



United States Department of State

Voting Practices in the United Nations 1994

Report to Congress
Submitted Pursuant to
Public Law, 101-167

March 31, 1995

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1995

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to Public Law 101-167, I am transmitting herewith the annual report for 1994 on voting practices at the United Nations.

This report assesses the voting practices of the governments of UN member states in the General Assembly and Security Council for 1994, and evaluates the actions and responsiveness of those governments to U.S. policy on issues of special importance to the United States.

Two copies of this report are being sent to each U.S. diplomatic mission abroad with instructions that one copy be provided to the government and the other retained for use of the mission.

Sincerely,



Warren Christopher

The Honorable
Newt Gingrich,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Warren Christopher". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Warren Christopher

The Honorable
Al Gore,
President of the Senate.

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I - INTRODUCTION

The twelfth annual report to Congress on voting practices in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council in 1994 is submitted in compliance with Public Law 101-167. The report statistically measures voting records of UN member states individually, by geographical regions, and by selected bloc groupings, in comparison with the U.S. voting record. It also lists and describes important General Assembly resolutions and decisions adopted by the 49th General Assembly in the fall of 1994, as well as all Security Council resolutions for the entire year.

Palau was admitted as a new member in 1994, raising total UN membership to 185.

OVERVIEW

Like the three previous years following the end of the Cold War, 1994 was active and productive in both the General Assembly and the Security Council. The changes in Eastern Europe in 1991 continued to translate at the United Nations into close cooperation between the United States and the countries of this region. These changes also continued to affect positively long-standing voting blocs and groupings which had built up during the Cold War. The result was a reconsideration by many UN members of their national and multilateral interests at the United Nations. U.S. working relations with developing country members were increasingly constructive.

The increased pragmatism and reduction of divisive rhetoric during 1991-1993 continued in 1994 and contributed to a continued improvement in UN atmospherics. Discussions, resolution texts, and debates on many issues were less strident and more balanced than before. The "name calling" against the United States, which was so prevalent in earlier years, no longer exists.

This new environment increased the effectiveness and usefulness of the Security Council in fulfilling its primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security. The United States strongly supports unanimous action by the Security Council whenever feasible. It was particularly successful in this regard again in 1994: 64 of the 77 resolutions (83%) were adopted unanimously. There was only one veto (by Russia), on a resolution regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina (see description in the Yugoslavia part of the Security Council section).

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Besides the Russian veto, there were only 3 negative votes and 16 abstentions out of the 1,155 votes cast on the 77 resolutions.

In the General Assembly, a new high level of 77.4 percent of the resolutions were adopted by consensus.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 49th session of the General Assembly opened on September 20 and held 95 plenary sessions before recessing on December 23. It adopted 297 resolutions, slightly more than during each of the past two years, but significantly below the 332 resolutions of 1990. Thus the welcome reduction in the number of resolutions — by combining some issues, considering others only every two or three years, and dropping some entirely — has reached a plateau beyond which further reduction may prove difficult. Until there is more rationalization of arms control issues in the First Committee and additional significant progress is made in the Middle East peace process, meaningful further decline does not appear likely.

Of the 297 resolutions, 77.4 percent (230) were adopted by consensus, a modest increase over 77.2 percent in 1993 and 73.2 percent in 1992. It is a new high in consensus agreement.

On non-consensus issues, the average overall voting coincidence of all UN members with the United States has increased steadily and dramatically in the General Assembly in the past several years. Standing at 16.9% in 1989, it increased to 21.3% in 1990, and to 27.8% in 1991, then jumped to 31.0% in 1992 and to 36.8% in 1993. It jumped to 48.6% in 1994, the largest one-year increase since 1977. This is the highest voting coincidence registered since these reports were first compiled in 1983 for the 38th UNGA, and is more than three times the low point of 15.4% in 1988. When consensus decisions are factored in as votes identical to those of the United States, an even higher measure of agreement with U.S. positions is reached (88.8%), up from 88.3% in 1993.

The coincidence figure on votes considered important to U.S. interests (67.9%) is once again much higher than the percentage registered on overall votes (48.6%). A side-by-side comparison of important and overall votes for each UN member is at the end of Section III.

The increase in voting coincidence in recent years has occurred in all the major issue categories. The figure on arms control issues has risen from 17.1% in 1990 to 52.8% in 1994. On human rights issues, voting coincidence has risen from 37% in 1990 to 75.9% in 1994. On

Middle East issues, where considerable differences remain, the voting coincidence figure nevertheless has risen from 20.1% in 1990 to 38.5% in 1994. Contributing to the overall rise in voting coincidence has been the decrease in U.S. isolation (voting alone or with only 1-3 other countries). Finally, an active U.S. role in the UN has increased the rate of voting coincidence. Resolutions we have introduced in the past few years on human rights, electoral assistance, entrepreneurship, privatization, improved management and oversight of the UN, more efficient UN peacekeeping operations, and the Middle East peace process have garnered much support, raising coincidence levels above what would have been the case if we only reacted to the resolutions introduced by others.

As in past years, Israel (95.2%) and the United Kingdom (84.4%) were among the highest in voting coincidence with the United States. Most members of the Western European and Others group (WEOG) continued to score high (the average was 73.3%). The Eastern European group also scored high again (average 72.2%), continuing to gain on the Western European group following the liberation of these countries from communist domination. Most geographic and political groups increased their voting coincidence with the United States in 1994 by 10 to 12 percentage points over the previous year.

The lowest scoring countries were China, Cuba, DPR of Korea, Iran, Iraq, Laos, Syria, and Vietnam.

At the 49th General Assembly, we achieved substantial success on our key objectives, adopting by consensus or by large majorities U.S. initiatives relating to the Middle East peace process, disarmament, the environment, human rights, and peacekeeping reform. Among our successes, often achieved only after extensive lobbying efforts, were:

— Adoption of three U.S. proposals to strengthen peacekeeping capacity. They included creation of a pilot program in peacekeeping training, enhancement of in-theater public affairs with emphasis on the use of print and electronic media, and increasing resources for the civilian police function. Also, the General Assembly adopted a resolution endorsing, and opening for signature, a new international convention on the safety and security of UN and associated personnel.

— Creation of a high-level working group to address the UN's financial situation, including a reevaluation of the current scale of assessments for peacekeeping. In this group, we will work for acceptance of the reduction of the U.S. assessment from 31.7% to 25%.

— Election of U.S. citizens to three important UN bodies that play key roles in administration and management of the United Nations: the Joint Inspection Unit, the Committee on Contributions, and the UN Staff

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Pension Committee. These are important positions for continuing to press for UN management reform, efficiency, and accountability.

— Progress toward strengthening existing UN human rights mechanisms. We initiated a far-reaching resolution on electoral assistance and democratization to expand the UN's post-electoral activities and institution-building for democracy. We also won agreement to provide the High Commissioner for Human Rights with sufficient resources and personnel, and to provide appropriate additional resources for the Center for Human Rights.

— Adoption of U.S.-initiated resolutions on the human rights situations in Cuba, the former Yugoslavia, and Sudan, with broad support.

— Adoption of the resolution on the Middle East peace process sponsored by the United States, Russia, and Norway. This resolution welcomes the series of accords adopted since the agreement in Madrid. While we did not succeed in keeping out of General Assembly resolutions statements on how Arab-Israeli issues should be settled, we did manage to moderate the rhetoric in the traditional Palestinian- and Arab Group-sponsored resolutions on the Middle East. Also, criticism of Israel was less inflammatory, and Israeli credentials were once again accepted without challenge.

— Incorporation of language encouraging promotion of democratic principles and calling for efficient use of relief assistance in the 16 resolutions on granting humanitarian assistance to specific countries.

— Adoption of a resolution on strengthening coordination of humanitarian assistance that will improve significantly the functioning of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and enhance the ability of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to respond rapidly and effectively.

— Adoption of the U.S.-initiated resolution endorsing the findings and plans of the UN International Symposium on Trade Efficiency in Columbus, Ohio, regarding computerized "paperless trade," putting the UN a step closer to the information superhighway.

— Modification of economic resolutions to focus on common objectives and to move beyond North-South rhetoric sufficiently to permit us to join consensus, including on the resolution on external debt, on which we had been isolated in prior years. The debt resolution contained balanced language, respecting the rights of creditors as well as the concerns of debtors.

— Adoption of Vice President Gore's GLOBE initiative on environmental education.

— Adoption of three U.S.-initiated resolutions reinforcing fishing restrictions and protecting marine resources.

— Adoption of a U.S.-drafted resolution establishing a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land mines. The resolution also endorses the goal of the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land mines, a goal announced by President Clinton in his address to the General Assembly.

— Adoption of a resolution praising the progress toward a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty and a resolution on transparency in armaments dealing with the conventional arms transfer register.

