UNCLASSIFIED U.S. Department of State Case No. F-2014-20439 Doc No. C05794714 Date: 11/30/2015

Voting Practices in the United Nations 2011

RELEASE IN FULL

Report to Congress Submitted Pursuant to Public Laws 101-246 and 108-447

April 2012

UNCLASSIFIED U.S. Department of State Case No. F-2014-20439 Doc No. C05794714 Date: 11/30/2015

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I — INTRODUCTION

This publication is the 29th annual Report to the Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations. 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 66th General Assembly (UNGA) in calendar year 2011, 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 66th General Assembly in Fall 2011 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 calculating voting coincidence percentages.

The percentages in column of the table titled "including consensus" offer another perspective on General Assembly activity. These figures, by presenting the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes, more accurately reflect 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 186 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 95 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

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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

Security Council membership in 2011 consisted of the five permanent members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Gabon, Germany, India, Lebanon, Nigeria, Portugal, and South Africa. 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
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
2002	238	70	68	2	42
2001	192	54	52	2	39

In 2011, the Security Council adopted all but two of 68 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 organized alphabetically by topic, and, within each topic, by date. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, voting results (Yes-No-Abstain), a brief description, and associated Internet resources.

In 2011, two draft resolutions were vetoed. In February, the United States vetoed a draft resolution that would have condemned Israeli settlement activity. In October, China and Russia vetoed a draft resolution condemning human rights violations in Syria. For each resolution, mention is made when a negative vote or abstention is cast.

The verbatim text of each resolution may be found at:
http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions11.htm

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COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

AFGHANISTAN

1974 (March 22): Afghanistan -- Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 23, 2012.

Web Resources: UNAMA; Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/120, March 9); UN news release

1988 (June 17): Afghanistan – Removed from the 1267 Sanctions List individuals and entities associated with the Taliban, and placed them on a new list. Imposed an assets freeze, a travel ban, and an arms embargo on those placed on the new Taliban List. Established guidelines for placing and removing individuals and entities on the new list. Established a Taliban Sanctions Committee to maintain and review the list, and designated the 1267 Monitoring Team to support the Committee for 18 months.

Web Resources: Taliban List; Taliban Sanctions Committee; UN news release

2011 (October 12): Afghanistan – Extended authorization for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) until October 13, 2012, and for ISAF member states to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate.

Web Resources: ISAF; UN news release

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2019 (November 16): Bosnia and Herzegovina – Authorized member states acting through or in cooperation with the European Union (EU) to establish, for 12 more months, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control.

Web Resources: EUFOR; SFOR; Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo; UN news release

BURUNDI

2027 (December 20): Burundi – Extended the mandate of the UN Office in Burundi (BINUB) until February 15, 2013.

Web Resources: BINUB; UN news release

CHAD, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, AND SUB-REGION

2031 (December 21): Central African Republic – Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) until January 31, 2013.

Web Resources: BINUCA; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/739, November 28); UNSC Presidential Statement (SC/10313, July 7); UN news release

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 Resources: UNOCI; UN news release

1968 (February 16): Cote d'Ivoire – Extended for three months the temporary redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI of troops and helicopters delineated in Resolution 1967.

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Web Resource: UNSC Presidential Statements (SC/10196, March 11; and SC/10191, March 3); UN news release

1975 (March 30): Cote d'Ivoire – Condemned the decision of Laurent Gbagbo not to accept the overall political solution proposed by the High-Level Panel put in place by the African Union, and urged him to step aside immediately. Adopted targeted financial and travel sanctions against individuals obstructing peace and reconciliation in Cote d'Ivoire, obstructing the work of UNOCI and other international actors in Cote d'Ivoire, and those committing serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.
Web Resources: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/211, March 30); UN news release

1980 (April 28): Cote d'Ivoire – Renewed existing measures on arms and the financial and travel measures until April 30, 2012. Renewed existing measures preventing the importation by any state of all rough diamonds from Cote d'Ivoire until April 30, 2012. Extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until April 30, 2012.
Web Resource: UNSC Presidential Statement (SC/10224, April 13); UN news release

1981 (May 13): Cote d'Ivoire – Extended the mandate of UNOCI until July 31, 2011. Extended the temporary redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI of three companies of troops, two military utility helicopters, and three armed helicopters with crews up to June 30, 2011.
Web Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

1992 (June 29): Cote d'Ivoire – Authorized extension of the redeployment from UNMIL to UNOCI of three armed helicopters with crews until September 30, 2011. Extended the deployment of an additional 2,000 military personnel to UNOCI, as well as the temporary additional military and police capabilities, until July 31, 2011.
Web Resource: UN news release

2000 (July 27): Cote d'Ivoire – Extended the mandate of UNOCI until July 31, 2012. Kept the authorized strength of UNOCI's military component at 9,792 personnel, comprised of 9,600 troops and staff officers, and 192 military observers. Kept the authorized strength of UNOCI's police component at 1,350 personnel. Authorized an increase of the individual police personnel by 205 advisers, to be accommodated within the authorized strength of military and police personnel. Adjusted UNOCI's mandate.
Web Resources: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/387, June 24); UN news release

CYPRUS

1986 (June 13): Cyprus – Extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) through December 15, 2011.
Web Resources: UNFICYP; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/332, May 31); UN news release

2026 (December 14): Cyprus – Extended the mandate of UNFICYP through July 19, 2012.
Web Resources: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/746, November 30); UN news release

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

1985 (June 10): Nonproliferation/North Korea – Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until June 12, 2012.
Web Resource: UN news release

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

1991 (June 28): 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, 2012. Decided that MONUSCO's top priority should remain the protection of civilians. Also decided that MONUSCO should provide technical and logistical support to the Congolese government for the national, provincial, and local elections.

Web Resources: MONUSCO; Remarks by Ambassador David Dunn; UNSC presidential statement (S/PRST/2011/11, May 18); UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

2021 (November 29): Democratic Republic of Congo – Renewed existing sanctions on arms, transport, and travel until November 30, 2012.

Web Resources: UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

ERITREA

2023 (December 5): Eritrea – Added sanctions against Eritrea for its continued support of armed groups involved in destabilizing Somalia. Condemned the planned terror attack in January to disrupt an African Union summit. China and Russia abstained.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

GUINEA-BISSAU

2030 (December 21): Guinea-Bissau – Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until February 28, 2013.

Web Resources: UNIOGBIS; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/655, October 21); UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

GULF OF GUINEA

2018 (October 31): Gulf of Guinea – Condemned all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea committed off the coast of the states of the Gulf of Guinea. Encouraged the states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) to develop a comprehensive strategy to: Criminalize piracy and armed robbery at sea; develop a regional framework to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea; and develop and strengthen domestic laws and regulations to implement relevant international agreements addressing the safety and security of navigation. Encouraged ECOWAS, ECCAS and GGC states to conduct bilateral or regional maritime patrols to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

HAITI

2012 (October 14): Haiti – Extended the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until October 15, 2012. Set MINUSTAH's overall force levels at up to 7,340 troops of all ranks, plus a police component of up to 3,241.

Web Resources: MINUSTAH; Remarks by Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/540, August 25); UNSC presidential statement ([redacted] UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

IRAN

1984 (June 9): Nonproliferation/Iran – Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until June 9, 2012. Lebanon abstained.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

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IRAQ

2001 (July 28): Iraq – Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for a period of 12 months. Decided that both the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, should continue to pursue their mandate.

Web Resources: UNAMI; UN news release

LIBERIA

1971 (March 3): Liberia –Asked that the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) withdraw the military personnel providing security for the Special Court for Sierra Leone by March 7. Ended the authorization and request to UNMIL to evacuate officials of that Court in the event of a serious security crisis affecting those personnel and the Court.

Web Resources: UNMIL; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/72, February 14); UN news release

2008 (September 16): Liberia – Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until September 30, 2012.

Web Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

2025 (December 14): Liberia – Renewed restrictions on travel and arms until December 14, 2012. Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until December 14, 2012, and assigned it specific tasks.

Web Resources: UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

LIBYA

1970 (February 26): Libya – Demanded an immediate end to the violence and called for steps to fulfill the legitimate demands of the population. Decided to refer the situation to the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). Imposed an arms embargo, a travel ban, and an assets freeze. Created a sanctions committee to monitor the embargo, the ban, and the freeze, and to designate individuals for noncompliance with those measures.

Web Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; U.S. Fact Sheet; UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

1973 (March 17): Libya – Demanded an immediate cease-fire and a complete end to violence against civilians. Demanded that Libyan authorities comply with their obligations under international law, take all measures to protect civilians and meet their basic needs, and ensure unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid. Authorized member states to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack. Established a no-fly zone on all flights in Libyan airspace to help protect civilians, and to take all necessary measures to enforce compliance with the ban. Strengthened previous language concerning enforcement of the arms embargo. Established a flight ban on Libyan aircraft in or over territory of member states, or of any aircraft predicated on reasonable grounds that it contained items prohibited by the arms embargo, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel. China, Brazil, Germany, India, and Russia abstained.

