

Voting Practices in the United Nations 2016



**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 1984, for the year 1983. It is submitted in accordance with Section 406 of Public Law 101-246. This law provides, in 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 162 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 112 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 2016 consisted of the five permanent members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members: Angola, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay, 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
2016	256	81	77	0	19
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

In 2016, the Security Council adopted 77 out of 81 resolutions 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, especially Syria.

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 2016, four draft resolutions failed to gain sufficient support to pass. On October 8, the Security Council failed to adopt two resolutions dealing with the conflict in Syria. France and Spain co-authored a draft demanding that parties to the conflict, particularly Syria, implement fully all previous Security Council resolutions. Though it garnered 11 votes in favor, it failed because Russia vetoed it. Then Russia offered a text demanding that all parties prevent material and financial support from reaching groups associated with Al-Qaida, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) or Jabhat al-Nusrah. The U.S. representative said that Russia wanted more talk, while they sought to take Aleppo by brutal force. The draft was defeated, with four in favor -- (China, Egypt, Russia, and Venezuela -- and nine against, including France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Angola and Uruguay abstained.

On December 5 China and Russia vetoed a draft resolution that would have had all parties in Syria cease hostilities on the city of Aleppo within 24 hours and for at least a week thereafter. There were 11 votes in favor, with Venezuela also voting against. Angola abstained.

On December 23 a draft resolution to impose both an arms embargo on South Sudan and targeted sanctions on three key regime and opposition people failed when it did not receive the minimum of nine affirmative votes. Seven members voted in favor: France, New Zealand, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay. Eight abstained: China, Russian Federation, Angola, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, Senegal, and Venezuela.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

The official record of all Security Council actions in 2016 is available in chronological order here: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2016.shtml>.

AFGHANISTAN

2274 (March 15) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 17, 2017. Expressed concern about illicit opium cultivation and production, increasing numbers of internally displaced persons, and the recruitment and use of children in suicide attacks by violent extremist groups, specifically the Taliban and Al-Qaida.

Called for full respect for human rights, and strongly condemned all attacks and abductions targeting civilians and Afghan and international. Further condemned the use of civilians as human shields by the Taliban and other violent and extremist groups.

Strongly condemned the continued and destabilizing flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, military equipment, and improvised explosive device components to the Taliban. Further condemned all acts of violence against diplomatic and consular officials and other representatives of the international community in Afghanistan.

Resources: [UNAMA](#); Secretary-General's report [S/2016/218](#) (March 7)

AFRICAN UNION

2320 (November 18) -- Reaffirmed its determination to take effective steps to enhance further the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union (AU), in accordance with [Chapter VIII of the UN Charter](#). Acknowledged the need for more support to enhance AU peace operations, and encouraged further dialogue between the United Nations and the AU to achieve this.

Stressed the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing for AU-led peace support operations authorized by the Security Council and under the Security Council's authority. Reiterated that regional organizations had the responsibility to secure human, financial, logistical, and other resources for their organizations, including through contributions by their members and support from partners.

Welcomed the AU Assembly decision in July to fund 25 percent of AU peace support operations, to be phased in incrementally over five years.

Encouraged the AU to finalize its human rights and Conduct and Discipline Compliance frameworks for AU peace support operations, to achieve greater accountability, transparency, and compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law, and with UN standards of conduct and discipline.

Resources: [Statement](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 18); [Statement](#) by Ambassador Isobel Coleman (November 18); Secretary-General's report [S/2016/789](#) (September 13)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2315 (November 8) -- Renewed authorization of the European-led multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) until November 7, 2017. Urged the parties to abide to their commitment to cooperate fully with all institutions involved in the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Reaffirmed that under the Peace Agreement, Bosnia and Herzegovina consisted of two entities, which exist legally by virtue of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitution. Also reaffirmed that any change to the Constitution must be made in accordance with that document itself.

Resources: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Isobel Coleman (November 8); Secretary-General's report [S/2016/911](#) (October 28)

BURUNDI

2279 (April 1) -- Strongly condemned all violations and abuses of human rights in Burundi. Also strongly condemned all public statements, within or without the country, that incite violence or hatred toward different groups in Burundi.

Urged the Government of Burundi and all parties to reject violence and to condemn public statement inciting violence or hatred. Demanded that all sides refrain from any action threatening Burundian peace and stability.

Welcomed the consent of the Burundian authorities to increase to 200 the number of human rights observers and military experts (100 each) of the African Union, called for their full and speedy deployment in Burundi, noted that 30 human rights observers and 15 military observers were already deployed, and urged the Government of Burundi and other concerned stakeholders to provide them with full cooperation to help them implement their mandate.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (April 1)

2303 (July 29) -- Requested the Secretary-General to establish a component of up to 228 UN police officers in Burundi for one year, to monitor the security situation and to support

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Urged the Government of Burundi to continue to cooperate fully with the OHCHR, and requested the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the High Commissioner, to reinforce the capacity to monitor human rights in Burundi.

The measure passed with 11 in favor, none against, and four abstentions (Angola, China, Egypt, and Venezuela).

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (July 29); Secretary General's letter [S/2016/352](#) (April 18); UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Report [HRC/32/30](#) (June 17)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2262 (January 27) -- Extended the existing arms embargo, asset freeze, and travel ban imposed on the Central African Republic (CAR) until January 31, 2017. Also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee through February 28, 2017.

2264 (February 9) -- Decided that the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) would have a ceiling of 10,750 military personnel, including 480 Military Observers and Military Staff Officers. There would also be as many as 2,080 police personnel, including 400 Individual Police Officers, and 108 corrections officers (including 68 additional corrections officers).

2281 (April 26) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until July 31 to allow for a strategic review of the Mission. Meanwhile, the Council authorized MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate.

Resource: Secretary-General's Report [S/2016/305](#) (April 1)

2301 (July 26) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until November 15, 2017. Decided that the Mission's troop ceiling would remain at 10,750 military personnel (including 480 observers and staff officers); 2,080 police (including 400 individual police officers); and 108 corrections officers.

Authorized French forces to use all necessary means to provide operational support to elements of MINUSCA.

Resource: Secretary-General's Report [S/2016/565](#) (June 22)

COLOMBIA

2261 (January 25) -- Established a political mission of unarmed international observers to participate, as the international component and coordinator of a tripartite mechanism to monitor

and verify a definitive bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, and the laying down of arms. The mission would operate for 12 months, following the signing of the Final Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (January 25)

2307 (September 13) -- Approved the deployment of 450 observers to assist the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP) to disarm, ending more than 50 years of conflict. Approved a series of recommendations by the Secretary-General concerning the size, operations, and mandate of the new UN political mission.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (September 13); Secretary-General's Report [S/2016/729](#) (August 18)

COTE D'IVOIRE

2260 (January 20) -- Lowered the authorized ceiling of the military component for the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) from 5,400-plus to 4,000 by March 31.

2283 (April 28) -- Immediately ended all arms, travel, and financial sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire, dissolved the Committee established to oversee those measures, and the Group of Experts established to assist that body.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/297](#) (March 31)

2284 (April 28) -- Renewed the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) in that country until June 30, 2017. Decided that until April 30, 2017, UNOCI would be mandated to support efforts by the Ivorian security forces to protect civilians, and by the government to consolidate peace and stability, while dealing with challenges to border security. Endorsed the Secretary-General's withdrawal plan for UNOCI.

Resource: [Explanation of Votes](#) (2283 and 2284) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (April 28)

CYPRUS

2263 (January 28) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until July 31, and decided to increase its force level to 888. Lauded progress in Greek-Turkish Cypriot negotiations toward a settlement both comprehensive and durable. Looked forward to military confidence-building measures, as well as the opening of crossing points already agreed upon.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (January 28); Secretary-General's reports [S/2016/11](#) (January 6) and [S/2016/15](#) (January 7)

2300 (July 26) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for six months, until 31 January 2017, encouraging the country's Greek Cypriot and

Turkish Cypriot leaders to grasp with determination the current opportunity to secure a comprehensive and durable settlement of the crisis dividing their island nation.

Called on both sides to continue urgently to consult with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the UN 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues.

Resources: Secretary-General's reports [S/2016/598](#) and [S/2016/599](#) (both on July 8)

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

2270 (March 2) -- Condemned North Korea's nuclear test on January 6, 2016, in violation and flagrant disregard of several Security Council resolutions. Additionally condemned North Korea's launch of February 7, 2016, which used ballistic missile technology and also seriously violated a number of UNSC resolutions.

Referring to previous resolutions, the Council reaffirmed its decisions that North Korea must abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, and immediately cease all related activities; and abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs: both to take place in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner.

Mandated measures for inspection of cargo to or from North Korea, as well as prohibitions on aviation fuel and rare minerals. Decided that member states should expel North Korean officials or nationals acting in an official capacity who helped evade sanctions or violated related UNSC resolutions. Further decided that member states should prevent specialized teaching or training of North Korean nationals in topics related to nuclear proliferation or nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (March 2); [Fact Sheet](#) on Resolution 2270 (March 2)

2276 (March 24) -- Extended and expanded the scope of the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee until April 24, 2017. The expanded mandate included measures agreed on in Resolution 2270. The Panel, created by Resolution 1874 (2009), had submitted its final report to the Security Council earlier in March.

