

UNCLASSIFIED



**Report to Congress on  
Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2020  
Section 406 of Public Law 101-246 (22 U.S.C. §2414a)**

UNCLASSIFIED

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I — INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>I. A — SUMMARY: UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>I. B — SUMMARY: UN SECURITY COUNCIL.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>I. C — FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>I. D — COUNTRY NAMES.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>II — SECURITY COUNCIL.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>II. A — LISTING OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>II. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>II. C — UN SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING SHEET .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>III — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ALL ACTIONS .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>III. A — LISTING OF ALL ACTIONS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>III. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON ALL CONTESTED VOTES .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>IV — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IMPORTANT ACTIONS.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>IV. A — LISTING OF IMPORTANT ACTIONS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>IV. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON IMPORTANT VOTES .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>V — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>V. A — LISTING OF ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>V. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON ISRAEL-RELATED VOTES .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>VI — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REGIONAL GROUPS .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>VI. A — AFRICA .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>VI. B — ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>VI. C — EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>VI. D — LATIN AMERICAN &amp; CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC).....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>VI. E — WESTERN EUROPEAN &amp; OTHERS GROUP (WEOG) .....</b>	<b>67</b>

## I — INTRODUCTION

The Report to the Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations was first published in 1984, for the year 1983 pursuant to Public Law 98-151 and Public Law 98-164. This year's report is submitted in accordance with section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-246 (22 U.S.C. §2414a)).

The UN Security Council (UNSC) and the UN General Assembly (UNGA) are arguably the most important international bodies in the world, dealing with threats to peace and security, disarmament, development, humanitarian relief, human rights, the environment, and narcotics— all of which directly affect major U.S. interests. This report reviews voting practices in the UNSC and the UNGA in calendar year 2020, covering parts of Session 74 and Session 75 of the General Assembly, and presents data in a variety of formats. The report summarizes the actions of the UNGA and the UNSC (Section I). All UN Security Council resolutions and votes for the calendar year are described and voting on them is tabulated (Section II). The report statistically measures the overall voting of UN member states at the General Assembly in comparison with the U.S. voting record (Section III). It also lists and describes UNGA resolutions selected as particularly important to U.S. interests (Section IV). It then presents the voting patterns on General Assembly resolutions relating to Israel (Section V). Finally, the report lists a side-by-side analysis for every country according to their respective UN regional grouping (Section VI).

**Voting coincidence** provides the “comparison of the overall voting practices in the principal bodies of the United Nations” requested by the Congress. Because the UN acts on so many diverse issues, the voting record of a UN member during the General Assembly and Security Council provides insight into a country's orientation in world arenas. Voting coincidence refers only to the UN General Assembly and Security Council and does not account for support for U.S. policy in other bodies in the UN System, other multilateral fora, or bilateral contexts. Most bodies in the UN system approve resolutions by consensus where no votes are taken. In contrast, General Assembly resolutions often require a vote, in part due to the political nature and non-binding aspect of General Assembly resolutions. Overall voting correlation between countries is dependent on the types of resolutions that come to a vote. For example, Israel-related resolutions account for approximately 20 percent of resolutions that are adopted with a vote, significantly affecting the voting coincidence for countries that oppose these resolutions.

Approximately 80 percent of all resolutions, however, are adopted by acclaim. While it is difficult to infer specific positions from resolutions adopted by acclaim, it suggests insights into areas of general agreement among member states of the UN. For this reason, the report also provides limited information on how these resolutions figure into voting coincidence.

**COVID-19 Impacts:** Between March and late July, a UN lockdown ended all in-person meetings, consultations, and voting, leading to alternative methods for meetings and voting for this period. Despite fewer in-person gatherings, UN work continued largely unabated as evidenced by the statistics on output. By August, the UN resumed limited in-person work, or hybrid models of in-person and video teleconferences.

## I. A — SUMMARY: UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**COVID-19 Impact on General Assembly Voting:** During the COVID-19-lockdown period, which began in mid-March, the General Assembly employed the “silence procedure” method of voting, requiring unanimous consensus to adopt any resolution under consideration. Under the silence procedure, the president of the General Assembly sent draft decisions to all member states, and if no member objected (broke silence) within the 72-hour period while a resolution was up for a “vote,” the resolution was adopted unanimously. The silence procedure was in effect until August 30, 2020 when normal in-person voting procedures resumed. Anticipating future needs to suspend in-person UN sessions, the GA adopted a resolution on electronic voting on November 13, 2020. The resolution, which was adopted with a vote of 123 yes (including the United States), 19 no, and 29 abstentions, allows for electronic voting procedures when the GA cannot convene in person. The United States, among others, delivered an Explanation of Vote emphasizing that the E-voting decision should only be used for “essential operational decisions” such as the adoption of budgets. The COVID-19-adjusted voting procedures appear to have had little effect on the overall adoption of General Assembly resolutions, since the number of resolutions concluded in 2019 (344 total, 100 adopted by votes) was about the same in 2020 (309 total, 100 adopted by votes). Some countries opted not to introduce resolutions (for example, Cuba elected not to submit its anti-boycott resolution for the first time in 29 years) presumably because under silence procedures any single objection would have constituted an effective veto.

**Overall Voting Coincidence:** The average voting coincidence for contested resolutions (requiring a roll-call vote, instead of being accepted by consensus without a vote) between the United States and the other 192 countries in the UN General Assembly was 33 percent for 2020, a one percent increase from 2019, and consistent with the 20-year average of 32 percent.

**Allies and Adversaries:** In 2020, Israel had the highest voting coincidence with the United States, and Syria had the lowest. The 10 countries with the highest voting coincidence with the United States were, in descending order: Israel, Micronesia, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Marshall Islands, Hungary, France, and Czechia, with Estonia, Germany, and Lithuania tying for the tenth spot. The 10 countries with the lowest voting coincidence with the United States were, in ascending order from the lowest up: Syria, Iran, Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua, China, Cambodia, Burundi, and Zimbabwe, with Algeria, Sudan, Lebanon, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea tying tenth lowest position.

**U.S. Opposition:** In 2020, the United States voted against 69 percent of UNGA resolutions, more than any other UN member state. The average UN member state voted against 7 percent of resolutions. The United States also voted against the most resolutions in 2018 (70 percent) and 2019 (72 percent).

**U.S. Isolation:** The United States continues to be most diplomatically isolated on Israel-related resolutions in the UN General Assembly. In 2020, the United States voted in isolation against four resolutions<sup>1</sup>, which were all development related. The United States voted in near-isolation, with only one other country in opposition, to 16 resolutions: joining Israel on 15 resolutions<sup>2</sup>, and North Korea on A/RES/75/87, "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty."

**Contested:** Of the 309 draft UNGA resolutions in 2020, 100 draft resolutions (32 percent) were contested and required a vote. There were no plenary resolutions that failed to be adopted in 2020, although some failed to be adopted during the committee stage. The number of roll-call votes in UN resolutions is higher than in most other international fora, where resolutions are traditionally adopted by

---

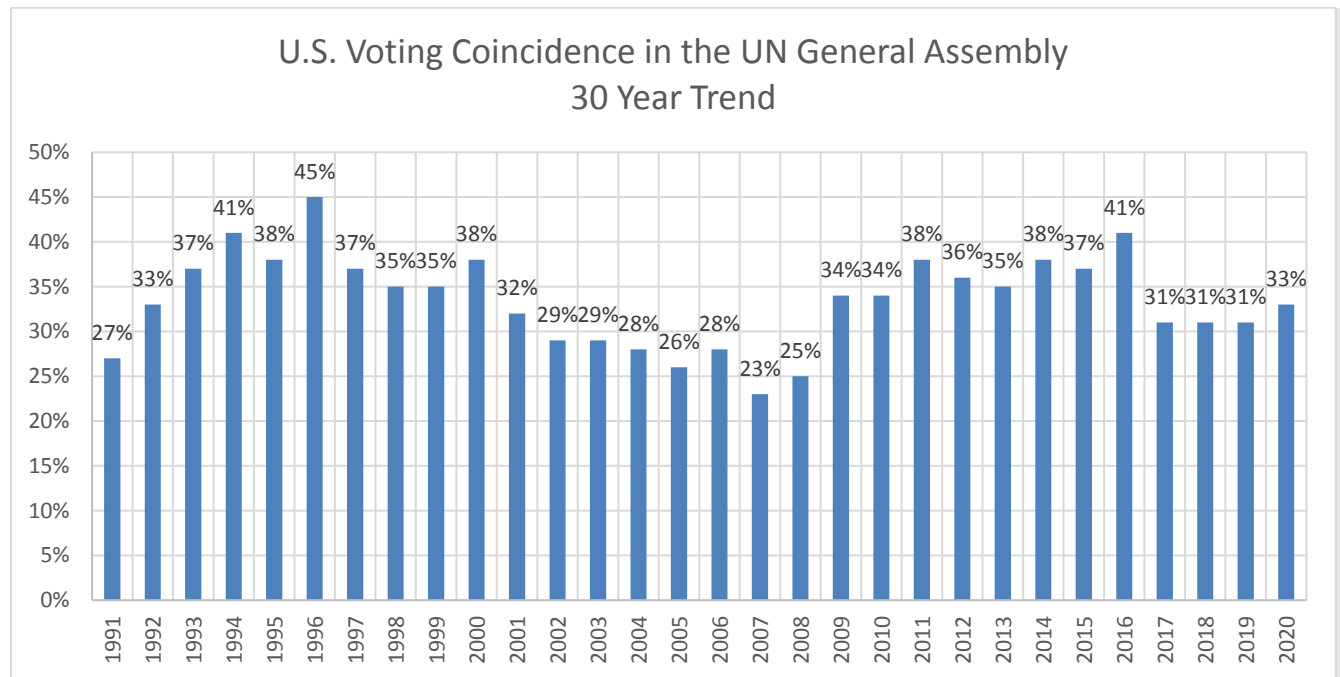
<sup>1</sup> U.S. isolated votes: A/RES/75/204, A/RES/75/213, A/RES/75/130, and A/RES/75/64.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. votes joined only by Israel on: A/RES/74/306, A/RES/75/254A, 75/254B, 75/254C, 254A-C, 75/203, 75/222, 75/151, 75/179, 75/202, 75/104, 75/93, 75/33, 75/35, 75/69.

consensus. In 2020, the percentage of adoption by vote was slightly higher, compared to 29 percent in the UN General Assembly during 2019.

**Absences and Abstentions:** The average absentee rate for all member states was eight percent (eight out of 100 contested votes) of votes in 2020, the same as in 2019. The country with the most absences was Somalia, which missed 98 out of 100 votes. Seventy-four member states, including the United States, were present for all 100 votes. In 2020, 10 percent of all recorded votes by all member states in the General Assembly were abstentions. The United States abstained on 10 percent of resolutions (10 votes). While overall absentee rates were comparable with previous years, some countries were absent at a higher rate, in some cases missing all of the Israel-related or important votes, or both. In these instances, it was not possible to calculate voting coincidence with these members, and the charts indicate these instances with “N/A.”

**Annual Trends:** For historical comparison, the table below shows the global average for all the 192 countries’ UNGA voting coincidence with the United States during the last 30 years:



10-year Average - 35%;

20-year Average - 32%

30-year Average - 33%

## I. B — SUMMARY: UN SECURITY COUNCIL

**COVID-19 Impacts:** In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Security Council members agreed to convene via video teleconferences (VTC) beginning in March 2020. VTCs began in closed format (for members only) until mid-April, when the Council introduced open format VTCs as well. Between March and July, the UNSC convened only via VTC, resuming some in-person meetings in the larger ECOSOC chamber on July 14. After that, the Council met in both formats (in-person or VTC) until the end of the year. For work that required a formal vote, before in-person meetings resumed, the Security Council introduced a system of “mail-in” voting, by which members provided a written ballot to the Secretariat. Following a second COVID-19 spike in late summer, the Security Council convened more frequently via VTC. While there was a slight decline in resolutions voted on, the decreased activity was due to the nature of the issues at play, rather than from the effects of COVID-19.

In 2020, in addition to the five permanent members – China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States – the UN Security Council (UNSC) was composed of the following non-permanent rotating members: Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, Niger, South Africa, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, and Vietnam. During 2020, the Security Council held 81 public and private meetings and 269 VTCs, adopted 57 resolutions, and issued 13 presidential statements. Of the 269 VTCs, members held 143 open videoconferences and 126 closed videoconferences, including eight with troop- and police-contributing countries. The Security Council considered 43 agenda items and dispatched one new mission to the field, the UN Integrated Transition Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS).

In addition to regular meetings, the Security Council held 46 consultations and 126 closed videoconferences, eight of which were held with troop- and police-contributing countries (TCCs/PCCs) and one held as a briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice. The top three topics discussed during these consultations were: Syria (22 times), Working methods (19), and Yemen (16). Israel-related consultations were held 12 times. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council in recent years.

### UNSC Activities – 2020 Summary

Year	Meetings Held	Resolutions Adopted	Presidential Statements	Agenda Items Considered	Dispatched Missions to Field
<b>2020</b>	350*	57	13	43	1**
<b>2019</b>	258	52	15	49	5
<b>2018</b>	288	54	21	48	3
<b>2017</b>	296	61	27	52	3
<b>2016</b>	256	77	19	49	5

\* With COVID-19 restrictions, most 2020 UNSC meetings were conducted via video teleconference.

