

IV - GENERAL ASSEMBLY - IMPORTANT VOTES AND CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for analysis and discussion of “votes on issues which directly affected United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively.” An important basis for identifying issues is their consistency with the State Department’s Strategic Goals. For the 64th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2009, 12 votes and nine consensus resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section.

Section IV contains five parts: (1) a listing and description of the 12 important votes at the 64th UNGA; (2) a listing and description of the nine important consensus resolutions at the 64th UNGA; (3) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important actions that were adopted by votes, arranged alphabetically by country; (4) voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groups and other important groups; and (5) a comparison of voting coincidence percentages on important votes with those on overall votes from Section III. An additional column in the tables of important votes (parts three and four above) presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the nine important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, these coincidence percentages were refined to reflect a country’s rate of participation in UN voting overall. The participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes-No-Abstain votes cast by a UN member in Plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total number of Plenary votes (84).

IMPORTANT VOTES

The following 12 important votes are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. For each vote, a summary of the resolution or decision is provided (“General Assembly” is the subject of the verbs in the first paragraph), followed by background on the resolution and an explanation of the U.S. position. The resolutions/decisions are listed in order by the date adopted. Full texts of all 2009 General Assembly resolutions can be found at: <http://www.un.org/ga/64/resolutions.shtml>.

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba

A/Res/64/6

October 28

187-3(US)-2

Called on all states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures such as the “Helms-Burton Act,” whose extraterritorial provisions affect the sovereignty of other states, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urged states to repeal such laws.

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Background and U.S. Position: In 1960, the United States imposed a trade and financial transaction embargo on Cuba because of Castro's repressive policies and expropriation of U.S. property without compensation. The United States strengthened the embargo in 1962, 1992, and 1996. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) has adopted a resolution condemning this embargo every year since 1992.

The United States again voted against this resolution, pointing out that the embargo is a bilateral issue concerning U.S. efforts to break the absolute control that the Cuban regime holds over the resources that its people need, and therefore highly inappropriate for the UNGA to consider.

The United States is one of Cuba's largest suppliers of food and one of Cuba's largest trading partners. In fact, the American people are the largest providers of humanitarian aid to the Cuban people in the entire world. Israel and Palau also voted no; Marshall Islands and Micronesia abstained.

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

A/Res/64/16

December 2

109-8(US)-55

Requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to support the Middle East peace process.

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly established the Committee in 1975 by Resolution 3376; it renews its support for the Committee annually.

The United States believes that this Committee perpetuates and institutionalizes the perception of inherent UN bias against Israel. By its very nature, it fails properly to demand actions from both sides; instead it focuses only on Israel, thus serving more to undermine than to advance ongoing negotiations. It also undermines the credibility of the United Nations, which, as a member of the Quartet (with the United States, the European Union, and Russia), must be seen by both sides as an honest broker in facilitating a resolution of the Middle East conflict.

This Committee makes no positive contribution to achieving what the Quartet believes would be a just and durable resolution of the conflict: two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. The United States believes it should be abolished and actively lobbies other countries to withdraw their support for the annual resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

3. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/64/17

December 2

112-9(US)-54

Requested the Secretary General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its program of work as detailed in other relevant earlier resolutions.

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights by Resolution 32/40B in 1977. It renews its support annually.

The United States believes that the continuation of the Division, which embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, is inconsistent with UN support for the efforts of the Quartet (the United States, the United Nations, Russia, and the European Union) to achieve a just and durable solution of democratic Israeli and Palestinian states living in peace.

The activities of this Division continue to promulgate actively a one-sided view of Israeli-Palestinian issues and do not contribute constructively to efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States believes this Division should be abolished and actively lobbies other countries to withdraw their support for the annual resolution renewing the Division's mandate.

4. Renewed Determination Toward the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

A/Res/64/47

December 2

171(US)-2-8

Called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile materials cut-off treaty at the 2010 session of the Conference on Disarmament and its early conclusion; called upon all states to redouble efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; stressed the importance of preventing nuclear terrorism, and encouraged every effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear and radiological material.

Background and U.S. Position: While the United States has made progress in many areas toward the ultimate aim of a world without nuclear weapons, it will require strengthening the global nonproliferation regime and addressing urgent nonproliferation challenges, including enhanced IAEA safeguards, cooperation to defeat proliferation networks, and improved security for vulnerable nuclear material. Progress on disarmament and nonproliferation is not an either-or proposition, but rather represents two aspects of the same goal.

5. Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

A/Res/64/69

December 2

175(US)-1-3

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Stressed that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constituted a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation; stressed the vital importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions, to achieve the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its 65th session on the efforts of states that have ratified the Treaty toward its universal acceptance and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to states that request it.

