

Voting Practices in the United Nations 2012



**Report to Congress
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I — INTRODUCTION

The Report to the Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations was first published in 1985, for the year 1984. This is the 29th edition. It is submitted in accordance with Section 406 of Public Law 101-246. This law provides, in relevant part:

“The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a full and complete annual report which assesses for the preceding calendar year, with respect to each foreign country member of the United Nations, the voting practices of the governments of such countries at the United Nations, and which evaluates General Assembly and Security Council actions and the responsiveness of those governments to United States policy on issues of special importance to the United States.”

This report reviews voting practices in the UN Security Council and the 67th General Assembly (UNGA) in calendar year 2012, and presents data in a variety of formats. All Security Council resolutions for the calendar year are described, and voting on them is tabulated (Section II). The report also statistically measures the overall voting of UN member states at the 67th General Assembly in fall 2012 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), and lists these important votes again with tables for regional and political groupings (Section V). It then presents the voting patterns on General Assembly resolutions relating to Israel and opposed by the United States (Section VI).

The Security Council and the General Assembly deal with a full spectrum of issues — including threats to peace and security, disarmament, economic and social development, humanitarian relief, and human rights — that are considered critical to U.S. interests. A country’s behavior at the United Nations is always relevant to its bilateral relationship. Nevertheless, a country’s voting record in the United Nations is only one dimension of its relations with the United States. Bilateral economic, strategic, and political issues are at times more directly important to U.S. interests. Our embassies use the pertinent information in this report when engaging their host countries.

FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The format and presentation of this report are consistent with provisions of Public Law 101-246 as amended by Public Law 108-447, and the methodology employed is the same as that used since the report’s inception.

The tables in this report provide a measurement of the voting coincidence of UN member countries with the United States. However, readers are cautioned about interpreting voting coincidence percentages. In Section III (General Assembly Overall Votes), Section IV (General Assembly Important Votes and Consensus Actions), and the Annex, the percentages in the column of the tables titled “votes only,” are calculated using only votes on which both the United

States and the other country in question voted Yes or No; not included are those instances when either country abstained or was absent. Abstentions and absences are often difficult to interpret, but they make a mathematical difference, sometimes significant, in the percentage results. The inclusion of the number of abstentions and absences in the tables of this report enables the reader to consider them in evaluating voting coincidence percentages.

The percentages in the column of the table titled “including consensus” offer another perspective on General Assembly activity. Consensus resolutions indicate agreement with U.S. positions, so adding these to the vote totals more accurately reflects the extent of cooperation and agreement in the General Assembly. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, the report credits to each country a portion of the 180 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 89 recorded Plenary votes. Each country’s participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes it cast in the Plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total number of Plenary votes). However, this calculation assumes, for want of an attendance record, that all countries were present or absent for consensus resolutions in the same ratio as for recorded votes.

Questions about this report may be directed to the Bureau of International Organization Affairs in the Department of State.

II — SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Security Council's membership in 2012 consisted of the five permanent members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, and Togo. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 10 years.

YEAR	MEETINGS	RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	U.S. VETOES	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS
2012	199	55	53	0	29
2011	235	68	66	1	22
2010	210	59	59	0	30
2009	194	49	48	0	35
2008	244	66	65	0	48
2007	202	57	56	0	50
2006	272	89	87	2	59
2005	235	71	71	0	67
2004	216	62	59	2	48
2003	208	69	67	2	30

In 2012, the Security Council adopted all but two of 55 resolutions it considered. It again was heavily engaged in efforts to resolve conflicts, and to give direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Much of the Security Council's attention continued to focus on Africa and the Middle East.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally considered by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are grouped alphabetically by country or topic, and, within each group, by date. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, a brief description, and associated Internet resources. Each non-unanimous vote is noted (Yes-No-Abstain).

In 2012, two draft resolutions were vetoed. On February 4, a draft resolution demanding that Syrian government forces and all armed opposition groups stop all violence and reprisals was vetoed by China and Russia. On July 19, a draft resolution to extend the mandate of the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) was vetoed by China and Russia; Pakistan and South Africa abstained.

There were four other resolutions that were not adopted unanimously: For Resolution 2058 (Cyprus), Azerbaijan and Pakistan abstained. For Resolution 2063 (Sudan), Azerbaijan abstained. For Resolution 2068 (Children in Armed Conflict), Azerbaijan, China, Pakistan, and Russia abstained. For Resolution 2081 (International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia), Russia abstained.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

The official record of all Security Council actions in 2012 is available in chronological order here: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2012.htm>.

AFRICA

2033 (January 12): UN-African Union (AU) cooperation in peace and security — Focused particularly on the importance of UN-AU consultation and cooperation, and encouraged continuing involvement by regional and sub-regional organizations to settle disputes peacefully. Reiterated the importance for the Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council to work together more effectively. Stressed the need to improve UN financing for regional organizations undertaking a UN peacekeeping mandate, while asserting that regional organizations have the responsibility to secure needed resources for their organizations.

AFGHANISTAN

2041 (March 22): Afghanistan — Extended the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for a year. Designated UNAMA to continue leading international efforts to strengthen Afghan institutions in democratic governance, the rule of law, drug control, human rights, and humanitarian aid.

Web Resource: [UNAMA](#)

2069 (October 10): Afghanistan — Extended authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) until October 13, 2013. Authorized member states to take necessary measures to fulfill ISAF's mandate. Welcomed the commitment of the Afghan government, with ISAF support, to build a strong Afghan National Security Force. Welcomed further development of the Enduring Partnership of the Government and NATO.

Web Resource: [ISAF](#)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2074 (November 14): Bosnia and Herzegovina — Authorized renewal of the European Union (EU) multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) until November 15, 2013. Stipulated that EUFOR ALTHEA would have the principal role in stabilizing the peace. Welcomed EU intent to maintain the military operation to fulfill its missions. Reiterated that EUFOR ALTHEA could take all necessary actions to ensure compliance with existing agreements, including the use of force.

Web Resources: [EUFOR](#); [SFOR](#)

COTE D'IVOIRE

1967 (January 19): Cote d'Ivoire – Extended the temporary redeployment of three companies of troops and two military utility helicopters from the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to the UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for four additional weeks. Authorized the temporary transfer of three armed helicopters with crews from UNMIL to UNOCI for four weeks. Authorized deployment of 60 formed police unit personnel to replace 60 UN police officers.

Web Resource: [UNOCI](#)

2045 (April 26): Cote d'Ivoire — Renewed and modified sanctions and extended an expert panel's mandate to monitor the Ivorian situation. Modified arms sanctions set to expire in May and, through April 2013, directed states to prevent the supply, sale, or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire of arms and any related materiel, with some exceptions.

Also renewed, through April 2013, measures preventing the importation of all rough diamonds from Cote d'Ivoire, as well as financial and travel measures previously imposed. Further requested the Group of Experts to continue its work.

CYPRUS

2058 (July 19): Cyprus — Extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) through January 30, 2013. Thirteen members approved the resolution, while Azerbaijan and Pakistan abstained. Urged Greek and Turkish Cypriot community leadership to attempt “decisive progress” on the core issues that divided them.

Web Resource: [UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus](#)

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

2050 (June 12): Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea — Extended until July 12, 2013, the mandate of a Panel of Experts established to analyze incidents of North Korea's proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Directed the Panel to provide the sanctions monitoring committee with midterm and final reports on its work.

Web Resource: [UNSC Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

2053 (June 27): Democratic Republic of the Congo — Extended the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until June 30, 2013.

Web Resource: [MONUSCO](#)

2076 (November 20): Democratic Republic of the Congo — Strongly condemned the 23 March Movement (M23) armed group and demanded its immediate withdrawal from the Congolese city of Goma. Further condemned M23 for resuming attacks, including against civilians, UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(MONUSCO) peacekeepers, and on humanitarian actors. Also denounced M23's human rights abuses, specifying summary executions, gender-based violence, and large-scale recruitment of child soldiers.

Demanded the immediate end to "any and all outside support" of M23, and requested the Secretary-General to report on allegations of such support. Expressed readiness to consider targeted sanctions against M23 leaders and any external supporters.

2078 (November 28): Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) — Renewed the arms embargo and related sanctions on the DRC until February 1, 2014, and requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts monitoring those measures.

Further defined the criteria for application of targeted sanctions, expressing its intention to consider additional sanctions against the leadership of the 23 March Movement (M23). Reiterated deep concern over reports that M23 continued to receive troop reinforcements, tactical advice and equipment. Also noted concern for the persistence of serious human rights abuses committed by M23 and other armed groups against civilians in the eastern DRC.

GUINEA-BISSAU

2048 (May 18): Guinea-Bissau — Imposed a travel ban, with certain exceptions, on coup leader General Antonio Injai and four other Military Command members who seized power on April 12. Established a committee to monitor the ban. Demanded that the Military Command immediately reinstate the legitimate authorities, ensure the return to barracks of all soldiers, and allow the disrupted electoral process to be completed.