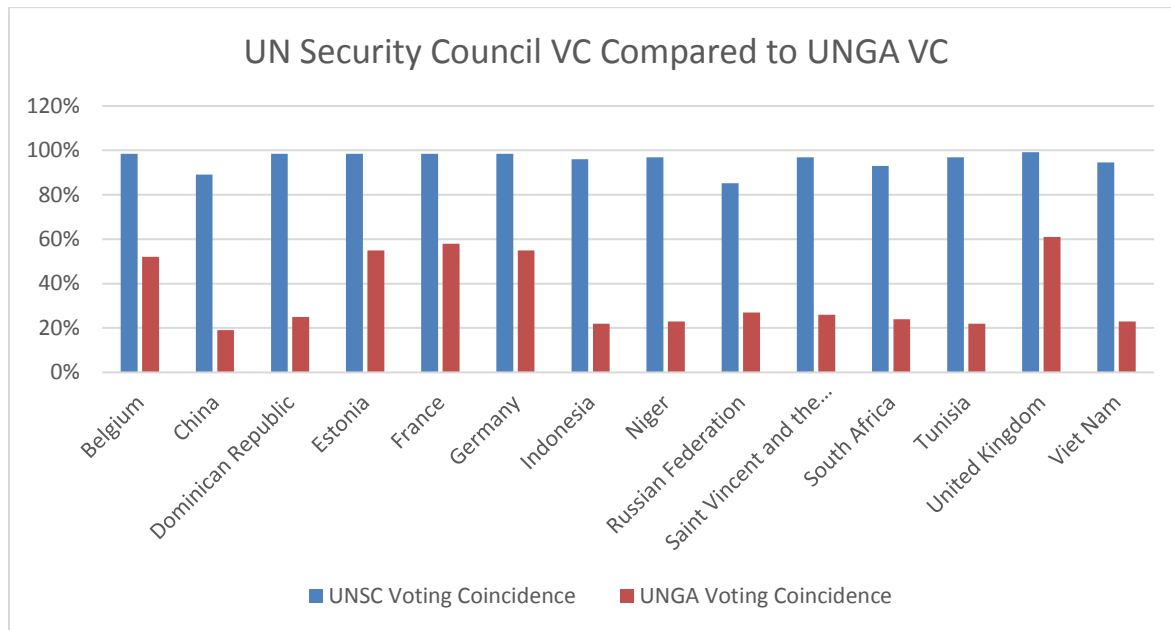
\*\* With COVID-19 restrictions, the Security Council created only one new mandate for UNITAMS.

### VOTING COINCIDENCE

There were 64 votes in the UNSC during 2020, with 44 unanimous votes adopting resolutions and 20 votes being contested, having abstentions, or voted down/vetoed. The Security Council adopted a total of 57 resolutions, and with seven resolutions failing adoption. Of the 64 votes, the United States voted in favor of 59, abstained on two, and voted “no” on three. Only one U.S. no vote was a veto, because at least eight other members also voted no or abstained on the failed resolutions.

The graph below compares the 2020 UNSC members’ voting coincidence on the 64 UNSC votes and the 100 UNGA votes. Overall voting coincidence in the UNSC is significantly and consistently higher than in the UNGA, due to the risk of a P5 veto, which requires thoroughly negotiated compromise language in draft resolutions before they are adopted. This level of compromise is not required in the UNGA due to the one-country one-vote system and lack of a veto, allowing non-binding UNGA resolutions to be adopted with a simple majority (97 of 193) of members. For example, the UNGA could still adopt a resolution if only the 108 countries in the Africa and Asia-Pacific regional groups voted in favor of the resolution.





## I. C — FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The format and presentation of this report are consistent with provisions in Public Law 101-246, and the methodology employed is the same as that used in the previous years' reports. The methodology ensures that abstentions are reflected. The methodology also emphasizes the votes taken on final resolutions over those taken on preliminary texts and is intended to capture more accurately the voting conduct of UN member states. The tables in this report reflect country "voting coincidence" with the United States based on all recorded final plenary votes in either the UN General Assembly or Security Council. This computation excludes resolutions approved by consensus (without a vote), procedural motions, preliminary votes, or votes on which either the United States or the country with which it is being compared did not cast a vote (absentee). To provide additional context, the report also includes an additional percentage on voting coincidence for all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, whether by vote or by consensus, to indicate the range of issues on which more or less common agreement exists. This figure is denoted in the column charts under the heading "All Resolutions."

The **methodology** for calculating the "voting coincidence" compares how the United States and the listed country voted. Votes are placed into one of four categories: same; opposite; partial; and absent.

- “**Same**” is the total number of times the United States and the listed country voted together, with each vote counting as one (1) point.
- “**Opposite**” is the total number of times the United States and the listed country voted counter to each other; each vote counts as zero (0) points.
- “**Partial**” is the number of times the United States and the listed country were partially aligned (one country, but not both, abstained on a resolution), each vote is a half point (0.5).
- “**Absent**” is the number of times the listed country did not vote.

**Voting Coincidence** with the United States is calculated by adding the points, and the total is divided by the total number of votes excluding absences. For resolutions adopted by acclaim, the vote of every country is assigned “same” and calculated accordingly.

**Final** plenary votes are decisions on full resolutions, and in this report correspond to the resolutions adopted “with a vote.” Preliminary votes are decisions on an operative or preambular paragraph of a resolution. Resolutions can sometimes feature as many as a dozen paragraph votes. Such votes are taken in advance of the final plenary action, and in previous versions of this report, these preliminary votes were combined with final plenary votes in calculating voting coincidence. This practice had the effect of distorting the overall voting coincidence. This distortion stemmed from the repetitive nature of preliminary votes, which may or may not correspond with a member state’s ultimate position on the final plenary vote and inadvertently multiply the relative significance of these resolutions on the voting coincidence metric by the number of paragraph votes. The voting coincidence methodology on contested resolutions in this report only measures a country’s final position on a resolution against the final position of the United States. The General Assembly used silence procedure voting between March and August (described above), and resumed roll-call voting in time for UNGA 75. There were 100 roll-call votes both in 2019 and 2020.

**Abstentions** (“abstain” votes) are included in coincidence metrics for a more comprehensive review and to better measure the shifting support of countries. Solitary abstentions are provided in a new column titled “partial” identifying either the select country or the United States as having abstained on a vote. While reports prior to 2017 ignored abstentions, by counting single abstentions with a half-point provides more nuance to the voting coincidence metric. Convincing a country to shift its vote from opposite the U.S. position can take significant effort or involve significant political cost if the country is breaking the consensus position in a regional group or ideological voting bloc. Convincing a country to

abstain can be an incremental step toward an eventual reversal or, depending on the overall votes, a successful or useful outcome in itself. These partial successes, which break precedent and can pave the way for further shifts in the future, should not be ignored.

**Absences** are excluded from voting coincidence calculations since the reasons for a country's absence can vary from political (purposely not attending) to situational (unable to attend). Absentee counts are provided in the "absent" column and should be taken into consideration along with the voting coincidence rate to better understand a country's behavior. In 2020, a few countries were absent for all of the Israel-related or "important" votes, or both, and thus voting coincidence could not be calculated for these countries, since there were no votes to compare.

**Consensus** resolutions have been excluded (since 1984) from the main voting coincidence metrics, except for the general voting metric noted above. Resolutions adopted by recorded vote address issues of contention more explicitly and are more revealing about whether countries support U.S. positions or oppose them, which is why they were the original focus of the 1984 report. Because the UNGA adopts between 70 and 80 percent of its resolutions by acclaim, however, excluding assessment of consensus resolutions oversimplifies the measure of opposition to U.S. positions, and understates areas of general agreement. Thus, this report follows the existing methodology of previous reports, but now also includes an additional general figure for overall coincidence as well (see charts pages 68-77.) In 2020, consensus became even more important during the COVID-19 lockdown between March and August. Within this period, there was no roll-call voting, only the silence procedure voting as described above. A few countries elected not to submit their annual resolutions to this voting procedure, although the total decline in resolutions considered was only 25 fewer than in 2019 (244 consensus resolutions in 2019 vice 209 consensus resolutions in 2020).

**Important** issues are defined in the U.S. Department of State's annual U.S. Congressional Report on "Voting Practices in the United Nations" and by Public Law 101-246 which 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 essential basis for identifying "important" issues is their consistency with the State Department's Strategic Goals.

**Israel-related** issues are identified by any resolution specifically mentioning the state or territory of Israel. The titles and context of these resolutions usually

remain the same in the annual scapegoating with an annual average of 16-20 one-sided resolutions against Israel (compared to an average of about a dozen country-specific resolutions on the rest of the world combined).

## I. D — COUNTRY NAMES

This report uses official United Nations membership country names since this report is based on United Nations data and requires ability to cross reference this report with official voting records from the United Nations. Due to page formatting limits, some tables may use short form or officially assigned International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166-1 alpha-3 codes. The use of any country's name in this report does not represent official recognition by the United States or indicate any shift in U.S. policy. For historical research of UN voting practices, country name changes in the United Nations are listed below:

- **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** changed its official name to **Republic of North Macedonia** (MKD), short form North Macedonia, effective 14 February 2019.
- **Kingdom of Swaziland** (former short form: Swaziland) changed its country name to **Kingdom of eSwatini** (SWZ), short form eSwatini, effective 19 April 2018.
- The **Czech Republic** informed the UN that the short form name to be used for the country is **Czechia** (CZE) on 17 May 2016.
- The Republic of **Cape Verde** changed its official name to The Republic of **Cabo Verde** (CPV) on 24 October 2013.
- **East Timor** changed its official name to **Timor-Leste** (TLS) in 2002.
- **Republic of Zaire** changed its official name to **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (COD) on 17 May 1997.
- **Czech Republic** divided into **Slovakia** and **Czech Republic** (CZE) in 1993.
- **Kampuchea** changed to **Cambodia** (KHM) in 1991.

- **Southwest Africa** changed to **Namibia** (NAM) in 1990.
- **Burma** changed to **Myanmar** (MMR) in 1989. (*The name change is not recognized by the United States*)
- **Ivory Coast** declared in 1986 that **Côte d'Ivoire** (CIV) would be its formal name.
- **Upper Volta** changed to **Burkina Faso** (BFA) in 1984.

### **OFFICIAL NAMES OF THE UN MEMBERS AND ISO CODES**

A table of all 193 member states' official country names in the UN, short form of name, and ISO codes are listed below:

<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Afghanistan	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	AFG	19-11-46
Albania	Republic of Albania	ALB	14-12-55
Algeria	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	DZA	08-10-62
Andorra	Principality of Andorra	AND	28-07-93
Angola	Republic of Angola	AGO	01-12-76
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	11-11-81
Argentina	Republic of Argentina	ARG	24-10-45
Armenia	Republic of Armenia	ARM	02-03-92
Australia	Commonwealth of Australia	AUS	01-11-45
Austria	Republic of Austria	AUT	14-12-55
Azerbaijan	Republic of Azerbaijan	AZE	02-03-92
Bahamas	Commonwealth of the Bahamas	BHS	18-09-73
Bahrain	Kingdom of Bahrain	BHR	21-09-71
Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	BGD	17-09-74
Barbados	Barbados	BRB	09-12-66
Belarus	Republic of Belarus	BLR	24-10-45
Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium	BEL	27-12-45

<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Belize	Belize	BLZ	25-09-81
Benin	Republic of Benin	BEN	20-09-60
Bhutan	Kingdom of Bhutan	BTN	21-09-71
Bolivia	Plurinational State of Bolivia	BOL	14-11-45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	22-05-92
Botswana	Republic of Botswana	BWA	17-10-66
Brazil	Federative Republic of Brazil	BRA	24-10-45
Brunei Darussalam	Negara Brunei Darussalam	BRN	21-09-84
Bulgaria	Republic of Bulgaria	BGR	14-12-55
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	BFA	20-09-60
Burundi	Republic of Burundi	BDI	18-09-62
Cabo Verde	Republic of Cabo Verde	CPV	16-09-75
Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia	KHM	14-12-55
Cameroon	Republic of Cameroon	CMR	20-09-60
Canada	Canada	CAN	09-11-45
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	CAF	20-09-60
Chad	Republic of Chad	TCD	20-09-60
Chile	Republic of Chile	CHL	24-10-45
China	People's Republic of China	CHN	24-10-45
Colombia	Republic of Colombia	COL	05-11-45
Comoros	Union of the Comoros	COM	12-11-75
Congo	Republic of the Congo	COG	20-09-60
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	CRI	02-11-45
Côte D'Ivoire	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	20-09-60
Croatia	Republic of Croatia	HRV	22-05-92
Cuba	Republic of Cuba	CUB	24-10-45
Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus	CYP	20-09-60
Czechia	Czech Republic	CZE	19-01-93
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK	17-09-91
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	20-09-60
Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark	DNK	24-10-45
Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti	DJI	20-09-77
Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	DMA	18-12-78
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	DOM	24-10-45