Background and U.S. Position: The new U.S. administration plans to seek U.S. Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. For the first time in a decade, the United States participated in a September conference concerning the Treaty's entry into force.

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

A/Res/64/91

December 10

92-9(US)-74

Demanded that Israel, the occupying power, cooperate with the Special Committee in implementing its mandate; deplored Israeli policies violating the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories; expressed grave concern about the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; and requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli practices.

Background and U.S. Position: The General Assembly established the Special Committee by Resolution 2443 in 1968. The United States believes that this committee embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, and that its continuation is inconsistent with UN support for the efforts of the Quartet (United States, United Nations, Russia, and the European Union) to achieve a just and durable solution of democratic Israeli and Palestinian states living in peace.

The committee's activities continue to promulgate a one-sided view of Israeli-Palestinian issues and are not constructive to efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States believes this committee should be abolished and actively lobbies other countries to withdraw their support for the annual resolution that renews the Committee's mandate.

7. Global Efforts for the Total Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the Comprehensive Implementation of and Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Program of Action

A/Res/64/148

December 18

128-13(US)-43

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Reaffirmed the General Assembly as the highest intergovernmental mechanism for formulating policy relating to the economic, social, and related fields, and that with the Human Rights Council it should constitute an intergovernmental process for implementing and following up on the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action; called on states to formulate plans of action to combat racism and related intolerance; and decided that the Durban Review Conference's outcome should be undertaken in the same framework as the outcome of the 2001 World Conference.

It also expressed profound concern about all forms of racism and racial discrimination; expressed deep concern at inadequate responses to emerging and resurgent forms of racism; and urged states to adopt measures to address these scourges vigorously.

Background and U.S. Position: The United States opposed this resolution because of its focus on the Durban Declaration and Program of Action and its implementation. The United States does not support the 2001 declaration and program because of its unbalanced focus on the Israeli/Palestinian conflict and support for prohibitions on freedom of expression. We have always maintained that a conference on racism should not single out a single country or conflict or prejudge issues that can only be resolved in negotiations between the parties.

The United States remains convinced that the best antidote to offensive speech is a combination of robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes, proactive government outreach to racial and religious groups, and the vigorous defense of freedom of expression. The United States is deeply committed to engaging in ongoing, thoughtful dialogue that could result in vigorous action to combat racism effectively.

8. Combating Defamation of Religions

A/Res/64/156

December 18

80-61(US)-42

Expressed deep concern at the negative stereotyping of religions; deplored all acts of violence against persons on the basis of religion or belief; expressed concern that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism; emphasized that freedom of expression carries special responsibilities, and might be subject to limitations as provided by law, and which are necessary for respecting the rights of others and protecting national security or public order, health or morals.

Background and U.S. Position: Over the past decade, members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) have been working through the UN system to introduce the problematic concept of "defamation of religions" into UN resolutions and reports.

The United States has consistently voted against this resolution because it does not agree that prohibiting speech is the way to promote

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tolerance. While appearing in name to promote tolerance, implementation of this concept actually fosters intolerance and has served to justify restrictions on human rights and fundamental freedoms such as the freedoms of religion and expression. The United States is deeply committed to addressing concerns of intolerance and discrimination and is eager to work with the cosponsors and the rest of the UNGA to address the root concerns behind the resolution in the spirit of consensus.

9. Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.)

A/Res/64/175 December 18 99(US)-20-63

Expressed serious concern at persistent reports of torture and inhuman treatment, and at the absence of due process and rule of law, and concern with the practice of collective punishments, and the existence of prison camps and the extensive use of forced labor; expressed concern at limitations on every person wishing to move freely within the country and travel abroad, and urged the D.P.R.K. to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to engage in technical cooperation activities in the field of human rights with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and in the Universal Periodic Review by the Human Rights Council.

Background and U.S. Position: The human rights situation remains grave in North Korea. The government controls almost all aspects of citizens' lives and refuses to allow international evaluation of human rights conditions.

The United States strongly supported this resolution as demonstrating the international community's concern over the human rights situation in the D.P.R.K., the desire to hold the government accountable for its human rights violations, and to improve the situation of human rights in the D.P.R.K.

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

A/Res/64/176 December 18 74(US)-49-59

Expressed deep concern at ongoing and recurring human rights violations in Iran including torture, punishment, executions carried out in the absence of internationally recognized safeguards, stoning, and continuing discrimination against women and girls; expressed concern at the government's response following the June 12, 2009 presidential election and the concurrent rise in human rights violations; and called upon the government to respect its human rights obligations in law and in practice, and to cooperate on human rights and justice reform with the United Nations.