Web Resources: U.S. Fact Sheet; UN news release

2009 (September 16): Libya – Established a UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for three months, and set out its mandate. Modified the sanctions regime, specifically the arms embargo and assets freeze, and announced its intent to remove the no-fly zone and flight ban when circumstances permitted.

Web Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; U.S. Fact Sheet; UN news release

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2016 (October 27): Libya – Welcomed "positive developments in Libya." Terminated, as of November 1, 2011, authorization given in UNSC Resolution 1973 for member states to protect civilians and civilian populated areas within Libya under threat of attack, as well as the no-fly zone over Libyan airspace.

Web Resources: Remarks by President Barack Obama; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

2017 (October 31): Libya – Called for Libyan authorities to prevent proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, to ensure their proper custody, as well as to meet Libya's arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation obligations under international law. Further called for Libyan authorities to continue close coordination with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, with the aim of destroying their stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Web Resource: UN news release

2022 (December 2): Libya – Extended the mandate of UNSMIL to March 16, 2012.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/727, November 22); UN news release; UN news release

MIDDLE EAST

---- (February 18): Middle East – The United States vetoed a draft resolution that would have condemned Israeli settlement activity. U.S. representatives worked for weeks to deter efforts to table the one-sided resolution, because it had the potential to increase the impasse between the parties. The vote was 14-1 (US)-0.

Web Resources: [redacted]n of Vote b[redacted]; UN news release

1994 (June 30): Middle East – Renewed the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) until December 31, 2011.

Web Resources: UNDOF; Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo; UN news release

2028 (December 21): Middle East – Renewed the mandate of UNDOF until June 30, 2012.

Web Resource: UN news release

2004 (August 30): Lebanon – Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2012.

Web Resource: UNIFIL; UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

SIERRA LEONE

2005 (September 14): Sierra Leone – Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) until September 15, 2012.

Web Resources: UNIPSIL; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/554, September 2); UN news release

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SOMALIA

1972 (March 17): Somalia – Decided to suspend, for 16 months, the assets freeze imposed by UNSC Resolution 1844 (2008) involving payment, other financial assets or economic resources to ensure timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian aid in Somalia.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador David Dunn; Report of the Secretary-General (S/PRST/2011/6, March 10); UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

1976 (April 11): Somalia – Decided urgently to consider establishing special Somali courts operating in the country, as well as in the East African region.

Web Resource: UN news release

2002 (July 29): Somalia – Revised the application of existing sanctions, with a travel ban targeted at designated individuals, and the assets freeze and arms embargo applicable to designated entities. Expanded applicability of sanctions on individuals and entities. Extended and expanded the mandate of the Sanctions Monitoring Group, for 12 months until July 29, 2012.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador David Dunn; Report of the Secretary-General (S/PRST/2011/13, June 24); UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

2010 (September 30): Somalia – Authorized African Union member states to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) until October 31, 2012. Requested the African Union urgently to increase its force strength to its mandated level of 12,000 uniformed personnel.

Web Resources: AMISOM; Remarks by Secretary Hillary Rodham Clinton; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

2015 (October 24): Somalia – Reiterated its view that piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia exacerbated the security situation in Somalia, and continued to threaten international peace and security in the region. Urged the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in Somalia, along with regional states, to criminalize acts of piracy and develop judicial means to prosecute pirates and imprison those convicted. Encouraged the establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia and other states in the region.

Web Resources: UNSC Press Statement; UN news release

2020 (November 22): Somalia – Renewed the authorizations granted to states and regional organizations cooperating with the TFG in Somalia in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia. Those authorizations included entering Somalian territorial waters to repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, using all means necessary pursuant to a TFG request.

Web Resource: UN news release

SOUTH SUDAN

1996 (July 8): Sudan – Welcomed the establishment of South Sudan. Established, as of July 9, 2011, the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for an initial period of one year. Decided that UNMISS would consist of up to 7,000 military personnel, including military liaison officers and staff officers, up to 900 civilian police personnel, including as appropriate formed units, and an appropriate civilian component, including technical human rights investigation expertise. Further decided to review, in three and six months, whether the conditions on the ground could allow a reduction of military personnel to a level of 6,000. Established UNMISS' mandate.

Web Resources: UNMISS; UN news release

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1999 (July 13): South Sudan – Recommended to the General Assembly that the Republic of South Sudan be admitted to UN membership. There was no roll-call vote; the resolution was approved by acclamation.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UNSC Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2011/14, July 13); UN news release

SUDAN

1978 (April 27): Sudan – Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) until July 9, 2011.

Web Resources: [redacted] Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

1982 (May 17): Sudan – Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until February 19, 2012.

Web Resources: UNSC Sanctions Committee; UNSC Panel of Experts; UN news release

1990 (June 27): Sudan – Established the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for six months, comprising a maximum of 4,200 military personnel, 50 police personnel, and appropriate civilian support, and provided its mandate.

Web Resources: UNISFA; Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UNSC Presidential Statement; UN news release

1997 (July 11): Sudan – Noting a letter of May 27, 2011, from Sudan's Foreign Minister, requesting that UNMIS be ended on July 9, decided to withdraw UNMIS as of July 11, 2011. Called upon the Secretary-General to complete withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNMIS personnel, other than those required for the mission's liquidation, by August 31, 2011.

Web Resources: Briefing by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/422, July 8); UN news release

2003 (July 29): Sudan – Extended the mandate of the African Union/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until July 31, 2012.

Web Resources: UNAMID; Statement by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/252, April 15); UNSC Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2011/8, April 21); UNSC news release; UN news release

2024 (December 14): Sudan – Added assistance, support, and advisory tasks to UNISFA's mandate.

Web Resources: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/643, October 12); UN news release

SYRIA

---- (October 4): Syria – Failed to approve a draft resolution to condemn "grave and systematic human rights violations" in Syria, and to warn of the possibility of imposing sanctions. The vote was nine in favor, while China and Russia both vetoed. Brazil, India, Lebanon, and South Africa abstained.

Web Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

TIMOR-LESTE

1969 (February 24): Timor Leste – Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) until February 26, 2012.

Web Resources: UNMIT; Statement by Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/32, January 25); UN news release (February 24); UN news release (February 22)

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WESTERN SAHARA

1979 (April 27): Western Sahara – Extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2012.

Web Resources: MINURSO; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/249, April 1); UN news release

YEMEN

2014 (October 21): Yemen – Condemned continued human rights violations by Yemeni authorities. Demanded that all sides immediately reject the use of violence to achieve political goals, and that Yemeni authorities immediately ensure that their actions complied with obligations under applicable international humanitarian and human rights law. Also demanded that all armed groups remove all weapons from areas of peaceful demonstration, refrain from violence and provocation, and refrain from recruitment of children.

Web Resources: Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UNSC press statements (SC/10504, December 22), (SC/10460, November 28), (SC/10394, September 26), (SC/10357, August 9), and (SC/10296, June 23); UN news release

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

1998 (July 12): Children and armed conflict – Strongly condemned all violations of applicable international law involving the recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflict. Urged parties to armed conflict to refrain from actions that impede children's access to education and to health services. Expressed its readiness to adopt targeted and graduated measures against persistent perpetrators. Called upon member states concerned to take decisive and immediate action against persistent perpetrators of violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, and further called upon them to bring to justice those responsible for such violations that are prohibited under applicable international law.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/252, April 15); UN news release

HIV/AIDS

1983 (June 7): HIV/AIDS – Called for urgent, coordinated, international action to curb the impact of the HIV epidemic in conflict and post-conflict situations. Urged member states, UN entities, international financial institutions, and others to support the development and strengthening of capacities of national health systems and civil society networks to provide sustainable assistance to women living with or affected by HIV in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Web Resources: Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice (June 7); Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice (June 8); UN news release

JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS

1993 (June 29): International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) – Extended the term of office of eight permanent judges, and nine *ad litem* judges, who are all members of the Trial Chamber, until December 31, 2012, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner.

Web Resources: ICTY; Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo; UN news release

2007 (September 14): ICTY – Reappointed Serge Brammertz as ICTY Prosecutor, from January 1, 2012 until December 31, 2014.

Web Resource: UN news release

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1995 (July 6): International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) – Decided that *ad litem* judges may be eligible for election as, and may vote in the election of, the President of the ICTR. Decided that an *ad litem* judge elected as ICTR President may exercise the same powers as a permanent judge. Decided that an *ad litem* judge elected as ICTR Vice President may act as President when required to do so. Decided that neither situation would alter an *ad litem* judge's status nor cause any additional allowances or benefits, and would effect no changes of the judge's current terms and conditions of service. Decided that one judge could work part-time and engage in another judicial occupation from September 1, 2011, until the completion of the case to which he was assigned.

Web Resources: ICTR; Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo; UN news release

2006 (September 14): ICTR – Reappointed Hassan Bubacar Jallow as ICTR Prosecutor, from September 15, 2011, until December 31, 2014.

Web Resource: UN news release

2013 (October 14): ICTR – Permitted one judge to work part-time and engage in another judicial occupation until December 31, 2011, and underscored that the exceptional authorization should not be considered precedent-setting.