<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Ecuador	Republic of Ecuador	ECU	21-12-45
Egypt	Arab Republic of Egypt	EGY	24-10-45
El Salvador	Republic of El Salvador	SLV	24-10-45
Equatorial Guinea	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	12-11-68
Eritrea	State of Eritrea	ERI	28-05-93
Estonia	Republic of Estonia	EST	17-09-91
eSwatini	Kingdom of eSwatini	SWZ	24-09-68
Ethiopia	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	ETH	13-11-45
Fiji	Republic of Fiji	FJI	13-10-70
Finland	Republic of Finland	FIN	14-12-55
France	Republic of France	FRA	24-10-45
Gabon	Gabonese Republic (Gabon)	GAB	20-09-60
Gambia	Islamic Republic of the Gambia	GMB	21-09-65
Georgia	Georgia	GEO	31-07-92
Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	DEU	18-09-73
Ghana	Republic of Ghana	GHA	08-03-57
Greece	Hellenic Republic (Greece)	GRC	25-10-45
Grenada	Grenada	GRD	17-09-74
Guatemala	Republic of Guatemala	GTM	21-11-45
Guinea	Republic of Guinea	GIN	12-12-58
Guinea Bissau	Republic of Guinea-Bissau	GNB	17-09-74
Guyana	Republic of Guyana	GUY	20-09-66
Haiti	Republic of Haiti	HTI	24-10-45
Honduras	Republic of Honduras	HND	17-12-45
Hungary	Hungary	HUN	14-12-55
Iceland	Republic of Iceland	ISL	19-11-46
India	Republic of India	IND	30-10-45
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia	IDN	28-09-50
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran	IRN	24-10-45
Iraq	Republic of Iraq	IRQ	21-12-45
Ireland	Ireland	IRL	14-12-55
Israel	State of Israel	ISR	11-05-49
Italy	Republic of Italy	ITA	14-12-55
Jamaica	Jamaica	JAM	18-09-62
Japan	Japan	JPN	18-12-56
Jordan	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	JOR	14-12-55

<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan	KAZ	02-03-92
Kenya	Republic of Kenya	KEN	16-12-63
Kiribati	Republic of Kiribati	KIR	14-09-99
Kuwait	State of Kuwait	KWT	14-05-63
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan)	KGZ	02-03-92
Laos	Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	14-12-55
Latvia	Republic of Latvia	LVA	17-09-91
Lebanon	Republic of Lebanon	LBN	24-10-45
Lesotho	Kingdom of Lesotho	LSO	17-10-66
Liberia	Republic of Liberia	LBR	02-11-45
Libya	Libya	LBY	14-12-55
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein	LIE	18-09-90
Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania	LTU	17-09-91
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	LUX	24-10-45
Madagascar	Republic of Madagascar	MDG	20-09-60
Malawi	Republic of Malawi	MWI	01-12-64
Malaysia	Malaysia	MYS	17-09-57
Maldives	Republic of Maldives	MDV	21-09-65
Mali	Republic of Mali	MLI	28-09-60
Malta	Republic of Malta	MLT	01-12-64
Marshall Islands	Republic of the Marshall Islands	MHL	17-09-91
Mauritania	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	MRT	27-10-61
Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	MUS	24-04-68
Mexico	United Mexican States (Mexico)	MEX	07-11-45
Micronesia	Federated States of Micronesia	FSM	17-09-91
Monaco	Principality of Monaco	MCO	28-05-93
Mongolia	Mongolia	MNG	27-10-61
Montenegro	Montenegro	MNE	28-06-06
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	MAR	12-11-56
Mozambique	Republic of Mozambique	MOZ	16-09-75
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	MMR	19-04-48
Namibia	Republic of Namibia	NAM	23-04-90
Nauru	Republic of Nauru	NRU	14-09-99



<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Nepal	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal	NPL	14-12-55
Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands	NLD	10-12-45
New Zealand	New Zealand	NZL	24-10-45
Nicaragua	Republic of Nicaragua	NIC	24-10-45
Niger	Republic of the Niger	NER	20-09-60
Nigeria	Federal Republic of Nigeria	NGA	07-10-60
North Macedonia	Republic of North Macedonia	MKD	08-04-93
Norway	Kingdom of Norway	NOR	27-11-45
Oman	Sultanate of Oman	OMN	07-10-71
Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	PAK	30-09-47
Palau	Republic of Palau	PLW	15-12-94
Panama	Republic of Panama	PAN	13-11-45
Papua New Guinea	Independent State of Papua New Guinea	PNG	10-10-75
Paraguay	Republic of Paraguay	PRY	24-10-45
Peru	Republic of Peru	PER	31-10-45
Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	PHL	24-10-45
Poland	Republic of Poland	POL	24-10-45
Portugal	Republic of Portugal	PRT	14-12-55
Qatar	State of Qatar	QAT	21-09-71
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	KOR	17-09-91
Moldova	Republic of Moldova	MDA	02-03-92
Romania	Romania	ROU	14-12-55
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	RUS	24-10-45
Rwanda	Republic of Rwanda	RWA	18-09-62
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	23-09-83
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	LCA	18-09-79
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	16-09-80
Samoa	Independent State of Samoa	WSM	15-12-76
San Marino	Republic of San Marino	SMR	02-03-92
Sao Tome and Principe	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	STP	16-09-75
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	SAU	24-10-45
Senegal	Republic of Senegal	SEN	28-09-60
Serbia	Republic of Serbia	SRB	01-11-00

<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Seychelles	Republic of Seychelles	SYC	21-09-76
Sierra Leone	Republic of Sierra Leone	SLE	27-09-61
Singapore	Republic of Singapore	SGP	21-09-65
Slovakia	Slovak Republic	SVK	19-01-93
Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia	SVN	22-05-92
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	SLB	19-09-78
Somalia	Federal Republic of Somalia	SOM	20-09-60
South Africa	Republic of South Africa	ZAF	07-11-45
South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan	SSD	14-07-11
Spain	Kingdom of Spain	ESP	14-12-55
Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	LKA	14-12-55
Sudan	Republic of the Sudan	SDN	12-11-56
Suriname	Republic of Suriname	SUR	04-12-75
Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden	SWE	19-11-46
Switzerland	Swiss Confederation	CHE	10-09-02
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	24-10-45
Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	TJK	02-03-92
Thailand	Kingdom of Thailand	THA	16-12-46
Timor-Leste	Democratic Republic of Timor- Leste	TLS	27-09-02
Togo	Republic of Togo	TGO	20-09-60
Tonga	Kingdom of Tonga	TON	14-09-99
Trinidad and Tobago	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	18-09-62
Tunisia	Republic of Tunisia	TUN	12-11-56
Turkey	Republic of Turkey	TUR	24-10-45
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	TKM	02-03-92
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	TUV	05-09-00
Uganda	Republic of Uganda	UGA	25-10-62
Ukraine	Ukraine	UKR	24-10-45
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	ARE	09-12-71
United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	24-10-45
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	14-12-61
United States of America	United States of America	USA	24-10-45
Uruguay	Oriental Republic of Uruguay	URY	18-12-45

<b>Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations</b>	<b>Official Name of UN Member</b>	<b>ISO Code</b>	<b>Date of Admission to the UN (DD-MM-YY)</b>
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan	UZB	02-03-92
Vanuatu	Republic of Vanuatu	VUT	15-09-81
Venezuela	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	VEN	15-11-45
Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	VNM	20-09-77
Yemen	Republic of Yemen	YEM	30-09-47
Zambia	Republic of Zambia	ZMB	01-12-64
Zimbabwe	Republic of Zimbabwe	ZWE	25-08-80

## II — SECURITY COUNCIL

In 2020, the Security Council considered 64 resolutions, adopting 57 and failing to adopt seven draft resolutions. Of the 64 votes, the United States voted in favor of 59, abstained on two, and voted “no” on three (one of which was a veto). Russia and China vetoed two of the failed resolutions. France and the United Kingdom did not exercise their veto. The table below lists the resolutions of the UN Security Council and voting outcomes.

### **SIGNIFICANT EVENTS**

- In 2020, due to COVID-19 restrictions and following the Secretary-General’s decision to restrict in-person activity in the UN, the Security Council did not convene in person between March 12 and July 14, holding VTCs instead. Despite this, Security Council still considered 64 resolutions and multiple other UNSC products.
- In January, in recognition of the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations, the Security Council issued a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2020/1](#)) reaffirming its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations.
- On February 28, the Security Council adopted resolution 2511, which established an exemption procedure for activity necessary to facilitate the work of United Nations and other humanitarian organizations in Yemen. Prior to UNSCR 2511, there was no exemption mechanism for the regime's targeted arms embargo, and the exemptions to the asset freeze were insufficient to

facilitate programmatic activity. This development allows humanitarian activity to continue consistent with the applicable UNSC sanctions.

- On March 30, the Security Council adopted resolution 2518, emphasizing the importance of peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools available to the UN, reaffirming the importance of political solutions, and enhancing the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers.
- On June 3, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2524, which created the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), a special political mission focused on supporting the Sudan's civilian-led transitional government, strengthening democratic processes, reinforcing Sudanese efforts to build peace, and coordinating international support for Sudan. The resolution, co-penned by the UK and Germany, addressed two important UNSC priorities: (1) providing international expertise for the transitional government at a particularly sensitive time in Sudan and (2) helped define the drawdown plan for the UN-AU Hybrid Peacekeeping Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) after a decade in operation.
- On July 1, the Security Council unanimously adopted UNSCR 2532, which extended support for the Secretary-General's call for a global ceasefire and humanitarian pause as part of the global effort to fight the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The resolution, drafted by France and Tunisia, included a carveout on the ceasefire for legitimate counterterrorism operations. The resolution did not, however, include important language emphasizing the importance of transparency and information sharing, which was blocked by China. This resolution was the first product the Security Council issued on the COVID-19 pandemic and was deliberated for almost four months.
- On July 11, the Security Council adopted resolution 2533 on the Syria cross-border humanitarian mechanism. With its adoption, essential food, shelter, and medicine, including supplies to prevent the spread of COVID-19, continues to flow to Syrians in need in the northwest; however, the loss of the Bab al-Salaam crossing from Turkey to Syria has caused gaps in humanitarian assistance, resulting in further suffering for the Syrian people. Adoption of the resolution, a U.S. priority, was controversial as Russia and China vetoed two separate draft resolutions and in parallel tabled several unsuccessful amendments to previous drafts before the Security Council adopted it.

- On August 28, the Security Council adopted resolution 2538 and a Presidential Statement (PRST), the first presidential text concerning women in peacekeeping since 2018. The text memorialized the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and urged members to commit to implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda.
- On September 15, resolution 2542 renewed the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) for an additional year. The updated mandate created a UN Special Envoy for Libya responsible for political mediation with Libyan and international actors in order to bring an end to the conflict, as well as an UNSMIL Coordinator, who is under the authority of the UN Special Envoy and will oversee the day-to-day operations and management of UNSMIL. The creation of the UN Special Envoy was a policy priority for the United States.
- On December 22, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2559, ending the mandate for the UN African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) on December 31, 2020. The closure of the mission was the culmination of sustained developments in the peace process, and progress made by the transitional Government of Sudan to address the conflict in Darfur. As of January 1, 2021, UNAMID's troops and police personnel transitioned to providing security for Mission drawdown activities, personnel, and assets, with a six-month period to conduct a phased drawdown. As UNAMID ceases all mandated activities, the government has asserted it will assume its primary role in addressing these activities.

## II. A — LISTING OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS AND VOTING OUTCOMES

Resolution	Date	Title	U.S. Vote	Vote Count		
				Y	N	A
S/RES/2560 (2020)	29-Dec	On keeping the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List reliable and up-to-date	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2559 (2020)	22-Dec	On termination of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) as of 31 Dec. 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2558 (2020)	21-Dec	On peacebuilding and sustaining peace	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2557 (2020)	18-Dec	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) and extension of the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2556 (2020)	18-Dec	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 20 Dec. 2021	Y	14	0	1
S/RES/2555 (2020)	18-Dec	On extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until 30 June 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2554 (2020)	4-Dec	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2553 (2020)	3-Dec	On security sector reform	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2552 (2020)	12-Nov	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2551 (2020)	12-Nov	On extension of exemptions for the arms embargo and enforcement authorizations for the ban on illicit trade and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 Dec. 2021	Y	13	0	2
S/RES/2550 (2020)	12-Nov	On extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until 15 May 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2549 (2020)	5-Nov	On renewal of the authorization of the European Union-led Multinational Stabilization Force (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for a further period of 12 months	Y	15	0	0
S/2020/1054	30-Oct	Women and Peace and Security	A	5	0	10
S/RES/2548 (2020)	30-Oct	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 31 Oct. 2021	Y	13	0	2
S/RES/2547 (2020)	15-Oct	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) until 15 Oct. 2021	Y	13	0	2
S/RES/2546 (2020)	2-Oct	On renewal for 12 months of the authorizations as set out in paras. 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Security Council resolution 2240 (2015) concerning migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2545 (2020)	25-Sep	On extension of the mandate of the UN Verification Mission in Colombia until 25 Sept. 2021	Y	15	0	0

Resolution	Date	Title	U.S. Vote	Vote Count		
				Y	N	A
S/RES/2544 (2020)	18-Sep	On extension of the mandate of the Special Adviser and the UN Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant until 18 Sept. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2543 (2020)	15-Sep	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until 17 Sept. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2542 (2020)	15-Sep	On extension of the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 Sept. 2021	Y	13	0	2
S/2020/852	31-Aug	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	N	14	1	0
S/RES/2541 (2020)	31-Aug	On renewal of sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 2374 (2017) and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts concerning Mali until 30 Sept. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2540 (2020)	28-Aug	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 Aug. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2539 (2020)	28-Aug	On extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until 31 Aug. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2538 (2020)	28-Aug	On women in peacekeeping operations	Y	15	0	0
S/2020/797	17-Aug	Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme	Y	2	2	11
S/RES/2537 (2020)	28-July	On extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 31 Jan. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2536 (2020)	28-Jul	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic until 31 July 2021 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) until 31 Aug. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2535 (2020)	14-Jul	On youth in conflict prevention and resolution	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2534 (2020)	14-Jul	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) until 15 July 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2533 (2020)	11-Jul	On the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and renewal of authorization of relief delivery and monitoring mechanism for a period of 12 months	Y	12	0	3
S/2020/683	10-Jul	The Situation in the Middle East	N	4	7	4
S/2020/667	10-Jul	The Situation in the Middle East	Y	13	2	0
S/2020/658	08-Jul	The Situation in the Middle East	N	4	7	4
S/2020/654	07-Jul	The Situation in the Middle East	Y	13	2	0
S/RES/2532 (2020)	01-Jul	On cessation of hostilities in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2531 (2020)	29-Jun	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2530 (2020)	29-Jun	On extension of the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until 31 Dec. 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2529 (2020)	25-Jun	On appointment of the Prosecutor of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with effect from 1 July 2020 until 30 June 2022	Y	14	0	1