Background and U.S. Position: This resolution demonstrated that the international community is deeply concerned over the deteriorating human rights situation in Iran and the government's failure to uphold its obligations under its own constitution and international human rights law. Those in Iran

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who are trying to exercise their universal rights should know that the world continues to bear witness and their voices are being heard.

11. Agricultural Technology for Development

A/Res/64/197 December 21 146(US)-1-32

Called on member states and relevant UN organizations to make greater efforts to develop and disseminate sustainable agricultural technologies and to support national efforts to make use of local expertise and agricultural technologies; encouraged member states, civil society, and public and private institutions to develop partnerships toward making appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies available and affordable to smallholder farmers.

Background and U.S. Position: The United States viewed this resolution as particularly relevant in light of the Commission on Sustainable Development's outcome on agriculture, land use, and related topics, as well as the important, ongoing work on food security. The United States supports efforts to increase agricultural technology and innovation of all types, and its potential in developing countries to increase rural incomes while reducing hunger and poverty. The United States was among the first co-sponsors of the 2007 resolution on this topic, and co-sponsored the resolution again this year. We continue to appreciate countries' supportive efforts in this area.

12. Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma)

A/Res/64/238 December 24 86(US)-23-39

Strongly condemned the systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Myanmar (Burma). Expressed grave concern at the recent trial, conviction and sentencing of Nobel Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, resulting in her return to house arrest, and called for her immediate and unconditional release; urged the government to release all prisoners of conscience without delay or conditions and with full restoration of their political rights, and to ensure necessary steps be taken toward a free, fair, transparent and inclusive electoral process;

Called upon the government to enact required electoral laws and to allow the participation of all voters, political parties, and other relevant stakeholders in the electoral process.

Background and U.S. Position: In Burma, there currently are over 2,000 prisoners of conscience, including Aung San Suu Kyi and other high-profile leaders like Min Ko Naing and Ko Ko Kyi, who were rearrested in 2007 during the pro-democracy demonstrations. Ethnic minorities face severe discrimination and persecution.

The junta has refused calls to carry out its own promises made in response to statements by the United Nations, the Association of South East Asian Nations, and the international community urging the release of all

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prisoners of conscience and engagement in a credible and time-bound dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi and other democratic and ethnic minority leaders.

The Burmese regime's political repression, forced relocations, massive human rights violations, military offensives against ethnic minorities, restrictions on international humanitarian organizations, and the use of rape as a tool of political intimidation have resulted in the destabilizing outflow of over a million Burmese to neighboring countries; cross-border trafficking in narcotics and persons; the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis; and the internal displacement of between 500,000 and 1 million people.

The United States remains committed to supporting the people of Burma, and believes that the adoption of this resolution keeps world pressure and attention focused on a regime that disregards the basic rights and universal freedoms of its people.

IMPORTANT CONSENSUS ACTIONS

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

A/Res/64/8

October 27

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

Background and U.S. Position: The United States co-sponsored this resolution as an expression of its strong support for the IAEA in all facets of its work and its determination to cooperate with other member states to strengthen IAEA capabilities.

The United States is committed to seeking multilateral solutions to global challenges, and co-sponsors this resolution as a symbol of its support for the Agency as an institution. The United States remains committed to working with other member states to support the IAEA in its dual mission of expanding peaceful uses of nuclear energy while preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

2. The Rule of Law at the National and International Levels

A/Res/64/116

December 16

Reaffirmed that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations;

Stressed the importance of adherence to the rule of law at the national and international levels, and the need to strengthen support to member states,

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upon their request, in the domestic implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building, based on greater coordination and coherence within the UN system and among donors, and called for greater evaluation of the effectiveness of such activities;

Called upon the UN system to address systematically, as appropriate, aspects of the rule of law in relevant activities, recognizing the importance of the rule of law to virtually all areas of UN engagement.

Background and U.S. Position: The United States has reinvigorated its commitment to the rule of law at the international level, including in the arena of international humanitarian and human rights law and through its participation in the work of multilateral institutions. In July the United States signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the first U.S. signature on a new human rights convention in about two decades. Also, the United States sought and won a seat on the Human Rights Council, signaling its intent to participate constructively with other members of the Council to promote and strengthen human rights.

3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

A/Res/64/138 December 18

Urged states parties to the Convention to comply fully with their obligations under CEDAW and its Optional Protocol and to take into consideration the concluding observations, as well as the general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, including especially women migrant workers;

Strongly urged states parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures so that acceptance of the amendment to Article 20 of the Convention (relating to meeting time) by a two-thirds majority of states parties could be reached as soon as possible so the amendment could enter into force.