2321 (November 30) -- Expressed gravest concern over the nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ("DPRK") on September 9, 2016, in violation of five Security Council resolutions, the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT") and to international efforts to strengthen the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond.

As a consequence, the Security Council expanded a host of prohibitions, bans, and strictures already imposed in previous Security Council resolutions. Imposed a travel ban and

assets freeze on specified officials in the North Korean government and assets freezes on specific North Korean companies.

Emphasized that measures imposed by Resolution 2321 were not intended to affect the DPRK civilian population adversely.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 30)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

2277 (March 30) -- Renewed the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until March 31, 2017. MONUSCO's Intervention Brigade was included in the decision.

The Council noted but did not adopt the Secretary-General's recommendation to reduce MONUSCO's force levels by 1,700. Instead, the Council decided to maintain current force levels, and requested the Secretary-General to focus on a permanent reduction of 2,000, as called for by UNSC Resolution 2211 (2015).

After the vote, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) regretted that the Council had not responded favorably to his country's request that it reduce MONUSCO's force levels. He stressed that its decision not to consider the Secretary-General's recommendation of a 1,700-troop reduction demonstrated a lack of flexibility that could affect the Mission's new leadership.

Resources: Secretary-General's reports [S/2016/232](#) and [S/2016/233](#) (both March 9)

2293 (June 23) -- Renewed existing sanctions on arms until July 1, 2017, while deciding to remove certain specific, military-related supplies or assistance. Also renewed for the same period, existing measures on transport, financial, and travel. Further decided that the financial and travel measures would apply to individuals and entities designated by the Sanctions Committee. Extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until August 1, 2017.

Strongly condemned all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international law. Demanded that the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and all other armed groups operating in the DRC immediately cease all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities.

GUINEA-BISSAU

2267 (February 26) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until February 28, 2017. Expressed strong support for the key role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau.

Directed UNIOGBIS to support inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation; provide strategic and technical advice and support to national authorities and relevant

stakeholders; and support the government's efforts to mobilize, harmonize, and coordinate international aid.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/141](#) (February 12)

HAITI

2313 (October 13) -- Renewed the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until April 15, 2017. Maintained the current authorized troop strength of up to 2,370 military personnel and 2,601 police.

Encouraged MINUSTAH to continue assisting the Haitian government to provide adequate protection to the civilian population, particularly the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/753](#) (August 31)

IRAQ

2299 (July 25) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2017. Decided that UNAMI and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would continue to pursue their mandate.

Called for the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the UN presence in Iraq.

2335 (December 30) -- Reaffirmed its call in Security Council Resolution 1958 (2010) (which dealt with terminating residual activities of the Oil-for-Food Program) for the Government of Iraq to provide without delay payments referred to therein.

Authorized the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the escrow accounts authorized in Resolution 1958 and to retain the funds in those accounts until June 30 2017, at which time all remaining funds would be transferred to the Government of Iraq.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (December 30)

LIBERIA

2288 (May 25) -- Immediately terminated the sanctions regime on Liberia, including the arms restrictions that had remained following gradual lifting of measures, because of progress made in emerging from the devastating civil conflict of past decades.

Disbanded the Security Council Committee concerning Liberia and its Panel of Experts, to monitor the arms embargo on non-State actors and a requirement that the Committee be notified in advance of arms transfers to the Liberian government.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (May 25)

2308 (September 14) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until December 31, 2016. Decided to maintain the authorized ceilings of UNMIL's components at 1,240 military troops and 606 police personnel.

2333 (December 23) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until March 30, 2018. Reduced UNMIL's strength from 1,240 military personnel to no more than 434, and dropped its police strength to 310 personnel.

The vote was 12 in favor and none against. Three members abstained: France, Russia, and United Kingdom.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Isobel Coleman (December 23); Secretary-General's special report [S/2016/968](#) (November 15)

LIBYA

2273 (March 15) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until June 15, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Noted the need for UNSMIL to re-establish its presence, making the necessary security arrangements. Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/182](#) (February 25)

2278 (March 31) -- Extended the authorizations provided by and the sanctions measures imposed by UNSC Resolution 2146 (2014) until July 31, 2017. Condemned attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, including by parallel institutions, which are not acting under the authority of the Government of National Accord.

Extended the existing mandate of the Panel of Experts (the Panel) until July 31, 2017, and decided that the Panel's mandated tasks should remain as currently defined.

2291 (June 13) -- Extended UNSMIL's mandate until December 15, 2016. Expressed grave concern at the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation. Encouraged the Government of National Accord to finalize interim security arrangements for stabilizing Libya.

Encouraged UNSMIL to return in phases, as security conditions permitted, to re-establish a permanent presence in Libya.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/452](#) (May 16)

2292 (June 14) -- Condemned the flow of arms and related materiel transferred to or from Libya in violation of the arms embargo, including to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other terrorist groups in Libya.

To ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo, authorized member states, alone or regionally and under specific conditions, to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of

Libya, bound to or from Libya, which they reasonably believed carry arms or related materiel to or from Libya, directly or indirectly. The authorization was for 12 months, beginning June 14. Contraband discovered could be seized and disposed of.

2298 (July 22) -- Endorsed the decision of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons which requested the OPCW Director-General help Libya develop a modified plan to destroy Libya's chemical weapons. Authorized member states to acquire, control, transport, transfer, and destroy chemical weapons identified by the OPCW Director-General, to eliminate Libya's chemical weapons stockpile quickly and safely. Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (July 22)

2312 (October 6) -- Extended authorization for member states to intercept and inspect vessels on the high seas suspected of being used for those illicit activities until October 6, 2017. Specified that the authorizations apply only with respect to the situation of migrant smuggling and human trafficking on the high seas off the coast of Libya.

Emphasized that the resolution was intended to disrupt the organized criminal enterprises engaged in migrant smuggling and human trafficking and to prevent loss of life, but not intended to undermine the human rights of individuals or prevent them from seeking protection under international laws pertaining to human rights and refugees.

The vote was 14 in favor and none against, with Venezuela abstaining. Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/766](#) (September 7)

2323 (December 13) -- Extended the mandate of UNSMIL until September 15, 2017. Expressed grave concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Libya.

Decided that UNSMIL should support: (i) key Libyan institutions; (ii) on request, the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian aid; (iii) human rights monitoring and reporting; (iv) securing of uncontrolled arms and related material and countering their proliferation; and (v) co-ordination of international assistance, and provision of advice and assistance to efforts led by the Government of National Accord (GNA) to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da'esh.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (December 13); Secretary-General's report [S/2016/1011](#) (December 1)

MALI

2295 (June 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until June 30, 2017. Decided that MINUSMA's strategic priority would be to support the parties to the Mali conflict in implementing the 2015 peace agreement.

Increased MINUSMA force levels to 13,289 military personnel, and 1,920 police personnel. Authorized MINUSMA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, and requested that it take a more proactive and robust posture to do so. Authorized French forces to use all necessary means (until June 30, 2017), upon request of the Secretary-General, to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat.

Authorized the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, notably between MINUSMA, the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), and appropriate transfers of troops and their assets from other UN missions to MINUSMA, subject to certain conditions.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (June 29); Secretary-General's report [S/2016/498](#) (May 31)

MIDDLE EAST

2294 (June 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until December 31, 2016. Strongly condemned the continued fighting in the area of separation, including recent incidents threatening the safety and security of UN personnel, and called on all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operations and to respect international humanitarian law. Underlined that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation. Called on all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions and the Quneitra crossing point, and to return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/520](#) (June 8)

2305 (August 30) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for one year until August 31, 2017. Commended the positive role of UNIFIL, whose deployment together with the Lebanese Armed Forces had helped to establish a new strategic environment in southern Lebanon. Strongly called upon all parties to respect the cessation of hostilities, to prevent any violation of the Blue Line, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL.

2330 (December 19) -- Renewed the mandate of UNDOF until June 30, 2017. Strongly condemned continued fighting in the area of separation. Called on all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operations and to respect international humanitarian law.

Condemned the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation, including the use of tanks by the Syrian armed forces and opposition during clashes. Called on all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions and the Quneitra crossing point, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/1037](#) (December 7)

2334 (December 23) -- Reasserted that Israel's establishment of settlements in Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, were illegal and constituted a flagrant violation under international law. Termed settlements a major obstacle to the vision of two states living side-by-side in peace and security, within internationally recognized borders.

Called for immediate steps to prevent all acts of violence against civilians, including acts of terror, as well as all acts of provocation and destruction. Urged all parties to continue to exert collective efforts to launch credible negotiations on all final-status issues in the Middle East peace process.

There were 14 votes in favor; the United States abstained.

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

SOMALIA

2275 (March 24) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until March 31, 2017. Welcomed the strong relationship between UNSOM and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

Strongly condemned attacks by Al-Shabaab, expressed serious concern over the ongoing threat, and reiterated its determination to support efforts to reduce it. Underscored the importance of UNSOM's support to the political process.

Underlined the urgent need to ensure progress in the constitutional review process. Stressed the Security Council's expectation that there should be no extension of electoral process timelines. Emphasized the importance of adhering to the political roadmap between now and 2020. Underscored the importance of Security Sector Reform to help facilitate more effective Somali National Army participation in joint operations with the African Union Mission in Somalia. Expressed concern at the impact of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia.