Web Resource: [UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau \(UNIOGBIS\)](#)

GULF OF GUINEA

2039 (February 29): Peace consolidation in West Africa — Urged states of Africa's Gulf of Guinea region to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea, both nationally and regionally. Encouraged international partners to support regional patrols, coordination centers, and implementation of a regional strategy. Further encouraged regional states to convene a summit, as soon as possible, to develop a common maritime security strategy that included a legal framework to prosecute pirates.

HAITI

2070 (October 12): Haiti — Extended the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2013, and reduced the size of its infantry, engineering, and police components in line with recommendations by the Secretary-General. Approved a reduction of military strength from 7,340 to 6,270 troops, as well as a reduction in police strength from 3,241 to 2,601 personnel, both by June 2013. Decided that MINUSTAH should continue to provide logistical and technical expertise to help develop rule of law institutions, particularly the Haitian National Police.

Web Resource: [MINUSTAH](#)

IRAN

2049 (June 7): Non-proliferation/Iran — Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts of its committee to monitor implementation of the sanctions regime against Iran's nuclear programs until July 9, 2013. Directed the Panel to provide several reports on compliance with the regime.

IRAQ

2061 (July 25): Iraq — Extended the current mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for 12 months. Called on the Iraqi government to continue providing security and logistical support to UNAMI, and on member states to continue providing enough resources for UNAMI to accomplish its mission. Stated that it would review UNAMI's mandate if the government requested it.

LIBERIA

2066 (September 17): Liberia — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until September 30, 2013. Authorized its military strength to be reduced in three tranches, beginning with a drawdown of 1,900 personnel between October 2012 and September 2013. Kept UNMIL's primary tasks to support government efforts to solidify peace and stability, to protect civilians, and to strengthen the functioning of the National Police.

Web Resource: [UNMIL](#)

2079 (December 12): Liberia — Extended for 12 months the sanctions regime on Liberia, along with the mandate of the expert panel monitoring the measures. Demanded that the government freeze the financial assets of former President Charles Taylor and his associates.

LIBYA

2040 (March 12): Libya — Extended the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) for a year and modified its mandate, subject to review in six months. Extended the mandate of the

Panel of Experts that supports the related sanctions Committee. Adjusted the sanctions regime imposed by UNSC Resolution 1970 in February 2011.

Web Resource: [UNSMIL](#)

MALI

2056 (July 5): Peace and security in Africa — Called for creating a road map to restore constitutional order and state authority in Mali. Condemned the seizure of power in March and human rights violations by rebels. Expressed full support for efforts by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, and the Transitional authorities to face Mali's several challenges. Strongly condemned the assault against the Interim President on May 21, and called for his speedy and safe return. Noted ECOWAS' non-recognition of the coup leaders as a legal entity.

Web Resource: [ECOWAS](#)

2085 (December 20): The situation in Mali — Authorized deployment of an African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA), to support efforts by national authorities to recover the north from entrenched terrorist and criminal groups. It would be deployed for an initial period of one year.

Directed AFISMA to help enable Malian defense and security forces to protect the population, and then assist with stabilization and humanitarian activities after ending military operations. Emphasized the need to refine planning further before initiating offensive military operations.

Web Resource: Remarks by [Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

MIDDLE EAST

2052 (June 27): Middle East — Renewed through 2012 the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which monitors the ceasefire in the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria. Expressed serious concern at violations by Syrian Armed Forces in UNDOF's area of operations.

Stressed the obligation of the parties to ensure security and unhindered access to mission personnel, expressed grave concern over Syrian forces' entry into the Area of Separation on March 1, and deplored the subsequent shootings at observer teams.

Web Resource: [UNDOF](#)

2064 (August 30): Middle East — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2013. Strongly condemned attacks against UNIFIL personnel. Urged all parties to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other UN personnel, to respect the cessation of hostilities, to prevent "Blue Line" violations, and to make real progress toward a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution. Called on Lebanon to complete its investigation of three 2011 attacks against UNIFIL.

Web Resource: [UNIFIL](#)

2084 (December 19): The situation in the Middle East — Extended the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), which monitors the ceasefire in the Golan Heights between Israel and Syria, until June 30, 2013.

Expressed grave concern over Syrian military violations in UNDOF's area of operations. Stressed the obligation of each party to adhere in every respect to the terms of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement (1974). Underscored the prohibition of any military activity whatever in that area by either party.

SIERRA LEONE

2065 (September 12): Sierra Leone — Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office (UNIPSIL) until March 31, 2013. Requested UNIPSIL to assist the government and its electoral, democratic and security institutions in the preparation and conduct of presidential, parliamentary, and local elections on November 17. Also asked UNIPSIL to support dialogue among political parties to help conflict-prevention and mitigation efforts.

Web Resource: [UNIPSIL](#)

SOMALIA

2036 (February 22): Somalia — Called for the number of troops and formed police units contributed by the African Union Mission (AMISOM) to be increased by more than 5,000 reaching a total of 17,000-plus. Directed that AMISOM's mandate should include establishing a presence and be authorized to take all necessary measures in those sectors indicated by its own strategic concept of January 2012, coordinating with Somali security forces.

Web Resource: [AMISOM](#)

2060 (July 25): Somalia — Extended the mandate of the group monitoring sanctions imposed on Somalia, and confirmed that the country's political transition would not be extended past August 20. Explicitly targeted those who were obstructing the transition process. Relaxed funding and equipment restrictions that could have hampered delivery of humanitarian aid.

Web Resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

2067 (September 18): Somalia — Called for forming an inclusive government in Somalia, to define post-transition priorities and bolster security, peacebuilding, anti-corruption, and anti-piracy efforts. Praised the selection by the new federal Parliament of its speaker and a new President. Encouraged speedy appointment of a Prime Minister and subsequent cabinet appointments. Reiterated the need for the Somali authorities to establish the rule of law and security and justice systems throughout Somali territory, and to establish a National Security Committee. Urged international support in those areas.

2072 (October 31): Somalia — Authorized the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to maintain deployment for a single week, because of the storm that shut down UN

Headquarters for three days. (The short term of the extension was caused by the combination of the expiration of AMISOM's mandate and the effects of Hurricane Sandy.)

Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

2073 (November 7): Somalia — Reauthorized interim deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until March 7, 2013, while deciding to increase civilian personnel levels. Authorized AMISOM's continued presence to maintain coordination with Somali national security forces in opposing Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups.

2077 (November 21): Somalia — Condemned piracy and armed robbery against vessels off the Somali coast. Called for a comprehensive response to repress piracy. Reiterated the primary responsibility of Somali authorities to fight piracy and armed robbery at sea. Requested Somali authorities to pass a complete set of counter-piracy laws without further delay. Urged states to intensify efforts to investigate and prosecute key figures of criminal networks involved in piracy.

Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis](#)

SOUTH SUDAN

2057 (July 5): Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan — Extended without change the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) through July 15, 2013. Reiterated, as essential priorities, protecting civilians and reporting on cross-border (with Sudan) movements of troops, weapons, and related material. Called for UNMISS to counter threats by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) through regional coordination. Stressed the importance of implementing its peacebuilding tasks

Web Resource: [UNMISS](#)

SUDAN

2035 (February 17): Sudan — Extended until February 17, 2013, the mandate of the Panel of Experts monitoring the arms embargo and sanctions, and tightened the measures involved.

2046 (May 2): Sudan — Decided that Sudan and South Sudan must immediately cease all hostilities, withdraw forces, activate previously-agreed security mechanisms, and resume negotiations under threat of sanctions. Condemned repeated incidents of cross-border violence between Sudan and South Sudan. Also decided that the Sudanese government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North must cooperate with the High-level Implementation Panel and the Chair of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development to negotiate a security settlement in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States.

Web Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

2047 (May 17): Sudan — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for six months, and demanded that Sudan and South Sudan demilitarize the disputed region and effectuate agreed administrative arrangements.

Web Resources: [UNISFA](#); [Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

2063 (July 31): Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan — Extended the mandate of the African Union-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) through July 31, 2013. Azerbaijan abstained. Approved the Secretary-General's plan to reduce UNAMID's size and concentrate its mission on areas where security threats were highest.

The plan would, over 12 to 18 months, decrease UNAMID's military strength from 19,555 to 16,200, and shrink the number of police officers from 3,772 to 2,310.

Web Resource: [UNAMID](#)

2075 (November 16): Sudan — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) at current troop levels until May 31, 2013. Urged Sudan and South Sudan to implement agreed-upon border security mechanisms in the disputed area of Abyei.

Expressed intent to consider reconfiguring UNISFA, contingent on bilateral compliance with existing agreements concerning force redeployments from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, to implement fully the operation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and complete Abyei's demilitarization.

SYRIA

2042 (April 14): Middle East — Authorized an advance team to monitor the ceasefire in Syria, and repeated its call to the Syrian government to pull back its military forces from population centers, and to stop using heavy weapons there. Also authorized as many as 30 unarmed military observers to contact and coordinate with all sides, and to report on implementation of a full ceasefire. Emphasized the urgent importance of fully implementing the six-point proposal of Joint UN-Arab League Special Envoy Kofi Annan.

Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

2043 (April 21): Middle East — Augmented by a factor of 10 the UN monitoring team of unarmed observers to Syria because of continued armed violence in spite of the ceasefire. Established the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) for 90 days, initially deploying up to 300 unarmed military observers, including civilians and air transport, to monitor the ceasefire and the Annan proposal's implementation.