Web Resource: UN news release

2029 (December 21): ICTR – Extended the term of office of eight *ad litem* judges of the ICTR, who are members of the Trial Chamber, until June 30, 2012, or until the completion of the trials to which they are assigned, if sooner.

Web Resource: UN news release

NONPROLIFERATION

1977 (April 20): Nonproliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction – Extended the mandate of the 1540 Committee for 10 years, until April 25, 2021.

Web Resources: Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UNSC Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2011/5, February 28); UN news release

SECRETARY-GENERAL

1987 (June 17): Appointment of the UN Secretary-General – Recommended to the General Assembly the reappointment of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2016.

TERRORISM

1989 (June 17): Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts – Reconstituted the 1267 List as the al-Qaida list, consisting of those individuals and entities previously listed, but not including those on the Taliban List. Re-established an assets freeze, a travel ban, and an arms embargo on those placed on the al-Qaida List. Established guidelines for placing and removing individuals and entities on the al-Qaida List, and for its maintenance and review. Extended the Ombudsman's mandate by 18 months.

Web Resources: Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee; Al-Qaida Sanctions List; Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo; UN news release

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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 66th UN General Assembly. In those 95 Plenary votes, the United States voted Yes 38 times (40 percent) and No 47 times (49.5 percent); it abstained on 10 votes (10.5 percent). It was not absent for any vote.

All General Assembly members voted during the session. Only Israel voted No in Plenary more often (51 times), but the United States voted No by itself only once – on Resolution 21: Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament. (In 2010 the United States did not vote No in isolation on any resolution, after doing so once in 2009 and 16 times in 2008.)

The United States voted No with three other countries on two resolutions: with France, Israel, and the United Kingdom on Resolution 66/22; and with India, Israel, and Pakistan on a preliminary vote for Resolution 66/40.

The United States voted No with two other countries twice: with Israel and the United Kingdom on Resolutions 66/90 and 66/91.

The United States voted No with one other country three times: each time was with Israel, on Resolutions 66/6, 66/83, and 66/186.

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 2010 was 51.5 percent. This was 9.9 percentage points above the 2010 figure of 41.6 percent. (In 2009 the voting coincidence rate was 39 percent; in 2008, the figure was 25.6 percent; 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 – 85.9 percent, up slightly from 85.4 percent in 2010 and 84.3 percent in 2009.

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables that follow are based on the 85 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 85 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 column headed "Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)" presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. 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 85 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No.
Votes + Consensus = Coincidence Percentage for the 85 GA votes where the United States voted Yes or No plus a pro-rated portion of all consensus resolutions.

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Afghanistan	36	45	1	3	44.4%	82.8%
Albania	51	20	12	2	71.8%	92.1%
Algeria	21	47	16	1	30.9%	81.4%
Andorra	51	21	13	0	70.8%	91.9%
Angola	30	38	5	12	44.1%	83.5%
Antigua-Barbuda	33	43	9	0	43.4%	83.6%
Argentina	38	40	7	0	48.7%	84.8%
Armenia	35	31	15	4	53.0%	87.3%
Australia	59	15	11	0	79.7%	94.2%
Austria	50	22	13	0	69.4%	91.5%
Azerbaijan	32	43	1	9	42.7%	82.3%
Bahamas	38	42	3	2	47.5%	84.0%
Bahrain	28	43	14	0	39.4%	83.3%
Bangladesh	31	46	7	1	40.3%	82.4%
Barbados	39	43	1	2	47.6%	83.7%
Belarus	30	45	6	4	40.0%	82.2%
Belgium	54	19	12	0	74.0%	92.7%
Belize	39	43	0	3	47.6%	83.6%
Benin	36	41	7	1	46.8%	84.3%
Bhutan	26	40	13	6	39.4%	83.4%
Bolivia	27	52	6	0	34.2%	80.4%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	51	22	12	0	69.9%	91.5%
Botswana	38	40	3	4	48.7%	84.4%
Brazil	31	44	9	1	41.3%	83.0%
Brunei Darussalam	32	45	6	2	41.6%	82.6%
Bulgaria	53	20	11	1	72.6%	92.2%
Burkina Faso	34	38	5	8	47.2%	84.3%
Burundi	4	23	1	57	14.8%	74.3%
Cambodia	28	45	2	10	38.4%	81.2%
Cameroon	30	23	22	10	56.6%	89.4%
Canada	74	7	4	0	91.4%	97.4%
Cape Verde	34	41	0	10	45.3%	83.0%
Central African Rep.	8	12	1	64	40.0%	81.0%
Chad	34	41	5	5	45.3%	83.6%
Chile	40	40	5	0	50.0%	85.0%
China	29	44	10	2	39.7%	82.8%
Colombia	41	38	6	0	51.9%	85.7%
Comoros	25	37	13	10	40.3%	83.5%
Congo	30	43	3	9	41.1%	82.0%
Costa Rica	42	41	2	0	50.6%	84.8%
Côte d'Ivoire	39	37	9	0	51.3%	85.9%
Croatia	51	17	11	6	75.0%	93.0%
Cuba	20	54	9	2	27.0%	78.9%
Cyprus	51	24	10	0	68.0%	90.8%
Czech Republic	52	20	13	0	72.2%	92.2%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES+ CONSENSUS
DPR of Korea	7	58	1	19	10.8%	72.9%
Dem. Rep. Congo	0	13	3	69	0.0%	71.9%
Denmark	54	20	11	0	73.0%	92.3%
Djibouti	29	43	13	0	40.3%	83.3%
Dominica	2	17	6	60	10.5%	77.6%
Dominican Republic	36	43	6	0	45.6%	83.8%
Ecuador	22	53	10	0	29.3%	79.7%
Egypt	24	45	15	1	34.8%	82.2%
El Salvador	36	40	8	1	47.4%	84.6%
Equatorial Guinea	0	17	2	66	0.0%	68.6%
Eritrea	27	35	0	23	43.5%	82.2%
Estonia	53	20	12	0	72.6%	92.3%
Ethiopia	37	41	7	0	47.4%	84.5%
Fiji	37	38	10	0	49.3%	85.4%
Finland	51	20	14	0	71.8%	92.2%
France	55	16	14	0	77.5%	93.8%
Gabon	33	22	4	26	60.0%	87.7%
Gambia	4	17	3	61	19.0%	75.7%
Georgia	41	11	12	21	78.8%	94.2%
Germany	52	20	13	0	72.2%	92.2%
Ghana	33	40	5	7	45.2%	83.7%
Greece	52	20	12	1	72.2%	92.2%
Grenada	32	41	5	7	43.8%	83.0%
Guatemala	37	40	8	0	48.1%	84.8%
Guinea	31	43	6	5	41.9%	82.8%
Guinea-Bissau	31	43	2	9	41.9%	82.1%
Guyana	31	43	6	5	41.9%	82.8%
Haiti	37	39	3	6	48.7%	84.4%
Honduras	42	38	4	1	52.5%	85.6%
Hungary	53	21	11	0	71.6%	91.9%
Iceland	51	21	12	1	70.8%	91.8%
India	22	43	20	0	33.8%	82.9%
Indonesia	28	44	13	0	38.9%	82.9%
Iran	14	53	12	6	20.9%	77.7%
Iraq	28	43	9	5	39.4%	82.6%
Ireland	51	22	12	0	69.9%	91.5%
Israel	64	5	13	3	92.8%	98.0%
Italy	53	20	12	0	72.6%	92.3%
Jamaica	36	44	4	1	45.0%	83.3%
Japan	51	21	13	0	70.8%	91.9%
Jordan	27	43	15	0	38.6%	83.1%
Kazakhstan	38	44	3	0	46.3%	83.6%
Kenya	31	45	8	1	40.8%	82.7%
Kiribati	3	1	0	81	75.0%	91.5%
Kuwait	23	43	18	1	34.8%	82.8%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES+ CONSENSUS
Kyrgyzstan	34	40	7	4	45.9%	84.1%
Laos	21	45	3	16	31.8%	79.6%
Latvia	53	20	12	0	72.6%	92.3%
Lebanon	25	45	14	1	35.7%	82.3%
Lesotho	29	45	4	7	39.2%	81.6%
Liberia	39	43	0	3	47.6%	83.5%
Libya	23	42	11	9	35.4%	82.0%
Liechtenstein	49	23	13	0	68.1%	91.1%
Lithuania	53	20	12	0	72.6%	92.3%
Luxembourg	53	21	11	0	71.6%	91.9%
Madagascar	35	37	1	12	48.6%	84.2%
Malawi	33	37	0	15	47.1%	83.7%
Malaysia	36	43	6	0	45.6%	83.8%
Maldives	42	43	0	0	49.4%	84.1%
Mali	32	44	5	4	42.1%	82.7%
Malta	50	24	11	0	67.6%	90.8%
Marshall Islands	60	7	7	11	89.6%	96.9%
Mauritania	27	41	9	8	39.7%	82.8%
Mauritius	30	41	5	9	42.3%	82.9%
Mexico	40	40	5	0	50.0%	85.0%
Micronesia	60	2	4	19	96.8%	99.0%
Monaco	52	19	11	3	73.2%	92.4%
Mongolia	37	40	5	3	48.1%	84.4%
Montenegro	51	21	12	1	70.8%	91.8%
Morocco	29	43	13	0	40.3%	83.3%
Mozambique	29	43	4	9	40.3%	82.1%
Myanmar (Burma)	21	38	12	14	35.6%	81.9%
Namibia	30	44	1	10	40.5%	81.7%
Nauru	21	1	0	63	95.5%	98.6%
Nepal	32	43	10	0	42.7%	83.5%
Netherlands	53	20	11	1	72.6%	92.2%
New Zealand	51	24	10	0	68.0%	90.8%
Nicaragua	26	54	5	0	32.5%	79.7%
Niger	24	26	9	26	48.0%	85.3%
Nigeria	32	33	5	15	49.2%	84.6%
Norway	51	21	13	0	70.8%	91.9%
Oman	24	47	14	0	33.8%	81.7%
Pakistan	13	44	25	3	22.8%	81.4%
Palau	71	2	4	8	97.3%	99.2%
Panama	46	28	10	1	62.2%	89.1%
Papua New Guinea	36	38	5	6	48.6%	84.7%
Paraguay	34	42	5	4	44.7%	83.5%
Peru	38	38	8	1	50.0%	85.4%
Philippines	37	41	7	0	47.4%	84.5%
Poland	53	20	12	0	72.6%	92.3%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES + CONSENSUS
Portugal	53	21	11	0	71.6%	91.9%
Qatar	29	45	11	0	39.2%	82.7%
Republic of Korea	49	21	13	2	70.0%	91.6%
Republic of Moldova	52	20	13	0	72.2%	92.2%
Romania	52	20	12	1	72.2%	92.2%
Russia	34	38	13	0	47.2%	85.3%
Rwanda	7	11	0	67	38.9%	79.3%
St. Kitts and Nevis	31	30	4	20	50.8%	85.0%
Saint Lucia	39	42	1	3	48.1%	83.9%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	31	44	9	1	41.3%	83.0%
Samoa	38	28	12	7	57.6%	88.2%
San Marino	51	21	13	0	70.8%	91.9%
Sao Tome/Principe	32	29	0	24	52.5%	84.9%
Saudi Arabia	26	43	16	0	37.7%	83.1%
Senegal	36	43	1	5	45.6%	83.2%
Serbia	43	24	18	0	64.2%	90.5%
Seychelles	32	24	0	29	57.1%	86.5%
Sierra Leone	33	42	1	9	44.0%	82.7%
Singapore	34	44	7	0	43.6%	83.3%
Slovak Republic	54	20	11	0	73.0%	92.3%
Slovenia	53	21	11	0	71.6%	91.9%
Solomon Islands	36	43	3	3	45.6%	83.4%
Somalia	1	29	5	50	3.3%	71.7%
South Africa	29	45	8	3	39.2%	82.3%
South Sudan	9	9	1	66	50.0%	84.3%
Spain	53	21	11	0	71.6%	91.9%
Sri Lanka	32	46	6	1	41.0%	82.4%
Sudan	24	48	11	2	33.3%	81.1%
Suriname	29	34	4	18	46.0%	83.5%
Swaziland	28	46	4	7	37.8%	81.3%
Sweden	51	20	13	1	71.8%	92.2%
Switzerland	47	22	13	3	68.1%	91.1%
Syria	9	51	16	9	15.0%	77.7%
Tajikistan	31	41	5	8	43.1%	82.9%
Thailand	36	42	7	0	46.2%	84.1%
TFYR Macedonia	52	20	13	0	72.2%	92.2%
Timor-Leste	36	34	3	12	51.4%	85.4%
Togo	34	43	1	7	44.2%	82.8%
Tonga	38	23	16	8	62.3%	90.1%
Trinidad and Tobago	28	37	10	10	43.1%	83.6%
Tunisia	28	43	13	1	39.4%	83.1%
Turkey	47	28	4	6	62.7%	88.8%
Turkmenistan	27	42	6	10	39.1%	81.9%
Tuvalu	28	30	2	25	48.3%	84.6%
Uganda	26	42	5	12	38.2%	81.8%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	VOTES ONLY	VOTES+ CONSENSUS
Ukraine	50	25	10	0	66.7%	90.4%
United Arab Emirates	29	44	11	1	39.7%	82.9%
United Kingdom	59	15	11	0	79.7%	94.2%
UR Tanzania	37	35	3	10	51.4%	84.8%
Uruguay	37	42	6	0	46.8%	84.2%
Uzbekistan	25	44	5	11	36.2%	81.2%
Vanuatu	32	30	7	16	51.6%	86.2%
Venezuela	26	56	3	0	31.7%	79.1%
Vietnam	25	47	3	10	34.7%	80.3%
Yemen	24	43	16	2	35.8%	82.7%
Zambia	30	46	8	1	39.5%	82.3%
Zimbabwe	29	49	0	7	37.2%	80.4%
Totals and Percentages	**6840**	**6443**	**1525**	**1512**	**51.5%**	**85.9%**