Resolution	Date	Title	U.S. Vote	Vote Count		
				Y	N	A
S/RES/2528 (2020)	25-Jun	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 2293 (2016) until 1 July 2021 and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Aug. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2527 (2020)	22-Jun	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 Aug.	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2526 (2020)	05-Jun	On extension of the authorizations on the inspection of vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya for a further 12 months	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2525 (2020)	03-Jun	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 31 Dec. 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2524 (2020)	03-Jun	On establishment of the Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS)	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2523 (2020)	29-May	On maintaining force levels of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 3 June 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2522 (2020)	29-May	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 May 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2521 (2020)	29-May	On renewal of sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 2428 (2018) and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan until 1 July 2021	Y	12	0	3
S/RES/2520 (2020)	29-May	On authorization to the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 28 Feb. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2519 (2020)	14-May	On extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until 15 Nov. 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2518 (2020)	30-Mar	On safety and security of peacekeepers	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2517 (2020)	30-Mar	On maintaining of the current troop and police ceilings of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 31 May 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2516 (2020)	30-Mar	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 30 June 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2515 (2020)	30-Mar	On extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until 30 Apr. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2514 (2020)	12-Mar	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 Mar. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2513 (2020)	10-Mar	On the situation in Afghanistan	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2512 (2020)	28-Feb	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 31 Dec. 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2511 (2020)	25-Feb	On renewal of sanctions against Yemen imposed by Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) until 26 Feb. 2021 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 Mar. 2021	Y	13	0	2



Resolution	Date	Title	U.S. Vote	Vote Count		
				Y	N	A
S/RES/2510 (2020)	12-Feb	On endorsement of the conclusions of the Berlin Conference on Libya convened on 19 Jan. 2020	Y	14	0	1
S/RES/2509 (2020)	11-Feb	On extension of the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by the Security Council resolution 2146 (2014) and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts concerning Libya until 15 May 2021	Y	14	0	1
S/RES/2508 (2020)	11-Feb	On extension of the mandate of the UN Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1591 (2005) on the Sudan until 12 Mar. 2021	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2507 (2020)	31-Jan	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic until 31 Jul. 2020 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) until 31 Aug. 2020	Y	13	0	2
S/RES/2506 (2020)	30-Jan	On extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 31 July 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2505 (2020)	13-Jan	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) until 15 July 2020	Y	15	0	0
S/RES/2504 (2020)	10-Jan	On the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and renewal of authorization of relief delivery and monitoring mechanism for a period of 6 months	A	11	0	4

**UNSC Vetoes:** The United States exercised one veto in 2020. China and Russia each exercised two (on the same two resolutions). The United Kingdom and France exercised no vetoes.

### ***SYRIA-RELATED***

- Russia and China Vetoes: Resolution S/2020/654 (Belgium, Germany Draft): The Situation in the Middle East (Cross-Border Assistance Mechanism in the Syrian Civil War).
- Russia and China Vetoes: Resolution S/2020/667 (Belgium, Germany Draft): The Situation in the Middle East (Cross-Border Assistance Mechanism in the Syrian Civil War).

### ***COUNTER-TERRORISM RELATED***

- The United States Veto: Resolution S/2020/852 (Indonesia Draft): Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

## II. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES

The following table summarizes UN member state voting coincidence for the 64 votes in 2020, sorted by voting coincidence. The methodology for obtaining the figures is in Section I.

Country	Voting Coincidence	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent
United Kingdom	99%	62	1	1	0
Belgium	98%	61	1	2	0
Dominican Republic	98%	61	1	2	0
Estonia	98%	61	1	2	0
France	98%	61	1	2	0
Germany	98%	61	1	2	0
Niger	97%	59	1	4	0
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	97%	59	1	4	0
Tunisia	97%	59	1	4	0
Indonesia	96%	58	1	5	0
Viet Nam	95%	58	3	3	0
South Africa	93%	56	3	5	0
China	89%	50	6	8	0
Russian Federation	85%	45	6	13	0

## II. C — UN SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING SHEET

Y: Yes (In Favor) N: No ('Against') N\*: Veto by P5 member A: Abstain  
X: Absent (No absences)

The Security Council considered 64 resolutions in 2020, adopting 57 and failing to adopt seven draft resolutions. Of the 57 resolutions adopted, 44 were adopted unanimously. The voting sheet below shows the 20 non-unanimous votes – 13 adopted, and seven failed.

### List of UNSC Resolutions and Votes on 20 Non-unanimous Resolutions

Resolution	BEL	CHN	DOM	EST	FRA	DEU	IDN	NER	RUS	VCT	ZAF	TUN	GBR	USA	VNM
S/RES/2504 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y
S/RES/2507 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2509 (2020)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2510 (2020)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2511 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2521 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2529 (2020)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2533 (2020)	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2542 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2547 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2548 (2020)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2551 (2020)	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/RES/2556 (2020)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/2020/654 (failed)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/2020/658 (failed)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	A	A	Y	A	Y	A	N	N	Y
S/2020/667 (failed)	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
S/2020/683 (failed)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	A	A	Y	A	Y	A	N	N	Y
S/2020/797 (failed)	A	N	Y	A	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	Y	A
S/2020/852 (failed)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y
S/2020/1054 (failed)	A	Y	A	A	A	A	Y	A	Y	A	Y	A	A	A	Y

\* A P5 “no” vote counts as a veto **only** if there are at least 9 “yes” votes in support of the resolution. If eight other members vote “no” or “abstain,” the P5 “no” vote counts only as a “no” and not as a veto.

### III — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ALL ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for a listing of all UN General Assembly (UNGA) votes. For 2020, 100 draft resolutions are included in this section; there were no draft resolutions that failed adoption. Of the 100 draft resolutions requiring a vote, the United States voted in favor of 21, opposed 69, abstained on ten, and did not miss any votes. The following resolutions are identified by a resolution number, short title, how the United States voted, and final vote tally.

#### III. A — LISTING OF ALL ACTIONS

Y: Yes ('In Favor')      N: No ('Against')      A: Abstain      X: Absent

Res. Number	Title	U.S. Vote	Yes	No	A	X
A/RES/75/237	A global call for concrete action for the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and the Programme of Action	N	106	14	44	29
A/RES/75/238	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	Y	130	9	26	28
A/RES/75/239	Oceans and the law of the sea	Y	152	4	1	36
A/RES/75/240	Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security	N	92	50	21	30
A/RES/75/250	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	N	166	3	0	24
A/RES/75/254[A]	Budget appropriations for 2021	N	168	2	0	23
A/RES/75/254[B]	Income estimates for 2021	N	168	2	0	23
A/RES/75/254[C]	Financing of appropriations for the year 2021	N	168	2	0	23
A/RES/75/254A-C	Programme budget for 2021	N	168	2	0	23
A/RES/75/203	International trade and development	N	177	2	0	14
A/RES/75/204	International financial system and development	N	177	1	0	15
A/RES/75/209	Oil slick on Lebanese shores	N	162	7	6	18
A/RES/75/211	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development	Y	147	24	7	15
A/RES/75/213	Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21	N	178	1	0	14
A/RES/75/222	Combating sand and dust storms	N	174	2	1	16
A/RES/75/225	Towards a new international economic order	N	123	48	4	18
A/RES/75/226	International migration and development	N	175	3	1	14
A/RES/75/232	Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	N	124	49	3	17

Res. Number	Title	U.S. Vote	Yes	No	A	X
A/RES/75/233	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	Y	182	0	1	10
A/RES/75/236	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	N	153	6	17	17
A/RES/75/151	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the 24th special session of the General Assembly	N	183	2	0	8
A/RES/75/161	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls	Y	175	0	11	7
A/RES/75/163	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Y	181	0	7	5
A/RES/75/165	Report of the Human Rights Council	A	119	60	3	11
A/RES/75/169	Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	N	130	2	51	10
A/RES/75/171	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	N	126	54	6	7
A/RES/75/172	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	N	168	5	10	10
A/RES/75/177	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all	N	130	55	1	7
A/RES/75/178	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	N	125	55	8	5
A/RES/75/179	The right to food	N	187	2	0	4
A/RES/75/181	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	N	131	56	0	6
A/RES/75/182	The right to development	N	135	24	29	5
A/RES/75/183	Moratorium on the use of the death penalty	N	123	38	24	8
A/RES/75/189	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Y	132	0	53	8
A/RES/75/191	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	Y	82	30	64	17
A/RES/75/192	Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine	Y	64	23	86	20
A/RES/75/193	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	Y	101	13	62	17
A/RES/75/130	Global health and foreign policy: strengthening health system resilience through affordable health care for all	N	181	1	0	11

Res. Number	Title	U.S. Vote	Yes	No	A	X
A/RES/75/102	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	N	175	2	3	13
A/RES/75/103	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories	N	174	3	3	13
A/RES/75/104	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international	N	126	2	50	15
A/RES/75/121	Dissemination of information on decolonization	N	173	3	2	15
A/RES/75/122	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	N	132	3	45	13
A/RES/75/123	Fourth International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism	N	150	3	21	19
A/RES/75/90	The situation in Afghanistan	Y	130	1	3	59
A/RES/75/93	Assistance to Palestine refugees	N	169	2	7	15
A/RES/75/94	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	N	162	4	9	18
A/RES/75/95	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	N	160	5	12	16
A/RES/75/96	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	N	76	14	83	20
A/RES/75/97	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	N	150	7	17	19
A/RES/75/98	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	N	147	10	16	20
A/RES/75/99	The occupied Syrian Golan	N	151	3	20	19
A/RES/75/29	Problem of the militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov	Y	63	17	62	51
A/RES/75/31	Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference	N	179	3	0	11
A/RES/75/32	Advancing responsible State behavior in cyberspace in the context of international security	Y	163	10	7	13
A/RES/75/33	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	N	174	2	1	16
A/RES/75/34	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	A	125	0	62	6

Res. Number	Title	U.S. Vote	Yes	No	A	X
A/RES/75/35	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	N	185	2	0	6
A/RES/75/36	Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviors	Y	164	12	6	11
A/RES/75/37	No first placement of weapons in outer space	N	132	34	21	6
A/RES/75/39	Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons	N	146	13	29	5
A/RES/75/40	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	N	130	42	14	7
A/RES/75/42	Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium	N	159	3	24	7
A/RES/75/44	Convening of the 4th special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	A	182	0	3	8
A/RES/75/45	Follow-up to the 2013 High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament	N	143	34	9	7
A/RES/75/46	Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol	A	182	0	2	9
A/RES/75/47	Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation	N	130	4	51	8
A/RES/75/50	Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels	Y	183	1	4	5
A/RES/75/52	Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	A	169	0	17	7
A/RES/75/55	Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	Y	152	8	23	10
A/RES/75/57	Reducing nuclear danger	N	122	49	14	8
A/RES/75/60	The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation	Y	176	1	10	6
A/RES/75/62	Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions	A	147	0	38	8
A/RES/75/63	Nuclear disarmament	N	123	41	22	7
A/RES/75/64	The Arms Trade Treaty	N	156	1	28	8
A/RES/75/65	Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitment	N	138	33	15	7
A/RES/75/66	Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons	N	136	33	15	9
A/RES/75/68	Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements	Y	186	0	3	4
A/RES/75/69	Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities	N	176	2	6	9
A/RES/75/71	Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons	Y	150	4	35	4

Res. Number	Title	U.S. Vote	Yes	No	A	X
A/RES/75/72	Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems	N	176	5	4	8
A/RES/75/73	Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world	N	134	37	14	8
A/RES/75/75	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	N	120	50	14	9
A/RES/75/82	Fortieth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	A	180	0	2	11
A/RES/75/84	The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	N	153	6	25	9
A/RES/75/87	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	N	182	2	3	6
A/RES/75/89	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	A	181	0	2	10
A/RES/75/20	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	N	91	17	54	31
A/RES/75/21	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	N	82	25	53	33
A/RES/75/22	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	N	145	7	9	32
A/RES/75/23	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat	N	142	8	11	32
A/RES/75/24	The Syrian Golan	N	88	9	62	34
A/RES/75/26	Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace	A	90	0	52	51
A/RES/75/4	Special session of the General Assembly in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic	A	150	0	3	40
A/RES/74/306	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic	N	169	2	2	20
A/RES/74/307	United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19	Y	122	0	31	40
A/RES/74/300	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	Y	84	13	78	18
A/RES/74/301	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	N	131	32	16	14
A/RES/74/302	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	N	130	31	18	14
A/RES/74/267	Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: amendment to rule 155 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly	N	120	48	4	21



### III. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON ALL CONTESTED VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 100 overall contested votes that occurred in the UN General Assembly during the calendar year. The methodology for obtaining the “voting coincidence” can be found in Section I of this report.

#### ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Afghanistan	AFG	14	11	68	7	21%
Albania	ALB	42	21	37	0	53%
Algeria	DZA	10	19	71	0	20%
Andorra	AND	34	21	45	0	45%
Angola	AGO	11	17	59	13	22%
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	15	13	52	20	27%
Argentina	ARG	20	16	64	0	28%
Armenia	ARM	17	28	50	5	33%
Australia	AUS	51	23	26	0	63%
Austria	AUT	37	19	44	0	47%
Azerbaijan	AZE	15	13	68	4	22%
Bahamas	BHS	19	12	61	8	27%
Bahrain	BHR	18	13	69	0	25%
Bangladesh	BGD	15	17	68	0	24%
Barbados	BRB	20	12	67	1	26%
Belarus	BLR	10	26	64	0	23%
Belgium	BEL	41	22	37	0	52%
Belize	BLZ	19	13	67	1	26%
Benin	BEN	11	14	32	43	32%
Bhutan	BTN	15	16	69	0	23%
Bolivia	BOL	14	15	69	2	22%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	29	28	43	0	43%
Botswana	BWA	20	12	67	1	26%
Brazil	BRA	24	24	52	0	36%
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	15	15	70	0	23%
Bulgaria	BGR	45	17	38	0	54%
Burkina Faso	BFA	13	10	56	21	23%
Burundi	BDI	11	13	68	8	19%
Cabo Verde	CPV	16	16	63	5	25%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Cambodia	KHM	12	13	73	2	19%
Cameroon	CMR	12	36	47	5	32%
Canada	CAN	54	20	26	0	64%
Central African Republic	CAF	7	17	31	45	28%
Chad	TCD	14	15	62	9	24%
Chile	CHL	18	15	67	0	26%
China	CHN	10	17	71	2	19%
Colombia	COL	21	18	61	0	30%
Comoros	COM	9	14	33	44	29%
Congo	COG	10	12	45	33	24%
Costa Rica	CRI	21	13	66	0	28%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	16	20	61	3	27%
Croatia	HRV	41	22	35	2	53%
Cuba	CUB	10	14	75	1	17%
Cyprus	CYP	34	18	47	1	43%
Czechia	CZE	48	17	35	0	57%
DPRK	PRK	9	20	65	6	20%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	11	11	30	48	32%
Denmark	DNK	44	20	36	0	54%
Djibouti	DJI	14	14	69	3	22%
Dominica	DMA	6	14	23	57	30%
Dominican Republic	DOM	19	12	68	1	25%
Ecuador	ECU	16	17	67	0	25%
Egypt	EGY	13	19	68	0	23%
El Salvador	SLV	18	12	69	1	24%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	12	11	40	37	28%
Eritrea	ERI	11	19	67	3	21%
Estonia	EST	46	18	36	0	55%
eSwatini	SWZ	11	12	38	39	28%
Ethiopia	ETH	12	18	65	5	22%
Fiji	FJI	15	17	60	8	26%
Finland	FIN	40	20	40	0	50%
France	FRA	47	21	32	0	58%
Gabon	GAB	13	14	56	17	24%
Gambia	GMB	17	11	68	4	23%
Georgia	GEO	36	28	35	1	51%
Germany	DEU	45	19	36	0	55%
Ghana	GHA	15	17	50	18	29%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Greece	GRC	42	18	40	0	51%
Grenada	GRD	15	14	67	4	23%
Guatemala	GTM	25	20	55	0	35%
Guinea	GIN	12	12	41	35	28%
Guinea Bissau	GNB	10	15	58	17	21%
Guyana	GUY	18	14	65	3	26%
Haiti	HTI	17	16	34	33	37%
Honduras	HND	24	20	56	0	34%
Hungary	HUN	48	21	31	0	59%
Iceland	ISL	39	22	39	0	50%
India	IND	18	21	61	0	29%
Indonesia	IDN	12	19	69	0	22%
Iran	IRN	9	13	75	3	16%
Iraq	IRQ	15	15	69	1	23%
Ireland	IRL	33	22	45	0	44%
Israel	ISR	87	6	6	1	91%
Italy	ITA	39	23	38	0	51%
Jamaica	JAM	18	13	67	2	25%
Japan	JPN	32	27	41	0	46%
Jordan	JOR	16	14	70	0	23%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	15	14	70	1	22%
Kenya	KEN	12	16	62	10	22%
Kiribati	KIR	19	21	53	7	32%
Kuwait	KWT	16	16	68	0	24%
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	13	14	67	6	21%
Laos	LAO	13	17	70	0	22%
Latvia	LVA	45	18	37	0	54%
Lebanon	LBN	12	16	71	1	20%
Lesotho	LSO	15	15	64	6	24%
Liberia	LBR	22	14	29	35	45%
Libya	LBY	12	20	67	1	22%
Liechtenstein	LIE	35	20	45	0	45%
Lithuania	LTU	45	19	36	0	55%
Luxembourg	LUX	40	22	38	0	51%
Madagascar	MDG	12	34	52	2	30%
Malawi	MWI	17	18	56	9	29%
Malaysia	MYS	13	17	70	0	22%
Maldives	MDV	19	13	68	0	26%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Mali	MLI	15	20	62	3	26%
Malta	MLT	34	19	47	0	44%
Marshall Islands	MHL	40	18	23	19	60%
Mauritania	MRT	14	18	68	0	23%
Mauritius	MUS	16	14	68	2	23%
Mexico	MEX	17	22	61	0	28%
Micronesia	FSM	40	13	14	33	69%
Monaco	MCO	41	22	36	1	53%
Mongolia	MNG	14	18	66	2	23%
Montenegro	MNE	42	19	39	0	52%
Morocco	MAR	16	13	68	3	23%
Mozambique	MOZ	17	14	69	0	24%
Myanmar	MMR	10	16	56	18	22%
Namibia	NAM	13	16	69	2	21%
Nauru	NRU	23	18	24	35	49%
Nepal	NPL	17	14	68	1	24%
Netherlands	NLD	44	19	37	0	54%
New Zealand	NZL	36	18	46	0	45%
Nicaragua	NIC	10	13	76	1	17%
Niger	NER	12	18	60	10	23%
Nigeria	NGA	13	21	65	1	24%
North Macedonia	MKD	42	19	39	0	52%
Norway	NOR	39	20	41	0	49%
Oman	OMN	16	15	69	0	24%
Pakistan	PAK	14	22	62	2	26%
Palau	PLW	17	25	35	23	38%
Panama	PAN	20	16	63	1	28%
Papua New Guinea	PNG	28	21	51	0	39%
Paraguay	PRY	17	18	65	0	26%
Peru	PER	18	17	64	1	27%
Philippines	PHL	16	13	71	0	23%
Poland	POL	44	20	36	0	54%
Portugal	PRT	39	23	38	0	51%
Qatar	QAT	15	16	68	1	23%
Republic of Korea	KOR	37	25	38	0	50%
Republic of Moldova	MDA	33	20	47	0	43%
Romania	ROU	44	20	36	0	54%
Russian Federation	RUS	17	19	64	0	27%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Rwanda	RWA	14	27	50	9	30%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	16	10	55	19	26%
Saint Lucia	LCA	19	11	68	2	25%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	17	15	63	5	26%
Samoa	WSM	19	17	58	6	29%
San Marino	SMR	33	22	45	0	44%
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	10	16	50	24	24%
Saudi Arabia	SAU	18	14	68	0	25%
Senegal	SEN	15	11	67	7	22%
Serbia	SRB	20	24	47	9	35%
Seychelles	SYC	7	11	15	67	38%
Sierra Leone	SLE	15	10	68	7	22%
Singapore	SGP	18	17	65	0	27%
Slovakia	SVK	44	20	36	0	54%
Slovenia	SVN	44	18	38	0	53%
Solomon Islands	SLB	11	22	41	26	30%
Somalia	SOM	0	10	2	88	42%
South Africa	ZAF	15	17	67	1	24%
South Sudan	SSD	3	21	23	53	29%
Spain	ESP	39	23	38	0	51%
Sri Lanka	LKA	14	17	69	0	23%
Sudan	SDN	12	16	71	1	20%
Suriname	SUR	14	15	69	2	22%
Sweden	SWE	35	24	41	0	47%
Switzerland	CHE	33	25	42	0	46%
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	8	13	75	4	15%
Tajikistan	TJK	13	16	62	9	23%
Thailand	THA	16	18	66	0	25%
Timor-Leste	TLS	15	12	64	9	23%
Togo	TGO	17	27	56	0	31%
Tonga	TON	14	27	40	19	34%
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	16	15	67	2	24%
Tunisia	TUN	14	15	69	2	22%
Turkey	TUR	35	15	49	1	43%
Turkmenistan	TKM	10	10	53	27	21%
Tuvalu	TUV	20	11	34	35	39%
Uganda	UGA	15	16	53	16	27%
Ukraine	UKR	39	25	34	2	53%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
United Arab Emirates	ARE	16	14	69	1	23%
United Kingdom	GBR	52	17	31	0	61%
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	13	16	58	13	24%
Uruguay	URY	18	23	59	0	30%
Uzbekistan	UZB	13	13	68	6	21%
Vanuatu	VUT	16	14	49	21	29%
Venezuela	VEN	9	13	72	6	16%
Viet Nam	VNM	16	13	70	1	23%
Yemen	YEM	17	15	66	2	25%
Zambia	ZMB	12	17	54	17	25%
Zimbabwe	ZWE	12	14	73	1	19%

## IV — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IMPORTANT ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for a listing of important UN General Assembly (UNGA) votes, defined as “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 2020, 36 resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section; five were adopted without a vote because the United States was able to achieve consensus language through lobbying and engagement, or the resolutions were repeat resolutions from previous years that contained no new or contentious language. The General Assembly adopted the remaining 31 with a vote. Of these 31 important resolutions, the United States voted in favor of 14, opposed 16, abstained on one, and missed no votes. The following resolutions are identified by a short title, resolution number, vote tally (Yes-No-Abstain or “without a vote”), and how the United States voted. Below is a summary analysis of the important elements of the identified resolutions, grouped by general category.

**COVID- 19:** The United States identified multiple COVID-19 related resolutions as important, including resolutions that: called for international cooperation to ensure access to medical equipment/material and vaccines (A/RES/74/274); called to address challenges faced by seafarers (A/RES/75/17); and called for a comprehensive and coordinated response to the pandemic (A/RES/74/306). The United States successfully blocked problematic language in the seafarer resolution and references to the Maritime Labor Convention, thus enabling our co-sponsorship.

**HUMAN RIGHTS:** Important human rights resolutions included those that addressed the human rights situations in Myanmar (A/RES/75/238), Iran (A/RES/75/191), Crimea and Ukraine (A/RES/75/192), and Syria (A/RES/75/193). The Syria resolution also established a new interactive dialogue on Syria in the UNGA Third Committee in 2021. The United States lobbied extensively to ensure that the texts of these resolutions reflected the dire situation of human rights in these countries, and in the case of Iran and Crimea, co-sponsored the resolutions. Additionally, the United States supported a resolution on education for democracy that sought to combat hate speech and reinforced U.S. commitment to freedom of expression, thought, conscience, and religion (A/RES/75/199). Due to U.S. lobbying, all 27 EU countries co-sponsored this resolution. The United States also supported a resolution on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural

dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/RES/75/26), both high priority issues for the United States.

**DEVELOPMENT:** The United States also engaged heavily on resolutions that included oceans and the law of the sea (A/RES/75/239), international trade and development (A/RES/75/203); international financial systems and development (A/RES/75/204); entrepreneurship for sustainable development (A/RES/75/211); eradicating rural poverty under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/75/232); and partnership for African development (A/RES/74/301).

**BUDGET AND REFORM:** Important resolutions under the rubric of budget and reform include a series of resolutions that addressed key UN budget and reform efforts. Under budget appropriations for 2021, the United States secured a \$48 million reduction in the 2021 regular budget, achieved increased oversight on UN construction projects, continued to preserve judicial independence for UN tribunals, supported reform of the UN pension board, and increased transparency of key internal reports (A/RES/75/254A). The United States also staved off a G77 proposal to revamp the sequence for approving program planning documents, which would have disrupted the annual budget reform initiative, ensuring continuity in the budget process until 2022 (A/RES/75/254A-C). The United States and like-minded allies also headed off an attempted expansion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) via an unprecedented plenary vote instead of in the Fifth Committee (A/RES/74/267). Other key reform related resolutions included U.S. lobbying on the comprehensive review of special political missions (A/RES/75/100), and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of UN development activities (A/RES/75/233).

**ARMS CONTROL AND NUCLEAR:** U.S. delegation outreach and positive engagement yielded strong results, including broad support for the U.S. cyber resolution and heavy opposition to Russian efforts on “no first placement” in outer space resolution. U.S. outreach beyond traditional allies paid dividends in voting results. In 2020, important resolutions fell into four categories: conventional arms control, countering malign activities by autocratic state actors, outer space/cyber, and nuclear disarmament/nonproliferation. Important conventional arms control resolutions included A/RES/75/241, A/RES/75/29, A/RES/75/50, A/RES/75/64. Important resolutions on outer space and cyber issues included A/RES/75/31, A/RES/75/32, A/RES/75/36, A/RES/75/37, and A/RES/75/240. Nuclear and nonproliferation resolutions included A/RES/75/33, A/RES/75/40, A/RES/75/68, A/RES/75/71, and A/RES/75/87. In the category of countering malign activities, A/RES/75/55 sought to address the issue of chemical weapons and instill



confidence in the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' (OPCW) mandate, including its investigative work in Syria.

