

4. Nuclear disarmament

A/Res/71/63

December 5

122-44 (US)-17

Urged nuclear-weapon states to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems. Also urged the nuclear-weapon states, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to reduce further the operational status of their nuclear-weapon systems.

Resource: State Department [Office of Multilateral and Nuclear Affairs](#)

5. Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

A/Res/71/69

December 5

160 (US)-6-15

Condemned in the strongest possible terms the use of chemical weapons by anyone under any circumstances. Also condemned strongly the use of chemical weapons as reported by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations of August and October, which concluded that the Syrian Arab Armed Forces were responsible for the attacks which released toxic substances in Talmenes in April 2014 and in Sarmin and Qmenas in March 2015. The OPCW also determined that the so-called “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant” used sulphur mustard in Marea in August 2015. The General Assembly demanded that the perpetrators immediately desist from any further use of chemical weapons.

Resources: [Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons](#); [Chemical Weapons Convention](#)

6. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

A/Res/71/75

December 5

128-50(U.S.)-9

Affirmed that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat. Reaffirmed that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity.

The United States remains opposed to efforts to negotiate a treaty that would prohibit the use of nuclear weapons for the purposes of deterrence. As in the past, future disarmament steps must take account of the broader international security environment. Not addressing the security concerns that continue to make nuclear deterrence necessary will not result in the elimination of a single nuclear weapon, and will not enhance any country’s security. For these reasons, this resolution, and the treaty it espouses, runs contrary to U.S. national security interests.

7. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

A/Res/71/86

December 5

183(US)-1-3

Welcomed continued progress in the development of the CTBT verification regime, thereby advancing the Treaty’s primary non-proliferation and disarmament objective. Urged all states not to carry out nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. Strongly condemned the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in January and September 2016.

Resource: U.S. [policy statement on CTBT](#)

8. 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/71/95

December 6

91-11(US)-73

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

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

9. Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/Res/71/130

December 9

122(US)-13-36

Demanded, among other things, the immediate cessation of all attacks on civilians and civilian objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, as well as an immediate end to all sieges in Syria, including in Aleppo. Demanded as well unconditional humanitarian access throughout Syria. Further demanded that all parties to the Syrian conflict immediately comply with their obligations under applicable international law.

Resource: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 9)

10. Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions

A/Res/71/198

December 19

125 (U.S.)-2-56

Strongly condemned all extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions. Demanded that all states ensure that the occurrence of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions ends and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the practice. Reiterated that all states must conduct prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and identify those responsible and bring them to justice.

11. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/Res/71/203

December 19

116 (US)-16-52

The Syrian regime continued into a sixth consecutive year its policy of conducting widespread attacks against its own civilian population. The regime conducted its ongoing, widespread practice of enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, severe movement restrictions, and sexual and gender based violence, exploitation, and torture of tens of thousands of Syrians.

Resources: [Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2016: Syria](#); [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (November 15)

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

A/Res/71/204

December 19

85(US)-35-63

Expressed 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.

Resources: 2016 [Human Rights Report on Iran](#); 2015 [International Religious Freedom Report on Iran](#)

13. Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)

A/Res/71/205

December 19

70 (US)-26-77

Condemned the Russian occupation authorities' abuses, measures and practices of discrimination against residents of occupied Crimea. Urged Russia to ensure proper and unimpeded access to Crimea by international human rights monitoring missions and non-governmental human rights organizations. Called for Russia to end to all abuses against residents of Crimea immediately, and to release immediately Ukrainian citizens unlawfully detained and unjustly judged.

Resources: 2016 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for [Ukraine](#) and [Crimea](#);

14. International, impartial and independent mechanism to assist in the investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the most serious crimes under international law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011

A/Res/71/248

December 21

105 (US)-15-52

Emphasized the need to ensure accountability for crimes involving violations of international law, some of which may constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity, committed in Syria since March 2011.

Established the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 under UN auspices to closely cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyze evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses.

Resource: [Statement](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 21)

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. The situation in Afghanistan

A/Res/71/9

November 17

Pledged continued support to the Afghan government to help fashion a stable, secure, and economically self-sufficient Afghanistan. Noted serious concern about the security situation, especially spikes in civilian casualties, and stressed the need to address regional violent extremists and other illegal armed groups, including those involved in the narcotics trade.