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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 66th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2011, 10 votes and nine consensus resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section.

Section IV contains four parts: (1) a listing and description of the 10 important UNGA votes; (2) a listing and description of the nine 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 nine of the 10 important votes.

IMPORTANT VOTES

The following 10 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/documents/resga.htm. 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. U.S. Embargo of Cuba

A/Res/66/6 *October 25* *186-2(US)-3*

The United States imposed a trade and financial transaction embargo on 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 every year since 1992.

Web Resources: Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Ronald Godard; UN news release

2. Terrorist Attacks on Internationally Protected Persons

A/Res/66/12 *November 18* *106(US)-9-40*

This resolution deplored a plot to assassinate Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, and called on Iran to cooperate in bringing the culprits to justice. The Saudi-drafted text expressed "deep concern" at the plot, and encouraged member states to prevent the planning, financing, sponsorship, or organization of terrorist acts. Iran introduced four amendments, three of which would have removed all mention of that country from the text. All were rejected.

Web Resources: Statement by Secretary Hillary Rodham Clinton; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice (General Assembly); Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice (media); UN news release

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

A/Res/66/14 *November 30* *115-8(US)-53*

The General Assembly established the Committee in 1975 by Resolution 3376 (XXX); it renews its support annually.

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Web Resources: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; UN news release

4. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/66/15 *November 30* *114-9(US)-54*

The General Assembly established the Division for Palestinian Rights by Resolution 40B (XXXII) in 1977. It renews its support annually.

Web Resources: Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat; UN news release

5. United actions toward total elimination of nuclear weapons

A/Res/66/45 *December 2* *169(US)-1-11*

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

Web Resources: Remarks by President Barack Obama; UN news release

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

A/Res/66/76 *December 9* *86-9(US)-75*

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.

Web Resources: 2010 Human Rights Report: Israel and the occupied territories; UN news release; Special Committee; [GA Resolution 2443 (XXIII)]

7. Report of the Human Rights Council

A/Res/66/136 *December 19* *122-3-59(US)*

In joining the Human Rights Council, the United States expressed its willingness to support what the Council does well, but also pledged to challenge those aspects of the Council's operation that undermine its effectiveness and mandate. The Report is a reflection of the Human Rights Council's strengths and weaknesses. The United States abstained.

Web Resources: Human Rights Council; Explanation of Vote by Deputy Representative John F. Sammis; Fact Sheet: Key U.S. Accomplishments at the UN Human Rights Council; UN news release

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

A/Res/66/174 *December 19* *123(US)-16-51*

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

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

Web Resources: 2010 Human Rights Report: Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Testimony by Special Envoy Robert R. King; UN news release

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

A/Res/66/175 *December 19* *89(US)-30-64*

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The international community remains deeply concerned over the deteriorating human rights situation in Iran, and the government's failure to uphold its obligations under its own constitution and international human rights law. The world continues to bear witness to those in Iran who are trying to exercise their universal rights. This resolution signals that their voices are being heard.

Web Resources: 2010 Human Rights Report: Iran; Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Statement by Deputy Spokesperson Mark C. Toner; Announcement by Departments of the Treasury and State; UN news release

10. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

A/Res/66/176 *December 19* *133(US)-11-43*

This resolution strongly condemned "continued grave and systematic" human rights violations in Syria, and called for an immediate end to all violence there. It called for Syrian authorities immediately to end to all such violations, to protect their population, and to comply fully with their obligations under international human rights law.

Web Resources: Statement by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo; Statement by Ambassador Eileen Chamberlain Donahoe; HRC 18th special session on the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic; UN Press Conference; UN news release

IMPORTANT CONSENSUS ACTIONS

The General Assembly approved the following resolutions by consensus. They have been chosen as representative of major U.S. policy goals. Though the first resolution was passed before UNGA 66, it is included because of its importance.

