGA 70 vote showed slight slippage from UNGA 69: two fewer votes in favor and two more against.

Resources: [2014 Human Rights Report on Iran](#); [2014 International Religious Freedom Report on Iran](#)

11. Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

A/Res/70/185

December 22

131-2(US)-49

The United States believes that each member state has the sovereign right to determine how it conducts trade with other countries, including by restricting trade in certain circumstances.

Economic sanctions, whether unilateral or multilateral, can be a successful means of achieving foreign policy objectives and an appropriate, effective, and legitimate alternative to the use of force.

Resource: [State Department Office of Economic Sanctions Policy and Implementation](#)

12. Agricultural Technology for Sustainable Development

A/Res/70/198

December 22

146(US)-0-36

Urged Member States, UN organizations and others to strengthen efforts to improve the development of sustainable agricultural technologies, and to transfer and disseminate them to developing countries. Called for member states to incorporate gender into agricultural policies and projects.

Resource: [Global Agriculture and Food Security Program](#)

13. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/Res/70/234

December 23

104(US)-13-37

Cosponsored by the United States. Strongly condemned the continued armed violence by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian people. Also condemned violations of international human rights law committed against civilians, in particular all indiscriminate attacks, including the use of barrel bombs in civilian areas.

The resolution had 23 fewer Yes votes than in 2014, 11 fewer abstentions, and the same number of No votes.

Resource: [U.S. Statement on the Human Rights Council Resolution on Syria](#) (October 1)

IMPORTANT CONSENSUS ACTIONS

The General Assembly approved the following 12 resolutions by consensus. They have been chosen as indicative of important U.S. policy goals.

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

A/Res/70/36

December 7

Called for states to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. Appealed to states to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Urged 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. Encouraged cooperation among and between member states and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities.

Resource: [State Department Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism](#)

2. The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

A/Res/70/49

December 7

Underscored that the uncontrolled spread of illicitly manufactured small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world posed a serious threat. Encouraged initiatives by the United Nations, other international organizations, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to implement successfully the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General A/70/183 \(July 24\)](#)

3. The Situation in Afghanistan

A/Res/70/77

December 9

Welcomed direct talks held between the Afghan government and Taliban representatives as an important first step. Encouraged Afghanistan and Pakistan to enhance their relationship by cooperating to combat terrorism effectively, and to move forward with the Afghan-led peace process.

Resources: [UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan](#)

4. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

A/Res/70/120

December 14

Condemned all acts of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable. Reiterated that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes was unjustifiable. Reiterated its call to 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.

Resource: [Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy](#)

5. Violence against women migrant workers

A/Res/70/130

December 17

Cosponsored by the United States. Condemned violence against female migrants, and urged governments to protect them. Expressed concern that many migrant women employed in the informal economy and in less-skilled work were especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Called for governments to improve measures to protect the human rights of women migrant workers. Urged enhancement of intergovernmental cooperation to address violence against women migrant workers.

Resource: [Report of the Secretary-General A/70/205 \(July 27\)](#)

6. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

A/Res/70/146

December 17

Cosponsored by the United States. Condemned all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation. Also condemned any action or attempt by governments or public officials to legalize, authorize, or acquiesce in torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances.

Resources: [UN Committee Against Torture](#); [U.S. Response to the UN Committee Against Torture](#) (November 27)

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

A/Res/70/157 *December 17*

Condemned any advocacy of religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence by any means. Expressed deep concern at the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling, and stigmatization of persons based on religion or belief.

Called upon all states to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect by speaking out against intolerance, including against advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and also to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief.

Resources: [Report of the Secretary-General A/70/415](#) (October 9); [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Combating discrimination based on religion or belief](#)

8. Freedom of Religion or Belief

A/Res/70/158 *December 17*

Cosponsored by the United States. Stressed that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief applied equally to all persons, regardless of religion or belief, and without any discrimination as to their equal protection by law. 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.

Also condemned violence and acts of terrorism, which were 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.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom David N. Saperstein](#) (October 14); [State Department annual reports on religious freedom](#)

9. Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

A/Res/70/165 *December 17*

Cosponsored by the United States. The General Assembly was deeply disturbed by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world who receive inadequate protection and assistance. Emphasized that states have primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, without discrimination. Reaffirmed that all persons, including those who were internally displaced, had the right to freedom of movement and residence, and should be protected against arbitrary displacement.