Web Resources: [UNSMIS](#); [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

SC/10714 (July 19): Syria — Failed to extend the mandate of the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS). China and Russia cast vetoes; Pakistan and South Africa abstained.

The draft resolution proposed extending UNSMIS' mandate for 45 days. It gave 10 days for Syrian authorities verifiably to withdraw military forces from population centers, and to stop using heavy weaponry. The draft threatened sanctions if violence did not end.

Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

2059 (July 20): Middle East (Syria) — Extended the mandate of the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) for 30 days. Noted that further renewal would depend upon confirmation that the regime had ceased using heavy weapons, and that violence had subsided sufficiently permit UNSMIS to implement its mandate. (UNSMIS suspended monitoring activities in June, because of an “increasingly dangerous security situation.”)

Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

TIMOR-LESTE

2037 (February 23): Timor-Leste — Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) at current levels until December 31.

Web Resources: [UNMIT](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis](#)

WESTERN SAHARA

2044 (April 24): Western Sahara — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2013.

Web Resource: [MINURSO](#)

YEMEN

2051 (June 12): Middle East — Demanded that all actions aimed at undermining Yemen's Government of National Unity and political transition stop. Declared that if such actions continued, it would consider further measures, including under the Article 41 of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which empowers the Security Council to use armed force carry out its decisions.

Web Resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

2068 (September 19): Children and armed conflict — Condemned the recruitment, killing, maiming, sexual abuse, abduction, and denial of aid of children in armed conflict. Expressed readiness to adopt targeted sanctions against persistent violators. (Note: The Secretary-General's report named 32 armed groups that have been listed for five or more years.)

The vote was 11 in favor and none opposed, with Azerbaijan, China, Pakistan, and Russia abstaining.

Web Resources: [Remarks by Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis](#)

JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

2034 (January 19): Filling a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) — Noted the resignation of an ICJ judge at the end of 2011, and set April 27 for the election of a replacement.

RWANDA

2054 (June 29): International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) — Decided to permit four judges of the Tribunal trying serious crimes committed during the 1994 Rwanda genocide to serve beyond the expiry of their terms of office end of 2012 or earlier) to complete the work of the court, scheduled to end in December 2014. Requested the ICTR to report on the projected schedule for transferring its remaining functions to the “Residual Mechanism.” Extended the service of the Tribunal President, whose term was to have expired on June 30, until December 31, 2014.

Web Resource: [ICTR](#)

2080 (December 12): International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) — Extended terms of office for five judges of the Appeals Chamber of the ICTR, until December 31, 2014, or completion of their assigned cases, if sooner.

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

2038 (February 29): International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR): — Appointed a Prosecutor for the International Residual Mechanism of the International Criminal Tribunals for the ICTY and ICTR to “continue the functions” in anticipation of completion of the courts' work. The appointment, for a four-year term, would begin March 1.

Web Resource: [ICTY](#)

2081 (December 17): International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY) — Extended terms of office for 21 judges of the ICTY through next year, or until the completion of their cases, if sooner. The vote was 14-0 in favor, with Russia abstaining.

NONPROLIFERATION

2055 (June 29): Nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction — Citing an increased workload, increased membership in the group of experts that monitors implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004), enacted to prevent terrorists and others from obtaining weapons of mass destruction and their components.

TERRORISM

2082 and 2083 (December 17): Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts — Refined sanctions regimes on Al-Qaida and the Taliban in separate resolutions. Strongly urged member states to consult with the Afghan government regarding listing and delisting requests.

Resolution 2083 further detailed criteria to designate an Al-Qaida-linked individual or entity and subject to an asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo. Also extended for 30 months the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson established to handle delisting requests and improve the regime's transparency and fairness. Resolution 2082 applied the same measures to Taliban-associated individuals or entities.

Decided that the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions team should help monitor implementation of those measures for 30 months, while addressing issues of non-compliance, and facilitating capacity-building to help ensure compliance.

Web Resources: [Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee](#); [Al-Qaida Sanctions List](#)

III — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: OVERALL VOTES

VOTING COINCIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES

This section contains a table of the Plenary votes that were recorded at the fall session of the 67th UN General Assembly. In those 89 Plenary votes, the United States voted Yes 29 times (33 percent) and No 49 times (55 percent); it abstained on 11 votes (12 percent). It was not absent for any vote.

All General Assembly members voted during the session, though Kiribati voted only once. The United States did not vote No by itself on any resolution in 2012, as also happened in 2010. (It cast the sole No vote once each in 2011 and 2009; in 2008, however, it alone voted No 16 times.)

The United States voted No with three other countries on eight resolutions: with France, Russia, and the United Kingdom on Resolutions 67/46, 67/55, and 67/56; with France, Israel, and the United Kingdom on Resolution 67/36; with North Korea, Russia, and the United Kingdom on a partial vote of Resolution 67/46; with Canada, Israel, and Palau on Decision 542; with Canada, Israel, and the United Kingdom on 67/171; and with India, Israel, and Pakistan on 67/34.

The United States voted No with two other countries five times: with Israel and the United Kingdom on Resolutions 67/133 and 67/134; with Israel and Canada on 67/219; with Israel and Palau on 67/4; and with Canada and Palau on Resolution 67/154.

The United States voted No with one other country twice: with Israel on Resolution 67/126, and with France on Resolution 67/31.

On non-consensus issues, i.e., those on which a vote was taken, the average overall General Assembly voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States in 2012 was 42.5 percent. This was nine percentage points below the 2011 figure of 51.5 percent. (In 2010 the voting coincidence rate was 41.6 percent; in 2009 it was 39 percent; in 2008, the figure was 25.6 percent; and in 2007 it was 18.3 percent.)

When consensus resolutions are factored in as votes identical to those of the United States, a much higher measure of agreement with U.S. positions is reached – 83.9 percent, down slightly from 85.9 percent in 2011. In 2010 the figure was 85.4 percent, and in 2009 it was 84.3 percent.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows is based on the 78 instances the United States voted either Yes or No in Plenary. Columns show the number of times the United States and the pertinent country cast identical (Yes/Yes or No/No) and opposite (Yes/No or No/Yes) votes, as well as the number of times a country abstained or was absent for these 78 votes. Voting coincidence percentages are derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical plus opposite votes, the same method used in all previous editions of this report. The percentages in the column of

the table titled “including consensus” offer another perspective on General Assembly activity. Consensus resolutions indicate agreement with U.S. positions, so adding these to the vote totals more accurately reflects the extent of cooperation and agreement in the General Assembly. Extent of participation was also factored in (see Introduction: Format and Methodology).

All countries are listed alphabetically.

Key:

Votes Only = Coincidence percentage only for the 78 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No.

Votes + Consensus = Coincidence Percentage for the 78 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No plus a pro-rated portion of all consensus resolutions.