2289 (May 27) -- Extended its authorization for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until July 8, 2016, requesting that the Secretary-General maintain logistical support for it until then. The Council decided on a short extension of the Mission's authorization to allow time for consideration of the outcomes of the Council's visit to Somalia in May.

Authorized member states of the African Union to maintain the deployment of AMISOM, with a maximum level of about 22,000 uniformed personnel.

2297 (July 7) -- Authorized member states of the African Union to maintain its deployment of AMISOM up to a maximum level of 22,126 uniformed personnel until May 31, 2017. Authorized AMISOM to take all necessary measures to carry out its mandate. Agreed with the Secretary-General that conditions in Somalia were not appropriate for the deployment of a UN peacekeeping mission.

Authorized AMISOM to conduct joint operations with the Somali security forces, as part of the implementation of the Somali national security plans and to contribute to the wider effort of training and mentoring of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somali (FGS).

2316 (November 9) -- Renewed authorization for international naval forces to join in fighting piracy off the coast of Somalia until November 8, 2017. Again called on states and regional organizations to cooperate with Somali authorities and each other to deploy naval vessels, military aircraft, provide logistical support, and seize and dispose of boats, arms, and related equipment reasonably suspected to be used in piracy and armed robbery.

2317 (November 10) -- Renewed the arms embargo on Somalia until November 15, 2017. Reaffirmed the arms embargo on Eritrea. Extended the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) until December 15, 2017. Urged the Eritrean government to facilitate SEMG's entry to Eritrea.

Voiced serious concern at continued difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid, and strongly condemned obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid, and well as the misappropriation or diversion of any humanitarian funds or supplies.

Along with 10 votes in favor, there were five abstentions: Angola, China, Egypt, Russia, and Venezuela.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Isobel Coleman (November 10)

SOUTH SUDAN

2271 (March 2) -- Renewed existing sanctions until April 15, 2016, including a travel ban and asset freeze. Extended until May 15, 2016 the mandate of the Panel of Experts overseeing the sanctions, until the Council could review the mandate and decide on its further renewal.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (March 2)

2280 (April 7) -- Renewed existing sanctions imposed against those blocking peace in war-torn South Sudan, including a travel ban and a freeze on their assets. Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts overseeing the sanctions until July 1, 2016.

2290 (May 31) -- Expressed deep concern at the failures of South Sudan's leaders to implement fully their commitments regarding the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" (the "Agreement"), and to end hostilities.

Condemned continued and flagrant violations of the ceasefire provisions of the Agreement. Demanded that South Sudan's leaders fully and immediately adhere to the permanent ceasefire in accordance with their obligations under the Agreement, and allow full,

safe, and unhindered humanitarian access to help ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need.

Expressed willingness to impose targeted sanctions to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan. Renewed existing travel and financial measures until May 31, 2017. Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts monitoring those measures until July 1, 2017.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (May 31)

2302 (July 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), as set out in resolution 2252 (2015), until August 12, 2016, and authorized UNMISS to use all necessary means to carry out its tasks.

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

2304 (August 12) -- Renewed the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until June 30, 2017, authorizing the expansion of peacekeeping forces and stressing the priority of civilian protection in its mandate. Decided also that UNMISS would include a Regional Protection Force established for an initial period until December 15, 2016. Decided to increase the force levels of UNMISS up to a ceiling of 17,000 troops, including 4,000 for the Regional Protection Force, to be located at Juba.

The resolution was adopted with 11 votes in favor, none against, and four abstentions (China, Egypt, Russia, and Venezuela).

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (August 12)

2326 (December 15) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) until December 16. Also decided that UNMISS would continue to include a Regional Protection Force (RPF) with the mandate set forth in Security Council Resolution 2304 (2016). Authorized UNMISS, including the RPF, to use all necessary means to carry out its tasks.

2327 (December 16) – Extended the mandate of UNMISS until December 15, 2017. Increased the overall force levels of UNMISS by maintaining a troop ceiling of 17,000 troops, including 4,000 for the Regional Protection Force, and increasing the police ceiling to 2,101 police personnel, including individual police officers, formed police units and 78 corrections officers.

Demanded that all parties immediately end the fighting, and further demanded that South Sudan's leaders implement the permanent ceasefire declared in the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and ceasefires for which they respectively called on July 11, 2016.

Demanded that the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) of South Sudan comply with the obligations set out in the Status of Forces Agreement between the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations, and immediately cease obstructing UNMISS in the performance of its mandate. Calls on the TGNU to deter and to hold to account those responsible for any hostile or other actions that impede UNMISS or humanitarian actors. Resources: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Isobel Coleman (December 16); Secretary-General's report [S/2016/353](#) (April 15)

S/2016/1085 (December 23) -- The Security Council defeated a draft resolution that would have imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan, along with targeted sanctions. The arms embargo would have been for one year. Exceptions were provided for arms and other materials destined for UNMISS and UNISFA, as well as other groups providing humanitarian assistance.

The vote was seven in favor with eight abstentions. France, New Zealand, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay voted for the measure. China, Russia, Angola, Egypt, Japan, Malaysia, Senegal, and Venezuela abstained. No member voted against the draft proposal, but nine favorable votes are necessary for passage. Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 23)

SUDAN

2265 (February 10) -- Renewed the mandate of the Panel of Experts monitoring sanctions imposed on those destabilizing Sudan's western Darfur region until March 12, 2017. The Security Council also dealt with the arms embargo, the failure to implement pertinent provisions in several previous UNSC resolutions, the need for the Government of Sudan to cooperate with the Security Council Panel of Experts and its Sanctions Committee.

2296 (June 29) -- Extended the mandate of the African Union-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until June 30, 2017, and decided that UNAMID would consist of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel, and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each in Darfur. Expressed serious concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur, and at the threats to and attacks on humanitarian personnel and facilities. Condemned increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur. Report: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (June 29); Special Report of the Secretary-General [S/2016/510](#) (June 8)

SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN (ABYEI)

2287 (May 12) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until November 15, 2016. Also extended the tasks of UNISFA until November 15, 2016, and determines that support to the operational activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) shall include support to the Ad Hoc Committees when requested.

Reiterated its demand that Sudan and South Sudan urgently begin establishing 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 UNSC Resolution 2104 (2013) already deployed, and that the remaining authorized forces continue to be deployed dependent on the evolution of the JBVMM.

Condemned the intermittent presence of the South Sudanese security service and the deployment of Diffra Oil Police units in the Abyei Area, in violation of the June 20, 2011, agreement, as well as any entry of armed militias into the territory. 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.

2318 (November 15) -- Extended the mandate of UNISFA until May 15, 2017, and decided to extend its tasks until the same date.

Demanded that Sudan and South Sudan establish an Abyei Area Administration and Council, plus a police service to function throughout Abyei, also providing protection of oil infrastructure.

Decided to maintain the troops authorized by [UNSC Resolution 2104 \(2013\)](#) already deployed, and that the remaining authorized forces continue to be deployed dependent on 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 fully support the JBVMM to conduct extended operations into the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ) as soon as possible.

Resource: Secretary-General's report [S/2016/864](#) (October 12)

SYRIA

2268 (February 26) -- Endorsed the cessation of hostilities agreement announced in the Joint Statement by the United States and Russia, Co-chairs of the International Syria Support Group. Demanded that all parties to the agreement live up to its terms, and urged all member states to use their influence to ensure that parties to the conflict fulfil their commitments and create the conditions for a durable and lasting ceasefire.

Called on the parties to the Agreement to immediately: allow humanitarian agencies rapid, safe and unhindered access throughout Syria by most direct routes; allow humanitarian assistance to reach those in need, and comply with their obligations under international law.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (February 26)

S/2016/846 (October 8) -- Russia vetoed a draft resolution dealing with the conflict in Syria. The text was drafted by France and Spain, and would have demanded an immediate halt to all aerial bombardments and military flights over Aleppo.

It also would have urged the immediate implementation of a cessation of hostilities, immediate, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the country, and would have demanded that parties to the conflict — Syria in particular — implement all previous Security Council resolutions fully.

The draft resolution was co-sponsored by 46 UN member states, including the United States. The vote was 11 in favor, two against, and two abstentions. Russia and Venezuela voted against, while Angola and China abstained.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (October 8)

S/2016/847 (October 8) -- The Security Council rejected a draft resolution on Syria that was submitted by Russia, which would have urged the immediate end of hostilities, especially in Aleppo. The vote was four in favor and nine against, with two abstentions. China, Egypt, Russia, and Venezuela voted for the draft. France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States voted against it. Angola and Uruguay abstained.

The Russian text also demanded that all parties prevent material and financial support from reaching groups associated with Al-Qaida, Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) or Jabhat al-Nusrah. The U.S. representative termed the draft a deceptive attempt to ratify what Russia and the regime were doing in Aleppo, by claiming that their targets were terrorists, even as they clearly attacked innocent civilians and civilian infrastructure.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador David Pressman (October 8)

2314 (October 31) -- Extended the mandate of the UN-Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Joint Investigative Mechanism until November 18, 2016. The joint body was mandated to determine responsibility for the use of chemical weapons in Syria.

Strongly condemned the use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic, and expressed alarm that civilians continued to be killed and injured there by toxic chemicals used as weapons.