Expressed particular concern that many internally displaced children, particularly girls, lacked access to education in all phases of displacement. Also expressed particular concern about the full range of threats, violations, and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law experienced by many internally displaced persons, including women and children.

Resource: [U.S. overseas assistance by region](#)

10. Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

A/Res/70/176

December 17

Urged member states to prevent, investigate, prosecute, and punish acts of violence against women and girls, and to act at all levels to end impunity for those responsible. Also urged member states to strengthen their criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, and to consider measures to provide reparation, compensation, and/or necessary legal, medical, psychological, and social support to victims and their families or dependents.

Encouraged member states to criminalize, prosecute, and punish rape and other forms of sexual and gender-related violence against women and girls committed in all situations. Also encouraged member states to ensure that appropriate punishment for perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls are in place.

Urged member states to ensure that victims and victims' survivors were informed of their rights and could safely participate, as appropriate, in the criminal proceedings, and that victims were supported through appropriate services.

Resource: [U.S. sexual and gender-based violence programs](#)

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

A/Res/70/205

December 22

Reaffirmed climate change as one of the greatest challenges of our time. Expressed profound alarm that greenhouse gas emissions continued to rise globally. Declared deep concern that all countries, particularly developing countries, were vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and were already experiencing an increase in such impact. Emphasized that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change was an immediate and urgent global priority.

Resources: [State Department Office of Global Climate Change](#); [UN Environment Program's Climate Change resources](#)

12. Situation of human rights in Myanmar [Burma]

A/Res/70/233

December 23

Cosponsored by the United States. Welcomed continued positive developments in Myanmar of political and economic reform, democratization and national reconciliation, good governance and the rule of law, and efforts to promote and protect human rights.

Expressed serious concern over, and encouraged action to address, political disenfranchisement and discriminatory disqualification of candidates, including members of the Rohingya

community and persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities. Reiterated serious concern about the situation of the Rohingya in Rakhine State and of other minorities subject to marginalization and human rights violations and abuses.

Called for all concerned to sustain Myanmar's democratic transition, by bringing all national institutions under a democratically elected, fully representative civilian government. Urged the Government of Myanmar to intensify efforts to combat discrimination, human rights violations, displacement and economic deprivation.

Resource: [Congressional statement by Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Daniel R. Russel](#) (October 21)

IMPORTANT VOTES: COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the 70th 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 on all U.S. Yes-No votes is listed alongside the rate for the important votes. The table is alphabetical by country. Each vote is listed vertically 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/70/5*
2. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) *A/Res/70/10*
3. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People *A/Res/70/12*
4. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat *A/Res/70/13*
5. The Arms Trade Treaty *A/Res/70/58*
6. Comprehensive Nuclear Test- Ban Treaty (CTBT) *A/Res/70/73*
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/70/87*
8. Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization *A/Res/70/168*
9. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea *A/Res/70/172*

10. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran *A/Res/70/173*

11. Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries *A/Res/70/185*

12. Agricultural Technology for Sustainable Development *A/Res/70/198*

13. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic *A/Res/70/234*

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL U.S. YES-NO VOTES
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	X	44.4%	30.6%
Albania	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	77.8%	67.7%
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	33.3%	26.4%
Andorra	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	67.2%
Angola	O	X	O	O	X	S	O	A	A	A	O	S	A	28.6%	20.0%
Antigua and Barbuda	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%	41.8%
Argentina	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	66.7%	39.5%
Armenia	O	X	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	O	O	S	A	57.1%	41.7%
Australia	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	91.7%	83.3%
Austria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	59.1%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	X	X	O	S	S	44.4%	30.4%
Bahamas	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	70.0%	40.8%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%	32.4%
Bangladesh	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%	31.1%
Barbados	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	70.0%	41.7%
Belarus	O	S	X	X	A	S	X	S	O	O	O	S	X	50.0%	29.0%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	73.0%
Belize	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	X	54.5%	36.0%
Benin	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%	39.4%
Bhutan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	A	54.5%	32.8%
Bolivia	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	20.0%	29.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	87.5%	65.6%
Botswana	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	63.6%	34.2%
Brazil	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	58.3%	37.7%
Brunei Darussalam	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%	32.9%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.0%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%	35.6%
Burundi	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	40.0%	30.4%
Cabo Verde	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%	36.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL U.S. YES-NO VOTES
Cambodia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	X	45.5%	32.4%
Cameroon	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	X	A	A	O	S	S	66.7%	26.2%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	X	90.9%	92.9%
Central African Rep.	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	A	75.0%	36.8%
Chad	O	A	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	X	X	X	50.0%	33.8%
Chile	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	61.5%	39.7%
China	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	A	O	O	O	S	O	33.3%	30.3%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%	40.5%
Comoros	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	X	55.6%	33.8%
Congo	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	A	50.0%	32.4%
Costa Rica	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	66.7%	40.3%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	75.0%	40.0%
Croatia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.0%
Cuba	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	11.1%	25.7%
Cyprus	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	72.7%	60.9%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	73.4%
DPR of Korea	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%	12.1%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	O	X	X	X	X	S	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	60.0%	26.8%
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.4%
Djibouti	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%	33.3%
Dominica	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	75.0%	44.8%
Dominican Republic	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%	36.8%
Ecuador	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	O	36.4%	31.5%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%	26.8%
El Salvador	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%	38.2%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	60.0%	38.9%
Eritrea	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	A	A	O	O	S	A	37.5%	30.6%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	72.3%
Ethiopia	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%	31.4%
Fiji	O	X	O	O	A	S	A	S	A	A	O	S	A	42.9%	33.8%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	68.3%
France	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	79.0%
Gabon	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%	26.6%
Gambia	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	A	A	X	X	X	50.0%	33.9%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL U.S. YES-NO VOTES
Georgia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	X	A	S	S	87.5%	65.5%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	88.9%	73.0%
Ghana	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	75.0%	39.7%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	87.5%	67.8%
Grenada	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	X	54.5%	36.0%
Guatemala	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%	40.8%
Guinea	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%	31.9%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	X	50.0%	32.9%
Guyana	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%	35.1%
Haiti	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%	37.5%
Honduras	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%	43.8%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	73.8%
Iceland	O	S	O	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	80.0%	68.9%
India	O	S	O	O	A	A	O	S	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%	25.8%
Indonesia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%	31.5%
Iran	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	X	O	20.0%	15.4%
Iraq	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%	31.1%
Ireland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	60.9%
Israel	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	92.9%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	70.8%
Jamaica	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%	39.0%
Japan	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	64.4%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%	34.2%
Kazakhstan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	A	50.0%	32.9%
Kenya	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%	32.4%
Kiribati	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	X	X	X	71.4%	37.5%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%	29.6%
Kyrgyzstan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	A	40.0%	31.0%
Laos	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	A	O	X	A	14.3%	26.5%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	72.3%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%	31.9%
Lesotho	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	57.1%	33.3%
Liberia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%	41.2%
Libya	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%	31.5%
Liechtenstein	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	60.9%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	73.4%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.9%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	S	X	O	S	S	75.0%	41.7%
Malawi	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	X	62.5%	35.8%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL U.S. YES-NO VOTES
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	50.0%	36.0%
Maldives	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%	35.1%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	37.5%	25.8%
Malta	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	70.0%	56.7%
Marshall Islands	O	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	90.9%	69.2%
Mauritania	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%	29.6%
Mauritius	O	X	O	O	S	A	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	50.0%	29.7%
Mexico	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%	39.2%
Micronesia	O	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	S	S	90.9%	96.2%
Monaco	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	75.0%
Mongolia	O	S	X	X	S	S	A	S	X	A	O	S	X	71.4%	36.6%
Montenegro	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	65.6%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%	33.3%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%	31.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	A	41.7%	30.1%
Namibia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	X	28.6%	27.3%
Nauru	O	X	S	S	X	X	S	X	S	A	X	X	X	80.0%	54.2%
Nepal	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%	33.3%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	72.6%
New Zealand	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	59.1%
Nicaragua	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	12.5%	26.1%
Niger	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%	31.5%
Nigeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%	30.1%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	69.5%
Oman	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%	27.8%
Pakistan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	S	45.5%	26.2%
Palau	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	X	X	90.0%	79.2%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	81.8%	43.5%
Papua New Guinea	O	X	O	A	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%	40.3%
Paraguay	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	77.8%	46.9%
Peru	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%	40.5%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	A	60.0%	38.2%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	73.4%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	69.4%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%	28.6%
Republic of Korea	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	68.9%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL U.S. YES-NO VOTES
Republic of Moldova	O	S	A	A	S	X	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	87.5%	69.0%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.0%
Russia	O	A	A	A	A	S	A	A	O	O	O	S	O	28.6%	41.5%
Rwanda	O	S	X	X	S	S	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	66.7%	47.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	71.4%	40.6%
Saint Lucia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%	36.5%
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%	34.2%
Samoa	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	X	75.0%	39.1%
San Marino	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	59.7%
Sao Tome and Principe	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%	30.6%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	S	54.5%	34.2%
Serbia	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	X	85.7%	56.3%
Seychelles	O	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50.0%	40.9%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	44.4%	22.5%
Singapore	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%	36.0%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.4%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.4%
Solomon Islands	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	S	O	S	S	54.5%	35.1%
Somalia	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	33.3%	12.5%
South Africa	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%	32.9%
South Sudan	O	X	A	A	X	X	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%	30.0%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	71.9%
Sri Lanka	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	54.5%	35.1%
Sudan	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	12.5%	26.4%
Suriname	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	S	A	66.7%	41.1%
Swaziland	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	X	X	60.0%	36.4%
Sweden	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	60.9%
Switzerland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	60.3%
Syria	O	A	O	O	A	A	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%	12.5%
Tajikistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	X	45.5%	29.0%
Thailand	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%	37.3%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL U.S. YES-NO VOTES
TFYR Macedonia	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	87.5%	65.0%
Timor-Leste	O	X	O	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%	37.0%
Togo	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	A	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%	35.5%
Tonga	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	X	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%	40.4%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	X	O	O	S	X	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	37.5%	34.7%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%	35.5%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	X	A	A	S	60.0%	62.5%
Turkmenista n	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%	25.0%
Tuvalu	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	X	S	S	O	S	S	66.7%	35.2%
Uganda	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	X	X	X	33.3%	29.2%
Ukraine	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	67.7%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%	33.3%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%	78.5%
United Rep. of Tanzania	O	A	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	A	O	S	A	37.5%	28.6%
Uruguay	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%	39.0%
Uzbekistan	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	33.3%	26.2%
Vanuatu	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	X	S	O	S	X	71.4%	39.7%
Venezuela	O	A	X	X	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	14.3%	27.7%
Vietnam	O	S	O	O	X	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	X	36.4%	29.6%
Yemen	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%	28.6%
Zambia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	S	50.0%	34.7%
Zimbabwe	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	S	A	22.2%	22.1%
Overall Percentage s														61.0%	43.2%