Background and U.S. Position: CEDAW entered into force in 1981 and currently has 185 States Parties, though the U.S. Senate has yet to ratify it. Secretary Clinton and other U.S. officials have stated that ratification of CEDAW is a priority for the Obama Administration. The United States continues to work to eliminate discrimination and enshrine women's equal rights until this shared goal becomes reality.

4. Report of the Human Rights Council

A/Res/64/143 December 18

Took note of the report of the Human Rights Council, and considered and acknowledged the recommendations it contained. Those

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recommendations concerned the adoption of a draft resolution containing extensive guidelines for the alternative care of children.

Background and U.S. Position: The U.S. decision to join the UN Human Rights Council was based on a clear and hopeful vision of what could be accomplished together. This vision reflects the aspirations embodied in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the mandate of the Council itself.

The United States hopes to work in partnership with all member states and particularly with Council members and the General Assembly to empower and strengthen UN human rights mechanisms, to improve its ability to make an impact around the world, and to make better the lives of the world's most vulnerable people.

5. Rights of the Child

A/Res/64/146

December 18

Called for effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto by all states parties to ensure that all children may enjoy fully all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Called upon states parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or its Optional Protocols.

Background and U.S. Position: This resolution recognized that the rights of children around the world still have not been fully realized. It recognized the basic needs of children, encouraged states to protect children from sexual exploitation and human trafficking, and highlighted the important issues of a child's ability to express their views in matters that affect them, either directly or through a representative, and their ability to participate in decisions that impact their lives.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution for the first time since 2001, but with the express understanding that it did not imply that states must become parties to instruments to which they are not a party or implement obligations under human rights instruments to which they are not a party. By joining this resolution, the United States did not recognize any change in the current state of treaty or customary international law.

6. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

A/Res/64/153

December 18

Condemned all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can

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thus never be justified, and called upon all states to implement fully the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Condemned any action or attempt by states or public officials to legalize, authorize, or acquiesce in torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including on grounds of national security or through judicial decisions.

Background and U.S. Position: U.S. criminal law and treaty obligations prohibit torture, and the United States will not engage in or condone torture anywhere. The United States is a party to the Convention against Torture.

7. The Right to Food

A/Res/64/159

December 18

Reaffirmed that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

Also reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities.

Background and U.S. Position: The United States was pleased to join consensus on this resolution for the first time. Combating global hunger and promoting food security is a key U.S. foreign policy objective, but the United States does not treat the right to food as a formal enforceable obligation. The United States is not a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and by joining consensus on this resolution did not recognize any change in the current state of conventional or customary international law regarding rights related to food.

8. Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

A/Res/64/164

December 18

Reaffirmed that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, which includes the freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of one's choice and the freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance;

Expressed deep concern at all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including prejudices against persons and derogatory stereotyping of persons, based on religion or belief.

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Background and U.S. Position: The United States cosponsors and strongly supports this resolution, and participates actively in negotiations in an effort to ensure that it is adopted by consensus. U.S. law prohibits discrimination against anyone on the basis of religion.

The United States is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibits discrimination on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status.

9. Doha Declaration on Financing for Development

A/Res/64/193

December 21

Reaffirmed the Monterrey Consensus in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach; reaffirmed also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programs, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty.

Background and U.S. Position: The United States has been a consistent and strong supporter of the Financing for Development Process since the Monterrey Conference in 2002. It views the global consensus on development finance that resulted from that conference, as well as the multi-stakeholder follow-up process that ensued, as the premier UN engagement in international economic and financial issues.

IMPORTANT VOTES: COMPARISON WITH U.S.

The tables that follow summarize UN member state performance at the 64th UNGA in comparison with the United States on the twelve important votes. In these tables, “Identical Votes” is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. “Opposite Votes” is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. “Abstentions” and “Absences” are totals for the country being compared on these twelve votes. “Voting Coincidence” is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes.

The first table lists all UN member states in alphabetical order. Subsequent tables are comparisons of UN member states by regional and other groupings to which they belong, again arranged in alphabetical order.