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES PLUS CONSENSUS
Afghanistan	27	47	3	1	36.5%	81.3%
Albania	38	25	15	0	60.3%	89.7%
Algeria	22	47	8	1	31.9%	81.0%
Andorra	38	23	17	0	62.3%	90.5%
Angola	21	47	4	6	30.9%	80.1%
Antigua-Barbuda	27	46	3	2	37.0%	81.5%
Argentina	28	46	4	0	37.8%	81.9%
Armenia	25	38	11	4	39.7%	83.8%
Australia	44	18	16	0	71.0%	92.6%
Austria	37	30	11	0	55.2%	87.9%
Azerbaijan	22	47	1	8	31.9%	79.6%
Bahamas	28	44	3	3	38.9%	82.1%
Bahrain	22	47	9	0	31.9%	81.1%
Bangladesh	28	47	3	0	37.3%	81.6%
Barbados	28	45	4	1	38.4%	82.1%
Belarus	21	41	13	3	33.9%	82.6%
Belgium	40	26	11	1	60.6%	89.3%
Belize	25	46	1	6	35.2%	80.7%
Benin	27	48	1	2	36.0%	80.7%
Bhutan	21	45	11	1	31.8%	81.6%
Bolivia	17	53	8	0	24.3%	78.8%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	39	28	11	0	58.2%	88.7%
Botswana	28	45	4	1	38.4%	82.1%
Brazil	26	48	4	0	35.1%	81.1%
Brunei Darussalam	27	48	3	0	36.0%	81.2%
Bulgaria	32	22	11	13	59.3%	88.9%
Burkina Faso	28	44	4	2	38.9%	82.3%
Burundi	3	30	5	40	9.1%	75.0%
Cambodia	24	48	1	5	33.3%	80.2%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES PLUS CONSENSUS
Cameroon	13	26	22	17	33.3%	85.9%
Canada	60	10	4	4	85.7%	95.9%
Cape Verde	23	45	1	9	33.8%	80.4%
Central African Rep.	21	30	2	25	41.2%	82.8%
Chad	21	30	1	26	41.2%	82.4%
Chile	30	47	1	0	39.0%	81.7%
China	20	46	11	1	30.3%	81.0%
Colombia	29	42	7	0	40.8%	83.3%
Comoros	18	47	5	8	27.7%	79.3%
Congo	26	47	2	3	35.6%	81.0%
Costa Rica	30	46	2	0	39.5%	82.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	26	47	2	3	35.6%	81.0%
Croatia	37	23	17	1	61.7%	90.3%
Cuba	19	52	7	0	26.8%	79.3%
Cyprus	38	32	8	0	54.3%	87.2%
Czech Republic	41	22	15	0	65.1%	90.9%
DPR of Korea	4	59	8	7	6.3%	74.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	21	27	6	24	43.8%	84.2%
Denmark	39	26	13	0	60.0%	89.4%
Djibouti	23	47	7	1	32.9%	80.9%
Dominica	22	46	2	8	32.4%	80.2%
Dominican Republic	28	49	1	0	36.4%	80.9%
Ecuador	17	50	10	1	25.4%	79.6%
Egypt	21	49	8	0	30.0%	80.4%
El Salvador	28	41	9	0	40.6%	83.5%
Equatorial Guinea	1	8	0	69	11.1%	70.6%
Eritrea	27	47	3	1	36.5%	81.3%
Estonia	39	23	15	1	62.9%	90.4%
Ethiopia	25	45	4	4	35.7%	81.4%
Fiji	25	40	12	1	38.5%	83.5%
Finland	37	27	13	1	57.8%	88.8%
France	44	18	16	0	71.0%	92.6%
Gabon	22	36	2	18	37.9%	82.1%
Gambia	22	37	2	17	37.3%	81.2%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES PLUS CONSENSUS
Georgia	34	23	19	2	59.6%	90.0%
Germany	39	26	13	0	60.0%	89.4%
Ghana	22	28	0	28	44.0%	83.5%
Greece	38	27	12	1	58.5%	88.9%
Grenada	29	46	2	1	38.7%	81.8%
Guatemala	30	44	4	0	40.5%	82.7%
Guinea	22	47	2	7	31.9%	80.0%
Guinea-Bissau	22	41	2	13	34.9%	81.1%
Guyana	26	47	3	2	35.6%	81.1%
Haiti	27	47	3	1	36.5%	81.2%
Honduras	29	37	12	0	43.9%	85.0%
Hungary	39	22	17	0	63.9%	90.9%
Iceland	39	28	11	0	58.2%	88.7%
India	19	45	14	0	29.7%	81.6%
Indonesia	24	48	6	0	33.3%	81.0%
Iran	10	54	12	2	15.6%	77.5%
Iraq	21	47	9	1	30.9%	80.9%
Ireland	37	30	11	0	55.2%	87.9%
Israel	60	5	13	0	92.3%	98.0%
Italy	40	27	11	0	59.7%	89.1%
Jamaica	29	46	3	0	38.7%	81.8%
Japan	36	27	15	0	57.1%	88.9%
Jordan	26	47	4	1	35.6%	81.3%
Kazakhstan	22	48	5	3	31.4%	80.3%
Kenya	21	45	3	9	31.8%	80.2%
Kiribati	0	1	0	77	0.0%	66.9%
Kuwait	21	48	9	0	30.4%	80.7%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES PLUS CONSENSUS
Kyrgyzstan	23	42	9	4	35.4%	82.3%
Laos	24	47	5	2	33.8%	81.0%
Latvia	38	22	17	1	63.3%	90.8%
Lebanon	21	48	8	1	30.4%	80.6%
Lesotho	24	45	5	4	34.8%	81.3%
Liberia	28	42	6	2	40.0%	82.9%
Libya	26	47	5	0	35.6%	81.4%
Liechtenstein	39	29	10	0	57.4%	88.3%
Lithuania	39	22	17	0	63.9%	90.9%
Luxembourg	40	28	10	0	58.8%	88.7%
Madagascar	26	32	2	18	44.8%	83.8%
Malawi	23	34	4	17	40.4%	83.2%
Malaysia	28	48	2	0	36.8%	81.3%
Maldives	28	47	3	0	37.3%	81.6%
Mali	24	47	5	2	33.8%	81.0%
Malta	37	33	8	0	52.9%	86.8%
Marshall Islands	44	9	7	18	83.0%	95.3%
Mauritania	22	47	7	2	31.9%	80.8%
Mauritius	19	46	12	1	29.2%	80.9%
Mexico	29	44	5	0	39.7%	82.6%
Micronesia	47	4	6	21	92.2%	97.8%
Monaco	38	20	14	6	65.5%	91.1%
Mongolia	27	43	5	3	38.6%	82.4%
Montenegro	38	27	13	0	58.5%	89.0%
Morocco	26	47	5	0	35.6%	81.4%
Mozambique	22	44	4	8	33.3%	80.9%
Myanmar (Burma)	24	40	6	8	37.5%	82.4%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES PLUS CONSENSUS
Namibia	23	45	6	4	33.8%	81.1%
Nauru	11	5	2	60	68.8%	90.5%
Nepal	27	46	3	2	37.0%	81.5%
Netherlands	38	24	16	0	61.3%	90.1%
New Zealand	37	30	11	0	55.2%	87.9%
Nicaragua	18	53	7	0	25.4%	78.9%
Niger	24	46	6	2	34.3%	81.3%
Nigeria	27	46	5	0	37.0%	81.8%
Norway	38	27	13	0	58.5%	89.0%
Oman	21	48	9	0	30.4%	80.7%
Pakistan	14	47	15	2	23.0%	80.2%
Palau	58	2	8	10	96.7%	99.1%
Panama	33	35	10	0	48.5%	85.8%
Papua New Guinea	27	30	19	2	47.4%	87.1%
Paraguay	24	45	3	6	34.8%	81.0%
Peru	30	44	4	0	40.5%	82.7%
Philippines	27	47	4	0	36.5%	81.5%
Poland	39	24	15	0	61.9%	90.1%
Portugal	40	27	11	0	59.7%	89.1%
Qatar	21	48	9	0	30.4%	80.6%
Republic of Korea	35	22	21	0	61.4%	90.7%
Republic of Moldova	39	23	16	0	62.9%	90.5%
Romania	39	23	16	0	62.9%	90.5%
Russia	27	36	15	0	42.9%	85.2%
Rwanda	24	35	7	12	40.7%	83.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	28	30	1	19	48.3%	84.3%
Saint Lucia	28	46	3	1	37.8%	81.7%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	27	47	3	1	36.5%	81.3%
Samoa	28	36	14	0	43.8%	85.2%
San Marino	38	27	13	0	58.5%	89.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	19	17	0	42	52.8%	85.9%
Saudi Arabia	19	46	9	4	29.2%	80.6%
Senegal	22	47	1	8	31.9%	79.6%
Serbia	34	33	11	0	50.7%	86.6%
Seychelles	5	16	0	57	23.8%	75.6%
Sierra Leone	22	37	5	14	37.3%	82.1%
Singapore	28	45	5	0	38.4%	82.2%
Slovak Republic	39	23	16	0	62.9%	90.5%
Slovenia	40	27	11	0	59.7%	89.1%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES PLUS CONSENSUS
Solomon Islands	28	46	3	1	37.8%	81.7%
Somalia	18	43	4	13	29.5%	80.0%
South Africa	26	46	5	1	36.1%	81.6%
South Sudan	27	19	10	22	58.7%	89.0%
Spain	39	26	13	0	60.0%	89.4%
Sri Lanka	25	47	6	0	34.7%	81.3%
Sudan	20	49	7	2	29.0%	80.0%
Suriname	22	46	3	7	32.4%	80.3%
Swaziland	21	40	3	14	34.4%	81.2%
Sweden	37	28	13	0	56.9%	88.6%
Switzerland	36	30	11	1	54.5%	87.7%
Syria	8	49	17	4	14.0%	78.6%
Tajikistan	21	46	4	7	31.3%	80.2%
Thailand	27	46	5	0	37.0%	81.8%
TFYR Macedonia	39	26	13	0	60.0%	89.4%
Timor-Leste	24	44	2	8	35.3%	81.0%
Togo	27	40	11	0	40.3%	83.8%
Tonga	28	27	17	6	50.9%	87.9%
Trinidad and Tobago	29	46	3	0	38.7%	82.0%
Tunisia	24	48	6	0	33.3%	81.0%
Turkey	36	34	7	1	51.4%	86.3%
Turkmenistan	19	45	1	13	29.7%	79.3%
Tuvalu	23	45	2	8	33.8%	80.2%
Uganda	26	46	6	0	36.1%	81.7%
Ukraine	37	26	14	1	58.7%	89.2%
United Arab Emirates	22	47	9	0	31.9%	81.1%
United Kingdom	48	17	11	2	73.8%	92.8%
UR Tanzania	26	47	5	0	35.6%	81.3%
Uruguay	29	46	3	0	38.7%	82.0%
Uzbekistan	19	44	7	8	30.2%	80.6%
Vanuatu	24	36	12	6	40.0%	84.2%
Venezuela	19	53	6	0	26.4%	79.0%
Vietnam	25	48	3	2	34.2%	80.7%
Yemen	21	47	10	0	30.9%	81.0%
Zambia	27	46	4	1	37.0%	81.7%
Zimbabwe	15	49	6	8	23.4%	78.5%
Totals and Percentages	5316	7204	1458	998	42.5%	83.9%

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 67th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2012, eight votes and 18 consensus resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section.