— Achieving consensus on a UN budget outline for 1996-1997 that maintains our policy of zero real growth, while identifying priorities consistent with U.S. policy objectives: enhanced capacity for human rights and humanitarian affairs, reinforced backstopping for peacekeeping operations, and strengthened internal oversight functions.

While the United States made considerable progress in the 49th General Assembly in achieving U.S. policy goals, we still have a long way to go to revise the peacekeeping scale of assessments, and we must continue whittling down lingering opposition to our approach on the Middle East and disarmament. Resolutions on Palestine, Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, and Israeli nuclear armament all pitted the United States and Israel against large majorities. Our progress on these issues will continue to depend more on progress in Arab-Israeli negotiations than on diplomacy at the UN in New York.

Several outdated and contentious disarmament resolutions remained on the agenda of the First Committee despite U.S. efforts to focus the Committee's work on more relevant issues. Many delegations used the Committee as a forum to point out what they see as bad faith on the part of the nuclear-weapon states in implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. On the U.S. embargo of Cuba, a bad situation has simply grown worse. There is a growing feeling in the General Assembly that with the end of the Cold War there ought to be an end to the U.S.-Cuban war of resolutions. Combined with the view that the Cuban Democracy Act has extraterritorial provisions against the spirit if not the letter of international law, we were unable to make progress on this contentious issue.

SECURITY COUNCIL

A major focus of U.S. attention in the United Nations in 1994 continued to be the Security Council. The continuing tendency toward con-

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sensus among its members facilitated the Council's adoption of 77 resolutions during the year, fewer than the 93 in 1993, but more than in previous years. This number reflects the continuing reliance of member countries on Security Council action to assist in resolving threats to peace and security following the end of the Cold War.

The Security Council was again heavily involved in giving direction to UN peacekeeping and mediation efforts throughout the world in 1994. Acting on its determination to become more selective in its application of UN peacekeeping resources, the Council voted to terminate three missions, including two of the largest — in Somalia and Mozambique. The only wholly new operations approved in 1994 were a small observer mission in Tajikistan and a mission in Chad that was successfully completed in six weeks.

Voting coincidence percentages for Security Council members were again high. Most resolutions were adopted unanimously. For the fourth consecutive year, there was no U.S. veto of a Security Council resolution. The only veto was that of Russia, on a resolution that would have reconfirmed an aspect of the sanctions regime in the former Yugoslavia. The only other negative votes were by Djibouti and Pakistan on a resolution suspending some sanctions on the former Yugoslavia, and by Rwanda on a resolution establishing a war crimes tribunal for that country. Abstentions were rare again in 1994: China and Brazil, 5 times each; Russia and Nigeria, twice each; and New Zealand and Pakistan, once each. The United States abstained on one resolution on Somalia. Rwanda abstained once and was absent 4 times. Abstentions were on resolutions concerning Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti.

FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The 1994 voting report continues the new feature added in 1993: an additional column in the tables in Section II (overall votes) presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the UN, we have credited to each country a portion of the 230 consensus resolutions based on its participation in the 92 recorded plenary votes. Each country's participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes it cast in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes. This is the same methodology used in Section III (important votes) for the past five years. This column provides another perspective on UN activity. We believe it reflects more accurately the extent of cooperation and agreement at the General Assembly.

Other columns in the report remain the same. The presentation is consistent with provisions of PL 101-167, and the methodology employed is the same since the report's inception.

The tables in this report provide a measurement of UN member country performance. However, readers are cautioned about interpreting voting coincidence percentages. The percentages in the last column, using the older methodology, 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 abstained or was absent. Abstentions and absences are often difficult to interpret, but they make a mathematical difference, sometimes major, in the percentage results. Inclusion of the number of abstentions and absences in the tables of this report enables readers to include them in calculating voting coincidence percentages if they wish to do so. The percentages in the second column from the right reflect more fully the activity of the General Assembly. 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. Moreover, the content of resolutions should be considered in interpreting the figures in either column. There may be overwhelming agreement with the U.S. position on a matter of less importance to us and less support on a resolution we consider more important. These differences are difficult to quantify and to present in one or two coincidence figures.

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 often more directly important to U.S. interests. Nevertheless, a country's behavior at the UN is always relevant to its bilateral relationship with the United States, a point the Secretary of State routinely makes in his letters of instruction to new U.S. ambassadors. This is also why copies of this report are presented to UN member foreign ministries throughout the world, to member state missions to the UN in New York, and to members' embassies in Washington. The Security Council and the General Assembly are arguably the most important international bodies in the world, dealing as they do with such vital issues as threats to peace and security, disarmament, development, humanitarian relief, human rights, the environment, and narcotics—all of which can and do directly affect major U.S. interests.

II: GENERAL ASSEMBLY -- OVERALL VOTES

There were 92 recorded plenary votes at the 49th UNGA -- 67 on resolutions as a whole, 18 on separate paragraphs, 4 on procedural motions, and 3 on decisions. Of these 92 votes, the United States voted Yes 32 times and No 45 times; it abstained on 15 votes.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTE

The tables which follow are based on the 77 instances the United States voted either Yes or No in plenary. Columns show the number of times the United States and the country listed cast identical (Yes/Yes or No/No) and opposite (Yes/No or No/Yes) votes, as well as the number of times the country abstained and was absent for these 77 votes. The voting coincidence percentages are derived by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes, the same method used in all previous editions of this report. The column headed "Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)" -- which was new with the report last year -- 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 the section on format and methodology in the Introduction).

Section II has four parts. The first lists UN member states both alphabetically and in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. The second lists them by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage. The third lists countries by other important groupings, again in rank order. The final part compares 1994 voting coincidence percentages of UN members with the preceding five years.

Countries with asterisks in the Voting Coincidence columns did not vote during the session. Under Article 19 of the UN Charter, Chad, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Somalia did not vote at the 49th UNGA because their financial contributions were in arrears. In 1992, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was denied permission to participate further in Assembly proceedings until it applied for and was granted readmission. Palau was admitted to membership on December 15 but did not cast any votes.

The United States once again voted No in plenary more often than any other UN member. It voted No alone in plenary six times at the 49th UNGA (about the same number of times as at each of the past three sessions, but considerably fewer than the 20 times at the 44th session