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All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Albania	6	3	3	0	66.7%
Algeria	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Andorra	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Angola	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Antigua-Barbuda	4	3	3	2	57.1%
Argentina	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Armenia	4	5	2	1	44.4%
Australia	11	1	0	0	91.7%
Austria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Azerbaijan	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Bahamas	3	4	5	0	42.9%
Bahrain	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bangladesh	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Barbados	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Belarus	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Belgium	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Belize	5	5	1	1	50.0%
Benin	3	3	6	0	50.0%
Bhutan	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bolivia	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Botswana	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Brazil	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Brunei Darussalam	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Bulgaria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Burkina Faso	3	4	4	1	42.9%
Burundi	5	4	3	0	55.6%
Cambodia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Cameroon	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Canada	11	1	0	0	91.7%
Cape Verde	3	4	3	2	42.9%
Central African Rep.	1	2	2	7	33.3%
Chad	1	4	2	5	20.0%
Chile	7	5	0	0	58.3%
China	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Colombia	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Comoros	2	7	2	1	22.2%
Congo	3	4	3	2	42.9%
Costa Rica	6	4	2	0	60.0%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Cote d'Ivoire	2	5	4	1	28.6%
Croatia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Cuba	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Cyprus	7	3	2	0	70.0%
Czech Republic	8	1	3	0	88.9%
DPR of Korea	0	11	1	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2	5	2	3	28.6%
Denmark	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Djibouti	2	6	1	3	25.0%
Dominica	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Dominican Republic	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Ecuador	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Egypt	2	9	0	1	18.2%
El Salvador	5	3	3	1	62.5%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	1	5	33.3%
Eritrea	4	7	0	1	36.4%
Estonia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Ethiopia	1	5	4	2	16.7%
Fiji	5	2	4	1	71.4%
Finland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
France	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Gabon	1	5	3	3	16.7%
Gambia	2	4	0	6	33.3%
Georgia	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Germany	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Ghana	5	5	2	0	50.0%
Greece	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Grenada	3	3	3	3	50.0%
Guatemala	4	2	6	0	66.7%
Guinea	3	7	1	1	30.0%
Guinea-Bissau	4	6	1	1	40.0%
Guyana	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Haiti	4	4	3	1	50.0%
Honduras	4	2	2	4	66.7%
Hungary	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Iceland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
India	1	8	3	0	11.1%
Indonesia	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Iran	1	8	1	2	11.1%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Iraq	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Ireland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Israel	11	0	1	0	100.0%
Italy	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Jamaica	5	5	2	0	50.0%
Japan	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Jordan	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Kazakhstan	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Kenya	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Kiribati	3	1	0	8	75.0%
Kuwait	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Kyrgyzstan	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Laos	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Latvia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Lebanon	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Lesotho	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Liberia	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Libya	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Liechtenstein	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Lithuania	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Luxembourg	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Madagascar	5	2	1	4	71.4%
Malawi	5	3	2	2	62.5%
Malaysia	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Maldives	5	6	0	1	45.5%
Mali	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Malta	7	3	2	0	70.0%
Marshall Islands	11	0	1	0	100.0%
Mauritania	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Mauritius	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Mexico	7	4	1	0	63.6%
Micronesia	10	0	1	1	100.0%
Monaco	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Mongolia	4	2	3	3	66.7%
Montenegro	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Morocco	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Mozambique	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	2	8	1	1	20.0%
Namibia	3	8	1	0	27.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Nauru	8	1	0	3	88.9%
Nepal	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Netherlands	8	1	3	0	88.9%
New Zealand	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Nicaragua	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Niger	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Nigeria	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Norway	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Oman	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Pakistan	1	7	4	0	12.5%
Palau	12	0	0	0	100.0%
Panama	8	4	0	0	66.7%
Papua New Guinea	6	1	4	1	85.7%
Paraguay	4	4	3	1	50.0%
Peru	6	2	4	0	75.0%
Philippines	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Poland	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Portugal	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Qatar	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Republic of Korea	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Republic of Moldova	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Romania	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Russia	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Rwanda	1	2	3	6	33.3%
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	2	3	4	60.0%
Saint Lucia	6	5	1	0	54.5%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Samoa	6	1	4	1	85.7%
San Marino	6	1	4	1	85.7%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	1	0	11	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Senegal	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Serbia	4	1	4	3	80.0%
Seychelles	1	1	0	10	50.0%
Sierra Leone	4	5	1	2	44.4%
Singapore	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Slovak Republic	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Slovenia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Solomon Islands	6	5	0	1	54.5%
Somalia	3	7	0	2	30.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
South Africa	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Spain	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Sri Lanka	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Sudan	1	9	1	1	10.0%
Suriname	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Swaziland	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Sweden	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Switzerland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Syria	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Tajikistan	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Thailand	3	5	4	0	37.5%
TFYR Macedonia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Timor Leste	5	2	1	4	71.4%
Togo	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Tonga	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Tunisia	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Turkey	5	6	0	1	45.5%
Turkmenistan	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Tuvalu	2	2	2	6	50.0%
Uganda	3	5	2	2	37.5%
Ukraine	7	1	4	0	87.5%
United Arab Emirates	3	7	2	0	30.0%
United Kingdom	7	1	4	0	87.5%
U.R. Tanzania	4	4	2	2	50.0%
Uruguay	6	3	3	0	66.7%
Uzbekistan	3	6	0	3	33.3%
Vanuatu	3	1	2	6	75.0%
Venezuela	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Vietnam	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Yemen	2	5	3	2	28.6%
Zambia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Zimbabwe	3	8	0	1	27.3%
Average					51.2%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes on the twelve important votes.