Section IV contains four parts: (1) a listing and description of the eight important UNGA votes; (2) a listing and description of the 18 important UNGA consensus resolutions; (3) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important actions that were adopted by votes, arranged alphabetically by country (with each country’s overall coincidence rate from Section III listed alongside the rate for important votes); and (4) voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groups and other important groups for the eight important votes.

IMPORTANT VOTES

The following eight important votes are identified by title, resolution number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. For each vote, a short description of the issue and U.S. policy considerations is provided. Where available, hyperlinks to additional explanatory material, as well as official U.S. statements, are provided. The resolutions are listed chronologically. Full texts of all resolutions can or will be found on the United Nations website, at: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/67/resolutions.shtml>. In the left-hand column, all resolutions are listed numerically. Where underscored, resolution numbers are linked to their texts. (Some resolutions were not yet linked by the submission date of this report.)

1. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

A/Res/67/4

November 13

188-3(US)-2

The United States imposed an embargo on trade and financial transactions with Cuba in 1960, because of Fidel Castro’s repressive policies and expropriation of U.S. property without compensation. The United States strengthened the embargo in 1962, 1992, and 1996. UNGA has adopted a resolution condemning this embargo each year since 1992.

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

2. Status of Palestine in the United Nations

A/Res/67/19

November 29

138-9(US)-41

The United States believes the only way to establish a Palestinian state is through direct negotiations between the parties to resolve all permanent-status issues. Moreover, Israel and the Palestinians repeatedly have affirmed their obligation to resolve all issues through direct

7. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/Res/67/183

December 20

135(US)-12-36

Condemned Syria's "widespread and systematic" violations of human rights. The resolution urged those arbitrarily detained be released immediately, demanded that Syrian authorities provide a commission of inquiry unhindered access everywhere in the country, and emphasized its support for the nation to be peaceful, democratic, and pluralistic.

Web Resources: [Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#); [2011 Human Rights report for Syria](#)

8. Entrepreneurship for development

A/Res/67/202

December 21

141(US)-31-11

Emphasized the importance of government partnerships with private sectors to promote entrepreneurship, generate employment and investment, increase revenue potential, develop new technologies and innovative business models, and enable strong economic growth while protecting workers' rights. Proposed by Israel.

Web Resource: [Global Entrepreneurship Program](#)

IMPORTANT CONSENSUS ACTIONS

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

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

A/Res/67/3

November 5

Reaffirmed "strong support" for the IAEA. Declared the Agency's role indispensable, because nuclear technology continued to be important to energy production and national development.

Web resources: [IAEA](#); [IAEA Annual Report](#)

2. Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

A/Res/67/144

December 20

Strongly condemned all violence against women and girls. Urged states to eliminate all forms of such abuse by establishing integrated national plans to combat this violence.

Web resources: [Statement by Adviser Laurie Shestack Phipps](#); [U.S. policy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence](#)

7. Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation

A/Res/67/146 *December 20*

Recognized that female genital mutilation was an irreparable, irreversible abuse of the human rights of women and girls, and reaffirmed it as a serious health threat. Urged states to condemn the practice, and take necessary measures to ban such mutilations.

Web resource: [Remarks by Secretary Hillary Clinton](#)

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

A/Res/67/178 *December 20*

Called on states to adopt measures to criminalize incitement to violence based on religion or belief.

Web resource: [Explanation of Position by Deputy Representative to ECOSOC Teri Robl](#)

9. Freedom of Religion or Belief

A/Res/67/179 *December 20*

Expressed concern over increasing violence against those of religious and other communities, noting attacks against Muslims, Jews, and Christians. Urged states to ensure that no one was discriminated against on the basis of religion or belief.

Web resource: [Remarks by Secretary Hillary Clinton](#)

10. Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

A/Res/67/181 *December 20*

Condemned unanimously for the first time the atrocious state of human rights in North Korea. Expressed serious concern about torture, absence of due process, restrictions of movement, mistreatment of refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as severe and widespread restrictions on freedom of thought.

Web resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

11. Implementation of Agenda 21, the Program for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

A/Res/67/203 *December 21*

Stressed the need for synergy, coherence, and mutual support among all processes relevant to the post-2015 development agenda. Reaffirmed the outcome document of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, and urged its rapid implementation.

Web resource: [Remarks by Secretary Hillary Clinton](#)

12. Situation of human rights in Myanmar [Burma]

A/Res/67/233 *December 24*

Adopted — for the first time without a vote— a resolution on human rights in Burma. Welcomed positive developments, including a continuing commitment to political reform, democratization, and national reconciliation. Urged Burma to continue to release political prisoners and restore their rights, and to cease arbitrary detention, forced displacement, and rape. Called for accelerated efforts to address violence affecting ethnic minorities.

Web resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

13. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of UN expenses

14. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of UN peacekeeping operations

A/Res/67/238 and A/Res/67/239 December 24

Adopted scales of assessment for 2013-2015 that preserve the 22 percent ceiling on regular budget assessments, which determines the amount of the U.S. assessment for 2013-2015. The peacekeeping rates of assessment for the United States, China, and Russia rose, while the rates for France and the United Kingdom fell. In general, assessments for developing countries increased while those for developed countries decreased.

Web resource: [Fact Sheet: UNGA Main Session of Fifth Committee](#)

15. Program Budget for the biennium 2012-2013

A/Res/67/247 December 24

Adopted a 4.7 percent increase in the UN regular budget to cover additional costs resulting from: (a) new or expanded special political missions in Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen; (b) new and expanded mandates resulting from the Rio+20 summit and Human Rights Council decisions; (c) higher-than-anticipated caseload for the UN's Administration of Justice System; and (d) exchange rate losses, inflation, and lower-than-projected vacancy rates.

Web Resource: [Fact Sheet: UNGA Main Session of Fifth Committee](#)

16. Proposed program budget outline for the biennium 2014-2015

A/Res/67/248 December 24

Adopted a 2014-2015 outline level of \$5.93 billion, which was \$100 million less than the amount requested by the Secretary-General. This level, together with the revised amount of the 2012-2013 budget, represents zero growth in the UN regular budget over three consecutive biennia (2010-2011, 2012-2013, and 2014-2015).

Web Resource: [Fact Sheet: UNGA Main Session of Fifth Committee](#)

IMPORTANT VOTES: COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the 67th General Assembly in comparison with the United States on eight important votes. This table shows what each member did for each of the eight votes. For comparison, each country's overall coincidence rate with the United States is listed alongside the rate for the important votes.

The table is alphabetical by country. Each vote is listed in the table by the number assigned to it below.

Key:

S = Same as U.S. Vote; O = Opposite of U.S. Vote; A = Abstained; X = Absent

1. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (Res. 4)
2. Status of Palestine in the United Nations (Res. 19)
3. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (Res. 20)
4. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (Res. 21)
5. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (Res. 118)
6. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Res. 182)
7. Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (Res. 183)
8. Entrepreneurship for development (Res. 202)