II - OVERALL VOTES

in 1989). The United States voted with only one other country on 17 occasions (Israel, 14 times; and the United Kingdom, 3). Four times it voted No with two other countries (mostly France and the United Kingdom on arms control issues), three times with three others, twice with four others, seven times with 18-39, five times with 40-56, and once in a majority No vote. The U.S. votes in isolation were largely on arms control issues. Votes with Israel were on issues regarding the Middle East, Palestine, and the occupied territories. Those with the United Kingdom were on decolonization issues.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	20	40	8	9	84.7%	33.3%
Albania	35	10	22	10	95.9%	77.7%
Algeria	21	46	9	1	84.3%	31.3%
Andorra	38	12	18	9	95.1%	76.0%
Angola	10	22	8	37	84.5%	31.2%
Antigua/Barb.	30	36	10	1	87.5%	45.4%
Argentina	36	17	24	0	93.9%	67.9%
Armenia	30	23	19	5	91.4%	56.6%
Australia	38	19	20	0	93.3%	66.6%
Austria	38	15	24	0	94.6%	71.6%
Azerbaijan	24	26	13	14	89.2%	48.0%
Bahamas	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Bahrain	27	35	7	8	87.1%	43.5%
Bangladesh	25	44	4	4	84.3%	36.2%
Barbados	31	38	7	1	87.1%	44.9%
Belarus	29	22	26	0	92.1%	56.8%
Belgium	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Belize	27	35	7	8	86.6%	43.5%
Benin	28	39	9	1	86.6%	41.7%
Bhutan	21	30	7	19	86.5%	41.1%
Bolivia	31	40	6	0	86.7%	43.6%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	17	12	1	47	89.9%	58.6%
Botswana	29	43	5	0	85.7%	40.2%
Brazil	27	42	8	0	85.9%	39.1%
Brunei	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Bulgaria	38	11	27	1	96.0%	77.5%
Burkina Faso	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Burundi.....	17	39	6	15	83.9%	30.3%
Cambodia	30	31	5	11	87.8%	49.1%
Cameroon	23	36	18	0	87.5%	38.9%
Canada	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Cape Verde	22	33	1	21	85.0%	40.0%
Central Afr. Rep.	20	28	8	21	87.3%	41.6%
Chad	0	0	0	77	*	*
Chile	32	37	8	0	87.6%	46.3%
China	13	44	14	6	83.5%	22.8%
Colombia	24	44	8	1	85.1%	35.2%
Comoros	27	33	6	11	87.4%	45.0%
Congo	20	38	9	10	85.2%	34.4%
Costa Rica	32	32	8	5	88.6%	50.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	26	32	19	0	88.8%	44.8%
Croatia	32	13	27	5	94.9%	71.1%
Cuba	9	49	12	7	81.8%	15.5%
Cyprus	27	40	6	4	86.0%	40.2%
Czech Republic	41	11	25	0	96.0%	78.8%
DPR of Korea	5	50	11	11	80.3%	9.0%
Denmark	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Djibouti	28	38	1	10	85.7%	42.4%
Dominica	27	24	6	20	89.0%	52.9%
Dominican Rep.	0	0	0	77	*	*
Ecuador	28	46	3	0	84.7%	37.8%
Egypt	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
El Salvador	28	31	7	11	87.6%	47.4%
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	77	*	*
Eritrea	19	8	8	42	94.1%	70.3%
Estonia	33	11	29	4	95.7%	75.0%
Ethiopia	24	38	10	5	86.4%	38.7%
Fiji	31	31	11	4	88.9%	50.0%
Finland	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
France	47	15	14	1	94.7%	75.8%
Gabon	30	35	11	1	87.9%	46.1%
Gambia	19	22	6	30	88.0%	46.3%
Georgia	34	8	33	2	97.0%	80.9%
Germany	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Ghana	17	38	16	6	85.6%	30.9%
Greece	40	16	21	0	94.4%	71.4%
Grenada	29	38	5	5	86.5%	43.2%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical)(Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Guatemala	23	28	12	14	88.2%	45.0%
Guinea	29	39	7	2	86.6%	42.6%
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Guyana	31	43	3	0	85.7%	41.8%
Haiti	29	39	6	3	86.4%	42.6%
Honduras	32	39	1	5	86.4%	45.0%
Hungary	43	11	23	0	96.1%	79.6%
Iceland	41	12	23	1	95.7%	77.3%
India	9	47	21	0	83.5%	16.0%
Indonesia	23	50	4	0	83.4%	31.5%
Iran	15	47	5	10	82.0%	24.1%
Iraq	14	45	2	16	81.9%	23.7%
Ireland	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Israel	60	3	14	0	98.9%	95.2%
Italy	42	11	24	0	96.1%	79.2%
Jamaica	27	36	10	4	87.2%	42.8%
Japan	40	11	26	0	96.0%	78.4%
Jordan	23	43	6	5	84.5%	34.8%
Kazakhstan	33	22	22	0	92.2%	60.0%
Kenya	26	40	11	0	86.4%	39.3%
Kuwait	32	38	4	3	86.8%	45.7%
Kyrgyzstan	22	23	17	15	90.0%	48.8%
Laos	10	41	7	19	82.2%	19.6%
Latvia	36	9	28	4	96.5%	80.0%
Lebanon	17	42	6	12	83.3%	28.8%
Lesotho	24	37	7	9	86.0%	39.3%
Liberia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Libya	19	53	4	1	82.3%	26.3%
Liechtenstein	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Lithuania	34	8	27	8	96.7%	80.9%
Luxembourg	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Madagascar	16	22	1	38	86.5%	42.1%
Malawi	20	28	6	23	86.6%	41.6%
Malaysia	27	46	4	0	84.6%	36.9%
Maldives	33	39	5	0	87.0%	45.8%
Mali	24	45	6	2	84.6%	34.7%
Malta	40	17	20	0	94.0%	70.1%
Marshall Islands	36	19	22	0	93.2%	65.4%
Mauritania	28	42	4	3	85.6%	40.0%
Mauritius	29	38	6	4	86.7%	43.2%