#### **IV. A — LISTING OF IMPORTANT ACTIONS**

##### **ADOPTED BY ACCLAIM (without a roll-call vote)**

1. **Education for democracy (A/RES/75/199)** Adopted by acclaim
2. **Comprehensive review of the special political missions (A/RES/75/100)**  
Adopted by acclaim
3. **The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/RES/75/241)** Adopted by acclaim
4. **International cooperation to address challenges faced by seafarers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to support global supply chains (A/RES/75/17)** Adopted by acclaim
5. **International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19 (A/RES/74/274)** Adopted by acclaim

##### **ADOPTED WITH A VOTE**

1. **Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar (A/RES/75/238)**  
Vote: 130-9-26-28 (USA: Yes)
2. **Oceans and the law of the sea (A/RES/75/239)**  
Vote: 152-1-4-36 (USA: Yes)
3. **Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/RES/75/240)**  
Vote: 92-50-21-30 (USA: No)
4. **Budget appropriations for 2021 (A/RES/75/254[A])**  
Vote: 168-2-0-23 (USA: No)

- 5. Programme budget for 2021 (A/RES/75/254A-C)**  
Vote: 168-2-0-23 (USA: No)
- 6. International trade and development (A/RES/75/203)**  
Vote: 177-2-0-14 (USA: No)
- 7. International financial system and development (A/RES/75/204)**  
Vote: 177-1-0-15 9 (USA: No)
- 8. Oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/RES/75/209)**  
Vote: 162-7-6-18 (USA: No)
- 9. Entrepreneurship for sustainable development (A/RES/75/211)**  
Vote: 147-24-7-15 (USA: Yes)
- 10. Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/75/232)**  
Vote: 124-49-3-17 (USA: No)
- 11. Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/RES/75/233)**  
Vote: 182-0-1-10 (USA: Yes)
- 12. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/RES/75/191)**  
Vote: 82-30-64-17 (USA: Yes)
- 13. Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine (A/RES/75/192)**  
Vote: 64-23-86-20 (USA: Yes)
- 14. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (A/RES/75/193)**  
Vote: 101-13-62-17 (USA: Yes)
- 15. Problem of the militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov (A/RES/75/29)**  
Vote: 63-17-62-51 (USA: Yes)

- 16. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons (A/RES/75/31)**  
Vote: 179-3-0-11 (USA: No)
- 17. Advancing responsible State behavior in cyberspace in the context of international security (A/RES/75/32)**  
Vote: 163-10-7-13 (USA: Yes)
- 18. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/RES/75/33)**  
Vote: 174-2-1-16 (USA: No)
- 19. Reducing space threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behaviors (A/RES/75/36)**  
Vote: 164-12-6-11 (USA: Yes)
- 20. No first placement of weapons in outer space (A/RES/75/37)**  
Vote: 132-34-21-6 (USA: No)
- 21. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (A/RES/75/40)**  
Vote: 130-42-14-7 (USA: No)
- 22. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/RES/75/50)**  
Vote: 183-1-4-5 (USA: Yes)
- 23. Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (A/RES/75/55)**  
Vote: 152-8-23-10 (USA: Yes)
- 24. The Arms Trade Treaty (A/RES/75/64)**  
Vote: 156-1-28-8 (USA: No)
- 25. Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements (A/RES/75/68)**  
Vote: 186-0-3-4 (USA: Yes)

**26. Join courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons (A/RES/75/71)**

Vote: 150-4-35-4 (USA: Yes)

**27. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (A/RES/75/87)**

Vote: 182-2-3-6 (USA: No)

**28. Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/RES/75/26)**

Vote: 90-0-52-51 (USA: Abstain)

**29. New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/RES/74/301)**

Vote: 132-31-16-14 (USA: No)

**30. Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: amendment to rule 155 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/RES/74/267)**

Vote: 120-48-4-21 (USA: No)

**31. Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (A/RES/74/306)**

Vote: 169-2-2-20 (USA: No)

#### IV. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON IMPORTANT VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 31 “important” final plenary votes that occurred in the UN General Assembly during 2019. The methodology for obtaining the “voting coincidence” can be found in Section I of this report.

##### ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL) (Contested Resolutions Only)

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Afghanistan	AFG	8	1	17	5	33%
Albania	ALB	21	0	10	0	68%
Algeria	DZA	7	6	18	0	32%
Andorra	AND	18	2	11	0	61%
Angola	AGO	7	5	12	7	40%
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	8	4	13	6	40%
Argentina	ARG	12	4	15	0	45%
Armenia	ARM	9	6	15	1	40%
Australia	AUS	22	0	9	0	71%
Austria	AUT	18	2	11	0	61%
Azerbaijan	AZE	9	3	16	3	38%
Bahamas	BHS	13	3	15	0	47%
Bahrain	BHR	11	3	17	0	40%
Bangladesh	BGD	9	6	16	0	39%
Barbados	BRB	14	2	15	0	48%
Belarus	BLR	6	6	19	0	29%
Belgium	BEL	19	2	10	0	65%
Belize	BLZ	12	4	15	0	45%
Benin	BEN	7	4	9	11	45%
Bhutan	BTN	9	6	16	0	39%
Bolivia	BOL	7	6	16	2	34%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	14	6	11	0	55%
Botswana	BWA	14	1	16	0	47%
Brazil	BRA	10	6	15	0	42%
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	9	4	18	0	35%
Bulgaria	BGR	21	0	10	0	68%
Burkina Faso	BFA	8	1	13	9	39%
Burundi	BDI	7	2	20	2	28%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Cabo Verde	CPV	11	4	15	1	43%
Cambodia	KHM	6	2	21	2	24%
Cameroon	CMR	9	6	12	4	44%
Canada	CAN	21	1	9	0	69%
Central African Republic	CAF	5	1	5	19	50%
Chad	TCD	9	5	16	1	38%
Chile	CHL	12	4	15	0	45%
China	CHN	5	1	24	1	18%
Colombia	COL	12	4	15	0	45%
Comoros	COM	4	3	10	14	32%
Congo	COG	6	2	7	15	47%
Costa Rica	CRI	14	2	15	0	48%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	10	4	16	1	40%
Croatia	HRV	20	0	9	2	69%
Cuba	CUB	4	4	22	1	20%
Cyprus	CYP	18	2	11	0	61%
Czechia	CZE	21	0	10	0	68%
DPRK	PRK	5	3	21	2	22%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	7	2	11	11	40%
Denmark	DNK	21	0	10	0	68%
Djibouti	DJI	10	4	17	0	39%
Dominica	DMA	2	5	7	17	32%
Dominican Republic	DOM	12	2	16	1	43%
Ecuador	ECU	10	6	15	0	42%
Egypt	EGY	6	9	16	0	34%
El Salvador	SLV	11	3	16	1	42%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	8	1	8	13	50%
Eritrea	ERI	8	6	17	0	35%
Estonia	EST	21	0	10	0	68%
eSwatini	SWZ	8	1	10	12	45%
Ethiopia	ETH	7	5	16	3	34%
Fiji	FJI	9	5	14	3	41%
Finland	FIN	20	1	10	0	66%
France	FRA	20	1	10	0	66%
Gabon	GAB	8	4	13	6	40%
Gambia	GMB	11	2	15	3	43%
Georgia	GEO	18	2	10	1	63%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Germany	DEU	20	1	10	0	66%
Ghana	GHA	10	5	13	3	45%
Greece	GRC	19	2	10	0	65%
Grenada	GRD	9	5	15	2	40%
Guatemala	GTM	14	3	14	0	50%
Guinea	GIN	8	3	12	8	41%
Guinea Bissau	GNB	8	5	11	6	44%
Guyana	GUY	12	3	15	1	45%
Haiti	HTI	11	3	6	10	63%
Honduras	HND	14	2	15	0	48%
Hungary	HUN	19	3	9	0	66%
Iceland	ISL	20	1	10	0	66%
India	IND	8	8	15	0	39%
Indonesia	IDN	8	6	17	0	35%
Iran	IRN	4	3	23	1	18%
Iraq	IRQ	9	4	18	0	35%
Ireland	IRL	17	3	11	0	60%
Israel	ISR	26	2	2	1	90%
Italy	ITA	19	2	10	0	65%
Jamaica	JAM	11	3	16	1	42%
Japan	JPN	19	2	10	0	65%
Jordan	JOR	10	4	17	0	39%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	8	4	18	1	33%
Kenya	KEN	9	4	16	2	38%
Kiribati	KIR	12	3	15	0	45%
Kuwait	KWT	10	5	16	0	40%
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	7	4	16	4	33%
Laos	LAO	8	6	17	0	35%
Latvia	LVA	21	0	10	0	68%
Lebanon	LBN	7	5	18	1	32%
Lesotho	LSO	11	3	15	2	43%
Liberia	LBR	12	1	10	8	54%
Libya	LBY	8	6	16	1	37%
Liechtenstein	LIE	18	2	11	0	61%
Lithuania	LTU	21	0	10	0	68%
Luxembourg	LUX	20	1	10	0	66%
Madagascar	MDG	7	9	15	0	37%
Malawi	MWI	12	2	15	2	45%

Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Malaysia	MYS	8	6	17	0	35%
Maldives	MDV	12	3	16	0	44%
Mali	MLI	9	7	14	1	42%
Malta	MLT	18	2	11	0	61%
Marshall Islands	MHL	15	2	3	11	80%
Mauritania	MRT	9	6	16	0	39%
Mauritius	MUS	10	5	15	1	42%
Mexico	MEX	10	5	16	0	40%
Micronesia	FSM	17	1	7	6	70%
Monaco	MCO	20	1	10	0	66%
Mongolia	MNG	8	7	16	0	37%
Montenegro	MNE	21	0	10	0	68%
Morocco	MAR	10	2	17	2	38%
Mozambique	MOZ	11	4	16	0	42%
Myanmar	MMR	5	5	17	4	28%
Namibia	NAM	9	6	16	0	39%
Nauru	NRU	7	5	6	12	53%
Nepal	NPL	9	6	16	0	39%
Netherlands	NLD	20	1	10	0	66%
New Zealand	NZL	18	2	11	0	61%
Nicaragua	NIC	5	3	22	1	22%
Niger	NER	9	5	15	2	40%
Nigeria	NGA	7	9	15	0	37%
North Macedonia	MKD	21	0	10	0	68%
Norway	NOR	18	1	12	0	60%
Oman	OMN	9	5	17	0	37%
Pakistan	PAK	8	5	16	2	36%
Palau	PLW	8	8	8	6	50%
Panama	PAN	14	1	16	0	47%
Papua New Guinea	PNG	12	6	13	0	48%
Paraguay	PRY	11	4	16	0	42%
Peru	PER	12	3	16	0	44%
Philippines	PHL	10	2	19	0	35%
Poland	POL	21	0	10	0	68%
Portugal	PRT	19	2	10	0	65%
Qatar	QAT	9	5	16	1	38%
Republic of Korea	KOR	15	5	11	0	56%
Republic of Moldova	MDA	17	3	11	0	60%



Country	ISO	Same	Partial	Opposite	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Romania	ROU	21	0	10	0	68%
Russian Federation	RUS	4	4	23	0	19%
Rwanda	RWA	9	5	16	1	38%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	10	1	13	7	44%
Saint Lucia	LCA	12	2	16	1	43%
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	VCT	9	6	16	0	39%
Samoa	WSM	13	1	14	2	48%
San Marino	SMR	18	2	11	0	61%
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	6	5	7	12	47%
Saudi Arabia	SAU	10	5	16	0	40%
Senegal	SEN	11	1	15	3	43%
Serbia	SRB	8	2	15	6	36%
Seychelles	SYC	4	2	1	23	71%
Sierra Leone	SLE	9	1	15	6	38%
Singapore	SGP	10	6	15	0	42%
Slovakia	SVK	21	0	10	0	68%
Slovenia	SVN	21	0	10	0	68%
Solomon Islands	SLB	9	4	12	5	44%
Somalia	SOM	0	1	1	28	25%
South Africa	ZAF	8	7	15	0	38%
South Sudan	SSD	1	4	7	19	25%
Spain	ESP	18	3	10	0	63%
Sri Lanka	LKA	8	7	16	0	37%
Sudan	SDN	8	5	18	0	34%
Suriname	SUR	8	5	16	2	36%
Sweden	SWE	19	2	10	0	65%
Switzerland	CHE	16	5	10	0	60%
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	3	3	22	3	16%
Tajikistan	TJK	6	7	14	4	35%
Thailand	THA	10	5	16	0	40%
Timor-Leste	TLS	10	2	14	5	42%
Togo	TGO	11	4	16	0	42%
Tonga	TON	9	8	9	4	50%
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	9	6	15	1	40%
Tunisia	TUN	9	5	16	1	38%
Turkey	TUR	14	4	12	1	53%
Turkmenistan	TKM	5	1	8	16	39%

<b>Country</b>	<b>ISO</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Partial</b>	<b>Opposite</b>	<b>Absent</b>	<b>Voting Coincidence</b>
Tuvalu	TUV	13	1	10	7	56%
Uganda	UGA	9	6	15	1	40%
Ukraine	UKR	18	4	7	2	69%
United Arab Emirates	ARE	11	2	17	1	40%
United Kingdom	GBR	21	0	10	0	68%
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	10	4	12	4	46%
Uruguay	URY	11	5	15	0	44%
Uzbekistan	UZB	7	2	16	6	32%
Vanuatu	VUT	11	1	11	7	50%
Venezuela	VEN	3	5	20	2	20%
Viet Nam	VNM	9	4	17	1	37%
Yemen	YEM	11	4	15	1	43%
Zambia	ZMB	8	5	13	5	40%
Zimbabwe	ZWE	4	3	24	0	18%

## V — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246, as amended by Public Law 108-447, calls for a listing of all General Assembly plenary votes cast on resolutions specifically related to Israel. This section includes: 1) a listing of Israel-related votes; and 2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States. The annual resolutions condemning Israel are repetitive, disproportionate, one-sided, and do not acknowledge that all parties to the conflict bear direct responsibility for ending it.