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Afghanistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%	36.5%
Albania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	60.3%
Algeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	O	0.0%	31.9%
Andorra	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	62.3%
Angola	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	30.9%
Antigua and Barbuda	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	X	16.7%	37.0%
Argentina	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%	37.8%
Armenia	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	S	16.7%	39.7%
Australia	O	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%	71.0%
Austria	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	55.2%
Azerbaijan	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	S	28.6%	31.9%
Bahamas	O	A	O	O	A	S	S	S	50.0%	38.9%
Bahrain	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%	31.9%
Bangladesh	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%	37.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Barbados	O	A	O	O	O	S	S	S	42.9%	38.4%
Belarus	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	S	16.7%	33.9%
Belgium	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	60.6%
Belize	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%	35.2%
Benin	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	36.0%
Bhutan	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	31.8%
Bolivia	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	24.3%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	58.2%
Botswana	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%	38.4%
Brazil	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	35.1%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%	36.0%
Bulgaria	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	59.3%
Burkina Faso	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%	38.9%
Burundi	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	40.0%	9.1%
Cambodia	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	14.3%	33.3%
Cameroon	O	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	66.7%	33.3%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	87.5%	85.7%
Cape Verde	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%	33.8%
Central African Rep.	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	X	25.0%	41.2%
Chad	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	33.3%	41.2%
Chile	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%	39.0%
China	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	0.0%	30.3%
Colombia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	40.8%
Comoros	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	27.7%
Congo	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	S	16.7%	35.6%
Costa Rica	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%	39.5%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	35.6%
Croatia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	61.7%
Cuba	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	26.8%
Cyprus	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%	54.3%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	A	S	S	S	80.0%	65.1%
DPR of Korea	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	6.3%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	O	A	X	X	X	A	A	S	50.0%	43.8%
Denmark	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	60.0%
Djibouti	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	32.9%
Dominica	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	32.4%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Dominican Republic	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%	36.4%
Ecuador	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%	25.4%
Egypt	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%	30.0%
El Salvador	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	40.6%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	50.0%	11.1%
Eritrea	O	O	O	O	X	O	A	S	16.7%	36.5%
Estonia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	62.9%
Ethiopia	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	S	20.0%	35.7%
Fiji	O	A	O	A	A	A	A	S	33.3%	38.5%
Finland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	57.8%
France	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	92.6%
Gabon	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%	37.9%
Gambia	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%	37.3%
Georgia	O	O	A	A	A	X	S	S	50.0%	59.6%
Germany	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	60.0%
Ghana	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%	44.0%
Greece	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	58.5%
Grenada	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	38.7%
Guatemala	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	40.5%
Guinea	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	31.9%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%	34.9%
Guyana	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	35.6%
Haiti	O	A	O	O	O	S	S	S	42.9%	36.5%
Honduras	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	43.9%
Hungary	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	63.9%
Iceland	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	S	50.0%	58.2%
India	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%	29.7%
Indonesia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	33.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	15.6%
Iraq	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	30.9%
Ireland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	55.2%
Israel	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	92.3%
Italy	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	59.7%
Jamaica	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	38.7%
Japan	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	57.1%
Jordan	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	35.6%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Kazakhstan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	25.0%	31.4%
Kenya	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	31.8%
Kiribati	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%	0.0%
Kuwait	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%	30.4%
Kyrgyzstan	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	35.4%
Laos	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%	33.8%
Latvia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	63.3%
Lebanon	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%	30.4%
Lesotho	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	34.8%
Liberia	O	X	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	40.0%
Libya	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%	35.6%
Liechtenstein	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	57.4%
Lithuania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	63.9%
Luxembourg	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	58.8%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	66.7%	44.8%
Malawi	O	A	X	X	X	S	S	S	75.0%	40.4%
Malaysia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	36.8%
Maldives	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%	37.3%
Mali	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%	33.8%
Malta	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%	52.9%
Marshall Islands	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	83.0%
Mauritania	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	31.9%
Mauritius	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	A	16.7%	29.2%
Mexico	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%	39.7%
Micronesia	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	92.2%
Monaco	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	65.5%
Mongolia	O	A	X	X	A	A	S	S	66.7%	38.6%
Montenegro	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	58.5%
Morocco	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	35.6%
Mozambique	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	33.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%	37.5%
Namibia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%	33.8%
Nauru	O	S	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%	68.8%
Nepal	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	37.0%
Netherlands	O	A	A	A	A	S	A	S	66.7%	61.3%
New Zealand	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	55.2%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Nicaragua	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	25.4%
Niger	O	O	X	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%	34.3%
Nigeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	37.0%
Norway	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	58.5%
Oman	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%	30.4%
Pakistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%	23.0%
Palau	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	96.7%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	83.3%	48.5%
Papua New Guinea	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	47.4%
Paraguay	O	A	O	O	A	S	S	S	50.0%	34.8%
Peru	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	40.5%
Philippines	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	20.0%	36.5%
Poland	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	61.9%
Portugal	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	59.7%
Qatar	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%	30.4%
Republic of Korea	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	61.4%
Republic of Moldova	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	62.9%
Romania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	62.9%
Russia	O	O	A	A	A	O	O	S	20.0%	42.9%
Rwanda	O	A	X	X	A	A	A	S	50.0%	40.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	S	50.0%	48.3%
Saint Lucia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	37.8%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	36.5%
Samoa	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	43.8%
San Marino	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	58.5%
Sao Tome/Principe	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%	52.8%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	29.2%
Senegal	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%	31.9%
Serbia	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	50.7%
Seychelles	O	O	X	X	X	S	S	S	60.0%	23.8%
Sierra Leone	O	O	X	X	X	A	S	S	50.0%	37.3%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%	38.4%
Slovak Republic	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	62.9%
Slovenia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	59.7%
Solomon Islands	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%	37.8%
Somalia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%	29.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
South Africa	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%	36.1%
South Sudan	O	O	X	X	X	S	S	S	60.0%	58.7%
Spain	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	60.0%
Sri Lanka	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%	34.7%
Sudan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%	29.0%
Suriname	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	32.4%
Swaziland	O	O	X	X	O	A	A	X	0.0%	34.4%
Sweden	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	56.9%
Switzerland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%	54.5%
Syria	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	14.0%
Tajikistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%	31.3%
Thailand	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	33.3%	37.0%
TFYR Macedonia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	60.0%
Timor-Leste	O	O	X	X	A	S	S	S	60.0%	35.3%
Togo	O	A	O	A	O	A	S	S	40.0%	40.3%
Tonga	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	50.9%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	38.7%
Tunisia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	33.3%
Turkey	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	O	14.3%	51.4%
Turkmenistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	0.0%	29.7%
Tuvalu	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%	33.8%
Uganda	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	36.1%
Ukraine	O	X	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	58.7%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	31.9%
United Kingdom	O	A	A	A	O	S	S	S	60.0%	73.8%
United Rep. of Tanzania	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%	35.6%
Uruguay	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	33.3%	38.7%
Uzbekistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	0.0%	30.2%
Vanuatu	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%	40.0%
Venezuela	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%	26.4%
Vietnam	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%	34.2%
Yemen	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%	30.9%
Zambia	O	O	X	O	O	A	S	S	33.3%	37.0%
Zimbabwe	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	0.0%	23.4%
Overall Percentage									35.4%	42.5%

Totals: 192 Countries, 8 Resolutions: S = 388 O = 708 A = 344 + X 96 (A+X=440)

V — UN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS

The following tables summarize UN member state performance by regional and other groups in comparison with the United States on eight important votes. Each table is arranged alphabetically by country. Each vote is listed by the number assigned to it below.

Key for Important Votes:

- S = Same as U.S. Vote; O = Opposite of U.S. Vote; A = Abstained; X = Absent
1. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (Res. 4)
 2. Status of Palestine in the United Nations (Res. 19)
 3. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (Res. 20)
 4. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (Res. 21)
 5. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (Res. 118)
 6. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (Res. 182)
 7. Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (Res. 183)
 8. Entrepreneurship for development (Res. 202)

AFRICA GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Algeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	O	0.0%
Angola	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Benin	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Botswana	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Burkina Faso	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%
Burundi	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	40.0%
Cameroon	O	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	66.7%
Cape Verde	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Central African Rep.	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	X	25.0%
Chad	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	33.3%
Comoros	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Congo	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	S	16.7%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	O	A	X	X	X	A	A	S	50.0%
Djibouti	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Egypt	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	50.0%
Eritrea	O	O	O	O	X	O	A	S	16.7%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

AFRICA GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Ethiopia	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	S	20.0%
Gabon	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Gambia	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%
Ghana	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%
Guinea	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Kenya	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Lesotho	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Liberia	O	X	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Libya	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	66.7%
Malawi	O	A	X	X	X	S	S	S	75.0%
Mali	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
Mauritania	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Mauritius	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	A	16.7%
Morocco	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Mozambique	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Namibia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
Niger	O	O	X	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%
Nigeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Rwanda	O	A	X	X	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%
Senegal	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Seychelles	O	O	X	X	X	S	S	S	60.0%
Sierra Leone	O	O	X	X	X	A	S	S	50.0%
Somalia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
South Africa	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
South Sudan	O	O	X	X	X	S	S	S	60.0%
Sudan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Swaziland	O	O	X	X	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Togo	O	A	O	A	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Tunisia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Uganda	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
United Rep of Tanzania	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Zambia	O	O	X	O	O	A	S	S	33.3%
Zimbabwe	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	0.0%
Group Percentage									25.7%

Totals: 54 Members = 432 Votes. S = 76; O = 220; A = 73; X = 63

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

ARAB GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Algeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	O	0.0%
Bahrain	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Bangladesh	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Djibouti	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Egypt	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Iraq	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Jordan	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Kuwait	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Lebanon	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Libya	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Mauritania	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Morocco	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Oman	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Qatar	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Somalia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Sudan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Syria	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Tunisia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Group Percentage									12.4%

Totals: 20 Members = 160 Votes. S = 18; O = 127; A = 13; X = 2

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

ASEAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Cambodia	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	14.3%
Indonesia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Laos	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Malaysia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%
Philippines	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	20.0%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%
Thailand	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	33.3%
Vietnam	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Group Percentage									15.3%

Totals: 10 Members = 80 Votes. S = 9; O = 50; A = 15; X = 6

ASIAN GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Bahrain	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Bangladesh	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Bhutan	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Cambodia	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	14.3%
China	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	0.0%
Cyprus	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
DPR of Korea	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Fiji	O	A	O	A	A	A	A	S	33.3%
India	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%
Indonesia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Iraq	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Japan	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Jordan	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Kazakhstan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	25.0%
Kuwait	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Kyrgyzstan	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Laos	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Lebanon	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

ASIAN GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Malaysia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Maldives	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Marshall Islands	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Micronesia	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Mongolia	O	A	X	X	A	A	S	S	66.7%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%
Nauru	O	S	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Nepal	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Oman	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Pakistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Palau	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Papua New Guinea	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Philippines	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	20.0%
Qatar	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	20.0%
Republic of Korea	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Samoa	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%
Solomon Islands	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Sri Lanka	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Syria	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Tajikistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%
Thailand	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	33.3%
Timor-Leste	O	O	X	X	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Tonga	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Turkmenistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	0.0%
Tuvalu	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Uzbekistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	0.0%
Vanuatu	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Vietnam	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Yemen	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Group Percentage									26.6%

Totals: 53 Members = 424 Votes. S = 89; O = 246; A = 74; X = 11.