1. Suspension of the rights of membership of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the Human Rights Council

A/RES/65/265 *March 1*

This resolution was the first ever where a standing member of the Human Rights Council was suspended for gross violations of human rights. The General Assembly suspended Libya's vote and participation in the Council by consensus following the Qadaffi regime's attacks against its own population that began in February. Following the seating of the new Libyan government, UNGA voted in November to restore Libya to the Council, 123(US)-4-6.

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

A/Res/66/7 *November 2*

The resolution declared the IAEA's role indispensable for encouragement and help in development of peaceful uses for atomic energy, for technology transfer to developing nations, and for nuclear safety, verification, and security.

Web Resources: Statement by Senior Advisor Donald A. Camp; International Atomic Energy Agency; IAEA Annual Report; UN news release

3. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

A/Res/66/105 *December 9*

The resolution strongly condemned all forms of terrorism — including "the atrocious and deliberate attacks that have occurred against UN offices in various parts of the world." It called for implementing both the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and subsequent resolutions concerning the Strategy. It also urged efficient implementation of appropriate legal instruments and intensifying exchanges of terrorism-related information.

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Web Resources: Statement by Public Delegate Mary B. DeRosa; Statement by Acting Legal Adviser Mark A. Simonoff; Remarks by Attorney General Eric Holder; UN news release

4. Women and political participation

A/Res/66/130 *December 19*

The resolution called for elimination of laws, regulations, and practices that discriminatorily prevent or restrict women's participation in the political process. It also advocated enhancing women's political participation, accelerating the achievement of equality between sexes and, in all situations, promoting and protecting women's human rights.

Web Resources: Remarks by Secretary Hillary Rodham Clinton; Joint Declaration; Statement by Deputy Representative John F. Sammis; Statement by Counselor Courtney Nemroff; UN news release

5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

A/Res/66/131 *December 19*

The resolution welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the most recent reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Web Resources: Statement by Adviser Laurie Shestack Phipps; UN news release

6. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly

A/Res/66/132 *December 19*

The resolution reaffirmed commitment to full, effective, and accelerated implementation of the Declaration and its Platform for Action. It called upon the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to continue to support gender mainstreaming across the UN system. It urged governments to increase funding to UN-Women by providing core, multi-year, predictable, stable, and sustainable voluntary contributions.

Web Resources: UN Women; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

7. Torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment

A/Res/66/150 *December 19*

The resolution called for implementing fully the absolute and irreducible prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. It condemned any action or attempt to legalize, authorize, or acquiesce in such treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including on national security grounds or through judicial decisions.

Web Resources: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading treatment or punishment; UN news release

8. Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

A/Res/66/168 *December 19*

The resolution urged intensified efforts to promote and protect the right of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief, and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance, and discrimination because of religion or belief. It strongly condemned discrimination, hostility or violence by any means whatever, by advocating religious hatred.

Web Resources: Remarks by Secretary Hillary Rodham Clinton; Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief; Explanation of Position by Deputy Representative John F. Sammis; UN news release

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9. 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/66/197 *December 22*

The resolution set the UN Conference on Sustainable Development for June 20-22, 2012, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It encouraged governments to involve and coordinate inputs from all appropriate national agencies. It expressed deep concern that funds were lacking for full participation either of representatives from developing countries or those from major groups. It urged timely provision of contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to use the limited funds efficiently, effectively, and transparently.

Web Resources: Statement by Advisor Rebecca Webber; UN Division for Sustainable Development; Rio+20 Conference; UN news release

10. Program Budget for the biennium 2012-2013

A/Res/66/248 *December 24*

The General Assembly approved a 2012-2013 program budget of $5.152 billion. This reflected a 4.9-percent decrease from the final 2010-2011 budget, and included reductions in cross-cutting areas such as conference services, publications, and other non-staff operational costs. It also reflected U.S. efforts in reforming the recosting process, whereby adjustments can be made to account for variances in factors including exchange rates and inflation, by deferring these costs until later in the biennium.

Web Resources: Statement by Ambassador Joseph M. Torsella; Fact Sheet; Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice; UN news release

IMPORTANT VOTES: COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the 66th General Assembly in comparison with the United States on nine of the 10 important votes. Resolution 136, on which the United States abstained, is omitted. This table shows what each member did for each of the nine 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 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. Res. 6: U.S. Embargo of Cuba
2. Res. 12: Terrorist Attacks on Internationally Protected Persons
3. Res. 14: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
4. Res. 15: Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat
5. Res. 45: United actions toward total elimination of nuclear weapons
6. Res. 76: Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
7. Res. 174: Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.)
8. Res. 175: Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Res. 176: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%	44.4%
Albania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.8%
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	25.0%	30.9%

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Andorra	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.8%
Angola	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%	44.1%
Antigua-Barbuda	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%	43.4%
Argentina	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	57.1%	48.7%
Armenia	O	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%	53.0%
Australia	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%	79.7%
Austria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	69.4%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	X	S	33.3%	42.7%
Bahamas	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	47.5%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%	39.4%
Bangladesh	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%	40.3%
Barbados	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	47.6%
Belarus	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%	40.0%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	74.0%
Belize	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	47.6%
Benin	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%	46.8%
Bhutan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	33.3%	39.4%
Bolivia	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	14.3%	34.2%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	69.9%
Botswana	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	48.7%
Brazil	O	A	O	O	A	O	S	A	S	33.3%	41.3%
Brunei Darussalam	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%	41.6%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	40.0%	47.2%
Burundi	O	X	X	X	X	A	S	X	S	66.7%	14.8%
Cambodia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	38.4%
Cameroon	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%	56.6%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%	91.4%
Cape Verde	O	X	O	O	S	X	S	S	S	57.1%	45.3%
Central African Rep.	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%	40.0%
Chad	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%	45.3%
Chile	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	50.0%	50.0%
China	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%	39.7%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	51.9%
Comoros	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%	40.3%
Congo	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	41.1%
Costa Rica	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	50.6%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	57.1%	51.3%
Croatia	O	S	X	X	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	75.0%
Cuba	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%	27.0%
Cyprus	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	68.0%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.2%
DPR of Korea	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%	10.8%
Dem. Rep. Congo	O	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X	0%	0%

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Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	73.0%
Djibouti	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	42.9%	40.3%
Dominica	O	S	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	50.0%	10.5%
Dominican Republic	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%	45.6%
Ecuador	O	O	O	O	A	O	A	O	O	0%	29.3%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	37.5%	34.8%
El Salvador	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	47.4%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	0%	0%
Eritrea	O	X	O	O	S	X	S	X	X	40.0%	43.5%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%
Ethiopia	O	S	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	50.0%	47.4%
Fiji	O	S	O	A	S	A	S	A	A	60.0%	49.3%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.8%
France	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	77.5%
Gabon	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	A	X	50.0%	60.0%
Gambia	O	A	O	O	X	X	S	S	A	40.0%	19.0%
Georgia	O	X	A	A	S	X	S	X	S	75.0%	78.8%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.2%
Ghana	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	33.3%	45.2%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.2%
Grenada	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	43.8%
Guatemala	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	75.0%	48.1%
Guinea	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	41.9%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%	41.9%
Guyana	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	41.9%
Haiti	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	48.7%
Honduras	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	52.5%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.6%
Iceland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.8%
India	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%	33.8%
Indonesia	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	38.9%
Iran	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%	20.9%
Iraq	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	42.9%	39.4%
Ireland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	69.9%
Israel	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	100.0%	92.8%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%
Jamaica	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%	45.0%
Japan	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.8%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%	38.6%
Kazakhstan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%	46.3%
Kenya	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	40.8%
Kiribati	O	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	75.0%	75.0%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	42.9%	34.8%
Kyrgyzstan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%	45.9%

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Laos	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	31.8%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	O	X	O	A	28.6%	35.7%
Lesotho	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	39.2%
Liberia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	47.6%
Libya	X	X	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	57.1%	35.4%
Liechtenstein	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%	68.1%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.6%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	X	S	75.0%	48.6%
Malawi	O	X	X	X	S	O	S	S	S	66.7%	47.1%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%	45.6%
Maldives	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	49.4%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	42.1%
Malta	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	67.6%
Marshall Islands	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	89.6%
Mauritania	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%	39.7%
Mauritius	O	X	O	O	A	O	S	A	S	33.3%	42.3%
Mexico	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	50.0%
Micronesia	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	96.8%
Monaco	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	73.2%
Mongolia	O	S	X	X	S	A	X	A	S	75.0%	48.1%
Montenegro	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.8%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%	40.3%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	40.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	A	O	O	A	X	O	O	O	0%	35.6%
Namibia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	X	X	20.0%	40.5%
Nauru	O	X	S	S	X	S	S	S	S	85.7%	95.5%
Nepal	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	42.7%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%
New Zealand	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	85.7%	68.0%
Nicaragua	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	O	O	12.5%	32.5%
Niger	O	A	X	X	S	X	A	A	A	50.0%	48.0%
Nigeria	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%	49.2%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.8%
Oman	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%	33.8%
Pakistan	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%	22.8%
Palau	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%	97.3%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%	62.2%
Papua New Guinea	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	48.6%
Paraguay	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%	44.7%
Peru	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%	50.0%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	A	50.0%	47.4%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.6%