Resources: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (November 17); UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan ([UNAMA](#))

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

A/Res/71/38

December 5

Urged all member states to take and strengthen national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery, and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. Encouraged cooperation among and between member states and relevant regional and international organizations to strengthen national capacities.

Resources: [State Department Office of Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism](#); [Global Initiative To Combat Nuclear Terrorism](#)

3. The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
A/Res/71/48 *December 13*

Recognized the urgent need to maintain and enhance national controls to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to illicit trade, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients. Called on states to implement the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. Resources: Secretary-General's Report [[A/71/438–A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/1](#)] on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (October 4); [2016 U.S. National Reporting Tool](#) for the UN Program of Action Concerning Small Arms and Light Weapons

4. Measures to eliminate international terrorism
A/Res/71/151 *December 13*

Strongly condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable. Called for all states to adopt further measures in accordance with the UN Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism. Further called for states to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities.

Expressed grave concern over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters. Emphasized the need for states to cooperate resolutely against international terrorism by taking speedy and effective measures to eliminate it.

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

5. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
A/Res/71/158 *December 13*

Recognized the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as well as the cooperation between the United Nations and the IAEA. Reaffirmed its strong support for the indispensable role of the IAEA in encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, in technology transfer to developing countries, and in nuclear safety, verification and security. Appealed for continued support for the IAEA's activities.

Resource: [IAEA](#)

6. Trafficking in women and girls
A/Res/71/167 *December 19*

Welcomes the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prevent and address the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to further enhance their efforts and cooperation.

Calls upon all Governments to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, recognizing its increasing occurrence for purposes of sexual exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation and abuse, sex tourism and forced labor, and to bring to justice and punish the offenders and intermediaries involved, including public officials involved with trafficking in persons.

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

A/Res/71/195

December 19

Expressed deep concern at continued, serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling, and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, as well as programs and agendas pursued by extremist individuals, organizations, and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, particularly when condoned by governments. Expressed concern that the number of incidents of religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief, continued to rise around the world. Condemned any advocacy of religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

Resources: [Office of International Religious Freedom](#); [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Combating discrimination based on religion or belief](#)

8. Freedom of religion or belief

A/Res/71/196

December 19

Stressed that each person has the right of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, and the freedom, either alone or with others, in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief. Emphasized that these freedoms apply equally to all persons without any discrimination as to their equal protection by the 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. Recognized with deep concern the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence directed against members of many religious and other communities in various parts of the world.

Resource: International Religious Freedom [Report](#) for 2015

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

A/Res/71/202

December 19

Condemned long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread, and gross violations of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Expressed very serious concern at continuing reports of torture, rape; public executions; extrajudicial and arbitrary detention, imposition of the death penalty for political and religious reasons; collective punishments extending up to three generations; the extensive use of forced labor; and an extensive system of political prison camps. Underscored its very serious concern at the systematic abduction, denial of repatriation, and subsequent enforced disappearance of persons, including those from other countries, on a large scale and as a matter of state policy.

Acknowledges that the findings of the commission of inquiry established by the UN Human Rights Council provide reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed in North Korea, pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the state for decades and by institutions under the effective control of its leadership.

Resource: Country Report on [North Korea's Human Rights Practices for 2016](#)

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

A/Res/71/228

December 21

6. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (*A/Res/71/75*)
7. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (*A/Res/71/86*)
8. 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/71/95*)
9. Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (*A/Res71/130*)
10. Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions (*A/Res/71/198*)
11. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (*A/Res/71/203*)
12. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (*A/Res/71/204*)
13. Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine) (*A/Res/71/205*)
14. International, impartial and independent mechanism to assist in the investigation and prosecution of those responsible for the most serious crimes under international law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 (*A/Res/71/248*)