Reaffirmed that chemical weapons use was a serious violation of international law. Reiterated that individuals, entities, groups or governments responsible for using chemical weapons must be held accountable.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (October 31)

2319 (November 17) -- Extended the mandate of the UN-Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Joint Investigative Mechanism, the body mandated to determine responsibility for the use of chemical weapons in Syria, until November 16, 2017.

Again strongly condemned use of any toxic chemicals as a weapon in Syria, and expressed alarm that civilians continued to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons

there. Recalled its decision that Syria must not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or, transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to other states or non-state actors.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (November 17)

S/2016/1026 (December 5) -- Vetoes by China and Russia defeated a Security Council draft resolution that would have ended all attacks on the Syrian city of Aleppo within 24 hours, and would have lasted at least a week. The draft also would have demanded immediate and safe access to all areas for humanitarian aid.

In addition to China and Russia, Venezuela voted against the measure. Eleven members voted in favor, while Angola abstained.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (December 5)

2328 (December 19) -- Demanded that all parties allow complete, immediate, unconditional, safe, and unhindered access for the United Nations and its implementing partners, to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people through the most direct route in order to meet basic needs, including the provision of medical care for the whole of Syria, and respect and protect all civilians across Aleppo and throughout Syria.

Resource: [Remarks](#) at a stakeout by Ambassador Samantha Power (December 19)

2332 – (December 21) -- Renewed until January 10, 2018, the decisions contained in UNSC Resolution 2165 (2014) authorizing UN humanitarian agencies and their partners to cross conflict lines in Syria to monitor the loading of all humanitarian relief consignments. Demanded full and immediate implementation of all provisions of pertinent Security Council resolutions, and recalled that some violations and abuses might amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Expressed outrage at the unacceptable and escalating level of violence, and the killing of well over a quarter of a million people, including tens of thousands of child casualties, as a result of the conflict. Voiced grave distress at the devastating deterioration of the humanitarian situation, and by the fact that urgent humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance, was required by more than 13.5 million people.

Stated grave concern at the movement of foreign terrorist fighters and other terrorists and terrorist groups into and out of Syria, and reiterated its call on all states to take steps to prevent and suppress the flow of foreign terrorist fighters.

2336 (December 31) -- Welcomed and supported efforts by Russia and Turkey to end violence in Syria and jumpstart a political process. Stressed the importance of the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions.

Looked forward to a meeting in Kazakhstan between the Syrian government and the representatives of the opposition. Considered it to be an important part of the Syrian-led political process and an important step ahead of the resumption of negotiations in Geneva in February 2017.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (December 31)

WESTERN SAHARA

2285 (April 29) -- Extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2017. There were 10 votes in favor, two against (Uruguay and Venezuela), and three abstentions (Angola, New Zealand, and Russia).

In March the Government of Morocco announced a series of measures that hindered MINURSO's ability to carry out its functions, including a significant reduction of the civilian component, in particular the political segment, and the cancellation of Morocco's voluntary contribution to MINURSO.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (April 29); Secretary General's report [S/2016/355](#) (April 19)

YEMEN

2266 (February 24) -- Renewed existing sanctions on Yemen until February 26, 2017. Extended to that same date the asset freeze and travel ban imposed by Resolution 2140 (2014) to help stem the crisis, which threatened Yemen's ongoing political transition. It also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Sanctions Committee until March 27, 2017.

Resource: UNSC Press Statement [SC/12250](#) on Situation in Yemen (February 18)

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

2269 (February 29) -- Appointed Belgian jurist Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanisms for Criminal Tribunals from March 1, 2016, to June 30, 2018. There were no votes against the resolution, but Angola, Egypt, Russia, and Senegal abstained.

2306 (September 6) -- Amended the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to enable the Secretary-General to appoint a former judge of either the Tribunal or its counterpart for Rwanda to serve on the Tribunal's Appeals Chamber on an ad hoc and temporary basis. Decided that such an appointment could be made if no permanent judge of the International Tribunal was available for the Appeals Chamber.

2329 (December 19) -- Extended the terms of office of seven of the Tribunal's permanent judges — members of the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber — until November 30, 2017, or until the completion of the cases to which they were or would be assigned.

Reappointed Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanisms for Criminal Tribunals, effective January 1, 2017, until November 30, 2017, subject to earlier termination by the Security Council if the Tribunal's work were completed sooner.

NONPROLIFERATION

2310 (September 23) -- Called for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and for all states to maintain their moratoriums on nuclear-weapon tests or any other nuclear explosions. Urged eight nuclear-weapons states that have not ratified the convention to do so. (Of the eight, five have signed but not ratified: China, Egypt, Iran, Israel, and the United States. Three have neither signed nor ratified: India, North Korea and Pakistan.)

Secretary of State John Kerry represented the United States at the ministerial-level meeting. The vote was 14 in favor with none opposed. Egypt abstained.

Resource: [Remarks](#) by Secretary Kerry

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

2272 (March 11) -- Expressed deep concern about the serious and continuous allegations and under-reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers and non-UN forces. Emphasized that sexual exploitation and abuse by any such personnel is unacceptable. Recalled the primary responsibility of troop-contributing countries to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel, and to hold those people accountable, including through prosecution, for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Endorsed the Secretary-General's decision to repatriate a particular military unit or formed police unit when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by that unit. Requested the Secretary-General to give immediate and ongoing effect to the decision.

Fourteen members approved the resolution; Egypt abstained.

Resources: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power (March 11); [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power Explaining Opposition to Attempted Egyptian Amendment (March 11); Secretary-General's report on special measures for protection and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse [A/70/729](#) (February 16)

POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING

2282 (April 27) -- Stressed that a comprehensive approach to transitional justice and an accountable security sector were critical to consolidating peace, reducing poverty and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict.

Emphasized that sustaining peace required coherence, continued engagement, and coordination among the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council.

Reaffirmed the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, in which responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the government and all other national stakeholders, ensuring that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account. Resource: Peacebuilding Commission's report [A/70/714-S/2016/115](#) (February 4)

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT

2286 (May 3) -- Strongly condemned acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel, and humanitarian personnel engaged exclusively in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities. Demanded full compliance by all parties to armed conflicts with their obligations under international law.

Demanded that all parties to armed conflicts facilitate safe and unimpeded passage for medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their equipment, transport and supplies, to all people in need, consistent with international humanitarian law.

Resource: [Explanation of Vote](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (May 3)

SECRETARY-GENERAL

2311 (October 6) -- In closed session, recommended to the General Assembly the appointment of Mr. Antonio Guterres of Portugal as UN Secretary-General for the term of office from January 1, 2017 through December 2021.

2324 (December 14) -- In anticipation of his departure from office after 10 years, expressed deep appreciation to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his dedication to the purposes and principles enshrined in the UN Charter.

Acknowledged his contributions to international peace, security and development, his exceptional efforts to solve international problems in economic, social, environmental, and cultural fields, his endeavors to meet humanitarian needs, and his efforts to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

TERRORISM

2309 (September 22) -- Called on all states to become party to the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible. Affirmed that all states have the responsibility to protect the security of citizens and nationals of all nations against terrorist attacks on air services operating within their territory.

Welcomed and supported the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ensure that all such measures are continuously reviewed and adapted to meet the ever-evolving global threat. Called on all states to work within ICAO to ensure that its security standards are reviewed and effectively adapted to address the threat posed by terrorist targeting of civil aviation.

Jeh Johnson, Secretary of Homeland Security, represented the United States at the ministerial-level meeting.

Resource: [Remarks](#) by Secretary Jeh Johnson (September 22)

2322 (December 12) -- Called on states to share appropriate information about foreign terrorist fighters and other individual terrorists and terrorist organizations. Urged states to consider downgrading, for official use intelligence threat data on foreign terrorist fighters and individual terrorists, to provide appropriate information to front-line screeners, such as immigration, customs, and border security.

Called on all states, to consider establishing appropriate laws and mechanisms to allow the broadest possible international cooperation in terrorism cases, including the appointment of liaison officers, police-to-police cooperation, the appropriate creation and use of joint investigation mechanisms, and enhanced coordination of cross-border investigations.

Resource: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Michele J. Sison (December 12)

2325 (December 15) -- Called on states to strengthen national anti-proliferation regimes in implementing [Security Council Resolution 1540 \(2004\)](#). (That resolution sought to keep non-state actors from acquiring nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons of mass destruction.) Urged states to submit timely reports on their efforts.

Called for greater assistance for building state capacity in that regard, including through voluntary contributions, and for greater cooperation among all stakeholders, including civil society and academia.

Urged all states that had not presented any report on steps taken or intended to take, to submit one without delay. Encouraged all states that had submitted reports to provide additional information on their implementation of Resolution 1540.

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

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

2331 (December 20) -- Strongly condemned all instances of trafficking in persons in areas affected by armed conflicts, and stressed that trafficking in persons undermines the rule of law and contributes to other forms of transnational organized crime, which can exacerbate conflict and foster insecurity and instability and undermine development. Called on member states to take decisive and immediate action to prevent, criminalize, investigate, prosecute and

ensure accountability of those who engage in trafficking in persons, including in the context of armed conflict.

Condemned all acts of trafficking, particularly the sale or trade in persons undertaken by the “Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant” (ISIL, also known as Da’esh), including of Yazidis and other persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, and condemned also any such trafficking in persons and violations and other abuses committed by Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, the Lord’s Resistance Army, and other terrorist or armed groups for the purpose of sexual slavery, sexual exploitation, and forced labor.