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/70/5*
2. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) *A/Res/70/10*
3. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People *A/Res/70/12*
4. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat *A/Res/70/13*
5. The Arms Trade Treaty *A/Res/70/58*
6. Comprehensive Nuclear Test- Ban Treaty (CTBT) *A/Res/70/73*
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/70/87*
8. Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization *A/Res/70/168*
9. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea *A/Res/70/172*
10. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran *A/Res/70/173*
11. Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries *A/Res/70/185*
12. Agricultural Technology for Sustainable Development *A/Res/70/198*
13. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic *A/Res/70/234*

AFRICA GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	33.3%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	44.4%
Somalia	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	33.3%
South Africa	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%
South Sudan	O	X	A	A	X	X	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%
Sudan	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	12.5%
Swaziland	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	X	X	60.0%
Togo	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	A	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Uganda	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	X	X	X	33.3%
United Rep. of Tanzania	O	A	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	A	O	S	A	37.5%
Zambia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	S	50.0%
Zimbabwe	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	S	A	22.2%
Overall Percentage														50.6%

Totals: 13 votes for 54 Members = 702 votes: S = 228; O = 223; A = 114; X = 137

ARAB GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	33.3%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Bangladesh	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Djibouti	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Iraq	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Libya	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Mauritania	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Oman	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Somalia	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	33.3%
Sudan	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	12.5%
Syria	O	A	O	O	A	A	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
United Arab	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Emirates														
Overall Percentage														42.4%

Totals: 13 Votes for 20 Members = 260 votes: S = 84; O = 114; A = 53; X = 9.