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Algeria	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Angola	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Benin	3	3	6	0	50.0%
Botswana	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	4	1	42.9%
Burundi	5	4	3	0	55.6%
Cameroon	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Cape Verde	3	4	3	2	42.9%
Central African Rep.	1	2	2	7	33.3%
Chad	1	4	2	5	20.0%
Comoros	2	7	2	1	22.2%
Congo	3	4	3	2	42.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	2	5	4	1	28.6%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2	5	2	3	28.6%
Djibouti	2	6	1	3	25.0%
Egypt	2	9	0	1	18.2%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	1	5	33.3%
Eritrea	4	7	0	1	36.4%
Ethiopia	1	5	4	2	16.7%
Gabon	1	5	3	3	16.7%
Gambia	2	4	0	6	33.3%
Ghana	5	5	2	0	50.0%
Guinea	3	7	1	1	30.0%
Guinea-Bissau	4	6	1	1	40.0%
Kenya	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Lesotho	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Liberia	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Libya	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Madagascar	5	2	1	4	71.4%
Malawi	5	3	2	2	62.5%
Mali	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Mauritania	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Mauritius	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Morocco	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Mozambique	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Namibia	3	8	1	0	27.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Niger	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Nigeria	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Rwanda	1	2	3	6	33.3%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	1	0	11	0.0%
Senegal	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Seychelles	1	1	0	10	50.0%
Sierra Leone	4	5	1	2	44.4%
Somalia	3	7	0	2	30.0%
South Africa	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Sudan	1	9	1	1	10.0%
Swaziland	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Togo	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Tunisia	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Uganda	3	5	2	2	37.5%
U.R. Tanzania	4	4	2	2	50.0%
Zambia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Zimbabwe	3	8	0	1	27.3%
Average					35.2%

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Bahrain	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bangladesh	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Bhutan	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Brunei Darussalam	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Cambodia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
China	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Cyprus	7	3	2	0	70.0%
DPR of Korea	0	11	1	0	0.0%
Fiji	5	2	4	1	71.4%
India	1	8	3	0	11.1%
Indonesia	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Iran	1	8	1	2	11.1%
Iraq	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Japan	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Jordan	4	6	2	0	40.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Kazakhstan	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Kuwait	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Kyrgyzstan	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Laos	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Lebanon	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Malaysia	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Maldives	5	6	0	1	45.5%
Marshall Islands	11	0	1	0	100.0%
Micronesia	10	0	1	1	100.0%
Mongolia	4	2	3	3	66.7%
Myanmar (Burma)	2	8	1	1	20.0%
Nauru	8	1	0	3	88.9%
Nepal	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Oman	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Pakistan	1	7	4	0	12.5%
Palau	12	0	0	0	100.0%
Papua New Guinea	6	1	4	1	85.7%
Philippines	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Qatar	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Republic of Korea	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Samoa	6	1	4	1	85.7%
Saudi Arabia	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Singapore	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Solomon Islands	6	5	0	1	54.5%
Sri Lanka	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Syria	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Tajikistan	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Thailand	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Timor Leste	5	2	1	4	71.4%
Tonga	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Turkmenistan	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Tuvalu	2	2	2	6	50.0%
United Arab Emirates	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Uzbekistan	3	6	0	3	33.3%
Vanuatu	3	1	2	6	75.0%
Vietnam	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Yemen	2	5	3	2	28.6%
Average					41.4%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Antigua-Barbuda	4	3	3	2	57.1%
Argentina	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Bahamas	3	4	5	0	42.9%
Barbados	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Belize	5	5	1	1	50.0%
Bolivia	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Brazil	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Chile	7	5	0	0	58.3%
Colombia	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Costa Rica	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Cuba	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Dominica	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Dominican Republic	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Ecuador	2	6	4	0	25.0%
El Salvador	5	3	3	1	62.5%
Grenada	3	3	3	3	50.0%
Guatemala	4	2	6	0	66.7%
Guyana	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Haiti	4	4	3	1	50.0%
Honduras	4	2	2	4	66.7%
Jamaica	5	5	2	0	50.0%
Mexico	7	4	1	0	63.6%
Nicaragua	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Panama	8	4	0	0	66.7%
Paraguay	4	4	3	1	50.0%
Peru	6	2	4	0	75.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	2	3	4	60.0%
Saint Lucia	6	5	1	0	54.5%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Suriname	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Trinidad/Tobago	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Uruguay	6	3	3	0	66.7%
Venezuela	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Average					46.6%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Andorra	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Australia	11	1	0	0	91.7%
Austria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Belgium	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Canada	11	1	0	0	91.7%
Denmark	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Finland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
France	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Germany	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Greece	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Iceland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Ireland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Israel	11	0	1	0	100.0%
Italy	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Liechtenstein	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Luxembourg	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Malta	7	3	2	0	70.0%
Monaco	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Netherlands	8	1	3	0	88.9%
New Zealand	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Norway	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Portugal	7	1	4	0	87.5%
San Marino	6	1	4	1	85.7%
Spain	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Sweden	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Switzerland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Turkey	5	6	0	1	45.5%
United Kingdom	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Average					86%