Resource: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Sarah Mendelson (December 20)

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 71st UN General Assembly. In those 112 Plenary votes, the United States voted Yes 49 times (43.8 percent) and No 50 times (44.6 percent); it abstained on 13 votes (11.6 percent). The United States was not absent for any vote. All General Assembly members voted at least twice.

The United States voted No with three other countries five times (Resolutions 71/32, 71/51, 71/53, 71/61, and 71/70). The other countries were: Israel and United Kingdom three times each; France and Russia twice each; and Georgia, Micronesia, and Ukraine once each.

The United States voted No with two other countries twice (Resolutions 71/121 and 71/192). The other countries were Israel and the United Kingdom both times.

The United States voted No with one other country twice (Resolutions 71/103 and 71/179): once with Israel and once with Ukraine.

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 and the United States voted Yes or No, the average overall General Assembly voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States in the 2016 session was 54.8 percent. This was 11.6 percentage points above the 2015 figure of 43.2 percent. Moreover, when the figures for the 18 anti-Israel votes are removed from the totals (coincidence with U.S. votes on those resolutions is usually about four percent), the coincidence with U.S. votes rises to 65.7 percent.

When consensus resolutions are factored in as agreement with U.S. viewpoints, a much higher measure of coincidence with U.S. positions emerges – 84.1 percent in 2016, up slightly from 83.6 percent in 2015.

One more factor is noteworthy: Of the 99 Plenary votes (not counting U.S. abstentions), 32 were taken on preliminary or partial drafts. There were 67 U.S. Yes/No votes taken on final drafts. For the preliminary measures, there were 4,629 votes coinciding with those of the United States, with 347 against --- 93 percent favorable. If those results are removed from the totals of all 99 U.S. Yes/No votes, coincidence with U.S. votes falls to 37 percent.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows is based on the 99 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 99 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 taken into account (see Introduction: Format and Methodology).

All countries are listed alphabetically.

Key:

Votes Only = Coincidence percentage only for the 99 UNGA votes where the United States voted Yes or No.

Votes + Consensus = Coincidence Percentage for the 99 UNGA 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	44	48	0	7	47.8%	80.3%
Albania	64	21	14	0	75.3%	91.5%
Algeria	28	54	17	0	34.1%	77.9%
Andorra	62	21	16	0	74.7%	91.4%
Angola	41	49	5	4	45.6%	80.0%
Antigua and Barbuda	48	46	2	3	51.1%	81.7%
Argentina	50	45	4	0	52.6%	82.5%
Armenia	30	34	30	5	46.9%	84.5%
Australia	71	11	17	0	86.6%	95.5%
Austria	60	28	11	0	68.2%	88.8%
Azerbaijan	35	48	8	8	42.2%	79.4%
Bahamas	52	46	1	0	53.1%	82.3%
Bahrain	37	48	14	0	43.5%	80.6%
Bangladesh	44	48	6	1	47.8%	81.0%
Barbados	51	46	1	1	52.6%	82.1%
Belarus	27	50	18	4	35.1%	78.6%
Belgium	68	20	11	0	77.3%	92.0%
Belize	47	46	1	5	50.5%	81.4%
Benin	43	47	5	4	47.8%	80.9%
Bhutan	38	45	15	1	45.8%	81.5%
Bolivia	25	48	18	2	34.2%	79.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	61	23	15	0	72.6%	90.7%
Botswana	45	39	3	12	53.6%	82.9%
Brazil	48	47	4	0	50.5%	81.7%
Brunei Darussalam	44	49	6	0	47.3%	80.8%
Bulgaria	67	21	11	0	76.1%	91.6%
Burkina Faso	43	44	2	10	49.4%	81.2%
Burundi	37	55	2	5	40.2%	77.6%
Cabo Verde	49	46	1	3	51.6%	81.7%
Cambodia	45	49	3	2	47.9%	80.5%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Cameroon	16	29	21	33	35.6%	81.6%
Canada	83	7	9	0	92.2%	97.2%
Central African Republic	34	40	4	21	45.9%	80.4%
Chad	43	49	1	6	46.7%	80.0%
Chile	51	46	2	0	52.6%	82.2%
China	32	52	14	1	38.1%	78.7%
Colombia	48	41	9	1	53.9%	83.6%
Comoros	41	43	4	11	48.8%	81.2%
Congo	41	42	5	11	49.4%	81.7%
Costa Rica	51	45	2	1	53.1%	82.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	47	29	12	11	61.8%	86.9%
Croatia	66	20	13	0	76.7%	91.9%
Cuba	19	53	24	3	26.4%	76.9%
Cyprus	59	29	11	0	67.0%	88.4%
Czech Republic	69	19	11	0	78.4%	92.4%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7	56	16	20	11.1%	71.2%
Democratic Republic of Congo	34	27	5	33	55.7%	84.1%
Denmark	67	19	13	0	77.9%	92.3%
Djibouti	43	48	4	4	47.3%	80.6%
Dominica	47	39	4	9	54.7%	83.4%
Dominican Republic	51	47	1	0	52.0%	81.9%
Ecuador	31	48	20	0	39.2%	80.1%
Egypt	26	51	22	0	33.8%	78.7%
El Salvador	39	47	13	0	45.3%	81.0%
Equatorial Guinea	3	13	4	79	18.8%	72.8%
Eritrea	29	51	5	14	36.3%	77.0%
Estonia	67	21	11	0	76.1%	91.6%
Ethiopia	41	45	10	3	47.7%	81.5%
Fiji	40	45	14	0	47.1%	81.8%
Finland	62	22	15	0	73.8%	91.1%
France	68	13	18	0	84.0%	94.7%
Gabon	5	16	1	77	23.8%	71.3%
Gambia	1	16	0	82	5.9%	67.2%
Georgia	58	18	16	7	76.3%	92.1%
Germany	70	18	11	0	79.5%	92.8%
Ghana	48	40	5	6	54.5%	83.4%
Greece	62	23	14	0	72.9%	90.7%
Grenada	41	21	3	34	66.1%	87.6%
Guatemala	52	43	4	0	54.7%	83.3%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Guinea	42	37	5	15	53.2%	82.7%
Guinea-Bissau	42	47	5	5	47.2%	80.7%
Guyana	44	48	5	2	47.8%	80.9%
Haiti	46	29	1	23	61.3%	85.3%
Honduras	53	34	12	0	60.9%	86.3%
Hungary	69	19	11	0	78.4%	92.4%
Iceland	63	22	14	0	74.1%	91.1%
India	24	47	28	0	33.8%	79.8%
Indonesia	35	50	14	0	41.2%	79.8%
Iran	13	57	24	5	18.6%	74.6%
Iraq	33	51	14	1	39.3%	79.1%
Ireland	61	27	10	1	69.3%	89.1%
Israel	83	5	10	1	94.3%	98.0%
Italy	65	23	11	0	73.9%	90.8%
Jamaica	50	46	3	0	52.1%	82.2%
Japan	61	21	17	0	74.4%	91.4%
Jordan	36	48	15	0	42.9%	80.5%
Kazakhstan	41	48	10	0	46.1%	80.9%
Kenya	38	47	14	0	44.7%	80.9%
Kiribati	52	40	1	6	56.5%	83.7%
Kuwait	34	49	16	0	41.0%	80.0%
Kyrgyzstan	13	45	6	35	22.4%	73.2%
Laos	31	48	12	8	39.2%	79.1%
Latvia	68	20	11	0	77.3%	92.0%
Lebanon	28	48	8	15	36.8%	77.7%
Lesotho	44	47	8	0	48.4%	81.4%
Liberia	49	38	2	10	56.3%	83.6%
Libya	39	48	9	3	44.8%	80.4%
Liechtenstein	59	27	12	1	68.6%	89.0%
Lithuania	67	18	14	0	78.8%	92.7%
Luxembourg	66	21	12	0	75.9%	91.6%
Madagascar	42	35	2	20	54.5%	83.1%
Malawi	39	38	7	15	50.6%	82.5%
Malaysia	47	48	3	1	49.5%	81.2%
Maldives	49	48	2	0	50.5%	81.5%
Mali	44	47	8	0	48.4%	81.4%
Malta	60	30	9	0	66.7%	88.1%
Marshall Islands	71	16	4	8	81.6%	93.1%
Mauritania	34	48	12	5	41.5%	79.7%
Mauritius	34	46	10	9	42.5%	79.9%
Mexico	49	43	7	0	53.3%	83.1%
Micronesia	71	5	3	20	93.4%	97.5%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Monaco	66	16	12	5	80.5%	93.2%
Mongolia	46	41	5	7	52.9%	82.7%
Montenegro	67	20	12	0	77.0%	92.0%
Morocco	44	48	5	2	47.8%	80.9%
Mozambique	43	47	8	1	47.8%	81.1%
Myanmar (Burma)	31	46	18	4	40.3%	80.3%
Namibia	41	42	10	6	49.4%	82.2%
Nauru	20	21	6	52	48.8%	82.4%
Nepal	43	47	7	2	47.8%	81.1%
Netherlands	65	20	14	0	76.5%	91.9%
New Zealand	57	28	12	2	67.1%	88.5%
Nicaragua	22	55	21	1	28.6%	76.8%
Niger	42	46	5	6	47.7%	80.7%
Nigeria	42	47	9	1	47.2%	81.2%
Norway	61	21	15	2	74.4%	91.3%
Oman	32	51	14	2	38.6%	78.9%
Pakistan	32	47	19	1	40.5%	80.4%
Palau	72	21	6	0	77.4%	91.8%
Panama	49	40	9	1	55.1%	84.0%
Papua New Guinea	48	39	12	0	55.2%	84.3%
Paraguay	48	33	18	0	59.3%	86.4%
Peru	51	43	5	0	54.3%	83.2%
Philippines	45	46	8	0	49.5%	81.8%
Poland	68	19	12	0	78.2%	92.4%
Portugal	65	21	13	0	75.6%	91.5%
Qatar	35	48	16	0	42.2%	80.4%
Republic of Korea	64	18	14	3	78.0%	92.5%
Republic of Moldova	60	22	14	3	73.2%	90.8%
Romania	68	18	12	1	79.1%	92.7%
Russia	31	46	18	4	40.3%	80.3%
Rwanda	1	0	1	97	100.0%	100.0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	50	39	0	10	56.2%	83.3%
Saint Lucia	47	47	1	4	50.0%	81.1%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	44	47	4	4	48.4%	81.0%
Samoa	41	38	3	17	51.9%	82.4%
San Marino	59	29	11	0	67.0%	88.4%
Sao Tome and Principe	2	10	1	86	16.7%	70.3%
Saudi Arabia	35	50	14	0	41.2%	79.8%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Senegal	48	47	2	2	50.5%	81.5%
Serbia	54	27	15	3	66.7%	88.7%
Seychelles	12	34	4	49	26.1%	74.9%
Sierra Leone	49	42	1	7	53.8%	82.7%
Singapore	46	47	6	0	49.5%	81.6%
Slovak Republic	67	20	12	0	77.0%	92.0%
Slovenia	67	21	11	0	76.1%	91.6%
Solomon Islands	45	46	1	7	49.5%	81.1%
Somalia	4	12	4	79	25.0%	74.1%
South Africa	38	48	11	2	44.2%	80.4%
South Sudan	23	25	41	10	47.9%	87.2%
Spain	66	20	11	2	76.7%	91.8%
Sri Lanka	41	47	11	0	46.6%	81.2%
Sudan	29	48	21	1	37.7%	79.8%
Suriname	35	48	6	10	42.2%	79.2%
Swaziland	36	26	5	32	58.1%	84.9%
Sweden	59	27	13	0	68.6%	89.1%
Switzerland	58	26	15	0	69.0%	89.4%
Syria	12	60	23	4	16.7%	73.7%
Tajikistan	24	48	9	18	33.3%	76.9%
Thailand	50	45	4	0	52.6%	82.5%
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	61	25	13	0	70.9%	89.9%
Timor-Leste	38	39	1	21	49.4%	81.0%
Togo	46	35	18	0	56.8%	85.6%
Tonga	34	25	18	22	57.6%	86.6%
Trinidad and Tobago	47	46	4	2	50.5%	81.8%
Tunisia	40	48	9	2	45.5%	80.5%
Turkey	61	27	10	1	69.3%	89.1%
Turkmenistan	26	40	1	32	39.4%	77.6%
Tuvalu	41	37	1	20	52.6%	82.2%
Uganda	25	33	23	18	43.1%	82.5%
Ukraine	62	19	13	5	76.5%	91.9%
United Arab Emirates	36	49	14	0	42.4%	80.2%
United Kingdom	73	13	13	0	84.9%	94.8%
United Republic of Tanzania	30	48	21	0	38.5%	80.0%
Uruguay	50	46	3	0	52.1%	82.2%
Uzbekistan	19	46	11	23	29.2%	76.3%
Vanuatu	50	34	10	5	59.5%	85.8%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Venezuela	31	58	10	0	34.8%	76.9%
Vietnam	29	47	8	15	38.2%	78.3%
Yemen	36	49	12	2	42.4%	79.9%
Zambia	41	46	7	5	47.1%	81.0%
Zimbabwe	14	58	22	5	19.4%	74.4%
Totals and Percentages	8575	7067	1885	1481	54.8%	84.1%