All Countries (Alphabetical)(Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Mexico	23	46	8	0	84.6%	33.3%
Micronesia	36	16	21	4	94.1%	69.2%
Moldova	36	11	29	1	95.9%	76.5%
Monaco	43	14	13	7	94.3%	75.4%
Mongolia	28	39	3	7	85.9%	41.7%
Morocco	30	34	6	7	87.4%	46.8%
Mozambique	21	42	7	7	84.6%	33.3%
Myanmar	16	47	13	1	83.8%	25.3%
Namibia	25	44	8	0	85.1%	36.2%
Nepal	27	41	8	1	86.1%	39.7%
Netherlands	44	10	22	1	96.4%	81.4%
New Zealand	34	20	23	0	92.9%	62.9%
Nicaragua	33	36	5	3	87.5%	47.8%
Niger	27	41	9	0	86.2%	39.7%
Nigeria	24	40	13	0	86.3%	37.5%
Norway	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Oman	27	44	1	5	84.7%	38.0%
Pakistan	22	46	9	0	84.5%	32.3%
Palau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Panama	28	36	8	5	87.2%	43.7%
Papua New Guinea ..	24	34	12	7	87.0%	41.3%
Paraguay	32	39	6	0	86.9%	45.0%
Peru	30	36	11	0	87.8%	45.4%
Philippines	26	41	10	0	86.1%	38.8%
Poland	40	11	26	0	96.0%	78.4%
Portugal	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Qatar	26	41	2	8	85.0%	38.8%
Rep. of Korea	33	26	17	1	90.8%	55.9%
Romania	39	12	25	1	95.6%	76.4%
Russia	32	16	29	0	94.2%	66.6%
Rwanda	9	6	5	57	90.7%	60.0%
St.Kitts/Nevis	31	38	5	3	86.8%	44.9%
Saint Lucia	31	36	3	7	86.8%	46.2%
St.Vincent/Gren.	32	33	5	7	88.0%	49.2%
Samoa	32	24	14	7	90.8%	57.1%
San Marino	19	18	11	29	90.3%	51.3%
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Saudi Arabia	28	39	6	4	86.4%	41.7%
Senegal	33	39	1	4	86.6%	45.8%
Seychelles	5	9	0	63	85.3%	35.7%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (Alphabetical)(Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone	29	34	5	9	87.3%	46.0%
Singapore	28	40	9	0	86.5%	41.1%
Slovak Republic	39	10	22	6	96.1%	79.5%
Slovenia	38	12	26	1	95.6%	76.0%
Solomon Islands	33	25	11	8	90.4%	56.8%
Somalia	0	0	0	77	*	*
South Africa	30	42	4	1	85.8%	41.6%
Spain	41	19	17	0	93.4%	68.3%
Sri Lanka	20	46	11	0	84.4%	30.3%
Sudan	15	43	8	11	83.3%	25.8%
Suriname	32	41	4	0	86.4%	43.8%
Swaziland	27	27	16	7	89.6%	50.0%
Sweden	37	16	24	0	94.3%	69.8%
Syria	14	48	4	11	81.5%	22.5%
Tajikistan	31	19	21	6	92.6%	62.0%
Thailand	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
TFYR Macedonia	36	11	30	0	96.0%	76.5%
Togo	23	38	15	1	86.8%	37.7%
Trinidad/Tobago	32	38	5	2	87.0%	45.7%
Tunisia	26	42	8	1	85.7%	38.2%
Turkey	39	21	16	1	92.6%	65.0%
Turkmenistan	21	17	10	29	90.8%	55.2%
Uganda	24	45	8	0	84.8%	34.7%
Ukraine	31	18	28	0	93.4%	63.2%
United Arab Emir.	31	38	1	7	86.5%	44.9%
United Kingdom	54	10	13	0	96.5%	84.3%
UR Tanzania	20	47	10	0	84.0%	29.8%
Uruguay	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Uzbekistan	26	23	17	11	90.5%	53.0%
Vanuatu	20	21	8	28	89.4%	48.7%
Venezuela	25	41	11	0	86.1%	37.8%
Vietnam	12	49	7	9	81.2%	19.6%
Yemen	23	46	1	7	83.6%	33.3%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	77	*	*
Zaire	0	1	0	76	71.4%	0.0%
Zambia	27	43	7	0	85.5%	38.5%
Zimbabwe	20	47	10	0	84.1%	29.8%
Average	27.0	28.6	11.4	10.0	88.8%	48.6%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel	60	3	14	0	98.9%	95.2%
United Kingdom	54	10	13	0	96.5%	84.3%
Netherlands	44	10	22	1	96.4%	81.4%
Georgia	34	8	33	2	97.0%	80.9%
Lithuania	34	8	27	8	96.7%	80.9%
Latvia	36	9	28	4	96.5%	80.0%
Hungary	43	11	23	0	96.1%	79.6%
Slovak Republic	39	10	22	6	96.1%	79.5%
Italy	42	11	24	0	96.1%	79.2%
Czech Republic	41	11	25	0	96.0%	78.8%
Japan	40	11	26	0	96.0%	78.4%
Poland	40	11	26	0	96.0%	78.4%
Belgium	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Finland	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Germany	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Luxembourg	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Albania	35	10	22	10	95.9%	77.7%
Bulgaria	38	11	27	1	96.0%	77.5%
Iceland	41	12	23	1	95.7%	77.3%
Moldova	36	11	29	1	95.9%	76.5%
TFYR Macedonia	36	11	30	0	96.0%	76.5%
Romania	39	12	25	1	95.6%	76.4%
Andorra	38	12	18	9	95.1%	76.0%
Slovenia	38	12	26	1	95.6%	76.0%
France	47	15	14	1	94.7%	75.8%
Monaco	43	14	13	7	94.3%	75.4%
Denmark	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Portugal	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Estonia	33	11	29	4	95.7%	75.0%
Canada	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Norway	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Austria	38	15	24	0	94.6%	71.6%
Greece	40	16	21	0	94.4%	71.4%
Croatia	32	13	27	5	94.9%	71.1%
Ireland	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Liechtenstein	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Eritrea	19	8	8	42	94.1%	70.3%
Malta	40	17	20	0	94.0%	70.1%
Sweden	37	16	24	0	94.3%	69.8%
Micronesia	36	16	21	4	94.1%	69.2%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Spain	41	19	17	0	93.4%	68.3%
Argentina	36	17	24	0	93.9%	67.9%
Australia	38	19	20	0	93.3%	66.6%
Russia	32	16	29	0	94.2%	66.6%
Marshall Islands	36	19	22	0	93.2%	65.4%
Turkey	39	21	16	1	92.6%	65.0%
Ukraine	31	18	28	0	93.4%	63.2%
New Zealand	34	20	23	0	92.9%	62.9%
Tajikistan	31	19	21	6	92.6%	62.0%
Kazakhstan	33	22	22	0	92.2%	60.0%
Rwanda	9	6	5	57	90.7%	60.0%
Bosnia/Herzegovina	17	12	1	47	89.9%	58.6%
Samoa	32	24	14	7	90.8%	57.1%
Solomon Islands	33	25	11	8	90.4%	56.8%
Belarus	29	22	26	0	92.1%	56.8%
Armenia	30	23	19	5	91.4%	56.6%
Rep. of Korea	33	26	17	1	90.8%	55.9%
Turkmenistan	21	17	10	29	90.8%	55.2%
Uzbekistan	26	23	17	11	90.5%	53.0%
Dominica	27	24	6	20	89.0%	52.9%
San Marino	19	18	11	29	90.3%	51.3%
Costa Rica	32	32	8	5	88.6%	50.0%
Fiji	31	31	11	4	88.9%	50.0%
Swaziland	27	27	16	7	89.6%	50.0%
St. Vincent/Gren.	32	33	5	7	88.0%	49.2%
Cambodia	30	31	5	11	87.8%	49.1%
Kyrgyzstan	22	23	17	15	90.0%	48.8%
Vanuatu	20	21	8	28	89.4%	48.7%
Azerbaijan	24	26	13	14	89.2%	48.0%
Nicaragua	33	36	5	3	87.5%	47.8%
El Salvador	28	31	7	11	87.6%	47.4%
Bahamas	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Uruguay	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Morocco	30	34	6	7	87.4%	46.8%
Chile	32	37	8	0	87.6%	46.3%
Gambia	19	22	6	30	88.0%	46.3%
Saint Lucia	31	36	3	7	86.8%	46.2%
Gabon	30	35	11	1	87.9%	46.1%
Sierra Leone	29	34	5	9	87.3%	46.0%
Maldives	33	39	5	0	87.0%	45.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)(Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Senegal	33	39	1	4	86.6%	45.8%
Kuwait	32	38	4	3	86.8%	45.7%
Trinidad/Tobago	32	38	5	2	87.0%	45.7%
Antigua/Barbuda	30	36	10	1	87.5%	45.4%
Peru	30	36	11	0	87.8%	45.4%
Guatemala	23	28	12	14	88.2%	45.0%
Honduras	32	39	1	5	86.4%	45.0%
Paraguay	32	39	6	0	86.9%	45.0%
Comoros	27	33	6	11	87.4%	45.0%
Barbados	31	38	7	1	87.1%	44.9%
St. Kitts/Nevis	31	38	5	3	86.8%	44.9%
United Arab Emir.	31	38	1	7	86.5%	44.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	26	32	19	0	88.8%	44.8%
Suriname	32	41	4	0	86.4%	43.8%
Panama	28	36	8	5	87.2%	43.7%
Bolivia	31	40	6	0	86.7%	43.6%
Bahrain	27	35	7	8	87.1%	43.5%
Belize	27	35	7	8	86.6%	43.5%
Grenada	29	38	5	5	86.5%	43.2%
Mauritius	29	38	6	4	86.7%	43.2%
Jamaica	27	36	10	4	87.2%	42.8%
Guinea	29	39	7	2	86.6%	42.6%
Haiti	29	39	6	3	86.4%	42.6%
Djibouti	28	38	1	10	85.7%	42.4%
Madagascar	16	22	1	38	86.5%	42.1%
Guyana	31	43	3	0	85.7%	41.8%
Benin	28	39	9	1	86.6%	41.7%
Mongolia	28	39	3	7	85.9%	41.7%
Saudi Arabia	28	39	6	4	86.4%	41.7%
South Africa	30	42	4	1	85.8%	41.6%
Central Afr. Rep.	20	28	8	21	87.3%	41.6%
Malawi	20	28	6	23	86.6%	41.6%
Papua New Guinea ..	24	34	12	7	87.0%	41.3%
Singapore	28	40	9	0	86.5%	41.1%
Bhutan	21	30	7	19	86.5%	41.1%
Cyprus	27	40	6	4	86.0%	40.2%
Botswana	29	43	5	0	85.7%	40.2%
Mauritania	28	42	4	3	85.6%	40.0%
Cape Verde	22	33	1	21	85.0%	40.0%
Nepal	27	41	8	1	86.1%	39.7%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)(Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Niger	27	41	9	0	86.2%	39.7%
Kenya	26	40	11	0	86.4%	39.3%
Lesotho	24	37	7	9	86.0%	39.3%
Brazil	27	42	8	0	85.9%	39.1%
Cameroon	23	36	18	0	87.5%	38.9%
Philippines	26	41	10	0	86.1%	38.8%
Qatar	26	41	2	8	85.0%	38.8%
Ethiopia	24	38	10	5	86.4%	38.7%
Zambia	27	43	7	0	85.5%	38.5%
Tunisia	26	42	8	1	85.7%	38.2%
Oman	27	44	1	5	84.7%	38.0%
Venezuela	25	41	11	0	86.1%	37.8%
Ecuador	28	46	3	0	84.7%	37.8%
Togo	23	38	15	1	86.8%	37.7%
Brunei	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Thailand	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Nigeria	24	40	13	0	86.3%	37.5%
Malaysia	27	46	4	0	84.6%	36.9%
Bangladesh	25	44	4	4	84.3%	36.2%
Namibia	25	44	8	0	85.1%	36.2%
Seychelles	5	9	0	63	85.3%	35.7%
Colombia	24	44	8	1	85.1%	35.2%
Burkina Faso	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Egypt	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Jordan	23	43	6	5	84.5%	34.8%
Mali	24	45	6	2	84.6%	34.7%
Uganda	24	45	8	0	84.8%	34.7%
Congo	20	38	9	10	85.2%	34.4%
Mexico	23	46	8	0	84.6%	33.3%
Yemen	23	46	1	7	83.6%	33.3%
Mozambique	21	42	7	7	84.6%	33.3%
Afghanistan	20	40	8	9	84.7%	33.3%
Pakistan	22	46	9	0	84.5%	32.3%
Indonesia	23	50	4	0	83.4%	31.5%
Algeria	21	46	9	1	84.3%	31.3%
Angola	10	22	8	37	84.5%	31.2%
Ghana	17	38	16	6	85.6%	30.9%
Burundi	17	39	6	15	83.9%	30.3%
Sri Lanka	20	46	11	0	84.4%	30.3%
UR Tanzania	20	47	10	0	84.0%	29.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

All Countries (By Voting Coincidence Percentage)(Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Zimbabwe	20	47	10	0	84.1%	29.8%
Lebanon	17	42	6	12	83.3%	28.8%
Libya	19	53	4	1	82.3%	26.3%
Sudan	15	43	8	11	83.3%	25.8%
Myanmar	16	47	13	1	83.8%	25.3%
Iran	15	47	5	10	82.0%	24.1%
Iraq	14	45	2	16	81.9%	23.7%
China	13	44	14	6	83.5%	22.8%
Syria	14	48	4	11	81.5%	22.5%
Vietnam	12	49	7	9	81.2%	19.6%
Laos	10	41	7	19	82.2%	19.6%
India	9	47	21	0	83.5%	16.0%
Cuba	9	49	12	7	81.8%	15.5%
DPR of Korea	5	50	11	11	80.3%	9.0%
Chad	0	0	0	77	*	*
Dominican Rep.	0	0	0	77	*	*
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	77	*	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Liberia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Palau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	77	*	*
Zaire	0	1	0	76	71.4%	0.0%
Average	27.0	28.6	11.4	10.0	88.8%	48.6%