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Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.6%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	37.5%	39.2%
Republic of Korea	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.0%
Republic of Moldova	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.2%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.2%
Russia	O	A	A	A	S	A	O	O	A	25.0%	47.2%
Rwanda	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%	38.9%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%	50.8%
Saint Lucia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	48.1%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	41.3%
Samoa	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	57.6%
San Marino	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	70.8%
Sao Tome/Principe	O	X	X	O	S	X	S	S	S	66.7%	52.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%	37.7%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%	45.6%
Serbia	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	75.0%	64.2%
Seychelles	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	S	S	80.0%	57.1%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%	44.0%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	43.6%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	73.0%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.6%
Solomon Islands	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	45.6%
Somalia	O	S	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	20.0%	3.3%
South Africa	O	A	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	0%	39.2%
South Sudan	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%	50.0%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	71.6%
Sri Lanka	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%	41.0%
Sudan	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%	33.3%
Suriname	O	X	O	O	S	X	A	A	X	25.0%	46.0%
Swaziland	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%	37.8%
Sweden	X	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%	71.8%
Switzerland	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%	68.1%
Syria	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%	15.0%
Tajikistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	A	28.6%	43.1%
Thailand	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%	46.2%
TFYR Macedonia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	72.2%
Timor-Leste	O	S	X	X	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	51.4%
Togo	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%	44.2%
Tonga	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	62.3%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%	43.1%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%	39.4%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	50.0%	62.7%
Turkmenistan	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%	39.1%
Tuvalu	O	X	X	X	S	O	S	A	S	60.0%	48.3%

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COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE: IMPORTANT VOTES ONLY	COINCIDENCE: ALL VOTES
Uganda	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%	38.2%
Ukraine	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	66.7%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%	39.7%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%	79.7%
UR Tanzania	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	S	A	57.1%	51.4%
Uruguay	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%	46.8%
Uzbekistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%	36.2%
Vanuatu	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%	51.6%
Venezuela	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	11.1%	31.7%
Vietnam	O	A	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	14.3%	34.7%
Yemen	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	X	A	33.3%	35.8%
Zambia	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	16.7%	39.5%
Zimbabwe	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%	37.2%
Overall Percentage										**52.9%**	**51.5%**

Important Vote Totals: 192 Countries, 9 Resolutions: A [394] + X [127] = 521. S = 639 O = 568

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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 nine of the 10 important votes. As before, Resolution 136, on which the United States abstained, is omitted. Again, each table is arranged alphabetical by country. Also as before, each vote is listed 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. Res. 6: U.S. Embargo of Cuba
2. Res. 12: Terrorist Attacks on Internationally Protected Persons
3. Res. 14: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
4. Res. 15: Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat
5. Res. 45: United actions toward total elimination of nuclear weapons
6. Res. 76: Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
7. Res. 174: Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.)
8. Res. 175: Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Res. 176: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

AFRICA

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	25.0%
Angola	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Benin	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Botswana	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	40.0%
Burundi	O	X	X	X	X	A	S	X	S	66.7%
Cameroon	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%
Cape Verde	O	X	O	O	S	X	S	S	S	57.1%
Central African Rep.	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Chad	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%
Comoros	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%
Congo	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	57.1%
Dem. Rep. Congo	O	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X	0%
Djibouti	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	42.9%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	37.5%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	0%
Eritrea	O	X	O	O	S	X	S	X	X	40.0%
Ethiopia	O	S	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Gabon	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	A	X	50.0%
Gambia	O	A	O	O	X	X	S	S	A	40.0%
Ghana	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	33.3%
Guinea	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Kenya	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Lesotho	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Liberia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Libya	X	X	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	57.1%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	X	S	75.0%
Malawi	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	X	S	75.0%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Mauritania	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Mauritius	O	X	O	O	A	O	S	A	S	33.3%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Namibia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	X	X	20.0%
Niger	O	A	X	X	S	X	A	A	A	50.0%
Nigeria	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%
Rwanda	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	O	X	X	O	S	X	S	S	S	66.7%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%
Seychelles	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Somalia	O	S	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	20.0%
South Africa	O	A	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	0%
South Sudan	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Sudan	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Swaziland	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Togo	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Uganda	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
UR Tanzania	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	S	A	57.1%
Zambia	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	16.7%
Zimbabwe	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Group Percentage										**43.2%**

Totals: 54 Members 9 Resolutions A [93] + X [83] = 176 S = 134 O = 176

ARAB GROUP

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	25.0%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Bangladesh	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Djibouti	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	42.9%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	37.5%
Iraq	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	42.9%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	42.9%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	O	X	O	A	28.6%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Libya	X	X	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	57.1%
Mauritania	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Oman	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	37.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Somalia	O	S	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Sudan	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Syria	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Group Percentage										**38.7%**

Totals: 20 Members 9 Resolutions X [7] + A [23] = 30 S = 58 O = 92

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Brunei Darussalam	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Cambodia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Indonesia	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Laos	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	A	O	O	A	X	O	O	O	0%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	A	50.0%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Thailand	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Vietnam	O	A	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	14.3%
Group Percentage										**27.1%**

Totals: 10 Members 9 Resolutions X [3] + A [28] = 31 S = 16 O = 43

ASIAN GROUP

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Bangladesh	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Bhutan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	33.3%
Brunei Darussalam	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Cambodia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
China	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	O	A	0%
Cyprus	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
DPR of Korea	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Fiji	O	S	O	A	S	A	S	A	A	60.0%
India	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%
Indonesia	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Iraq	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	42.9%
Japan	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Kazakhstan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	42.9%
Kyrgyzstan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Laos	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	O	X	O	A	28.6%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Maldives	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Marshall Islands	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Micronesia	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Mongolia	O	S	X	X	S	A	X	A	S	75.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	A	O	O	A	X	O	O	O	0%
Nauru	O	X	S	S	X	S	S	S	S	85.7%
Nepal	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Oman	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Pakistan	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%
Palau	A	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Papua New Guinea	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	A	50.0%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	37.5%
Republic of Korea	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Samoa	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Solomon Islands	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Sri Lanka	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Syria	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Tajikistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	A	28.6%
Thailand	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Timor-Leste	O	S	X	X	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Tonga	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Turkmenistan	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Tuvalu	O	X	X	X	S	O	S	A	S	60.0%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Uzbekistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Vanuatu	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Vietnam	O	A	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	14.3%
Yemen	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	X	A	33.3%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Group Percentage										**43.4%**

Totals: 53 Members 9 Resolutions A [99] + X [21] = 120 S = 155 O = 202

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP (EE)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Albania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Armenia	O	O	O	A	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	X	S	33.3%
Belarus	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Croatia	O	S	X	X	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Georgia	O	X	A	A	S	X	S	X	S	75.0%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Montenegro	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Republic of Moldova	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Russia	O	A	A	A	S	A	O	O	A	25.0%
Serbia	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	75.0%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
TFYR Macedonia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Ukraine	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Group Percentage										**71.6%**

Totals: 23 Members 9 Resolutions A [65] + X [8] = 73 S = 96 O = 38

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Austria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Cyprus	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
France	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Ireland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Malta	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Sweden	X	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Group Percentage										**81.8%**

Totals: 27 Members 9 Resolutions A [77] + X [1] = 78 S = 135 O = 30

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (LAC)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Antigua-Barbuda	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Argentina	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	57.1%
Bahamas	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Barbados	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Belize	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Bolivia	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	14.3%
Brazil	O	A	O	O	A	O	S	A	S	33.3%
Chile	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	50.0%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Costa Rica	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Cuba	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Dominica	O	S	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	50.0%
Dominican Republic	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%
Ecuador	O	O	O	O	A	O	A	O	O	0%
El Salvador	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Grenada	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Guatemala	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	75.0%
Guyana	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Haiti	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Honduras	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Jamaica	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Mexico	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Nicaragua	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	O	O	12.5%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%
Paraguay	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Peru	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%
Saint Lucia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Suriname	O	X	O	O	S	X	A	A	X	25.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Uruguay	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Venezuela	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	11.1%
Group Percentage										**46.4%**