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 71st UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2016, 14 votes and 12 consensus resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section.

Section IV contains three parts: (1) a listing and description of the important UNGA votes; (2) a listing and description of the 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 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/71/resolutions.shtml>. In the left-hand column, all resolutions are listed numerically. Where underscored, resolution numbers are linked to their texts. (Some resolutions may not yet have been linked by the submission date of this report.)

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

A/Res/71/20

November 30

100-9(US)-55

The General Assembly established this Committee in 1975, and renews its support annually.

Resources: [Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People](#) ; [Explanation of Vote](#)
for Resolutions 20-25 concerning Israel and the Palestinians by Senior Advisor and Acting ECOSOC
Ambassador Richard Erdman (November 30)

2. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/71/21

November 30

98-9(US)-57

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights in 1977. It renews its support annually.

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

3. The Arms Trade Treaty

A/Res/71/50

December 5

157(US)-0-28

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](#)

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

Reaffirmed that climate change was one of the greatest challenges of our time, and expressed profound alarm that greenhouse gas emissions continued to rise globally. Remained deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, were vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change and were already experiencing an increase in such impacts.

Welcomed early entry into force (November 4, 2016) of the Paris Agreement adopted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and encouraged all its parties to implement the Agreement fully. Recognized the importance of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

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

11. Program budget for the biennium 2016-2017

A/Res/71/273

December 23

The preliminary “outline” level for the UN regular budget for 2018-2019 represents a reduction of \$220 million compared to the revised 2016-2017 level.

12. Proposed program budget outline for the biennium 2018-2019

A/Res/71/274

December 23

The 2016-2017 UN regular budget level increased by about four percent compared to the initial 2016-2017 budget level adopted by the General Assembly a year ago, due primarily to a \$106.5 million increase in funding for Special Political Missions.

IMPORTANT VOTES: COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the 71st 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 are 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. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (*A/Res/71/20*)
2. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (*A/Res/71/21*)
3. The Arms Trade Treaty (*A/Res/71/50*)
4. Nuclear disarmament (*A/Res/71/63*)
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*)

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/Res/71/130*)
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%

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%

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%

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.

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 14 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. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
(*A/Res/71/20*)
2. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (*A/Res/71/21*)
3. The Arms Trade Treaty (*A/Res/71/50*)
4. Nuclear disarmament (*A/Res/71/63*)
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*)
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/Res/71/130*)
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 with the 14 listed U.S. Yes/No important votes.

AFRICA GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Algeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	27.3%
Angola	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	O	A	A	O	X	30.0%
Benin	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	A	A	50.0%
Botswana	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	A	S	77.8%
Burkina Faso	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	A	X	S	60.0%
Burundi	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	15.4%
Cabo Verde	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Cameroon	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	A	A	X	71.4%
Central African Republic	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	S	A	X	S	71.4%
Chad	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	O	S	A	X	X	40.0%
Comoros	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	A	S	A	O	S	50.0%
Congo	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	A	S	75.0%
Democratic Republic of Congo	X	X	X	O	X	O	S	X	X	A	A	A	X	X	33.3%
Djibouti	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Egypt	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	S	A	A	X	100.0%
Eritrea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	X	S	X	O	O	X	40.0%
Ethiopia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	42.9%
Gabon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	A	X	100.0%
Gambia	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	X	X	X	X	25.0%
Ghana	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	A	A	S	75.0%
Guinea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	42.9%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Kenya	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Lesotho	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Liberia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Libya	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	X	50.0%
Madagascar	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	A	X	S	X	X	A	66.7%
Malawi	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	S	A	S	70.0%
Mali	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Mauritania	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Mauritius	O	O	S	A	S	O	A	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Morocco	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	X	50.0%
Mozambique	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Namibia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Niger	X	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	55.6%
Nigeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0/0
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X	X	100.0%
Senegal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Seychelles	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	X	60.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sierra Leone	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	S	X	70.0%
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	A	A	S	100.0%
South Africa	O	O	S	A	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%
South Sudan	X	X	A	A	A	A	S	S	O	S	O	S	O	O	50.0%
Sudan	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	O	A	12.5%
Swaziland	X	X	A	O	S	O	S	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	50.0%
Togo	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%
Tunisia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	X	S	58.3%
Uganda	X	X	A	O	A	O	S	X	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%
United Republic of Tanzania	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Zambia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Zimbabwe	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	9.1%
Group Percentage															49.3%

Totals: 14 votes for 54 Members = 756 votes: S = 211; O = 217; A = 181; X = 146

ARAB GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Algeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	27.3%
Bahrain	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Bangladesh	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	33.3%
Djibouti	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Egypt	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Iraq	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	A	30.0%
Jordan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Kuwait	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Lebanon	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	X	A	33.3%
Libya	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	X	50.0%
Mauritania	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Morocco	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	X	50.0%
Oman	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	S	45.5%
Qatar	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	54.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	58.3%
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	A	A	S	100.0%
Sudan	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	O	A	12.5%
Syria	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Tunisia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	X	S	58.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Group Percentage															45.0%

Totals: 14 Votes for 20 Members = 280 votes: S = 90; O = 112; A = 61; X = 17.