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the percentage of voting coincidence with U.S. votes in plenary. They list UN member states by UN regional grouping, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

II - OVERALL VOTES

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENSES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Eritrea	19	8	8	42	94.1%	70.3%
Rwanda	9	6	5	57	90.7%	60.0%
Swaziland	27	27	16	7	89.6%	50.0%
Morocco	30	34	6	7	87.4%	46.8%
Gambia	19	22	6	30	88.0%	46.3%
Gabon	30	35	11	1	87.9%	46.1%
Sierra Leone	29	34	5	9	87.3%	46.0%
Senegal	33	39	1	4	86.6%	45.8%
Comoros	27	33	6	11	87.4%	45.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	26	32	19	0	88.8%	44.8%
Mauritius	29	38	6	4	86.7%	43.2%
Guinea	29	39	7	2	86.6%	42.6%
Djibouti	28	38	1	10	85.7%	42.4%
Madagascar	16	22	1	38	86.5%	42.1%
Benin	28	39	9	1	86.6%	41.7%
South Africa	30	42	4	1	85.8%	41.6%
Central Afr. Rep.	20	28	8	21	87.3%	41.6%
Malawi	20	28	6	23	86.6%	41.6%
Botswana	29	43	5	0	85.7%	40.2%
Mauritania	28	42	4	3	85.6%	40.0%
Cape Verde	22	33	1	21	85.0%	40.0%
Niger	27	41	9	0	86.2%	39.7%
Kenya	26	40	11	0	86.4%	39.3%
Lesotho	24	37	7	9	86.0%	39.3%
Cameroon	23	36	18	0	87.5%	38.9%
Ethiopia	24	38	10	5	86.4%	38.7%
Zambia	27	43	7	0	85.5%	38.5%
Tunisia	26	42	8	1	85.7%	38.2%
Togo	23	38	15	1	86.8%	37.7%
Nigeria	24	40	13	0	86.3%	37.5%
Namibia	25	44	8	0	85.1%	36.2%
Seychelles	5	9	0	63	85.3%	35.7%
Burkina Faso	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Egypt	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Mali	24	45	6	2	84.6%	34.7%
Uganda	24	45	8	0	84.8%	34.7%
Congo	20	38	9	10	85.2%	34.4%
Mozambique	21	42	7	7	84.6%	33.3%
Algeria	21	46	9	1	84.3%	31.3%
Angola	10	22	8	37	84.5%	31.2%

II - OVERALL VOTES

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ghana	17	38	16	6	85.6%	30.9%
Burundi	17	39	6	15	83.9%	30.3%
UR Tanzania	20	47	10	0	84.0%	29.8%
Zimbabwe	20	47	10	0	84.1%	29.8%
Libya	19	53	4	1	82.3%	26.3%
Sudan	15	43	8	11	83.3%	25.8%
Chad	0	0	0	77	*	*
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	77	*	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Liberia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Zaire	0	1	0	76	71.4%	0.0%
Average	19.9	31.3	6.6	19.1	86.0%	38.9%

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Japan	40	11	26	0	96.0%	78.4%
Micronesia	36	16	21	4	94.1%	69.2%
Marshall Islands	36	19	22	0	93.2%	65.4%
Tajikistan	31	19	21	6	92.6%	62.0%
Kazakhstan	33	22	22	0	92.2%	60.0%
Samoa	32	24	14	7	90.8%	57.1%
Solomon Islands	33	25	11	8	90.4%	56.8%
Rep. of Korea	33	26	17	1	90.8%	55.9%
Turkmenistan	21	17	10	29	90.8%	55.2%
Uzbekistan	26	23	17	11	90.5%	53.0%
Fiji	31	31	11	4	88.9%	50.0%
Cambodia	30	31	5	11	87.8%	49.1%
Kyrgyzstan	22	23	17	15	90.0%	48.8%
Vanuatu	20	21	8	28	89.4%	48.7%
Maldives	33	39	5	0	87.0%	45.8%
Kuwait	32	38	4	3	86.8%	45.7%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Arab Emir.	31	38	1	7	86.5%	44.9%
Bahrain	27	35	7	8	87.1%	43.5%
Mongolia	28	39	3	7	85.9%	41.7%
Saudi Arabia	28	39	6	4	86.4%	41.7%
Papua New Guinea .	24	34	12	7	87.0%	41.3%
Singapore	28	40	9	0	86.5%	41.1%
Bhutan	21	30	7	19	86.5%	41.1%
Cyprus	27	40	6	4	86.0%	40.2%
Nepal	27	41	8	1	86.1%	39.7%
Philippines	26	41	10	0	86.1%	38.8%
Qatar	26	41	2	8	85.0%	38.8%
Oman	27	44	1	5	84.7%	38.0%
Brunei	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Thailand	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Malaysia	27	46	4	0	84.6%	36.9%
Bangladesh	25	44	4	4	84.3%	36.2%
Jordan	23	43	6	5	84.5%	34.8%
Yemen	23	46	1	7	83.6%	33.3%
Afghanistan	20	40	8	9	84.7%	33.3%
Pakistan	22	46	9	0	84.5%	32.3%
Indonesia	23	50	4	0	83.4%	31.5%
Sri Lanka	20	46	11	0	84.4%	30.3%
Lebanon	17	42	6	12	83.3%	28.8%
Myanmar	16	47	13	1	83.8%	25.3%
Iran	15	47	5	10	82.0%	24.1%
Iraq	14	45	2	16	81.9%	23.7%
China	13	44	14	6	83.5%	22.8%
Syria	14	48	4	11	81.5%	22.5%
Vietnam	12	49	7	9	81.2%	19.6%
Laos	10	41	7	19	82.2%	19.6%
India	9	47	21	0	83.5%	16.0%
DPR of Korea	5	50	11	11	80.3%	9.0%
Palau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average	23.9	35.8	9.2	8.1	86.5%	40.0%

Latin American and Caribbean Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Argentina	36	17	24	0	93.9%	67.9%
Dominica	27	24	6	20	89.0%	52.9%
Costa Rica	32	32	8	5	88.6%	50.0%
St. Vincent/Gren.	32	33	5	7	88.0%	49.2%
Nicaragua	33	36	5	3	87.5%	47.8%
El Salvador	28	31	7	11	87.6%	47.4%
Bahamas	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Uruguay	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Chile	32	37	8	0	87.6%	46.3%
Saint Lucia	31	36	3	7	86.8%	46.2%
Trinidad/Tobago	32	38	5	2	87.0%	45.7%
Antigua/Barbuda	30	36	10	1	87.5%	45.4%
Peru	30	36	11	0	87.8%	45.4%
Guatemala	23	28	12	14	88.2%	45.0%
Honduras	32	39	1	5	86.4%	45.0%
Paraguay	32	39	6	0	86.9%	45.0%
Barbados	31	38	7	1	87.1%	44.9%
St. Kitts/Nevis	31	38	5	3	86.8%	44.9%
Suriname	32	41	4	0	86.4%	43.8%
Panama	28	36	8	5	87.2%	43.7%
Bolivia	31	40	6	0	86.7%	43.6%
Belize	27	35	7	8	86.6%	43.5%
Grenada	29	38	5	5	86.5%	43.2%
Jamaica	27	36	10	4	87.2%	42.8%
Haiti	29	39	6	3	86.4%	42.6%
Guyana	31	43	3	0	85.7%	41.8%
Brazil	27	42	8	0	85.9%	39.1%
Venezuela	25	41	11	0	86.1%	37.8%
Ecuador	28	46	3	0	84.7%	37.8%
Colombia	24	44	8	1	85.1%	35.2%
Mexico	23	46	8	0	84.6%	33.3%
Cuba	9	49	12	7	81.8%	15.5%
Dominican Rep.	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average	28.1	35.9	7.3	5.7	87.0%	43.8%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Western European and Others Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	54	10	13	0	96.5%	84.3%
Netherlands	44	10	22	1	96.4%	81.4%
Italy	42	11	24	0	96.1%	79.2%
Belgium	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Finland	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Germany	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Luxembourg	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Iceland	41	12	23	1	95.7%	77.3%
Andorra	38	12	18	9	95.1%	76.0%
France	47	15	14	1	94.7%	75.8%
Monaco	43	14	13	7	94.3%	75.4%
Denmark	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Portugal	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Canada	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Norway	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Austria	38	15	24	0	94.6%	71.6%
Greece	40	16	21	0	94.4%	71.4%
Ireland	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Liechtenstein	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Malta	40	17	20	0	94.0%	70.1%
Sweden	37	16	24	0	94.3%	69.8%
Spain	41	19	17	0	93.4%	68.3%
Australia	38	19	20	0	93.3%	66.6%
Turkey	39	21	16	1	92.6%	65.0%
New Zealand	34	20	23	0	92.9%	62.9%
San Marino	19	18	11	29	90.3%	51.3%
Average	40.0	14.6	20.5	1.9	94.8%	73.3%