Eastern European Group (EE)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Albania	6	3	3	0	66.7%
Armenia	4	5	2	1	44.4%
Azerbaijan	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Belarus	3	9	0	0	25.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Eastern European Group (EE) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Bulgaria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Croatia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Czech Republic	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Estonia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Georgia	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Hungary	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Latvia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Lithuania	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Montenegro	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Poland	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Republic of Moldova	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Romania	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Russia	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Serbia	4	1	4	3	80.0%
Slovak Republic	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Slovenia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
TFYR Macedonia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Ukraine	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Average					74.5%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show percentage of voting coincidence with the U.S. for major groups on the twelve important votes, in rank order by identical votes.

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Algeria	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Bahrain	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bangladesh	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Djibouti	2	6	1	3	25.0%
Egypt	2	9	0	1	18.2%
Iraq	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Jordan	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Kuwait	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Lebanon	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Libya	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Mauritania	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Morocco	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Oman	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Qatar	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Saudi Arabia	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Somalia	3	7	0	2	30.0%
Sudan	1	9	1	1	10.0%
Syria	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Tunisia	2	7	1	2	22.2%
United Arab Emirates	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Average					26%

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Brunei Darussalam	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Cambodia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Indonesia	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Laos	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Malaysia	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Myanmar	2	8	1	1	20.0%
Philippines	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Singapore	3	6	3	0	33.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Thailand	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Vietnam	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Average					26.3%

European Union (EU)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Austria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Belgium	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Bulgaria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Cyprus	7	3	2	0	70.0%
Czech Republic	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Denmark	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Estonia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Finland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
France	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Germany	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Greece	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Hungary	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Ireland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Italy	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Latvia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Lithuania	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Luxembourg	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Malta	7	3	2	0	70.0%
Netherlands	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Poland	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Portugal	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Romania	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Slovak Republic	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Slovenia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Spain	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Sweden	7	1	4	0	87.5%
United Kingdom	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Average					86.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Islamic Conference (OIC)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Albania	6	3	3	0	66.7%
Algeria	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Azerbaijan	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Bahrain	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bangladesh	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Benin	3	3	6	0	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	4	1	42.9%
Cameroon	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Chad	1	4	2	5	20.0%
Comoros	2	7	2	1	22.2%
Cote d'Ivoire	2	5	4	1	28.6%
Djibouti	2	6	1	3	25.0%
Egypt	2	9	0	1	18.2%
Gabon	1	5	3	3	16.7%
Gambia	2	4	0	6	33.3%
Guinea	3	7	1	1	30.0%
Guinea-Bissau	4	6	1	1	40.0%
Guyana	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Indonesia	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Iran	1	8	1	2	11.1%
Iraq	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Jordan	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Kazakhstan	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Kuwait	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Kyrgyzstan	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Lebanon	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Libya	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Malaysia	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Maldives	5	6	0	1	45.5%
Mali	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Mauritania	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Morocco	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Mozambique	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Niger	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Nigeria	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Oman	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Pakistan	1	7	4	0	12.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Islamic Conference (OIC) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Qatar	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Saudi Arabia	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Senegal	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Sierra Leone	4	5	1	2	44.4%
Somalia	3	7	0	2	30.0%
Sudan	1	9	1	1	10.0%
Suriname	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Syria	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Tajikistan	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Togo	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Tunisia	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Turkey	5	6	0	1	45.5%
Turkmenistan	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Uganda	3	5	2	2	37.5%
United Arab Emirates	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Uzbekistan	3	6	0	3	33.3%
Yemen	2	5	3	2	28.6%
Average					30.4%