ASEAN (ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	40.0%
Cambodia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	X	O	O	A	36.4%
Indonesia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Laos	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Malaysia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Philippines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	O	A	44.4%
Singapore	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Thailand	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%
Vietnam	O	O	X	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	25.0%
Group Percentage															44.3%

Totals: 14 votes for 10 Members = 140 votes: S = 43 O = 54; A = 41; X = 2

ASIAN GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Afghanistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	X	O	X	X	40.0%
Bahrain	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Bangladesh	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	33.3%
Bhutan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	S	A	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	40.0%
Cambodia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	X	O	O	A	36.4%
China	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	15.4%
Cyprus	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	O	O	A	O	X	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Fiji	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	S	50.0%
India	O	O	A	A	S	O	A	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	25.0%
Indonesia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Iran	O	O	A	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	8.3%
Iraq	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	A	30.0%
Japan	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Jordan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Kazakhstan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	36.4%
Kuwait	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Kyrgyzstan	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	O	22.2%
Laos	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Lebanon	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	X	A	33.3%
Malaysia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Maldives	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Marshall Islands	S	S	S	A	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Micronesia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Mongolia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Nauru	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	A	A	A	81.8%
Nepal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Oman	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	S	45.5%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pakistan	O	O	S	A	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	44.4%
Palau	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%
Papua New Guinea	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	66.7%
Philippines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	O	A	44.4%
Qatar	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	54.5%
Republic of Korea	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	S	100.0%
Samoa	O	O	S	X	A	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	72.7%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	58.3%
Singapore	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	A	A	S	100.0%
Sri Lanka	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	A	A	50.0%
Syria	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Tajikistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	X	37.5%
Thailand	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%
Timor-Leste	O	X	S	X	X	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	S	77.8%
Tonga	A	A	S	O	X	O	S	A	S	A	A	A	A	S	66.7%
Turkmenistan	O	O	S	X	X	O	S	O	X	S	A	O	X	X	37.5%
Tuvalu	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	A	70.0%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Uzbekistan	O	O	A	A	S	A	S	O	X	A	O	O	O	X	25.0%
Vanuatu	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Vietnam	O	O	X	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	25.0%
Yemen	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	61.5%
Group Percentage															52.6%

Totals: 14 votes for 53 Members = 742 votes: S = 285; O = 257; A = 171; X = 29

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP (EE)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Albania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Armenia	A	A	A	A	A	A	S	A	A	S	A	O	O	A	50.0%
Azerbaijan	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	X	X	X	X	28.6%
Belarus	X	X	A	A	A	A	S	X	O	S	O	O	O	O	28.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	A	S	100.0%
Bulgaria	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Croatia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Czech Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Estonia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Georgia	A	A	S	X	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	S	S	100.0%
Hungary	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Latvia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Lithuania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Montenegro	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Poland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Republic of Moldova	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Romania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Russia	A	A	A	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	O	O	O	O	25.0%
Serbia	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	A	X	S	X	X	O	A	80.0%
Slovak Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Slovenia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Ukraine	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Overall Percentage															91.6%

Totals: 14 votes for 23 Members = 322 votes: S = 206; O = 19; A = 84; X = 13.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Austria	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Belgium	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Bulgaria	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Cyprus	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Czech Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Denmark	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Estonia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Finland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
France	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Germany	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Germany	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Hungary	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Ireland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Italy	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Italy	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Lithuania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Luxembourg	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Malta	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Netherlands	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Poland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Portugal	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Romania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Slovak Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Slovenia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Spain	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Sweden	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
United Kingdom	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Group Percentage															98.6%

Totals: 14 votes for 27 Members = 378 votes: S = 292; O = 4; A = 82; X = 0.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (LAC)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Antigua and Barbuda	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	S	A	54.5%
Argentina	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	A	S	66.7%
Bahamas	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Barbados	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%
Belize	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%
Bolivia	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Brazil	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	A	S	58.3%
Chile	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Colombia	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%
Costa Rica	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	69.2%
Cuba	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Dominica	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	S	A	A	66.7%
Dominican Republic	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Ecuador	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	33.3%
El Salvador	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	A	58.3%
Grenada	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	X	A	X	X	A	66.7%
Guatemala	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	84.6%
Guyana	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Haiti	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Honduras	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Guyana	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Mexico	O	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	70.0%
Nicaragua	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Panama	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	80.0%
Paraguay	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	A	A	75.0%
Peru	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	A	S	80.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%
Saint Lucia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	S	58.3%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Suriname	O	O	S	O	X	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	S	54.5%
Uruguay	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%
Venezuela	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Group Percentage															58.4%

Totals: 14votes for 33 Members = 462 votes: S = 213; O = 152; A = 81; X = 16.

NATO (NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Albania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Belgium	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Bulgaria	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Canada	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Croatia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Czech Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Denmark	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Estonia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
France	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Germany	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Greece	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%
Hungary	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Iceland	O	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	91.7%
Italy	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Latvia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Lithuania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Luxembourg	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Netherlands	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Norway	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Poland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Portugal	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Romania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Slovak Republic	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Slovenia	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Spain	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Turkey	O	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	X	S	S	76.9%
United Kingdom	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Group Percentage															98.7%

Totals: 14 votes for 27 Members = 378 votes: S = 298; O = 4; A = 75; X = 1

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Afghanistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	X	O	X	X	40.0%
Algeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	27.3%
Angola	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	O	A	A	O	X	30.0%
Antigua and Barbuda	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	S	A	54.5%
Bahamas	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Bahrain	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Bangladesh	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	33.3%
Barbados	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%
Belarus	X	X	A	A	A	A	S	X	O	S	O	O	O	O	28.6%
Belize	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	64.3%
Benin	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	A	A	50.0%
Bhutan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	S	A	50.0%
Bolivia	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Botswana	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	A	S	77.8%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	40.0%
Burkina Faso	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	A	X	S	60.0%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burundi	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	15.4%
Cabo Verde	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Cambodia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	X	O	O	A	36.4%
Cameroon	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	A	A	X	71.4%
Central African Republic	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	S	A	X	S	71.4%
Chad	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	O	S	A	X	X	40.0%
Chile	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Colombia	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%
Comoros	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	A	S	A	O	S	50.0%
Congo	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	A	S	75.0%
Cuba	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	O	O	A	O	X	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Democratic Republic of Congo	X	X	X	O	X	O	S	X	X	A	A	A	X	X	33.3%
Djibouti	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Dominica	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	S	A	A	66.7%
Dominican Republic	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	A	S	61.5%
Ecuador	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	33.3%
Egypt	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	S	A	A	X	100.0%
Eritrea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	X	S	X	O	O	X	40.0%
Ethiopia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	42.9%
Fiji	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Gabon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	A	X	100.0%
Gambia	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	X	X	X	X	25.0%
Ghana	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	A	A	S	75.0%
Grenada	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	X	A	X	X	A	66.7%
Guatemala	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	84.6%
Guinea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	42.9%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Guyana	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Haiti	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Honduras	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%
India	O	O	A	A	S	O	A	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	25.0%
Indonesia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Iran	O	O	A	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	8.3%
Iraq	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	A	30.0%
Jamaica	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%
Jordan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Kenya	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Kuwait	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Laos	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Lebanon	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	X	A	33.3%
Lesotho	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Liberia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Libya	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	X	50.0%
Madagascar	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	A	X	S	X	X	A	66.7%
Malawi	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	S	A	S	70.0%
Malaysia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Maldives	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Mali	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Mauritania	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Mauritius	O	O	S	A	S	O	A	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Mongolia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%
Morocco	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	X	50.0%
Mozambique	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Namibia	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Nepal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Nicaragua	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Niger	X	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	55.6%
Nigeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Oman	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	S	45.5%
Pakistan	O	O	S	A	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	44.4%
Palau	S	S	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%
Panama	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	80.0%
Papua New Guinea	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	66.7%
Peru	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	A	S	80.0%
Philippines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	O	A	44.4%
Qatar	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	54.5%
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0/0
St. Kitts and Nevis	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	75.0%
Saint Lucia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	S	58.3%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X	X	100.0%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	58.3%
Senegal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Seychelles	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	X	60.0%
Sierra Leone	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	S	X	70.0%
Singapore	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	A	A	S	100.0%
South Africa	O	O	S	A	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%
Sri Lanka	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	A	A	50.0%
Sudan	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	O	A	12.5%
Suriname	O	O	S	O	X	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Swaziland	X	X	A	O	S	O	S	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	50.0%
Syria	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Thailand	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	S	63.6%
Timor-Leste	O	X	S	X	X	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	X	S	77.8%
Togo	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%
Tonga	A	A	S	O	X	O	S	A	S	A	A	A	A	S	66.7%

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Trinidad and Tobago	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	S	54.5%
Tunisia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	X	S	58.3%
Turkmenistan	O	O	S	X	X	O	S	O	X	S	A	O	X	X	37.5%
Uganda	X	X	A	O	A	O	S	X	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
United Republic of Tanzania	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Uzbekistan	O	O	A	A	S	A	S	O	X	A	O	O	O	X	25.0%
Vanuatu	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	81.8%
Venezuela	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	16.7%
Vietnam	O	O	X	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	25.0%
Yemen	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	61.5%
Zambia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Zimbabwe	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	9.1%
Group Percentage															50.1%

Totals: 14 votes for 120 Members = 1,680 votes: S = 557; O = 555; A = 380; X = 188.