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

EASTERN EUROPE GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Albania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Armenia	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	S	16.7%
Azerbaijan	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	S	28.6%
Belarus	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	S	16.7%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Bulgaria	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Croatia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	A	S	S	S	80.0%
Estonia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Georgia	O	O	A	A	A	X	S	S	50.0%
Hungary	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Latvia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Lithuania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Montenegro	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Poland	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Republic of Moldova	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Romania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Russia	O	O	A	A	A	O	O	S	20.0%
Serbia	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Slovak Republic	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Slovenia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
TFYR Macedonia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Ukraine	O	X	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Group Percentage									60.8%

Totals: 23 Members = 184 Votes. S = 62; O = 40; A = 77; X = 5.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Austria	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Belgium	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Bulgaria	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Cyprus	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	A	S	S	S	80.0%
Denmark	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Estonia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Finland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

France	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Germany	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Greece	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Hungary	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Ireland	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Italy	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Latvia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Lithuania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Luxembourg	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Malta	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Netherlands	O	A	A	A	A	S	A	S	66.7%
Poland	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Portugal	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Romania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Slovak Republic	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Slovenia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Spain	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Sweden	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
United Kingdom	O	A	A	A	O	S	S	S	60.0%
Group Percentage									63.3%

Totals: 27 Members = 216 Votes. S = 81; O = 47; A = 88; X = 0.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Antigua-Barbuda	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	X	16.7%
Argentina	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Bahamas	O	A	O	O	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Barbados	O	A	O	O	O	S	S	S	42.9%
Belize	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Bolivia	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Brazil	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Chile	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Colombia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Costa Rica	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Cuba	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Dominica	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Dominican Republic	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Ecuador	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
El Salvador	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Grenada	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Guatemala	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Guyana	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Haiti	O	A	O	O	O	S	S	S	42.9%
Honduras	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Jamaica	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Mexico	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Nicaragua	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Paraguay	O	A	O	O	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Peru	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	S	50.0%
Saint Lucia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Suriname	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Uruguay	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	33.3%
Venezuela	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Group Percentage									32.1%

Totals: 33 Members = 264 Votes. S = 68; 0 = 144; A = 48; X = 4.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Algeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	O	0.0%
Angola	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Antigua-Barbuda	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	X	16.7%
Bahamas	O	A	O	O	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Bahrain	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Bangladesh	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Barbados	O	A	O	O	O	S	S	S	42.9%
Belarus	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	S	16.7%
Belize	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Benin	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Bhutan	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Bolivia	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Botswana	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Burkina Faso	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%
Burundi	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	40.0%
Cambodia	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	14.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Cameroon	O	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	66.7%
Cape Verde	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Central African Rep.	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	X	25.0%
Chad	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	33.3%
Chile	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Colombia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Comoros	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Congo	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	S	16.7%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Cuba	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
DPR of Korea	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	O	A	X	X	X	A	A	S	50.0%
Djibouti	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Dominica	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Dominican Republic	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Ecuador	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Egypt	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	S	50.0%
Eritrea	O	O	O	O	X	O	A	S	16.7%
Ethiopia	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	S	20.0%
Fiji	O	A	O	A	A	A	A	S	33.3%
Gabon	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Gambia	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%
Ghana	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%
Grenada	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Guatemala	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Guinea	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Guyana	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Haiti	O	A	O	O	O	S	S	S	42.9%
Honduras	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
India	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%
Indonesia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Iraq	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Jamaica	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Jordan	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Kenya	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Kuwait	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Laos	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Lebanon	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Lesotho	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Liberia	O	X	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Libya	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	66.7%
Malawi	O	A	X	X	X	S	S	S	75.0%
Malaysia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Maldives	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Mali	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
Mauritania	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Mauritius	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	A	16.7%
Mongolia	O	A	X	X	A	A	S	S	66.7%
Morocco	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Mozambique	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	S	25.0%
Namibia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
Nepal	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Nicaragua	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Niger	O	O	X	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%
Nigeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Oman	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Pakistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	83.3%
Papua New Guinea	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Peru	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Philippines	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	S	20.0%
Qatar	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Rwanda	O	A	X	X	A	A	A	S	50.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	O	X	X	X	S	A	S	50.0%
Saint Lucia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Sao Tome/Principe	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Senegal	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Seychelles	O	O	X	X	X	S	S	S	60.0%
Sierra Leone	O	O	X	X	X	A	S	S	50.0%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%
Somalia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
South Africa	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
Sri Lanka	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Sudan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Suriname	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Swaziland	O	O	X	X	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Syria	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Thailand	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	33.3%
Timor-Leste	O	O	X	X	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Togo	O	A	O	A	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Tunisia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Turkmenistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	0.0%
Uganda	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
UR Tanzania	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Uzbekistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	0.0%
Vanuatu	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Venezuela	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Vietnam	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Yemen	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Zambia	O	O	X	O	O	A	S	S	33.3%
Zimbabwe	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	0.0%
Group Percentage									22.3%

Totals: 118 Members = 944 Votes. S = 162; O = 546; A = 159; X = 78.

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

NORDIC GROUP

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Denmark	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Finland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Iceland	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Norway	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Sweden	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Group Percentage									57.7%

Totals: 5 Members = 40 Votes. S = 15; O = 11; A = 14; X = 0.

NATO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Albania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Belgium	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Bulgaria	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	87.5%
Croatia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	A	S	S	S	80.0%
Denmark	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Estonia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
France	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Germany	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Greece	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Hungary	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Iceland	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Italy	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Latvia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Lithuania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Luxembourg	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Netherlands	O	A	A	A	A	S	A	S	66.7%
Norway	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Poland	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Portugal	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Romania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Slovak Republic	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Slovenia	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

NATO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Spain	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Turkey	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	O	14.3%
United Kingdom	O	A	A	A	O	S	S	S	60.0%
Group Percentage									64.8%

Totals: 27 Members = 216 Votes. S = 83; O = 45; A = 87; X = 1.

ORG. OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Albania	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Algeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	O	0.0%
Azerbaijan	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	S	28.6%
Bahrain	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Bangladesh	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Benin	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Brunei Darussalam	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	A	14.3%
Burkina Faso	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%
Cameroon	O	A	A	A	A	A	S	S	66.7%
Chad	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	33.3%
Comoros	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Djibouti	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Egypt	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Gabon	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Gambia	O	O	O	O	X	A	S	S	33.3%
Guinea	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Guinea-Bissau	O	O	X	X	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Guyana	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Indonesia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Iraq	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Jordan	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

ORG. OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Kuwait	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Kyrgyzstan	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Lebanon	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Libya	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Malaysia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Maldives	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	O	25.0%
Mali	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	0.0%
Mauritania	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Morocco	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Mozambique	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	28.6%
Niger	O	O	X	O	O	A	A	S	20.0%
Nigeria	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Oman	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Pakistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	0.0%
Qatar	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Senegal	O	O	O	O	O	S	S	S	37.5%
Sierra Leone	O	O	X	X	X	A	S	S	50.0%
Somalia	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	0.0%
Sri Lanka	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	0.0%
Sudan	O	O	O	O	O	O	S	O	12.5%
Suriname	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
Syria	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0.0%
Tajikistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%
Togo	O	A	O	A	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Tunisia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Tajikistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	14.3%
Togo	O	A	O	A	O	A	S	S	40.0%
Tunisia	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Turkey	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	O	14.3%
Turkmenistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	X	0.0%
Uganda	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	S	16.7%
United Arab Emirates	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Uzbekistan	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	0.0%
Yemen	O	O	O	O	O	A	S	O	14.3%
Group Percentage									17.9%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

Totals: 57 Members = 456 Votes. S = 67; O = 308; A = 61; X = 20.

WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Andorra	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Australia	O	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%
Austria	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Belgium	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	87.5%
Denmark	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Finland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
France	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Germany	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Greece	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Iceland	O	O	O	A	A	S	S	S	50.0%
Ireland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Israel	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Italy	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Liechtenstein	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Luxembourg	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Malta	O	O	O	O	A	S	S	S	42.9%
Monaco	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Netherlands	O	A	A	A	A	S	A	S	66.7%
New Zealand	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Norway	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Portugal	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
San Marino	O	A	A	A	A	S	S	S	75.0%
Spain	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Sweden	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Switzerland	O	O	A	A	A	S	S	S	60.0%
Turkey	O	O	O	O	O	X	S	O	14.3%
United Kingdom	O	A	A	A	O	S	S	S	60.0%
Group Percentage									63.3%

Totals: 28 Members = 224 Votes. S = 93; O = 54; A = 76; X = 1.

VI — RESOLUTIONS RELATED TO ISRAEL OPPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES

Public Law 101-246, as amended by Public Law 108-447, calls for a separate listing of all Plenary votes cast by UN member states in the General Assembly on resolutions specifically related to Israel that are opposed by the United States. For the 67th UN General Assembly in 2012, 19 resolutions met the criteria.

This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes at the 67th UNGA in which the United States voted No, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 19 resolutions, alphabetically by country.