Eastern European Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Georgia	34	8	33	2	97.0%	80.9%
Lithuania	34	8	27	8	96.7%	80.9%
Latvia	36	9	28	4	96.5%	80.0%
Hungary	43	11	23	0	96.1%	79.6%
Slovak Republic	39	10	22	6	96.1%	79.5%
Czech Republic	41	11	25	0	96.0%	78.8%
Poland	40	11	26	0	96.0%	78.4%
Albania	35	10	22	10	95.9%	77.7%
Bulgaria	38	11	27	1	96.0%	77.5%
Moldova	36	11	29	1	95.9%	76.5%
TFYR Macedonia	36	11	30	0	96.0%	76.5%
Romania	39	12	25	1	95.6%	76.4%
Slovenia	38	12	26	1	95.6%	76.0%
Estonia	33	11	29	4	95.7%	75.0%
Croatia	32	13	27	5	94.9%	71.1%
Russia	32	16	29	0	94.2%	66.6%
Ukraine	31	18	28	0	93.4%	63.2%
Bosnia/Herzegovina .	17	12	1	47	89.9%	58.6%
Belarus	29	22	26	0	92.1%	56.8%
Armenia	30	23	19	5	91.4%	56.6%
Azerbaijan	24	26	13	14	89.2%	48.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average	32.6	12.5	23.4	8.5	95.0%	72.2%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes for UN member states in plenary. It lists countries by other important groupings, in rank order by voting coincidence percentage.

II - OVERALL VOTES

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Morocco	30	34	6	7	87.4%	46.8%
Kuwait	32	38	4	3	86.8%	45.7%
United Arab Emir.	31	38	1	7	86.5%	44.9%
Bahrain	27	35	7	8	87.1%	43.5%
Djibouti	28	38	1	10	85.7%	42.4%
Saudi Arabia	28	39	6	4	86.4%	41.7%
Mauritania	28	42	4	3	85.6%	40.0%
Qatar	26	41	2	8	85.0%	38.8%
Tunisia	26	42	8	1	85.7%	38.2%
Oman	27	44	1	5	84.7%	38.0%
Egypt	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Jordan	23	43	6	5	84.5%	34.8%
Yemen	23	46	1	7	83.6%	33.3%
Algeria	21	46	9	1	84.3%	31.3%
Lebanon	17	42	6	12	83.3%	28.8%
Libya	19	53	4	1	82.3%	26.3%
Sudan	15	43	8	11	83.3%	25.8%
Iraq	14	45	2	16	81.9%	23.7%
Syria	14	48	4	11	81.5%	22.5%
Somalia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average	22.6	40.0	4.2	10.2	84.8%	36.1%

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Singapore	28	40	9	0	86.5%	41.1%
Philippines	26	41	10	0	86.1%	38.8%
Brunei	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Thailand	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Malaysia	27	46	4	0	84.6%	36.9%
Indonesia	23	50	4	0	83.4%	31.5%
Average	26.0	43.8	6.8	0.3	85.3%	37.2%

II - OVERALL VOTES

European Union

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	54	10	13	0	96.5%	84.3%
Netherlands	44	10	22	1	96.4%	81.4%
Italy	42	11	24	0	96.1%	79.2%
Belgium	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Germany	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Luxembourg	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
France	47	15	14	1	94.7%	75.8%
Denmark	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Portugal	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Greece	40	16	21	0	94.4%	71.4%
Ireland	36	15	26	0	94.6%	70.5%
Spain	41	19	17	0	93.4%	68.3%
Average	42.8	13.3	20.7	0.2	95.3%	76.3%

Islamic Conference

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Albania	35	10	22	10	95.9%	77.7%
Turkey	39	21	16	1	92.6%	65.0%
Tajikistan	31	19	21	6	92.6%	62.0%
Turkmenistan	21	17	10	29	90.8%	55.2%
Kyrgyzstan	22	23	17	15	90.0%	48.8%
Azerbaijan	24	26	13	14	89.2%	48.0%
Morocco	30	34	6	7	87.4%	46.8%
Gambia	19	22	6	30	88.0%	46.3%
Gabon	30	35	11	1	87.9%	46.1%
Sierra Leone	29	34	5	9	87.3%	46.0%
Maldives	33	39	5	0	87.0%	45.8%
Senegal	33	39	1	4	86.6%	45.8%
Kuwait	32	38	4	3	86.8%	45.7%
Comoros	27	33	6	11	87.4%	45.0%
United Arab Emir.	31	38	1	7	86.5%	44.9%
Bahrain	27	35	7	8	87.1%	43.5%
Guinea	29	39	7	2	86.6%	42.6%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Islamic Conference (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Djibouti	28	38	1	10	85.7%	42.4%
Benin	28	39	9	1	86.6%	41.7%
Saudi Arabia	28	39	6	4	86.4%	41.7%
Mauritania	28	42	4	3	85.6%	40.0%
Niger	27	41	9	0	86.2%	39.7%
Cameroon	23	36	18	0	87.5%	38.9%
Qatar	26	41	2	8	85.0%	38.8%
Tunisia	26	42	8	1	85.7%	38.2%
Oman	27	44	1	5	84.7%	38.0%
Brunei	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Nigeria	24	40	13	0	86.3%	37.5%
Malaysia	27	46	4	0	84.6%	36.9%
Bangladesh	25	44	4	4	84.3%	36.2%
Burkina Faso	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Egypt	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Jordan	23	43	6	5	84.5%	34.8%
Mali	24	45	6	2	84.6%	34.7%
Uganda	24	45	8	0	84.8%	34.7%
Yemen	23	46	1	7	83.6%	33.3%
Afghanistan	20	40	8	9	84.7%	33.3%
Pakistan	22	46	9	0	84.5%	32.3%
Indonesia	23	50	4	0	83.4%	31.5%
Algeria	21	46	9	1	84.3%	31.3%
UR Tanzania	20	47	10	0	84.0%	29.8%
Lebanon	17	42	6	12	83.3%	28.8%
Libya	19	53	4	1	82.3%	26.3%
Sudan	15	43	8	11	83.3%	25.8%
Iran	15	47	5	10	82.0%	24.1%
Iraq	14	45	2	16	81.9%	23.7%
Syria	14	48	4	11	81.5%	22.5%
Chad	0	0	0	77	*	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Average	23.5	36.2	6.8	10.5	86.0%	39.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY					VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Malta	40	17	20	0	94.0%	70.1%
Rwanda	9	6	5	57	90.7%	60.0%
Uzbekistan	26	23	17	11	90.5%	53.0%
Swaziland	27	27	16	7	89.6%	50.0%
Cambodia	30	31	5	11	87.8%	49.1%
Vanuatu	20	21	8	28	89.4%	48.7%
Nicaragua	33	36	5	3	87.5%	47.8%
Bahamas	32	36	9	0	87.9%	47.0%
Morocco	30	34	6	7	87.4%	46.8%
Chile	32	37	8	0	87.6%	46.3%
Gambia	19	22	6	30	88.0%	46.3%
Saint Lucia	31	36	3	7	86.8%	46.2%
Gabon	30	35	11	1	87.9%	46.1%
Sierra Leone	29	34	5	9	87.3%	46.0%
Maldives	33	39	5	0	87.0%	45.8%
Senegal	33	39	1	4	86.6%	45.8%
Kuwait	32	38	4	3	86.8%	45.7%
Trinidad/Tobago	32	38	5	2	87.0%	45.7%
Peru	30	36	11	0	87.8%	45.4%
Guatemala	23	28	12	14	88.2%	45.0%
Honduras	32	39	1	5	86.4%	45.0%
Comoros	27	33	6	11	87.4%	45.0%
Barbados	31	38	7	1	87.1%	44.9%
United Arab Emir.	31	38	1	7	86.5%	44.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	26	32	19	0	88.8%	44.8%
Suriname	32	41	4	0	86.4%	43.8%
Panama	28	36	8	5	87.2%	43.7%
Bolivia	31	40	6	0	86.7%	43.6%
Bahrain	27	35	7	8	87.1%	43.5%
Belize	27	35	7	8	86.6%	43.5%
Grenada	29	38	5	5	86.5%	43.2%
Mauritius	29	38	6	4	86.7%	43.2%
Jamaica	27	36	10	4	87.2%	42.8%
Guinea	29	39	7	2	86.6%	42.6%
Djibouti	28	38	1	10	85.7%	42.4%
Madagascar	16	22	1	38	86.5%	42.1%
Guyana	31	43	3	0	85.7%	41.8%
Benin	28	39	9	1	86.6%	41.7%
Mongolia	28	39	3	7	85.9%	41.7%
Saudi Arabia	28	39	6	4	86.4%	41.7%