Column 15 shows the percentage of each country's coincidence only on these 14 Important Votes. Column 16 shows the percentage of each country's coincidence on all U.S. Yes/No votes.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Afghanistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	X	O	X	X	40.0%	47.8%
Albania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	75.3%
Algeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	27.3%	34.1%
Andorra	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	74.7%
Angola	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	O	A	A	O	X	30.0%	45.6%
Antigua and Barbuda	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	S	A	54.5%	51.1%
Argentina	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	A	S	66.7%	52.6%
Armenia	A	A	A	A	A	A	S	A	A	S	A	O	O	A	50.0%	46.9%
Australia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	86.6%
Austria	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	68.2%
Azerbaijan	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	X	X	X	X	28.6%	42.2%
Bahamas	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%	53.1%
Bahrain	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%	43.5%
Bangladesh	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	33.3%	47.8%
Barbados	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%	52.6%
Belarus	X	X	A	A	A	A	S	X	O	S	O	O	O	O	28.6%	35.1%
Belgium	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	77.3%
Belize	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%	50.5%
Benin	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	A	A	50.0%	47.8%
Bhutan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	S	A	50.0%	45.8%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2016

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bolivia	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%	34.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	A	S	100.0%	72.6%
Botswana	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	A	S	77.8%	53.6%
Brazil	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	A	S	58.3%	50.5%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	40.0%	47.3%
Bulgaria	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.1%
Burkina Faso	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	A	X	S	60.0%	49.4%
Burundi	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	15.4%	40.2%
Cabo Verde	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%	51.6%
Cambodia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	X	O	O	A	36.4%	47.9%
Cameroon	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	A	A	X	71.4%	35.6%
Canada	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	92.2%
Central African Republic	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	S	A	X	S	62.5%	45.9%
Chad	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	O	S	A	X	X	40.0%	46.7%
Chile	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%	52.6%
China	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	15.4%	38.1%
Colombia	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%	53.9%
Comoros	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	A	S	A	O	S	50.0%	48.8%
Congo	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	A	A	A	A	50.0%	49.4%
Costa Rica	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	69.2%	53.1%
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	A	S	75.0%	61.8%
Croatia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.7%
Cuba	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%	26.4%
Cyprus	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%	67.0%
Czech Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	78.4%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	O	O	A	O	X	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%	11.1%
Democratic Republic of Congo	X	X	X	O	X	O	S	X	X	A	A	A	X	X	33.3%	55.7%
Denmark	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	77.9%
Djibouti	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%	47.3%
Dominica	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	S	A	A	66.7%	54.7%
Dominican Republic	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%	52.0%
Ecuador	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	33.3%	39.2%
Egypt	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%	33.8%
El Salvador	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	A	58.3%	45.3%
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	S	A	A	X	100.0%	18.8%
Eritrea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	X	S	X	O	O	X	40.0%	36.3%
Estonia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.1%
Ethiopia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	42.9%	47.7%
Fiji	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	S	50.0%	47.1%
Finland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	73.8%
France	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	84.0%
Gabon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	A	X	100.0%	23.8%
Gambia	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	X	X	X	X	25.0%	5.9%
Georgia	A	A	S	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	100.0%	76.3%
Germany	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	79.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2016

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ghana	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	A	A	S	75.0%	54.5%
Greece	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%	72.9%
Grenada	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	X	A	X	X	A	66.7%	66.1%
Guatemala	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	84.6%	54.7%
Guinea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	42.9%	53.2%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%	47.2%
Guyana	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%	47.8%
Haiti	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%	61.3%
Honduras	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%	60.9%
Hungary	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	78.4%
Iceland	O	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	91.7%	74.1%
India	O	O	A	A	S	O	A	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	25.0%	33.8%
Indonesia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%	41.2%
Iran	O	O	A	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	8.3%	18.6%
Iraq	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	A	30.0%	39.3%
Ireland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	69.3%
Israel	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	100.0%	94.3%
Italy	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	73.9%
Jamaica	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%	52.1%
Japan	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	74.4%
Jordan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%	42.9%
Kazakhstan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	36.4%	46.1%
Kenya	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%	44.7%
Kiribati	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%	56.5%
Kuwait	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%	41.0%
Kyrgyzstan	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	O	22.2%	22.4%
Laos	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	37.5%	39.2%
Latvia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	77.3%
Lebanon	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	X	A	33.3%	36.8%
Lesotho	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%	48.4%
Liberia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%	56.3%
Libya	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	X	50.0%	44.8%
Liechtenstein	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	68.6%
Lithuania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	78.8%
Luxembourg	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	75.9%
Madagascar	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	A	X	S	X	X	A	66.7%	54.5%
Malawi	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	S	A	S	70.0%	50.6%
Malaysia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%	49.5%
Maldives	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%	50.5%
Mali	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%	48.4%
Malta	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%	66.7%
Marshall Islands	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	81.6%
Mauritania	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%	41.5%
Mauritius	O	O	S	A	S	O	A	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%	42.5%
Mexico	O	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	70.0%	53.3%
Micronesia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	93.4%
Monaco	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	80.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2016