The following resolutions are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. All resolutions are or will be available here: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/67/resolutions.shtml>

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

- [Remarks by President Barack Obama to the General Assembly](#)
- [The Question of Palestine and the United Nations](#)
- [Performance-Based Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict](#)

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

1. Status of Palestine in the United Nations

A/Res/67/19

November 29

138-9(U.S.)-41

The United States believes the only way to establish a Palestinian state is through direct negotiations between the parties to resolve all permanent-status issues. Moreover, Israel and the Palestinians repeatedly have affirmed their obligation to resolve all issues through direct negotiations. The United States continues to oppose unilateral actions in international bodies or treaties to circumvent or prejudge the outcome of permanent-status issues, including Palestinian statehood.

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

Web Resource: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice](#)

6. Jerusalem

A/RES/67/24

November 30

162-7(US)-6

The General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning Jerusalem every year since 1967. The United States believes that the final status of Jerusalem should be resolved by the parties to the conflict as part of a final, permanent status resolution that also includes the status of borders, refugees, and settlements.

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

7. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/67/25

November 30

110-6(US)-59

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

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

8. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/67/73

December 3

110-6(US)-59

A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This resolution is biased, dealing solely with expressions of concern about Israel's activities, without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region. There was a large voting shift on this resolution in 2012: Votes in favor of the resolution dropped by more than 50 compared to 2011, while abstentions increased by more than 50 votes.

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

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

A/Res/67/115

December 18

170-6(US)-4

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

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

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

A/Res/67/116

December 18

172-6(US)-1

The General Assembly established UNRWA in 1949 by Resolution 302 (IV). The United States believes that singling out Israel, without taking into account the context of Israel's actions, is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States also believes that extraneous issues in a resolution that renews UNRWA's mandate are not appropriate.

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

Web Resource: [UNRWA](#)

11. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

A/Res/67/117

December 18

173-6(US)-2

The General Assembly established the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine in 1948. Among other tasks, the Commission is mandated to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement, and economic and social rehabilitation of the Palestinian refugees and their compensation. The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of properties and their revenues through final-status negotiations.

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

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

12. 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/67/118

December 18

98-8(US)-72

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

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

Web Resources: [2011 Human Rights Report: Israel and the occupied territories](#); [Special Committee](#) [GA Resolution 2443 (XXIII)]; [Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories](#) (Click on "English" tab)

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

A/Res/67/119

December 18

171-6(US)-3

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

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

Web Resource: [Geneva Convention IV: Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War](#)

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

A/Res/67/120

December 18

169-6(US)-5

Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States considers this resolution to be an unbalanced assessment of Israeli settlements in the territories. The United States believes that singling out Israel, without taking into account the context of Israel's actions, is not useful in settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

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

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

A/Res/67/121

December 18

164-8(US)-6

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

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

16. 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/67/155

December 20

133-7(US)-48

Since the original Durban Declaration in 2001, implementation of its Program of Action has included displays of intolerance and anti-Semitism, which the United States does not believe should be commemorated. The United States is fully committed to upholding the human rights of all individuals, and to combat racial discrimination, intolerance, and bigotry. It stands ready to work with all partners to uphold human rights and fight racism around the world.

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

Web Resource: [Remarks by Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Hannah Rosenthal](#)

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

A/Res/67/158

December 20

179-7(US)-3

The General Assembly first adopted this resolution in 1994. The United States does not object to the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, but believes that renewing this

resolution is unhelpful in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It does not facilitate the U.S.-endorsed vision of a two-state solution. This vision can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, not by UN resolutions.

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

18. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores

A/Res/67/201

December 21

172-9(US)-5

This resolution was first passed in 2006, after thousands of tons of oil spilled into the Mediterranean Sea when Israeli air strikes damaged the El-Jiyah power plant during the Israel-Hizbullah conflict that summer. The United States regrets the pollution of the Lebanese shores. However, this recurring resolution is unbalanced because it fails to acknowledge that the terrorist group Hizbullah provoked the conflict. It remains inappropriate for the General Assembly to take a position on Israel's responsibility for compensating Lebanon.

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

19. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

A/Res/67/229

December 21

170-7(US)-9

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

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

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the Fall session of the 67th General Assembly in comparison with the 18 votes related to Israel for which the United States voted No. In these tables, "Same" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite" 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 recorded but omitted from coincidence percentage calculations. "Coincidence With U.S." is derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the sum of identical plus opposite votes, expressed as a percentage.

The 2012 coincidence rate with the United States on anti-Israel votes was 3.7 percent, down slightly from 4.1 percent in 2011, 4.4 percent in 2010, and 4.2 percent in 2009.

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

Of the 19 anti-Israel resolutions where the United States and Israel voted No, only nine other countries cast even a single vote with them. Canada, the Marshall Islands, and Palau voted with them on all 19 resolutions. Micronesia did so on 18, with one absence.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Albania	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Algeria	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Andorra	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Angola	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Argentina	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Armenia	0	16	2	1	0.0%
Australia	7	7	5	0	50.0%
Austria	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Bahamas	0	17	2	0	0.0%
Bahrain	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Barbados	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Belarus	0	17	0	2	0.0%
Belgium	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Belize	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Benin	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Bhutan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Bolivia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Botswana	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Brazil	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso	0	17	0	2	0.0%
Burundi	0	15	3	1	0.0%
Cambodia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Cameroon	0	1	18	0	0.0%
Canada	19	0	0	0	100.0%
Cape Verde	0	19	0	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Central African Republic	0	7	0	12	0.0%
Chad	0	6	0	13	0.0%
Chile	0	19	0	0	0.0%
China	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Colombia	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Comoros	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Congo	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Croatia	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Cuba	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Cyprus	0	17	2	0	0.0%
Czech Republic	2	13	4	0	13.3%
DPR of Korea	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo	0	4	1	14	0.0%
Denmark	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Djibouti	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Dominica	0	18	0	1	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Ecuador	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Egypt	0	19	0	0	0.0%
El Salvador	0	12	7	0	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	1	0	18	0.0%
Eritrea	0	18	0	1	0.0%
Estonia	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	0	17	2	0	0.0%
Fiji	0	15	4	0	0.0%
Finland	0	14	5	0	0.0%
France	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Gabon	0	12	0	7	0.0%
Gambia	0	12	1	6	0.0%
Georgia	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Germany	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Ghana	0	9	0	10	0.0%
Greece	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Grenada	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Guatemala	0	15	4	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Guinea	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	13	0	6	0.0%
Guyana	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Haiti	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Honduras	0	8	11	0	0.0%
Hungary	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Iceland	0	15	4	0	0.0%
India	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Indonesia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Iran	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Iraq	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Ireland	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Israel	19	0	0	0	100.0%
Italy	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Jamaica	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Japan	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Jordan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Kenya	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	19	0.0
Kuwait	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Laos	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Latvia	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Lebanon	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Lesotho	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Liberia	0	15	3	1	0.0%
Libya	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Liechtenstein	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Lithuania	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Madagascar	0	5	0	14	0.0%
Malawi	0	9	2	8	0.0%
Malaysia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Maldives	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Mali	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Malta	0	16	3	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Marshall Islands	19	0	0	0	100.0%
Mauritania	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Mauritius	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Mexico	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Micronesia	18	0	0	1	100.0%
Monaco	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Mongolia	0	15	2	2	0.0%
Montenegro	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Morocco	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Mozambique	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Myanmar	0	13	0	6	0.0%
Namibia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Nauru	5	0	1	13	100.0%
Nepal	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Netherlands	0	13	6	0	0.0%
New Zealand	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Niger	0	18	0	1	0.0%
Nigeria	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Norway	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Oman	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Pakistan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Palau	19	0	0	0	100.0%
Panama	3	7	9	0	30.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	4	14	1	0.0%
Paraguay	0	17	2	0	0.0%
Peru	0	16	3	0	0.0%
Philippines	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Poland	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Portugal	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Qatar	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Republic of Korea	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Romania	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Russia	0	16	3	0	0.0%
Rwanda	0	10	3	6	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	6	0	13	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Saint Lucia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
St. Vincent/ Grenadines	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Samoa	0	13	6	0	0.0%
San Marino	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	3	0	16	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Senegal	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Serbia	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Seychelles	0	5	0	14	0.0%
Sierra Leone	0	9	0	10	0.0%
Singapore	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Slovak Republic	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Slovenia	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Somalia	0	17	0	2	0.0%
South Africa	0	19	0	0	0.0%
South Sudan	1	4	0	14	20.0%
Spain	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Sudan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Suriname	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Swaziland	0	13	0	6	0.0%
Sweden	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Switzerland	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Syria	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Thailand	0	18	1	0	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	13	6	0	0.0%
Timor Leste	0	16	1	2	0.0%
Togo	0	14	5	0	0.0%
Tonga	0	4	12	3	0.0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Tunisia	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Turkey	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	0	18	0	1	0.0%
Tuvalu	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Uganda	0	19	0	0	0.0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations — 2012

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Ukraine	0	13	5	1	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	0	19	0	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	0	14	5	0	0.0%
U.R. Tanzania	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Uruguay	0	18	1	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Vanuatu	0	7	12	0	0.0%
Venezuela	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Yemen	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Zambia	0	18	0	1	0.0%
Zimbabwe	0	19	0	0	0.0%
Totals	112	2888	399	249	3.7%