II - OVERALL VOTES

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
South Africa	30	42	4	1	85.8%	41.6%
Central Afr. Rep.	20	28	8	21	87.3%	41.6%
Malawi	20	28	6	23	86.6%	41.6%
Papua New Guinea .	24	34	12	7	87.0%	41.3%
Singapore	28	40	9	0	86.5%	41.1%
Bhutan	21	30	7	19	86.5%	41.1%
Cyprus	27	40	6	4	86.0%	40.2%
Botswana	29	43	5	0	85.7%	40.2%
Mauritania	28	42	4	3	85.6%	40.0%
Cape Verde	22	33	1	21	85.0%	40.0%
Nepal	27	41	8	1	86.1%	39.7%
Niger	27	41	9	0	86.2%	39.7%
Kenya	26	40	11	0	86.4%	39.3%
Lesotho	24	37	7	9	86.0%	39.3%
Cameroon	23	36	18	0	87.5%	38.9%
Philippines	26	41	10	0	86.1%	38.8%
Qatar	26	41	2	8	85.0%	38.8%
Ethiopia	24	38	10	5	86.4%	38.7%
Zambia	27	43	7	0	85.5%	38.5%
Tunisia	26	42	8	1	85.7%	38.2%
Oman	27	44	1	5	84.7%	38.0%
Venezuela	25	41	11	0	86.1%	37.8%
Ecuador	28	46	3	0	84.7%	37.8%
Togo	23	38	15	1	86.8%	37.7%
Brunei	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Thailand	26	43	7	1	85.4%	37.6%
Nigeria	24	40	13	0	86.3%	37.5%
Malaysia	27	46	4	0	84.6%	36.9%
Bangladesh	25	44	4	4	84.3%	36.2%
Namibia	25	44	8	0	85.1%	36.2%
Seychelles	5	9	0	63	85.3%	35.7%
Colombia	24	44	8	1	85.1%	35.2%
Burkina Faso	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Egypt	23	43	4	7	84.4%	34.8%
Jordan	23	43	6	5	84.5%	34.8%
Mali	24	45	6	2	84.6%	34.7%
Uganda	24	45	8	0	84.8%	34.7%
Congo	20	38	9	10	85.2%	34.4%
Yemen	23	46	1	7	83.6%	33.3%
Mozambique	21	42	7	7	84.6%	33.3%

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan	20	40	8	9	84.7%	33.3%
Pakistan	22	46	9	0	84.5%	32.3%
Indonesia	23	50	4	0	83.4%	31.5%
Algeria	21	46	9	1	84.3%	31.3%
Angola	10	22	8	37	84.5%	31.2%
Ghana	17	38	16	6	85.6%	30.9%
Burundi	17	39	6	15	83.9%	30.3%
Sri Lanka	20	46	11	0	84.4%	30.3%
UR Tanzania	20	47	10	0	84.0%	29.8%
Zimbabwe	20	47	10	0	84.1%	29.8%
Lebanon	17	42	6	12	83.3%	28.8%
Libya	19	53	4	1	82.3%	26.3%
Sudan	15	43	8	11	83.3%	25.8%
Myanmar	16	47	13	1	83.8%	25.3%
Iran	15	47	5	10	82.0%	24.1%
Iraq	14	45	2	16	81.9%	23.7%
Syria	14	48	4	11	81.5%	22.5%
Vietnam	12	49	7	9	81.2%	19.6%
Laos	10	41	7	19	82.2%	19.6%
India	9	47	21	0	83.5%	16.0%
Cuba	9	49	12	7	81.8%	15.5%
DPR of Korea	5	50	11	11	80.3%	9.0%
Chad	0	0	0	77	*	*
Equatorial Guinea ...	0	0	0	77	*	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	77	*	*
Liberia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Sao Tome/Principe ..	0	0	0	77	*	*
Somalia	0	0	0	77	*	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	77	*	*
Zaire	0	1	0	76	71.4%	0.0%
Average	22.3	35.6	6.8	12.3	85.8%	38.5%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Finland	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Iceland	41	12	23	1	95.7%	77.3%
Denmark	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Norway	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Sweden	37	16	24	0	94.3%	69.8%
Average	40.6	13.6	22.6	0.2	95.2%	74.9%

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSEN- CES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom	54	10	13	0	96.5%	84.3%
Netherlands	44	10	22	1	96.4%	81.4%
Italy	42	11	24	0	96.1%	79.2%
Belgium	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Germany	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Luxembourg	42	12	23	0	95.7%	77.7%
Iceland	41	12	23	1	95.7%	77.3%
France	47	15	14	1	94.7%	75.8%
Denmark	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Portugal	42	14	21	0	95.1%	75.0%
Canada	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Norway	41	14	22	0	95.0%	74.5%
Greece	40	16	21	0	94.4%	71.4%
Spain	41	19	17	0	93.4%	68.3%
Turkey	39	21	16	1	92.6%	65.0%
Average	42.7	13.7	20.3	0.3	95.2%	75.7%

HISTORICAL COMPARISON

The following table shows percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in plenary for each UN member in the 49th UNGA and each of the prior five years.

COUNTRY	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989
Afghanistan	33.3%	31.4%	25.0%	17.5%	12.5%	7.8%
Albania	77.7%	80.8%	36.8%	55.0%	14.8%	6.6%
Algeria	31.3%	23.1%	18.5%	12.3%	13.6%	6.9%
Andorra	76.0%	85.7%	*	*	*	*
Angola	31.2%	22.0%	23.4%	12.8%	15.1%	4.2%
Antigua-Barbuda ...	45.4%	27.7%	30.0%	28.2%	17.1%	18.5%
Argentina	67.9%	53.8%	44.4%	41.0%	12.5%	13.3%
Armenia	56.6%	48.8%	53.8%	*	*	*
Australia	66.6%	55.8%	57.4%	58.8%	41.0%	40.8%
Austria	71.6%	63.4%	55.8%	51.1%	31.4%	32.9%
Azerbaijan	48.0%	35.0%	34.0%	*	*	*
Bahamas	47.0%	32.1%	19.6%	26.2%	18.4%	14.4%
Bahrain	43.5%	29.6%	23.5%	19.1%	16.7%	10.7%
Bangladesh	36.2%	25.0%	22.4%	17.6%	15.7%	13.2%
Barbados	44.9%	34.0%	25.4%	24.6%	17.7%	12.9%
Belarus	56.8%	37.8%	34.0%	41.7%	16.9%	9.4%
Belgium	77.7%	72.5%	63.8%	70.0%	67.2%	66.7%
Belize	43.5%	36.0%	23.7%	24.6%	17.3%	13.3%
Benin	41.7%	29.4%	25.0%	21.0%	15.1%	12.6%
Bhutan	41.1%	28.6%	26.7%	19.0%	14.5%	11.8%
Bolivia	43.6%	33.3%	32.7%	25.8%	17.1%	12.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	58.6%	34.8%	19.4%	*	*	*
Botswana	40.2%	28.6%	23.9%	20.9%	17.9%	10.0%
Brazil	39.1%	28.0%	22.7%	22.7%	14.9%	11.8%
Brunei	37.6%	23.1%	21.2%	16.4%	15.7%	12.1%
Bulgaria	77.5%	71.0%	60.5%	64.4%	35.6%	9.6%
Burkina Faso	34.8%	27.3%	22.1%	18.6%	14.8%	11.1%
Burundi	30.3%	23.3%	20.5%	19.7%	14.1%	11.8%
Cambodia	49.1%	29.4%	**	20.7%	**	11.7%
Cameroon	38.9%	31.3%	21.4%	19.7%	18.2%	13.7%
Canada	74.5%	66.7%	60.0%	69.5%	60.0%	60.9%
Cape Verde	40.0%	24.0%	33.3%	21.9%	17.9%	11.9%
Central African Rep.	41.6%	28.6%	18.2%	25.9%	18.4%	15.7%
Chad	**	22.4%	20.0%	18.2%	16.0%	17.3%
Chile	46.3%	33.9%	28.4%	25.0%	16.5%	23.7%
China	22.8%	10.6%	16.4%	16.4%	16.3%	10.9%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989
Colombia	35.2%	25.0%	22.7%	22.7%	14.8%	13.0%
Comoros	45.0%	22.9%	22.6%	19.0%	15.7%	6.4%
Congo	34.4%	23.8%	37.0%	20.8%	14.1%	7.9%
Costa Rica	50.0%	35.7%	32.8%	27.1%	25.4%	18.6%
Cote d'Ivoire	44.8%	27.1%	24.5%	31.0%	18.9%	15.6%
Croatia	71.1%	84.0%	78.9%	*	*	*
Cuba	15.5%	6.3%	11.1%	7.8%	9.1%	5.8%
Cyprus	40.2%	32.7%	22.4%	21.5%	16.3%	10.7%
Czech Republic (3)	78.8%	70.0%	61.9%	63.0%	46.3%	9.4%
DPR of Korea	9.0%	7.8%	12.9%	15.5%	*	*
Denmark	75.0%	67.5%	56.4%	61.2%	50.0%	48.1%
Djibouti	42.4%	26.9%	21.2%	17.9%	16.9%	10.3%
Dominica	52.9%	41.9%	28.9%	29.3%	21.6%	26.3%
Dominican Republic	**	37.0%	46.2%	28.2%	18.6%	16.3%
Ecuador	37.8%	30.9%	26.1%	23.5%	15.8%	12.6%
Egypt	34.8%	22.9%	25.0%	19.4%	16.3%	11.3%
El Salvador	47.4%	30.6%	30.5%	23.1%	18.9%	23.5%
Equatorial Guinea	**	**	0.0%	**	**	10.6%
Eritrea	70.3%	0.0%	*	*	*	*
Estonia	75.0%	70.5%	57.4%	67.6%	*	*
Ethiopia	38.7%	27.3%	22.8%	20.3%	14.1%	7.1%
Fiji	50.0%	42.2%	33.3%	28.6%	19.5%	20.9%
Finland	77.7%	69.1%	58.0%	62.5%	38.9%	37.2%
France	75.8%	71.0%	63.8%	70.5%	76.7%	69.0%
Gabon	46.1%	24.3%	25.8%	21.2%	17.1%	9.4%
Gambia	46.3%	26.5%	28.8%	21.9%	17.6%	11.5%
Georgia	80.9%	76.2%	**	*	*	*
Germany (GDR)	***	***	***	***	***	9.5%
Germany (FRG)	77.8%	74.4%	63.8%	71.3%	69.0%	70.5%
Ghana	30.9%	20.5%	18.9%	16.1%	14.6%	9.4%
Greece	71.4%	58.5%	50.0%	48.9%	41.7%	32.9%
Grenada	43.2%	29.3%	33.3%	26.3%	21.1%	20.5%
Guatemala	45.0%	32.7%	25.8%	24.1%	17.7%	13.3%
Guinea	42.6%	27.3%	25.0%	20.6%	16.9%	11.2%
Guinea-Bissau	**	22.0%	26.8%	18.8%	19.7%	12.1%
Guyana	41.8%	33.3%	21.9%	22.9%	14.8%	11.2%
Haiti	42.6%	24.5%	24.6%	15.4%	17.2%	13.0%
Honduras	45.0%	28.6%	28.8%	23.9%	19.2%	20.0%
Hungary	79.6%	71.0%	61.4%	56.8%	42.2%	15.4%
Iceland	77.3%	67.5%	56.4%	61.7%	47.8%	46.3%