NORDIC GROUP

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Denmark	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Finland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Iceland	O	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	91.7%
Norway	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Sweden	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Group Percentage															98.1%

Totals: 14 votes for 5 members = 70 votes: S = 54; O = 1; A = 15; X = 0.

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Afghanistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	X	O	X	X	40.0%
Albania	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Algeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	O	27.3%
Azerbaijan	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	X	X	X	X	28.6%
Bahrain	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Bangladesh	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	A	33.3%
Benin	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	S	S	A	A	A	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	O	A	A	40.0%
Burkina Faso	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	S	S	A	A	X	S	60.0%
Cameroon	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	A	A	X	71.4%
Chad	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	O	S	A	X	X	40.0%
Colombia	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	X	S	A	A	S	75.0%
Djibouti	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Egypt	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2016

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gabon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	A	X	100.0%
Gambia	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	S	X	X	X	X	X	25.0%
Guinea	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	42.9%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	A	A	A	44.4%
Guyana	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Indonesia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	A	40.0%
Iran	O	O	A	O	O	O	S	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	8.3%
Iraq	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	O	O	A	A	30.0%
Jordan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Kazakhstan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	O	A	36.4%
Kuwait	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Kyrgyzstan	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	O	A	A	A	O	A	O	22.2%
Lebanon	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	X	A	33.3%
Libya	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	X	50.0%
Malaysia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	A	S	54.5%
Maldives	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Mali	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Mauritania	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	S	A	A	S	50.0%
Morocco	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	X	50.0%
Mozambique	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Niger	X	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	A	A	A	A	55.6%
Nigeria	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	37.5%
Oman	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	O	A	S	45.5%
Pakistan	O	O	S	A	S	O	S	O	A	S	A	O	A	A	44.4%
Qatar	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	S	S	54.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	58.3%
Senegal	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	A	X	S	54.5%
Sierra Leone	X	X	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	S	X	70.0%
Somalia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	A	A	S	100.0%
Sudan	O	O	A	O	A	O	S	O	A	A	A	O	O	A	12.5%
Suriname	O	O	S	O	X	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	28.6%
Syria	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Tajikistan	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	A	A	A	A	A	X	37.5%
Togo	A	A	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	A	A	75.0%
Tunisia	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	A	X	S	58.3%
Turkey	O	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	X	S	S	76.9%
Turkmenistan	O	O	S	X	X	O	S	O	X	S	A	O	X	X	37.5%
Uganda	X	X	A	O	A	O	S	X	A	S	A	O	O	A	33.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	58.3%
Uzbekistan	O	O	A	A	S	A	S	O	X	A	O	O	O	X	25.0%
Yemen	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	A	S	S	S	S	61.5%
Group Percentage															47.4%

Totals: 14 votes for 56 Members = 784 votes: S = 250; O = 277; A = 178; X = 79.

WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andorra	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Australia	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Austria	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Azerbaijan	O	O	A	O	S	O	S	O	X	A	X	X	X	X	28.6%
Belgium	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Canada	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Denmark	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Finland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
France	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Germany	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Greece	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%
Iceland	O	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	91.7%
Ireland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Israel	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	X	100.0%
Italy	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Liechtenstein	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Luxembourg	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Malta	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Monaco	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Netherlands	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
New Zealand	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Norway	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Portugal	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
San Marino	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Spain	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Sweden	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Switzerland	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Turkey	O	O	S	S	S	S	S	O	S	S	S	X	S	S	76.9%
United Kingdom	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Group Percentage															96.6%

Totals: 14 votes for 29 members = 406 votes: S = 310; O = 11; A = 78; X = 7.

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

Public Law 101-246, as amended by Public Law 108-447, calls for a separate listing of all Plenary votes cast by UN member states in the General Assembly on resolutions specifically related to Israel that are opposed by the United States. For the fall session of the 71st UN General Assembly in 2016, 18 votes met the criteria.

This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes at the 70th UNGA in which the United States voted No, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 18 resolutions, alphabetically by country.

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

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/71/resolutions.shtml>

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

- [Remarks](#) by President Barack Obama to the General Assembly (September 20)
- [The Question of Palestine and the United Nations](#)
- [Explanation of Vote](#) for Resolutions 20-25 concerning Israel and the Palestinians by Senior Advisor and Acting ECOSOC Ambassador Richard Erdman (November 30)

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

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
A/Res/71/20 November 30 100-9(US)-55

The General Assembly established this Committee in 1975, and renews its support annually.

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

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

Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/71/21 *November 30* *99-9(US)-57*

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights in 1977. It renews its support annually.

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

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

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

A/Res/71/22

November 30

153-7(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.

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

Resource: [Secretariat Department of Public Information](#)

Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

A/Res/71/23

November 30

153-7(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.

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

The Syrian Golan

A/Res/71/24

November 30

103-6(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.

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

Jerusalem

A/Res/71/25

November 30

149-7(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.

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

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/71/83

December 5

157-5(US)-22

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.

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

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

A/Res/71/92

December 6

166-6(US)-6

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

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

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

A/Res/71/93

December 6

167-6(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. At the same time, the United States is UNRWA's largest bilateral donor.

Voting with the United States: Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; and Palau.
Resources: [UNRWA; Remarks](#) by Senior Advisor and Acting ECOSOC Ambassador Richard Erdman (December 5)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

A/Res/71/94

December 6

165-7(US)-5

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; Palau; and South Sudan.

Resource: [Conciliation Commission for Palestine](#) (194 [III] pp. 21-25)

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.

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

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

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/71/96

December 6

168-6(US)-6

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](#)

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

A/Res/71/97

December 6

165-6(US)-7

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; and Palau.

Resource: [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Occupied Palestinian Territory](#)

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

A/Res/71/98

December 6

162-7(US)-8

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;; and Palau.

Resource: State Department [Human Rights Report: Israel and the occupied territories](#) (2016)

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/71/181

December 19

133-9(US)-45

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; Germany; Israel; Marshall Islands; Palau; and the United Kingdom.

Resources: [Remarks](#) by Ambassador Samantha Power on International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust (January 27); [Statement](#) by Secretary of State John Kerry on Holocaust Remembrance Day Observance (May 4)

The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

A/Res/71/184

December 19

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.

Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

A/Res/71/218

December 21

166-8(US)-7

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; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.

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/71/247

December 21

168-7(US)-11

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

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

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records at the fall session of the 71st 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 4.1 percent, up slightly from 4 percent in 2015. 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 and Palau voted with them on all 18 resolutions. Marshall Islands and Micronesia did so on 17. Nauru

voted with them on eight resolutions. Australia voted with the United States and Israel on seven resolutions. Guatemala and South Sudan voted with them twice. The Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, 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	18	0	0	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	18	0	0	0.0%
Bahrain	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	18	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	18	0	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bolivia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Botswana	0	10	1	7	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	14	0	4	0.0%
Burundi	0	15	0	3	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	12	1	5	0.0%
Chad	0	18	0	0	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	14	0	4	0.0%
Congo	0	12	0	6	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	17	1	0	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Cote d'Ivoire	0	2	10	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	17	0	1	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	0	2	3	13	0.0%
Denmark	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Djibouti	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	12	0	6	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	16	2	0	0.0%
Finland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
France	0	12	6	0	7.7%
Gabon	0	4	0	14	0.0%
Gambia	0	13	0	5	0.0%
Georgia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Germany	1	12	5	0	7.7%
Ghana	0	11	1	6	0.0%
Greece	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Grenada	0	3	0	15	0.0%
Guatemala	3	14	1	0	0.0%
Guinea	0	11	0	7	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	1	5	12	0	16.7%
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	12	5	1	0.0%
Israel	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Italy	0	12	6	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%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Kenya	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Kiribati	0	11	1	6	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	18	0	6	0.0%
Liberia	0	11	0	7	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	9	2	7	0.0%
Malaysia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Malta	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	17	0	0	1	94.4%
Mauritania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	16	2	0	0.0%
Micronesia	17	0	0	1	100.0%
Monaco	0	12	6	0	0.0%
Mongolia	0	12	0	6	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	12	0	6	0.0%
Nauru	8	1	3	6	88.9%
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	17	0	1	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	18	0	0	0	100.0%
Panama	0	11	6	1	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	11	7	0	0.0%
Paraguay	0	4	14	0	0.0%
Peru	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Philippines	0	17	1	0	0.0%

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
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	11	6	1	0.0%
Russia	0	15	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	0	0	18	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	17	1	0	0.0%
San Marino	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	2	0	16	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Serbia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	10	0	8	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	12	0	6	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	3	0	15	0.0%
South Africa	0	18	0	0	0.0%
South Sudan	2	1	9	6	66.7%
Spain	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Suriname	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Swaziland	0	1	0	17	0.0%
Sweden	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Syria	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	17	1	0	0.0%
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	13	5	0	0.0%
Timor Leste	0	16	1	1	0.0%
Togo	0	7	11	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	9	5	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	0	18	0	0	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	12	0	6	0.0%
Uganda	0	5	0	13	0.0%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Ukraine	0	13	5	0	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	18	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	1	12	5	0	7.7%
United Republic of Tanzania	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Uruguay	0	17	1	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	5	10	3	0.0%
Venezuela	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	18	0	0	0.0%
Totals	112	2642	389	313	4.1%