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	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%
Cambodia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	X	45.5%
Indonesia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Laos	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	A	O	X	A	14.3%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	A	41.7%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	A	60.0%
Singapore	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Thailand	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%
Vietnam	O	S	O	O	X	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	X	36.4%
Group Percentage														44.6%

Totals: 13 votes for 10 Members = 130 votes: S = 45; O = 56; A = 24; X = 5

ASIAN GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENC E: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	A	A	X	44.4%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Bangladesh	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Bhutan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	A	54.5%
Brunei Darussalam	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%
Cambodia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	X	45.5%
China	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	A	O	O	O	S	O	33.3%
Cyprus	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	72.7%
DPR of Korea	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Fiji	O	X	O	O	A	S	A	S	A	A	O	S	A	42.9%
India	O	S	O	O	A	A	O	S	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%
Indonesia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Iran	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	X	O	20.0%
Iraq	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Japan	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Kazakhstan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	A	50.0%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Kyrgyzstan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	A	40.0%
Laos	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	A	O	X	A	14.3%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Maldives	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Marshall Islands	O	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	90.9%
Micronesia	O	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	S	S	90.9%
Mongolia	O	S	X	X	S	S	A	S	X	A	O	S	X	71.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	A	41.7%
Nauru	O	X	S	S	X	X	S	X	S	A	X	X	X	80.0%
Nepal	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Oman	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Pakistan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	S	45.5%
Palau	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	X	X	90.0%
Papua New Guinea	O	X	O	A	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	A	60.0%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Republic of Korea	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Samoa	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	X	75.0%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Singapore	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Somalia	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	33.3%
Sri Lanka	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	54.5%
Syria	O	A	O	O	A	A	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Tajikistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	X	45.5%
Thailand	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%
Timor-Leste	O	X	O	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%
Tonga	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	X	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%
Turkmenistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%
Tuvalu	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	X	S	S	O	S	S	66.7%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Uzbekistan	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	33.3%
Vanuatu	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	X	S	O	S	X	71.4%
Vietnam	O	S	O	O	X	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	X	36.4%
Yemen	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: E: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Overall Percentage														50.8%

Totals: 13 votes for 53 Members = 689 votes: S = 262; O = 254; A = 118; X = 55

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP (EE)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Albania	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	77.8%
Armenia	O	X	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	O	O	S	A	57.1%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	X	Z	O	S	S	44.4%
Belarus	O	S	X	X	A	S	X	S	O	O	O	S	X	50.0%
Bosnia/ Herzegovina	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	87.5%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Croatia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Georgia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	X	A	S	S	87.5%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Montenegro	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Republic of Moldova	O	S	A	A	S	X	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	87.5%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Russia	O	A	A	A	A	S	A	A	O	O	O	S	O	28.6%
Serbia	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	X	85.7%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
TFYR Macedonia	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	87.5%
Ukraine	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Overall Percentage														81.1%

Totals: 13 votes for 23 Members = 299 votes: S = 159; O = 37; A = 89; X = 14.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Austria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Cyprus	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	72.7%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
France	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	88.9%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	87.5%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Ireland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Malta	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	70.0%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Sweden	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Overall Percentage														87.3%