Totals: 33 Members 9 Resolutions A [65] +X [8] = 73 S = 104 O = 120

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	25.0%
Angola	O	X	X	X	S	A	A	A	A	50.0%
Antigua-Barbuda	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Bahamas	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Bangladesh	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Barbados	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Belarus	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Belize	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Benin	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Bhutan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	33.3%
Bolivia	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	14.3%
Botswana	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Brunei Darussalam	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	40.0%
Burundi	O	X	X	X	X	A	S	X	S	66.7%
Cambodia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Cameroon	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%
Cape Verde	O	X	O	O	S	X	S	S	S	57.1%
Central African Rep.	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Chad	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%
Chile	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	50.0%
Colombia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Comoros	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%
Congo	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	57.1%
Cuba	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
DPR of Korea	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	O	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X	0%
Djibouti	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	42.9%
Dominica	O	S	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	50.0%
Dominican Republic	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%
Ecuador	O	O	O	O	A	O	A	O	O	0%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	37.5%
Equatorial Guinea	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	0%
Eritrea	O	X	O	O	S	X	S	X	X	40.0%
Ethiopia	O	S	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	50.0%
Fiji	O	S	O	A	S	A	S	A	A	60.0%
Gabon	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	A	X	50.0%
Gambia	O	A	O	O	X	X	S	S	A	40.0%
Ghana	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	33.3%
Grenada	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Guatemala	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	A	S	75.0%
Guinea	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Guyana	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Haiti	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Honduras	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
India	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%
Indonesia	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Iraq	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	42.9%
Jamaica	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Kenya	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	42.9%
Laos	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	O	X	O	A	28.6%
Lesotho	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Liberia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Libya	X	X	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	57.1%
Madagascar	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	X	S	75.0%
Malawi	O	X	X	X	S	O	S	S	S	66.7%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Maldives	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Mauritania	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Mauritius	O	X	O	O	A	O	S	A	S	33.3%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Mongolia	O	S	X	X	S	A	X	A	S	75.0%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	O	A	O	O	A	X	O	O	O	0%
Namibia	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	X	X	20.0%
Nepal	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Nicaragua	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	O	O	12.5%
Niger	O	A	X	X	S	X	A	A	A	50.0%
Nigeria	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%
Oman	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Pakistan	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%
Panama	O	S	A	A	S	S	S	S	S	85.7%
Papua New Guinea	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Peru	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%
Philippines	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	A	50.0%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	37.5%
Rwanda	O	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	80.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%
Saint Lucia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
St.Vincent/Grenadines	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Sao Tome/Principe	O	X	X	O	S	X	S	S	S	66.7%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%
Seychelles	O	X	X	X	S	X	S	S	S	80.0%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Singapore	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Somalia	O	S	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	20.0%
South Africa	O	A	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	0%
Sri Lanka	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Sudan	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Suriname	O	X	O	O	S	X	A	A	X	25.0%
Swaziland	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Syria	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Thailand	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Timor-Leste	O	S	X	X	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Togo	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Trinidad and Tobago	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Turkmenistan	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Uganda	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
UR Tanzania	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	S	A	57.1%
Uzbekistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Vanuatu	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Venezuela	O	O	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	11.1%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Vietnam	O	A	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	14.3%
Yemen	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	X	A	33.3%
Zambia	O	O	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	16.7%
Zimbabwe	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Group Percentage										**39.5%**

Totals: 118 Members 9 Resolutions A [219] + X [103] = 322 S = 292 O = 448

NORDIC GROUP

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Iceland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Sweden	X	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%
Group Percentage										**86.2%**

Totals: 5 Members 9 Resolutions A [15] + X [1] = 16 S = 25 O = 4

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Albania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Bulgaria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%
Croatia	O	S	X	X	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Czech Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Estonia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
France	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Hungary	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Iceland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Latvia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Lithuania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Poland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Romania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Slovak Republic	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Slovenia	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	50.0%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Group Percentage										**82.0%**

Totals: 27 Members 9 Resolutions A [73] + X [3] = 76 S = 137 O = 30

ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%
Albania	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Algeria	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	A	25.0%
Azerbaijan	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	X	S	33.3%
Bahrain	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Bangladesh	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Benin	O	A	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	50.0%
Brunei Darussalam	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Burkina Faso	O	X	O	O	S	A	A	A	S	40.0%
Cameroon	O	S	A	A	S	A	A	A	A	66.7%
Chad	O	S	O	O	S	X	A	A	A	40.0%
Comoros	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%
Côte d'Ivoire	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	A	S	57.1%
Djibouti	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	A	42.9%
Egypt	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	A	S	37.5%
Gabon	O	S	O	O	S	X	S	A	X	50.0%
Gambia	O	A	O	O	X	X	S	S	A	40.0%
Guinea	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Guinea-Bissau	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Guyana	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Indonesia	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	33.3%
Iran	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Iraq	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	42.9%
Jordan	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Kazakhstan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	37.5%
Kuwait	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	S	42.9%
Kyrgyzstan	O	A	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Lebanon	O	S	O	O	S	O	X	O	A	28.6%
Libya	X	X	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	57.1%
Malaysia	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Maldives	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Mali	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Mauritania	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
Morocco	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Mozambique	O	X	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Niger	O	A	X	X	S	X	A	A	A	50.0%
Nigeria	O	A	O	O	S	X	A	A	S	40.0%
Oman	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Pakistan	O	A	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	0%
Qatar	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	O	S	37.5%
Saudi Arabia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Senegal	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	S	S	50.0%
Sierra Leone	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Somalia	O	S	O	O	X	O	A	A	A	20.0%
Sri Lanka	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Sudan	O	S	O	O	S	O	O	O	S	33.3%
Suriname	O	X	O	O	S	X	A	A	X	25.0%
Syria	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	0%
Tajikistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	O	A	28.6%
Togo	O	X	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	42.9%
Tunisia	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	S	S	55.6%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	50.0%
Turkmenistan	O	A	O	O	S	O	A	O	A	16.7%
Uganda	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	A	A	33.3%
United Arab Emirates	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	A	S	50.0%
Uzbekistan	O	X	O	O	S	O	O	O	O	12.5%
Yemen	O	S	O	O	S	O	A	X	A	33.3%
Group Percentage										**37.2%**

Totals: 57 Members 9 Resolutions A [104] + X [33] = 137 S = 140 O = 236

WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)

MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Andorra	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Australia	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%
Austria	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Belgium	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Canada	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	88.9%
Denmark	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Finland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
France	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Germany	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Greece	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Iceland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Ireland	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%

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MEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Israel	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	S	S	100.0%
Italy	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Liechtenstein	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%
Luxembourg	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Malta	O	S	O	O	S	A	S	S	S	62.5%
Monaco	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Netherlands	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
New Zealand	O	S	A	S	S	A	S	S	S	85.7%
Norway	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Portugal	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
San Marino	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Spain	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Sweden	X	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	100.0%
Switzerland	O	A	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	80.0%
Turkey	O	S	O	O	S	O	S	X	S	50.0%
United Kingdom	O	S	A	A	S	A	S	S	S	83.3%
Group Percentage										**82.6%**

Totals: 28 Members 9 Resolutions A [72] + X [2] = 74 S = 147 O = 31

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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 66th UN General Assembly in 2011, 17 resolutions met the criteria. Three of these resolutions (66/14, 66/15, and 66/76) have already been included among the important votes in Section IV, and so are simply listed here, while noting those who voted with the United States.

This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes at the 66th UNGA in which the United States voted No, and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on all 17 resolutions, alphabetically by country.

The following 17 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/documents/resga.htm.

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

- Remarks by President Barack Obama on the Middle East and North Africa
- 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
- Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo
- UN news release

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

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

A/Res/66/14 *November 30* *115-8(US)-53*

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

Web Resource: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

2. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

A/Res/66/15 *November 30* *114-9(US)-54*

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

Web Resource: Secretariat Division for Palestinian Rights

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

A/Res/66/16 *November 30* *168-8(US)-3*

The General Assembly established the Special Information Program by Resolution 32/40 B (1977). The United States believes that the continuation of this Program embodies institutional discrimination against Israel, and is inconsistent with UN support for the efforts of the Quartet to achieve a just and durable solution. (The Quartet is a group comprised of the United States, the United Nations, the European Union, and Russia.)

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

Web Resource: Secretariat Department of Public Information

4. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

A/Res/66/17 *November 30* *167-7(US)-4*

Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. While the United States agrees with the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement to the conflict and that both parties need to fulfill their obligations implementing the Road Map, the United States believes that the resolution is one-sided in its criticism of Israel. The resolution also states how issues should be resolved, while the United States believes these issues should be resolved between the parties through negotiations.

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

5. Jerusalem

A/RES/66/18 *November 30* *164-7(US)-5*

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.

6. The Syrian Golan

A/Res/66/19 *November 30* *119-7(US)-53*

The General Assembly has adopted a resolution concerning the Syrian Golan every year since 1967. The United States believes this resolution prejudges 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; Nauru; and Palau.

7. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/66/61 *December 2* *167-6(US)-5*

A resolution on this issue was first adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This resolution confines itself to expressions of concern about the activities of Israel, without reference to other questions regarding the problem of nuclear proliferation in the region.

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

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

A/Res/66/73 *December 9* *163-7(US)-3*

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; Nauru; and Palau.

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

A/Res/66/74 *December 9* *165-7(US)-2*

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.

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

10. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues
A/Res/66/75 *December 9* *165-7(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; Nauru; and Palau.
Web Resource: Conciliation Commission for Palestine (pp. 21-25)

11. 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/66/76 *December 9* *86-9(US)-75*
Voting with the United States: Australia; Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; and Panama.
Web Resource: 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 "A/66/427 [eng].")

12. Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of August 12, 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories
A/Res/66/77 *December 9* *164-7(US)-2*
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 prejudges the outcome of final-status negotiations.
Voting with the United States: Canada; Israel; Marshall Islands; Micronesia; Nauru; and Palau.
Web Resource: Geneva Convention IV: Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War

13. Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan
A/Res/66/78 *December 9* *162-7(US)-4*
Since 1967, the General Assembly has continually adopted resolutions about resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United States considers that this resolution presents 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; Nauru; and Palau.

14. Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem
A/Res/66/79 *December 9* *159-9(US)-4*
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; Nauru; Palau; and Panama.

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15. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination
A/Res/66/146 *December 19* *182-7(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.

16. Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores
A/Res/66/192 *December 22* *165-8(US)-6*

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

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

17. 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/66/225 *December 22* *167-7(US)-6*

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.

ANTI-ISRAEL VOTES: COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state performance at the Fall session of the 66th General Assembly in comparison with the 17 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 2011 coincidence rate with the United States on anti-Israel votes was 4.1 percent, down slightly from 4.4 percent in 2010 and 4.2 percent in 2009.

Of the 17 anti-Israel resolutions where the United States and Israel voted No, only eight other countries cast even a single vote with them.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Afghanistan	0	17	0	0	0%
Albania	0	13	4	0	0%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Algeria	0	17	0	0	0%
Andorra	0	13	4	0	0%
Angola	0	10	1	6	0%
Antigua-Barbuda	0	17	0	0	0%
Argentina	0	16	1	0	0%
Armenia	0	16	1	0	0%
Australia	6	7	4	0	46.2%
Austria	0	13	4	0	0%
Azerbaijan	0	17	0	0	0%
Bahamas	0	16	1	0	0%
Bahrain	0	17	0	0	0%
Bangladesh	0	17	0	0	0%
Barbados	0	17	0	0	0%
Belarus	0	17	0	0	0%
Belgium	0	13	4	0	0%
Belize	0	17	0	0	0%
Benin	0	16	1	0	0%
Bhutan	0	17	0	0	0%
Bolivia	0	17	0	0	0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	13	4	0	0%
Botswana	0	16	1	0	0%
Brazil	0	17	0	0	0%
Brunei Darussalam	0	17	0	0	0%
Bulgaria	0	13	4	0	0%
Burkina Faso	0	14	1	2	0%
Burundi	0	9	1	7	0%
Cambodia	0	17	0	0	0%
Cameroon	0	0	17	0	0
Canada	17	0	0	0	100.0%
Cape Verde	0	16	0	1	0%
Central African Republic	0	1	1	15	0%
Chad	0	15	0	2	0%
Chile	0	17	0	0	0%
China	0	17	0	0	0%
Colombia	0	13	4	0	0%
Comoros	0	10	0	7	0%
Congo	0	17	0	0	0%
Costa Rica	0	16	1	0	0%
Cote d'Ivoire	0	11	6	0	0%
Croatia	0	10	1	6	0%
Cuba	0	17	0	0	0%
Cyprus	0	16	1	0	0%
Czech Republic	0	13	4	0	0%
DPR of Korea	0	17	0	0	0%
Democratic Rep. of Congo	0	1	0	16	0%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Denmark	0	13	4	0	0%
Djibouti	0	17	0	0	0%
Dominica	0	3	0	14	0%
Dominican Republic	0	17	0	0	0%
Ecuador	0	17	0	0	0%
Egypt	0	17	0	0	0%
El Salvador	0	14	3	0	0%
Equatorial Guinea	0	5	2	10	0%
Eritrea	0	15	0	2	0%
Estonia	0	13	4	0	0%
Ethiopia	0	15	2	0	0%
Fiji	0	14	3	0	0%
Finland	0	13	4	0	0%
France	0	13	4	0	0%
Gabon	0	7	1	9	0%
Gambia	0	7	0	10	0%
Georgia	0	7	3	7	0%
Germany	0	13	4	0	0%
Ghana	0	15	0	2	0%
Greece	0	13	4	0	0%
Grenada	0	17	0	0	0%
Guatemala	0	14	3	0	0%
Guinea	0	17	0	0	0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	17	0	0	0%
Guyana	0	17	0	0	0%
Haiti	0	14	3	0	0%
Honduras	0	12	4	1	0%
Hungary	0	13	4	0	0%
Iceland	0	13	4	0	0%
India	0	16	1	0	0%
Indonesia	0	17	0	0	0%
Iran	0	17	0	0	0%
Iraq	0	17	0	0	0%
Ireland	0	13	4	0	0%
Israel	17	0	0	0	100.0%
Italy	0	13	4	0	0%
Jamaica	0	17	0	0	0%
Japan	0	13	4	0	0%
Jordan	0	17	0	0	0%
Kazakhstan	0	17	0	0	0%
Kenya	0	17	0	0	0%
Kiribati	0	0	0	17	0
Kuwait	0	17	0	0	0%
Kyrgyzstan	0	17	0	0	0%
Laos	0	17	0	0	0%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Latvia	0	13	4	0	0%
Lebanon	0	17	0	0	0%
Lesotho	0	17	0	0	0%
Liberia	0	17	0	0	0%
Libya	0	17	0	0	0%
Liechtenstein	0	13	4	0	0%
Lithuania	0	13	4	0	0%
Luxembourg	0	13	4	0	0%
Madagascar	0	11	0	6	0%
Malawi	0	11	0	6	0%
Malaysia	0	17	0	0	0%
Maldives	0	17	0	0	0%
Mali	0	16	0	1	0%
Malta	0	15	2	0	0%
Marshall Islands	17	0	0	0	100.0%
Mauritania	0	16	0	1	0%
Mauritius	0	17	0	0	0%
Mexico	0	16	1	0	0%
Micronesia	17	0	0	0	100.0%
Monaco	0	13	4	0	0%
Mongolia	0	14	1	2	0%
Montenegro	0	13	4	0	0%
Morocco	0	17	0	0	0%
Mozambique	0	17	0	0	0%
Myanmar	0	10	0	7	0%
Namibia	0	17	0	0	0%
Nauru	16	0	0	1	100.0%
Nepal	0	17	0	0	0%
Netherlands	0	13	4	0	0%
New Zealand	1	13	3	0	7.1%
Nicaragua	0	17	0	0	0%
Niger	0	3	0	14	0%
Nigeria	0	10	0	7	0%
Norway	0	13	4	0	0%
Oman	0	17	0	0	0%
Pakistan	0	17	0	0	0%
Palau	17	0	0	0	100.0%
Panama	2	6	9	0	25.0%
Papua New Guinea	0	14	3	0	0%
Paraguay	0	16	1	0	0%
Peru	0	14	3	0	0%
Philippines	0	16	1	0	0%
Poland	0	13	4	0	0%
Portugal	0	13	4	0	0%
Qatar	0	17	0	0	0%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
Republic of Korea	0	13	4	0	0%
Republic of Moldova	0	13	4	0	0%
Romania	0	13	4	0	0%
Russia	0	14	3	0	0%
Rwanda	0	1	0	16	0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	8	0	9	0%
Saint Lucia	0	17	0	0	0%
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	17	0	0	0%
Samoa	0	11	4	2	0%
San Marino	0	13	4	0	0%
Sao Tome and Principe	0	7	0	10	0%
Saudi Arabia	0	17	0	0	0%
Senegal	0	17	0	0	0%
Serbia	0	13	4	0	0%
Seychelles	0	2	0	15	0%
Sierra Leone	0	16	0	1	0%
Singapore	0	17	0	0	0%
Slovak Republic	0	13	4	0	0%
Slovenia	0	13	4	0	0%
Solomon Islands	0	17	0	0	0%
Somalia	0	16	0	1	0%
South Africa	0	17	0	0	0%
South Sudan	0	0	1	16	0
Spain	0	13	4	0	0%
Sri Lanka	0	17	0	0	0%
Sudan	0	17	0	0	0%
Suriname	0	10	0	7	0%
Swaziland	0	17	0	0	0%
Sweden	0	13	4	0	0%
Switzerland	0	13	4	0	0%
Syria	0	17	0	0	0%
Tajikistan	0	17	0	0	0%
Thailand	0	16	1	0	0%
TFYR Macedonia	0	13	4	0	0%
Timor Leste	0	14	1	2	0%
Togo	0	17	0	0	0%
Tonga	0	4	10	3	0%
Trinidad/Tobago	0	17	0	0	0%
Tunisia	0	17	0	0	0%
Turkey	0	17	0	0	0%
Turkmenistan	0	16	0	1	0%
Tuvalu	0	11	0	6	0%
Uganda	0	17	0	0	0%
Ukraine	0	13	4	0	0%
United Arab Emirates	0	17	0	0	0%

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COUNTRY	SAME	OPPOSITE	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	COINCIDENCE WITH U.S.
United Kingdom	0	13	4	0	0%
U.R. Tanzania	0	10	0	7	0%
Uruguay	0	16	1	0	0%
Uzbekistan	0	17	0	0	0%
Vanuatu	0	7	7	3	0%
Venezuela	0	17	0	0	0%
Vietnam	0	17	0	0	0%
Yemen	0	17	0	0	0%
Zambia	0	17	0	0	0%
Zimbabwe	0	17	0	0	0%
Totals	**110**	**2592**	**284**	**278**	**4.1%**

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