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mongolia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%	52.9%
Montenegro	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	77.0%
Morocco	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	X	50.0%	47.8%
Mozambique	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%	47.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%	40.3%
Namibia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	50.0%	49.4%
Nauru	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	A	A	A	81.8%	48.8%
Nepal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%	47.8%
Netherlands	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.5%
New Zealand	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	67.1%
Nicaragua	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%	28.6%
Niger	X	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	55.6%	47.7%
Nigeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%	47.2%
Norway	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	74.4%
Oman	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	S	45.5%	38.6%
Pakistan	O	O	S	A	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	44.4%	40.5%
Palau	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%	77.4%
Panama	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	80.0%	55.1%
Papua New Guinea	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	66.7%	55.2%
Paraguay	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	A	A	75.0%	59.3%
Peru	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	A	S	80.0%	54.3%
Philippines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	O	A	44.4%	49.5%
Poland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	78.2%
Portugal	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	75.6%
Qatar	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	54.5%	42.2%
Republic of Korea	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	S	100.0%	78.0%
Republic of Moldova	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	73.2%
Romania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	79.1%
Russia	A	A	A	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	O	O	O	O	25.0%	40.3%
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0/0	100.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%	56.2%
Saint Lucia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	S	58.3%	50.0%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%	48.4%
Samoa	O	O	S	X	A	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	72.7%	51.9%
San Marino	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	67.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X	X	100.0%	16.7%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	58.3%	41.2%
Senegal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%	50.5%
Serbia	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	X	S	X	X	O	A	80.0%	66.7%
Seychelles	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	X	60.0%	26.1%
Sierra Leone	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	S	X	70.0%	53.8%
Singapore	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%	49.5%
Slovak Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	77.0%
Slovenia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.1%
Solomon Islands	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%	49.5%
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	A	A	S	100.0%	25.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2016

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
South Africa	O	O	S	A	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%	44.2%
South Sudan	X	X	A	A	A	A	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	O	50.0%	47.9%
Spain	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.7%
Sri Lanka	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	A	A	55.6%	46.6%
Sudan	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	O	A	12.5%	37.7%
Suriname	O	O	S	O	X	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%	42.2%
Swaziland	X	X	A	O	S	O	S	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	50.0%	58.1%
Sweden	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	68.6%
Switzerland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	69.0%
Syria	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%	16.7%
Tajikistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	X	37.5%	33.3%
Thailand	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%	52.6%
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	70.9%
Timor-Leste	O	X	S	X	X	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	S	77.8%	49.4%
Togo	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%	56.8%
Tonga	A	A	S	O	X	O	S	A	S	A	A	A	A	S	66.7%	57.6%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	S	54.5%	50.5%
Tunisia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	X	S	58.3%	45.5%
Turkey	O	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	X	S	S	76.9%	69.3%
Turkmenistan	O	O	S	X	X	O	S	O	X	S	A	O	X	X	37.5%	39.4%
Tuvalu	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	A	70.0%	52.6%
Uganda	X	X	A	O	A	O	S	X	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%	43.1%
Ukraine	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	76.5%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%	42.4%
United Kingdom	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	84.9%
United Republic of Tanzania	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%	38.5%
Uruguay	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%	52.1%
Uzbekistan	O	O	A	A	S	A	S	O	X	A	O	O	O	X	25.0%	29.2%
Vanuatu	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%	59.5%
Venezuela	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%	34.8%
Vietnam	O	O	X	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	25.0%	38.2%
Yemen	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	61.5%	42.4%
Zambia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%	47.1%
Zimbabwe	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	9.1%	19.4%
Overall Percentages															65.4%	54.8%

Total: 14 votes X 192 members = 2,688 votes. S = 1,232. O = 653. A = 593. X (absent) = 210.