Totals: 13 votes for 27 Members = 351 votes: S = 214; O = 31; A = 104; X = 2.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (LAC)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Antigua and Barbuda	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	O	O	S	S	60.0%
Argentina	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	66.7%
Bahamas	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	70.0%
Barbados	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	70.0%
Belize	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	X	54.5%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Bolivia	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	20.0%
Brazil	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	58.3%
Chile	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	61.5%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Costa Rica	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	66.7%
Cuba	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	11.1%
Dominica	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	75.0%
Dominican Republic	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Ecuador	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	O	36.4%
El Salvador	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%
Grenada	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	X	54.5%
Guatemala	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Guyana	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Haiti	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%
Honduras	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Jamaica	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S		O	S	S	63.6%
Mexico	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%
Nicaragua	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	12.5%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	81.8%
Paraguay	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	77.8%
Peru	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	71.4%
Saint Lucia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%
Suriname	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	S	A	66.7%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	X	O	O	S	X	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	37.5%
Uruguay	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%
Venezuela	O	A	X	X	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	14.3%
Overall Percentage														57.9%

Totals: 13 votes for 33 Members = 429 votes: S = 187; O = 136; A = 64; X = 42.

NATO (NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Albania	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	77.8%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	X	90.9%
Croatia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
France	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	88.9%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	87.5%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Iceland	O	S	O	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	80.0%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	X	A	A	S	60.0%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Overall Percentage														87.0%

Totals: 13 votes for 27 Members = 351 votes: S = 214; O = 32; A = 101; X = 4.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	A	A	X	44.4%
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	33.3%
Angola	O	X	O	O	X	S	O	A	A	O	O	S	A	28.6%
Antigua and Barbuda	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	O	O	S	S	60.0%
Bahamas	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	70.0%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Bangladesh	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Barbados	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	70.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Belarus	O	S	X	X	A	S	X	S	O	O	O	S	X	50.0%
Belize	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	X	54.5%
Benin	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%
Bhutan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	A	54.5%
Bolivia	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	20.0%
Botswana	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	63.6%
Brunei Darussalam	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%
Burundi	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	40.0%
Cabo Verde	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%
Cambodia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	X	45.5%
Cameroon	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	X	A	A	O	S	S	66.7%
Central African Rep.	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	A	75.0%
Chad	O	A	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	X	X	X	50.0%
Chile	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	61.5%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Comoros	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	X	55.6%
Congo	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	75.0%
Cuba	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	11.1%
DPR of Korea	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	O	X	X	X	X	S	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	60.0%
Djibouti	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Dominica	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	75.0%
Dominican Republic	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Ecuador	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	O	36.4%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	60.0%
Eritrea	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	A	A	O	O	S	A	37.5%
Ethiopia	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Fiji	O	X	O	O	A	S	A	S	A	A	O	S	A	42.9%
Gabon	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%
Gambia	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	A	A	X	X	X	50.0%
Ghana	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	75.0%
Grenada	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	X	54.5%
Guatemala	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Guinea	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	X	50.0%
Guyana	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Haiti	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%
Honduras	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
India	O	S	O	O	A	A	O	S	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%
Indonesia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Iran	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	X	O	20.0%
Iraq	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Jamaica	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S		O	S	S	63.6%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Kenya	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Laos	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	A	O	X	A	14.3%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Lesotho	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	57.1%
Liberia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Libya	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	S	X	O	S	S	75.0%
Malawi	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	X	62.5%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Maldives	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	37.5%
Mauritania	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Mauritius	O	X	O	O	S	A	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	50.0%
Mongolia	O	S	X	X	S	S	A	S	X	A	O	S	X	71.4%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	A	41.7%
Namibia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	X	28.6%
Nepal	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Nicaragua	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	12.5%
Niger	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Nigeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Oman	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Pakistan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	S	45.5%
Palau	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	X	X	X	90.0%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	81.8%
Papua New Guinea	O	X	O	A	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%
Peru	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	A	60.0%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Rwanda	O	S	X	X	S	S	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	66.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	X	X	X	S	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	71.4%
Saint Lucia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Sao Tome/ Principe	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	S	54.5%
Seychelles	O	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50.0%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	44.4%
Singapore	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Somalia	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	33.3%
South Africa	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%
Sri Lanka	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	54.5%
Sudan	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	12.5%
Suriname	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	S	A	66.7%
Swaziland	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	X	X	60.0%
Syria	O	A	O	O	A	A	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Thailand	O	S	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	63.6%
Timor-Leste	O	X	O	X	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	X	66.7%
Togo	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	A	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%
Tonga	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	X	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	X	O	O	S	X	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	37.5%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Turkmenistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%
Uganda	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	X	X	X	33.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
United Rep. of Tanzania	O	A	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	A	O	S	A	37.5%
Uzbekistan	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	33.3%
Vanuatu	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	X	S	O	S	X	71.4%
Venezuela	O	A	X	X	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	14.3%
Vietnam	O	S	O	O	X	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	X	36.4%
Yemen	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Zambia	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	S	50.0%
Zimbabwe	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	S	A	22.2%
Overall Percentage														49.9%

Totals: 13 votes for 120 Members = 1,560 votes: S = 541; O = 543; A = 265; X = 211.