During 2020, the General Assembly considered 16 Israel-related resolutions, and adopted all of them – one by acclaim, “Assistance to the Palestinian People” (A/RES/74/117). The other 15 resolutions were adopted by roll-call vote, with the United States and Israel voting against all of them. Of 193 UN members, 28 voted against any of the 15 anti-Israel resolutions **at least once**, one more than in 2019. Four countries (Austria, Liberia, Slovenia, and Switzerland) joined the list, while three (Kiribati, Romania, and the Solomon Islands) dropped off. In 2020, 15 percent of all roll-call votes were abstentions, compared to 12 percent in 2019; 101 countries abstained on anti-Israel resolutions at least once in 2020, compared to 97 countries in 2019.

Country	# of No Votes
1. United States	15
2. Israel	15
3. Marshall Islands	13
4. Canada	12
5. Nauru	11
6. Australia	8
7. Micronesia	8
8. Hungary	6
9. Brazil	4
10. Guatemala	4
11. <b>Liberia*</b>	4
12. Papua New Guinea	4
13. Colombia	3
14. Czech Republic	3
15. Honduras	3
16. <b>Austria *</b>	2
17. Bulgaria	2
18. Germany	2

19. Denmark	1
20. Estonia	1
21. Greece	1
22. Lithuania	1
23. Netherlands	1
24. Palau	1
25. Slovakia	1
26. <b>Slovenia*</b>	1
27. <b>Switzerland*</b>	1
28. United Kingdom	1

*\* Additional country to the list compared to the previous year (2019).*

## V. A — LISTING OF ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS

The following resolutions are identified by a short title, resolution number, vote tally: Yes (Y), No (N), Abstain (A), Absent (X) or 'without a vote', and how the United States voted.

Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/75/126	Assistance to the Palestinian people	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/75/20	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	N	91	17	54	31
A/RES/75/22	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	N	145	7	9	32
A/RES/75/21	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	N	82	25	53	33
A/RES/75/23	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat	N	142	8	11	32
A/RES/75/24	The Syrian Golan	N	88	9	62	34
A/RES/75/93	Assistance to Palestine refugees	N	169	2	7	15
A/RES/75/94	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	N	162	4	9	18
A/RES/75/95	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	N	160	5	12	16
A/RES/75/96	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	N	76	14	83	20
A/RES/75/97	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	N	150	7	17	19
A/RES/75/98	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	N	147	10	16	20
A/RES/75/99	The occupied Syrian Golan	N	151	3	20	19
A/RES/75/172	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	N	168	5	10	10
A/RES/75/209	Oil slick on Lebanese shores	N	162	7	6	18
A/RES/75/236	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	N	153	6	17	17

## V. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON ISRAEL-RELATED VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 15 “Israel-related” final plenary votes (minus the one resolution adopted by acclaim) that occurred in the UN General Assembly during 2019. The methodology for obtaining the “voting coincidence” can be found in Section I of this report.

Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Afghanistan	AFG	0	15	0	0	0%
Albania	ALB	0	11	4	0	13%
Algeria	DZA	0	15	0	0	0%
Andorra	AND	0	11	4	0	13%
Angola	AGO	0	13	0	2	0%
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	0	9	0	6	0%
Argentina	ARG	0	13	2	0	7%
Armenia	ARM	0	12	3	0	10%
Australia	AUS	8	1	6	0	73%
Austria	AUT	2	10	3	0	23%
Azerbaijan	AZE	0	15	0	0	0%
Bahamas	BHS	0	10	0	5	0%
Bahrain	BHR	0	15	0	0	0%
Bangladesh	BGD	0	15	0	0	0%
Barbados	BRB	0	15	0	0	0%
Belarus	BLR	0	11	4	0	13%
Belgium	BEL	0	11	4	0	13%
Belize	BLZ	0	15	0	0	0%
Benin	BEN	0	1	0	14	0%
Bhutan	BTN	0	15	0	0	0%
Bolivia	BOL	0	15	0	0	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	0	11	4	0	13%
Botswana	BWA	0	14	1	0	3%
Brazil	BRA	4	6	5	0	43%
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	0	15	0	0	0%
Bulgaria	BGR	2	11	2	0	20%
Burkina Faso	BFA	0	9	0	6	0%
Burundi	BDI	0	9	0	6	0%
Cabo Verde	CPV	0	13	2	0	7%
Cambodia	KHM	0	14	1	0	3%

Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Cameroon	CMR	0	0	15	0	50%
Canada	CAN	12	1	2	0	87%
Central African Republic	CAF	0	2	5	8	36%
Chad	TCD	0	10	0	5	0%
Chile	CHL	0	15	0	0	0%
China	CHN	0	15	0	0	0%
Colombia	COL	3	10	2	0	27%
Comoros	COM	0	1	0	14	0%
Congo	COG	0	8	0	7	0%
Costa Rica	CRI	0	14	1	0	3%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	0	10	5	0	17%
Croatia	HRV	0	11	4	0	13%
Cuba	CUB	0	15	0	0	0%
Cyprus	CYP	0	13	2	0	7%
Czechia	CZE	3	10	2	0	27%
DPRK	PRK	0	15	0	0	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	0	0	0	15	N/A
Denmark	DNK	1	11	3	0	17%
Djibouti	DJI	0	15	0	0	0%
Dominica	DMA	0	2	0	13	0%
Dominican Republic	DOM	0	14	1	0	3%
Ecuador	ECU	0	14	1	0	3%
Egypt	EGY	0	15	0	0	0%
El Salvador	SLV	0	15	0	0	0%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	0	3	0	12	0%
Eritrea	ERI	0	13	2	0	7%
Estonia	EST	1	11	3	0	17%
eSwatini	SWZ	0	0	0	15	N/A
Ethiopia	ETH	0	14	1	0	3%
Fiji	FJI	0	13	2	0	7%
Finland	FIN	0	11	4	0	13%
France	FRA	0	11	4	0	13%
Gabon	GAB	0	9	0	6	0%
Gambia	GMB	0	15	0	0	0%
Georgia	GEO	0	11	4	0	13%
Germany	DEU	2	11	2	0	20%
Ghana	GHA	0	0	1	14	50%
Greece	GRC	1	11	3	0	17%

<b>Country</b>	<b>ISO</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Opposite</b>	<b>Partial</b>	<b>Absent</b>	<b>Voting Coincidence</b>
Grenada	GRD	0	15	0	0	0%
Guatemala	GTM	4	2	9	0	57%
Guinea	GIN	0	3	0	12	0%
Guinea Bissau	GNB	0	15	0	0	0%
Guyana	GUY	0	15	0	0	0%
Haiti	HTI	0	4	6	5	30%
Honduras	HND	3	2	10	0	53%
Hungary	HUN	6	8	1	0	43%
Iceland	ISL	0	11	4	0	13%
India	IND	0	14	1	0	3%
Indonesia	IDN	0	15	0	0	0%
Iran	IRN	0	15	0	0	0%
Iraq	IRQ	0	15	0	0	0%
Ireland	IRL	0	11	4	0	13%
Israel	ISR	15	0	0	0	100%
Italy	ITA	0	11	4	0	13%
Jamaica	JAM	0	14	1	0	3%
Japan	JPN	0	11	4	0	13%
Jordan	JOR	0	15	0	0	0%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	0	15	0	0	0%
Kenya	KEN	0	10	0	5	0%
Kiribati	KIR	0	1	9	5	45%
Kuwait	KWT	0	15	0	0	0%
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	0	15	0	0	0%
Laos	LAO	0	15	0	0	0%
Latvia	LVA	0	11	4	0	13%
Lebanon	LBN	0	15	0	0	0%
Lesotho	LSO	0	13	1	1	4%
Liberia	LBR	4	0	0	11	100%
Libya	LBY	0	15	0	0	0%
Liechtenstein	LIE	0	11	4	0	3%
Lithuania	LTU	1	11	3	0	17%
Luxembourg	LUX	0	11	4	0	13%
Madagascar	MDG	0	3	12	0	40%
Malawi	MWI	0	4	7	4	32%
Malaysia	MYS	0	15	0	0	0%
Maldives	MDV	0	15	0	0	0%
Mali	MLI	0	15	0	0	0%



Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Malta	MLT	0	13	2	0	7%
Marshall Islands	MHL	13	0	2	0	93%
Mauritania	MRT	0	15	0	0	0%
Mauritius	MUS	0	15	0	0	0%
Mexico	MEX	0	10	5	0	17%
Micronesia	FSM	8	0	0	7	100%
Monaco	MCO	0	11	4	0	13%
Mongolia	MNG	0	12	1	2	4%
Montenegro	MNE	0	11	4	0	13%
Morocco	MAR	0	15	0	0	0%
Mozambique	MOZ	0	15	0	0	0%
Myanmar	MMR	0	0	1	14	50%
Namibia	NAM	0	15	0	0	0%
Nauru	NRU	11	0	4	0	87%
Nepal	NPL	0	14	0	1	0%
Netherlands	NLD	1	11	3	0	17%
New Zealand	NZL	0	11	4	0	13%
Nicaragua	NIC	0	15	0	0	0%
Niger	NER	0	10	0	5	0%
Nigeria	NGA	0	14	1	0	3%
North Macedonia	MKD	0	11	4	0	13%
Norway	NOR	0	11	4	0	13%
Oman	OMN	0	15	0	0	0%
Pakistan	PAK	0	15	0	0	0%
Palau	PLW	1	1	5	8	50%
Panama	PAN	0	10	5	0	17%
Papua New Guinea	PNG	4	5	6	0	47%
Paraguay	PRY	0	11	4	0	13%
Peru	PER	0	12	3	0	10%
Philippines	PHL	0	14	1	0	3%
Poland	POL	0	11	4	0	13%
Portugal	PRT	0	11	4	0	13%
Qatar	QAT	0	15	0	0	0%
Republic of Korea	KOR	0	11	4	0	13%
Republic of Moldova	MDA	0	12	3	0	10%
Romania	ROU	0	11	4	0	13%
Russia	RUS	0	12	3	0	10%
Rwanda	RWA	0	2	11	2	42%

<b>Country</b>	<b>ISO</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Opposite</b>	<b>Partial</b>	<b>Absent</b>	<b>Voting Coincidence</b>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	0	10	0	5	0%
Saint Lucia	LCA	0	15	0	0	0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	0	10	0	5	0%
Samoa	WSM	0	8	6	1	21%
San Marino	SMR	0	11	4	0	13%
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	0	12	1	2	4%
Saudi Arabia	SAU	0	15	0	0	0%
Senegal	SEN	0	15	0	0	0%
Serbia	SRB	0	10	4	1	14%
Seychelles	SYC	0	5	0	10	0%
Sierra Leone	SLE	0	15	0	0	0%
Singapore	SGP	0	13	2	0	7%
Slovakia	SVK	1	10	4	0	20%
Slovenia	SVN	1	11	3	0	17%
Solomon Islands	SLB	0	1	9	5	45%
Somalia	SOM	0	0	0	15	N/A
South Africa	ZAF	0	15	0	0	0%
South Sudan	SSD	0	3	5	7	31%
Spain	ESP	0	11	4	0	13%
Sri Lanka	LKA	0	15	0	0	0%
Sudan	SDN	0	15	0	0	0%
Suriname	SUR	0	15	0	0	0%
Sweden	SWE	0	11	4	0	13%
Switzerland	CHE	1	11	3	0	17%
Syria	SYR	0	15	0	0	0%
Tajikistan	TJK	0	10	0	5	0%
Thailand	THA	0	14	1	0	3%
Timor-Leste	TLS	0	13	1	1	4%
Togo	TGO	0	4	11	0	37%
Tonga	TON	0	3	5	7	31%
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	0	15	0	0	0%
Tunisia	TUN	0	15	0	0	0%
Turkey	TUR	0	15	0	0	0%
Turkmenistan	TKM	0	14	0	1	0%
Tuvalu	TUV	0	1	2	12	33%
Uganda	UGA	0	7	0	8	0%
Ukraine	UKR	0	11	4	0	13%
United Arab Emirates	ARE	0	15	0	0	0%

<b>Country</b>	<b>ISO</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Opposite</b>	<b>Partial</b>	<b>Absent</b>	<b>Voting Coincidence</b>
United Kingdom	GBR	1	11	3	0	17%
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	0	10	0	5	0%
Uruguay	URY	0	7	8	0	27%
Uzbekistan	UZB	0	15	0	0	0%
Vanuatu	VUT	0	6	4	5	20%
Venezuela	VEN	0	15	0	0	0%
Viet Nam	VNM	0	15	0	0	0%
Yemen	YEM	0	15	0	0	0%
Zambia	ZMB	0	6	0	9	0%
Zimbabwe	ZWE	0	15	0	0	0%

## VI — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REGIONAL GROUPS

Originally, UN member states were unofficially grouped into five geopolitical regional groups. What began as an informal means of sharing the distribution of posts for General Assembly committees has taken on a much more expansive role. Depending on the UN context, regional groups may control elections to UN-related positions based on geographic representation, as well as coordinate substantive policy, and form common fronts for negotiations and voting. The methodology for obtaining the “voting coincidence” can be found in Section I of this report. There were a number of members in 2020 who were absent for ALL of either the Israel-related or “important” votes, or both. As such, it is not possible to calculate voting coincidence when there are no votes to compare. These cells are marked with “N/A.” Absentee rates were higher among multiple countries, so voting coincidence figures should be viewed closely according to absentee rates, which will provide a clearer context for voting coincidence.