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Algeria	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Angola	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Antigua-Barbuda	4	3	3	2	57.1%
Bahamas	3	4	5	0	42.9%
Bahrain	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bangladesh	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Barbados	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Belarus	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Belize	5	5	1	1	50.0%
Benin	3	3	6	0	50.0%
Bhutan	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Bolivia	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Botswana	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Brunei Darussalam	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Burkina Faso	3	4	4	1	42.9%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Burundi	5	4	3	0	55.6%
Cambodia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Cameroon	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Cape Verde	3	4	3	2	42.9%
Central African Rep.	1	2	2	7	33.3%
Chad	1	4	2	5	20.0%
Chile	7	5	0	0	58.3%
Colombia	3	2	7	0	60.0%
Comoros	2	7	2	1	22.2%
Congo	3	4	3	2	42.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	2	5	4	1	28.6%
Cuba	1	9	2	0	10.0%
DPR of Korea	0	11	1	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2	5	2	3	28.6%
Djibouti	2	6	1	3	25.0%
Dominica	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Dominican Republic	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Ecuador	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Egypt	2	9	0	1	18.2%
Equatorial Guinea	2	4	1	5	33.3%
Eritrea	4	7	0	1	36.4%
Ethiopia	1	5	4	2	16.7%
Fiji	5	2	4	1	71.4%
Gabon	1	5	3	3	16.7%
Gambia	2	4	0	6	33.3%
Ghana	5	5	2	0	50.0%
Grenada	3	3	3	3	50.0%
Guatemala	4	2	6	0	66.7%
Guinea	3	7	1	1	30.0%
Guinea-Bissau	4	6	1	1	40.0%
Guyana	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Haiti	4	4	3	1	50.0%
Honduras	4	2	2	4	66.7%
India	1	8	3	0	11.1%
Indonesia	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Iran	1	8	1	2	11.1%
Iraq	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Jamaica	5	5	2	0	50.0%
Jordan	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Kenya	3	5	4	0	37.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Kuwait	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Laos	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Lebanon	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Lesotho	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Liberia	6	4	2	0	60.0%
Libya	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Madagascar	5	2	1	4	71.4%
Malawi	5	3	2	2	62.5%
Malaysia	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Maldives	5	6	0	1	45.5%
Mali	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Mauritania	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Mauritius	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Mongolia	4	2	3	3	66.7%
Morocco	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Mozambique	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	2	8	1	1	20.0%
Namibia	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Nepal	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Nicaragua	2	8	2	0	20.0%
Niger	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Nigeria	4	7	1	0	36.4%
Oman	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Pakistan	1	7	4	0	12.5%
Panama	8	4	0	0	66.7%
Papua New Guinea	6	1	4	1	85.7%
Peru	6	2	4	0	75.0%
Philippines	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Qatar	2	7	3	0	22.2%
Rwanda	1	2	3	6	33.3%
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	2	3	4	60.0%
Saint Lucia	6	5	1	0	54.5%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Sao Tome/Principe	0	1	0	11	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	4	6	2	0	40.0%
Senegal	3	7	2	0	30.0%
Seychelles	1	1	0	10	50.0%
Sierra Leone	4	5	1	2	44.4%
Singapore	3	6	3	0	33.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Somalia	3	7	0	2	30.0%
South Africa	3	6	3	0	33.3%
Sri Lanka	3	8	1	0	27.3%
Sudan	1	9	1	1	10.0%
Suriname	3	6	2	1	33.3%
Swaziland	2	6	4	0	25.0%
Syria	1	9	2	0	10.0%
Thailand	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Timor Leste	5	2	1	4	71.4%
Togo	5	6	1	0	45.5%
Trinidad/Tobago	3	5	4	0	37.5%
Tunisia	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Turkmenistan	2	7	1	2	22.2%
Uganda	3	5	2	2	37.5%
United Arab Emirates	3	7	2	0	30.0%
U.R. Tanzania	4	4	2	2	50.0%
Uzbekistan	3	6	0	3	33.3%
Vanuatu	3	1	2	6	75.0%
Venezuela	2	9	1	0	18.2%
Vietnam	3	9	0	0	25.0%
Yemen	2	5	3	2	28.6%
Zambia	3	5	3	1	37.5%
Zimbabwe	3	8	0	1	27.3%
Average					35.4%

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Denmark	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Finland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Iceland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Norway	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Sweden	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Average					87.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2009

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Albania	6	3	3	0	66.7%
Belgium	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Bulgaria	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Canada	11	1	0	0	91.7%
Croatia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Czech Republic	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Denmark	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Estonia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
France	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Germany	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Greece	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Hungary	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Iceland	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Italy	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Latvia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Lithuania	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Luxembourg	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Netherlands	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Norway	6	1	5	0	85.7%
Poland	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Portugal	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Romania	8	1	3	0	88.9%
Slovak Republic	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Slovenia	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Spain	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Turkey	5	6	0	1	45.5%
United Kingdom	7	1	4	0	87.5%
Average					85.2%