NORDIC GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Iceland	O	S	O	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	80.0%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Sweden	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Overall Percentage														86.7%

Totals: 13 votes for 5 members = 65 votes: S = 40; O = 6; A = 19; X = 0.

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	A	A	X	44.4%
Albania	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	77.8%
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	O	33.3%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	X	Z	O	S	S	44.4%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Bangladesh	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Benin	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%
Brunei Darussalam	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	40.0%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	S	A	O	S	S	60.0%
Cameroon	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	X	A	A	O	S	S	66.7%
Chad	O	A	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	X	X	X	50.0%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	O	S	S	80.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	X	X	X	S	S	A	S	S	A	O	S	S	75.0%
Djibouti	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Gabon	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	S	O	S	S	58.3%
Gambia	O	X	O	O	S	S	X	S	A	A	X	X	X	50.0%
Guinea	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	X	44.4%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	S	X	50.0%
Guyana	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Indonesia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	A	33.3%
Iran	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	X	O	20.0%
Iraq	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Kazakhstan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	A	50.0%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Kyrgyzstan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	S	A	40.0%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	A	A	45.5%
Libya	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Maldives	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	37.5%
Mauritania	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	44.4%
Niger	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Nigeria	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	A	50.0%
Oman	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	A	S	36.4%
Pakistan	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	O	O	A	S	45.5%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	50.0%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	S	S	54.5%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	S	S	A	O	S	S	44.4%
Somalia	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	O	S	X	33.3%
Sudan	O	A	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	12.5%
Suriname	O	X	X	X	S	S	X	S	A	A	O	S	A	66.7%
Syria	O	A	O	O	A	A	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Tajikistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	O	S	X	45.5%
Togo	O	X	A	A	S	S	A	A	S	A	O	S	X	66.7%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	X	A	A	S	60.0%
Turkmenistan	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	X	A	O	O	S	A	33.3%
Uganda	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	A	A	X	X	X	33.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	A	O	A	S	54.5%
Uzbekistan	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	33.3%
Yemen	O	X	O	O	S	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	S	44.4%
Overall Percentage														46.3%

Totals: 13 votes for 56 Members = 728 votes: S = 245; O = 284; A = 132; X = 67.

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	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Australia	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	91.7%
Austria	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	A	S	O	S	X	Z	O	S	S	44.4%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	X	90.9%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
France	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	88.9%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	A	87.5%
Iceland	O	S	O	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	80.0%
Ireland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Israel	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Liechtenstein	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Malta	O	X	O	O	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	70.0%
Monaco	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
New Zealand	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
San Marino	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Sweden	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Switzerland	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	S	O	S	S	X	A	A	S	60.0%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	88.9%
Overall Percentage														86.0%

Totals: 13 votes for 29 members = 377 votes: S = 234; O = 38; A = 98; X = 7.

Resource: [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/70/14

November 24

155-7(US)-7

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 eight more affirmative votes than in UNGA 69.

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/70/15

November 24

155-7(US)-7

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 seven additional votes in favor of this resolution compared to UNGA 69.

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

5. Jerusalem

A/Res/70/16

November 24

153-7(US)-8

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 nine more votes in favor than in UNGA 69.

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

6. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/70/17

November 24

105-6(US)-56

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

This resolution received six additional Yes votes compared to UNGA 69.

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

7. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/70/70 *December 7* *157-5(US)-20*

A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This resolution is biased, dealing solely with expressions of concern about Israel's activities, without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region. Votes in favor of the resolution decreased by four compared to UNGA 69.

Voting with the United States on the full resolution: Canada; Israel; Micronesia; and Palau.