### Global and Regional Group Average Voting Coincidence with the United States

Regional Averages	Voting Coincidence				Absentee Rate		
	Roll-Call & Consensus	Roll-Call Votes	Important	Israel-related	Roll-Call Votes	Important	Israel-related
Africa	79%	26%	40%	9%	17%	17%	27%
Asia-Pacific	78%	28%	40%	13%	7%	8%	9%
Eastern European	83%	47%	59%	15%	1%	2%	0%
Latin American and Caribbean (GRULAC)	77%	26%	41%	9%	6%	6%	8%
Western European and Others (WEOG)	84%	52%	65%	21%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Global</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>

## VI. A — AFRICA

Africa	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate			
	Roll-Call & Consensus	Roll- Call Votes	Israel- Related	Import- ant	Roll- Call Votes	Israel- Related	Import- ant
<b>Regional Average</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Global Average</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Algeria	74%	20%	0%	32%	0%	0%	0%
Angola	77%	22%	0%	40%	14%	13%	23%
Benin	85%	32%	0%	45%	45%	93%	35%
Botswana	76%	26%	3%	47%	2%	0%	0%
Burkina Faso	79%	23%	0%	39%	22%	40%	29%
Burundi	75%	19%	0%	28%	9%	40%	6%
Cabo Verde	77%	25%	7%	43%	6%	0%	3%
Cameroon	79%	32%	50%	44%	5%	0%	13%
Central African Republic	85%	28%	36%	50%	48%	53%	65%
Chad	77%	24%	0%	38%	11%	33%	3%
Comoros	85%	29%	0%	32%	47%	93%	45%
Congo	82%	24%	0%	47%	34%	47%	52%
Côte D'Ivoire	77%	27%	17%	40%	3%	0%	3%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	86%	32%	N/A	40%	50%	100%	35%
Djibouti	75%	22%	0%	39%	4%	0%	0%
Egypt	75%	23%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%
Equatorial Guinea	83%	28%	0%	50%	39%	80%	45%
Eritrea	75%	21%	7%	35%	3%	0%	0%
eSwatini	84%	28%	N/A	45%	41%	100%	39%
Ethiopia	76%	22%	3%	34%	5%	0%	10%
Gabon	78%	24%	0%	40%	19%	40%	19%
Gambia	76%	23%	0%	43%	5%	0%	10%
Ghana	80%	29%	50%	45%	18%	93%	10%
Guinea	83%	28%	0%	41%	37%	80%	26%
Guinea Bissau	78%	21%	0%	44%	18%	0%	23%
Kenya	77%	22%	0%	38%	11%	33%	6%
Lesotho	76%	24%	4%	43%	7%	7%	6%
Liberia	87%	45%	100%	54%	37%	73%	26%
Libya	75%	22%	0%	37%	1%	0%	3%
Madagascar	78%	30%	40%	37%	2%	0%	0%
Malawi	78%	29%	32%	45%	10%	27%	6%
Mali	76%	26%	0%	42%	4%	0%	3%
Mauritania	75%	23%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	76%	23%	0%	42%	2%	0%	3%
Morocco	76%	23%	0%	38%	3%	0%	6%

## UNCLASSIFIED

-62-

Mozambique	75%	24%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%
Namibia	75%	21%	0%	39%	2%	0%	0%
Niger	77%	23%	0%	40%	12%	33%	6%
Nigeria	75%	24%	3%	37%	1%	0%	0%
Rwanda	79%	30%	42%	38%	12%	13%	3%
Sao Tome and Principe	80%	24%	4%	47%	24%	13%	42%
Senegal	76%	22%	0%	43%	7%	0%	13%
Seychelles	92%	38%	0%	71%	76%	67%	77%
Sierra Leone	76%	22%	0%	38%	8%	0%	19%
Somalia	97%	42%	N/A	25%	98%	100%	94%
South Africa	75%	24%	0%	38%	1%	0%	3%
South Sudan	87%	29%	31%	25%	62%	47%	61%
Sudan	74%	20%	0%	34%	1%	0%	0%
Togo	78%	31%	37%	42%	0%	0%	0%
Tunisia	75%	22%	0%	38%	2%	0%	3%
Uganda	79%	27%	41%	40%	18%	3%	3%
United Republic of Tanzania	78%	24%	0%	46%	15%	33%	16%
Zambia	79%	25%	0%	40%	18%	60%	16%
Zimbabwe	74%	19%	0%	18%	3%	0%	0%

UNCLASSIFIED

## VI. B — ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP

Asia-Pacific	Voting Coincidence				Absentee Rate		
	Roll-Call & Consensus	Roll- Call Votes	Israel- Related	Important	Roll- Call Votes	Israel- Related	Important
	78%	28%	13%	40%	7%	7%	8%
<b>Regional Average</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Global</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Afghanistan	76%	21%	0%	33%	8%	0%	16%
Bahrain	76%	25%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	75%	24%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Bhutan	75%	23%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Brunei Darussalam	75%	23%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Cambodia	74%	19%	3%	24%	3%	0%	6%
China	74%	19%	0%	18%	2%	0%	3%
Cyprus	82%	43%	7%	61%	1%	0%	0%
DPRK	75%	20%	0%	22%	8%	0%	6%
Fiji	77%	26%	7%	41%	8%	0%	10%
India	77%	29%	3%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Indonesia	75%	22%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Iran	73%	16%	0%	18%	4%	0%	3%
Iraq	75%	23%	0%	35%	1%	0%	0%
Japan	82%	46%	13%	65%	0%	0%	0%
Jordan	75%	23%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Kazakhstan	75%	22%	0%	33%	1%	0%	3%
Kiribati	79%	32%	45%	45%	9%	33%	3%
Kuwait	75%	24%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	76%	21%	0%	33%	6%	0%	13%
Laos	75%	22%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Lebanon	74%	20%	0%	32%	1%	0%	3%
Malaysia	75%	22%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Maldives	76%	26%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Marshall Islands	89%	60%	93%	80%	26%	0%	35%
Micronesia	93%	69%	100%	70%	39%	47%	19%
Mongolia	76%	23%	4%	37%	2%	13%	0%
Myanmar	78%	22%	50%	28%	18%	93%	13%
Nauru	88%	49%	87%	53%	44%	0%	42%
Nepal	76%	24%	0%	39%	1%	7%	0%
Oman	75%	24%	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%
Pakistan	76%	26%	0%	36%	2%	0%	6%
Palau	83%	38%	50%	50%	27%	53%	23%
Papua New Guinea	80%	39%	47%	48%	1%	0%	0%

## UNCLASSIFIED

-64-

Philippines	75%	23%	3%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Qatar	75%	23%	0%	38%	1%	0%	3%
Republic of Korea	84%	50%	13%	56%	0%	0%	0%
Samoa	78%	29%	21%	48%	7%	7%	10%
Saudi Arabia	76%	25%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Singapore	76%	27%	7%	42%	0%	0%	0%
Solomon Islands	82%	30%	45%	44%	29%	33%	19%
Sri Lanka	75%	23%	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%
Syria	73%	15%	0%	16%	4%	0%	10%
Tajikistan	77%	23%	0%	35%	10%	33%	13%
Thailand	76%	25%	3%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Timor-Leste	77%	23%	4%	42%	11%	7%	16%
Tonga	82%	34%	31%	50%	21%	47%	16%
Turkmenistan	79%	21%	0%	39%	31%	7%	55%
Tuvalu	86%	39%	33%	56%	38%	80%	23%
United Arab Emirates	75%	23%	0%	40%	1%	0%	3%
Uzbekistan	75%	21%	0%	32%	7%	0%	19%
Vanuatu	81%	29%	20%	50%	23%	33%	26%
Viet Nam	75%	23%	0%	37%	1%	0%	3%
Yemen	76%	25%	0%	43%	2%	0%	3%

UNCLASSIFIED



## VI. C — EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP

Eastern European	Voting Coincidence				Absentee Rate		
	Roll-Call & Consensus	Roll- Call Votes	Israel- Related	Important	Roll- Call Votes	Israel- Related	Important
<b>Regional Average</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Global Average</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Albania	85%	53%	13%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Armenia	79%	33%	10%	40%	5%	0%	3%
Azerbaijan	76%	22%	0%	38%	4%	0%	10%
Belarus	75%	23%	13%	29%	0%	0%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	82%	43%	13%	55%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	85%	54%	20%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	85%	53%	13%	69%	2%	0%	6%
Czechia	86%	57%	27%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	85%	55%	17%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Georgia	84%	51%	13%	63%	1%	0%	3%
Hungary	87%	59%	43%	66%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	85%	54%	13%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	85%	55%	17%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Montenegro	84%	52%	13%	68%	0%	0%	0%
North Macedonia	84%	52%	13%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	85%	54%	13%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of Moldova	82%	43%	10%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	85%	54%	13%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Russia	76%	27%	10%	19%	0%	0%	0%
Serbia	80%	35%	14%	36%	9%	7%	19%
Slovakia	85%	54%	20%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	85%	53%	17%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Ukraine	85%	53%	13%	69%	2%	0%	6%

## VI. D — LATIN AMERICAN &amp; CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)

Latin American & Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Voting Coincidence				Absentee Rates		
	Roll-Call & Consensus	Roll-Call Votes	Israel-Related	Important	Roll-Call Votes	Israel-Related	Important
<b>Regional Average</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Global Average</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	80%	27%	0%	40%	22%	40%	19%
Argentina	77%	28%	7%	45%	0%	0%	0%
Bahamas	78%	27%	0%	47%	10%	33%	0%
Barbados	76%	26%	0%	48%	3%	0%	0%
Belize	76%	26%	0%	45%	2%	0%	0%
Bolivia	75%	22%	0%	34%	2%	0%	6%
Brazil	79%	36%	43%	42%	0%	0%	0%
Chile	76%	26%	0%	45%	1%	0%	0%
Colombia	77%	30%	27%	45%	0%	0%	0%
Costa Rica	77%	28%	3%	48%	0%	0%	0%
Cuba	73%	17%	0%	20%	1%	0%	3%
Dominica	88%	30%	0%	32%	66%	87%	55%
Dominican Republic	76%	25%	3%	43%	1%	0%	3%
Ecuador	76%	25%	3%	42%	0%	0%	0%
El Salvador	76%	24%	0%	42%	1%	0%	3%
Grenada	76%	23%	0%	40%	5%	0%	6%
Guatemala	79%	35%	57%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Guyana	76%	26%	0%	45%	3%	0%	3%
Haiti	85%	37%	30%	63%	35%	33%	35%
Honduras	79%	34%	53%	48%	1%	0%	0%
Jamaica	76%	25%	3%	42%	4%	0%	3%
Mexico	77%	28%	17%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Nicaragua	73%	17%	0%	22%	1%	0%	3%
Panama	77%	28%	17%	47%	2%	0%	0%
Paraguay	76%	26%	13%	42%	1%	0%	0%
Peru	76%	27%	10%	44%	1%	0%	0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	79%	26%	0%	44%	21%	33%	23%
Saint Lucia	76%	25%	0%	43%	4%	0%	3%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	77%	26%	0%	39%	7%	33%	0%
Suriname	75%	22%	0%	36%	2%	0%	6%
Trinidad and Tobago	76%	24%	0%	40%	2%	0%	3%
Uruguay	77%	30%	27%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Venezuela	74%	16%	0%	20%	6%	0%	10%

## VI. E — WESTERN EUROPEAN & OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)

Western European & Others Group (WEOG)	Voting Coincidence				Absentee Rates		
	Roll-Call & Consensus	Roll-Call Vote	Israel-Related	Important	Roll-Call Vote	Israel-Related	Important
<b>Regional Average</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Global Average</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Andorra	82%	45%	13%	61%	1%	0%	0%
Australia	88%	63%	73%	71%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	83%	47%	23%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	84%	52%	13%	65%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	88%	64%	87%	69%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	85%	54%	17%	68%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	84%	50%	13%	66%	0%	0%	0%
France	86%	58%	13%	66%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	85%	55%	20%	66%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	84%	51%	17%	65%	0%	0%	0%
Iceland	84%	50%	13%	66%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	82%	44%	13%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Israel	97%	91%	100%	90%	1%	0%	3%
Italy	84%	51%	13%	65%	0%	0%	0%
Liechtenstein	82%	45%	3%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	84%	51%	13%	66%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	82%	44%	7%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Monaco	85%	53%	13%	66%	1%	0%	0%
Netherlands	85%	54%	17%	66%	0%	0%	0%
New Zealand	82%	45%	13%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Norway	83%	49%	13%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	84%	51%	13%	65%	0%	0%	0%
San Marino	82%	44%	13%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	84%	51%	13%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	83%	47%	13%	65%	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	82%	46%	17%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Turkey	82%	43%	0%	53%	1%	0%	3%
United Kingdom	87%	61%	17%	68%	0%	0%	0%

UNCLASSIFIED

-68-

UNCLASSIFIED