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

A/Res/70/84 *December 9* *164-7(US)-7*

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/70/85 *December 9* *169-6(US)-5*

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/70/86 *December 9* *167-7(US)-4*

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/70/87 *December 9* *92-9(US)-75*

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.

This resolution garnered four more Yes votes than in the previous year.

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

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

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

A/Res/70/88

December 9

163-6(US)-8

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

Voting with the United States: Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; 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/70/89

December 9

161-7(US)-8

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/70/90

December 9

158-8(US)-10

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

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

Resource: [State Department Human Rights Report: Israel and the occupied territories](#) (2014)

15. A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Program of Action

A/Res/70/140

December 17

133-11(US)-44

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; Nauru; Palau; and the United Kingdom.

Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman on International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust](#) (January 28); [Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry on Holocaust Remembrance Day Observance](#) (April 16)

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

A/Res/70/141

December 17

177-7(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/70/194

December 22

171-6(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/70/225

December 22

164-5(US)-10

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; and Micronesia.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records at the fall session of the 70th General Assembly for 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 No on these issues. “Opposite” is the total number of times 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 2015 coincidence rate with the United States on anti-Israel votes was 4 percent, up slightly from 3.9 percent in 2014. 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 and Micronesia did so on 17. Palau voted with them on 16. Nauru voted with them on 11 resolutions. Australia voted with the United States and Israel on seven resolutions. The Czech Republic, France, Germany, Panama, and the United Kingdom each cast a single vote with them.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE 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	13	5	0	0.0%
Angola	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Argentina	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	14	4	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	12	0	6	0.0%
Bahrain	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	12	0	6	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	10	0	8	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Bhutan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bolivia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Botswana	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Brazil	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	15	0	3	0.0%
Burundi	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Cabo Verde	0	17	0	1	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	7	5	6	0.0%
Chad	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Chile	0	18	0	0	0.0%
China	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Colombia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Comoros	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Congo	0	18	0	0	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	3	0	15	0.0%
Denmark	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ecuador	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	18	0	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Eritrea	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Fiji	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Finland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
France	1	12	5	0	7.7%
Gabon	0	18	0	0	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Gambia	0	9	0	9	0.0%
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	18	0	0	0.0%
Guatemala	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Guyana	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Honduras	0	6	12	0	0.0%
Hungary	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Iceland	0	14	4	0	0.0%
India	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Indonesia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Iran	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Iraq	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Israel	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Italy	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Jamaica	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Japan	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Jordan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kenya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kiribati	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Kuwait	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Laos	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Latvia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Lebanon	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Liberia	0	11	7	0	0.0%
Libya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Lithuania	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Madagascar	0	5	0	13	0.0%
Malawi	0	11	1	6	0.0%
Malaysia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	18	0	0	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Malta	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	17	1	0	0	94.4%
Mauritania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Mexico	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Micronesia	17	0	0	1	100.0%
Monaco	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Mongolia	0	15	1	2	0.0%
Montenegro	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Morocco	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mozambique	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Namibia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nauru	11	0	3	4	100.0%
Nepal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Netherlands	0	12	6	0	0.0%
New Zealand	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Nigeria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Norway	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Oman	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Palau	16	0	0	2	100.0%
Panama	1	12	5	0	7.7%
Papua New Guinea	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Paraguay	0	4	14	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	13	5	0	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Romania	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Russia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	1	1	16	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Saint Lucia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Samoa	0	14	3	1	0.0%
San Marino	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	18	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Saudi Arabia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Serbia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	1	0	17	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	17	0	1	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	9	0	9	0.0%
South Africa	0	18	0	0	0.0%
South Sudan	0	2	8	8	0.0%
Spain	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Suriname	0	5	0	13	0.0%
Swaziland	0	3	1	14	0.0%
Sweden	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	17	1	0	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Timor Leste	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Togo	0	8	10	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	11	3	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Tunisia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	17	0	1	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	11	0	7	0.0%
Uganda	0	16	0	2	0.0%
Ukraine	0	13	5	0	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	5	7	6	0.0%
Venezuela	0	14	0	4	0.0%
Vietnam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	17	0	1	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Zimbabwe	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Totals	109	2645	39 2	310	4.0%