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989
India	16.0%	15.7%	18.5%	17.5%	13.0%	5.3%
Indonesia	31.5%	18.9%	20.6%	12.5%	14.6%	11.3%
Iran	24.1%	18.9%	21.4%	15.4%	14.5%	8.6%
Iraq	23.7%	12.2%	9.3%	7.6%	13.3%	7.8%
Ireland	70.5%	65.8%	54.5%	53.2%	41.0%	42.5%
Israel	95.2%	93.5%	92.3%	87.5%	88.2%	87.5%
Italy	79.2%	73.7%	63.8%	66.0%	65.5%	64.3%
Jamaica	42.8%	32.0%	24.2%	26.2%	16.9%	14.0%
Japan	78.4%	65.8%	53.7%	61.7%	58.3%	61.7%
Jordan	34.8%	22.0%	19.7%	13.6%	14.8%	11.1%
Kazakhstan	60.0%	46.2%	38.3%	*	*	*
Kenya	39.3%	31.9%	25.9%	19.0%	17.4%	14.0%
Kuwait	45.7%	34.5%	26.8%	20.6%	15.7%	9.7%
Kyrgyzstan	48.8%	52.2%	50.0%	*	*	*
Laos	19.6%	12.2%	12.9%	9.8%	13.8%	10.6%
Latvia	80.0%	65.8%	55.6%	60.5%	*	*
Lebanon	28.8%	17.5%	18.5%	15.4%	15.7%	9.7%
Lesotho	39.3%	24.5%	23.9%	21.0%	18.2%	13.0%
Liberia	**	**	29.6%	22.6%	**	15.6%
Libya	26.3%	12.2%	15.2%	12.3%	14.6%	9.5%
Liechtenstein	70.5%	64.0%	54.8%	51.2%	37.8%	*
Lithuania	80.9%	68.6%	54.5%	56.4%	*	*
Luxembourg	77.7%	74.4%	63.8%	68.0%	67.9%	66.7%
Madagascar	42.1%	22.9%	19.0%	18.2%	16.2%	9.1%
Malawi	41.6%	26.5%	39.5%	26.9%	25.9%	19.2%
Malaysia	36.9%	20.8%	16.9%	13.6%	15.7%	10.4%
Maldives	45.8%	30.9%	23.5%	20.6%	16.9%	13.6%
Mali	34.7%	21.3%	26.8%	19.0%	15.7%	11.8%
Malta	70.1%	60.0%	43.4%	30.0%	25.9%	25.4%
Marshall Islands	65.4%	55.8%	60.5%	39.5%	*	*
Mauritania	40.0%	18.4%	19.0%	15.2%	14.6%	9.1%
Mauritius	43.2%	33.3%	28.6%	16.4%	14.1%	14.6%
Mexico	33.3%	28.3%	20.3%	20.6%	15.2%	12.0%
Micronesia	69.2%	55.0%	63.6%	26.2%	*	*
Moldova	76.5%	69.3%	57.0%	*	*	*
Monaco	75.4%	84.5%	*	*	*	*
Mongolia	41.7%	30.8%	23.0%	25.9%	14.8%	9.9%
Morocco	46.8%	26.5%	21.9%	16.9%	15.7%	11.0%
Mozambique	33.3%	23.8%	23.3%	19.0%	17.6%	10.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	25.3%	18.4%	14.3%	15.0%	15.2%	12.4%

II - OVERALL VOTES

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989
Namibia	36.2%	23.1%	20.3%	17.9%	16.3%	*
Nepal	39.7%	32.7%	27.5%	23.2%	17.5%	12.0%
Netherlands	81.4%	74.4%	63.8%	70.0%	67.2%	68.1%
New Zealand	62.9%	54.8%	51.1%	55.8%	39.3%	40.2%
Nicaragua	47.8%	35.2%	23.1%	22.1%	17.7%	7.8%
Niger	39.7%	29.1%	23.5%	20.9%	15.0%	9.5%
Nigeria	37.5%	26.5%	24.2%	19.4%	15.9%	11.4%
Norway	74.5%	67.5%	55.3%	61.2%	46.8%	44.6%
Oman	38.0%	29.1%	23.7%	19.4%	16.7%	12.4%
Pakistan	32.3%	26.3%	21.7%	17.6%	18.5%	9.6%
Palau (5)	**	*	*	*	*	*
Panama	43.7%	44.0%	35.6%	37.2%	33.3%	15.1%
Papua New Guinea	41.3%	38.8%	31.6%	23.9%	17.1%	15.5%
Paraguay	45.0%	45.5%	26.2%	25.9%	17.7%	17.8%
Peru	45.4%	31.5%	26.9%	24.6%	15.4%	12.4%
Philippines	38.8%	17.0%	21.5%	22.1%	16.0%	13.4%
Poland	78.4%	68.4%	58.0%	61.7%	48.7%	10.4%
Portugal	75.0%	69.1%	58.7%	59.5%	61.8%	66.2%
Qatar	38.8%	29.6%	25.0%	18.6%	16.9%	9.9%
Republic of Korea ..	55.9%	44.2%	36.2%	35.3%	*	*
Romania	76.4%	71.3%	61.4%	65.2%	40.5%	12.0%
Russia (1)	66.6%	68.6%	59.5%	41.9%	16.7%	9.5%
Rwanda	60.0%	30.2%	26.5%	25.0%	13.9%	12.9%
St. Kitts-Nevis	44.9%	0.0%	27.5%	22.7%	20.0%	23.3%
Saint Lucia	46.2%	25.5%	29.1%	25.0%	19.7%	20.5%
St. Vincent-Gren. ..	49.2%	26.0%	24.5%	26.3%	16.9%	17.6%
Samoa, Western ...	57.1%	48.4%	46.3%	36.0%	20.8%	21.7%
San Marino	51.3%	73.0%	54.5%	*	*	*
Sao Tome-Principe.	**	**	28.3%	21.0%	**	12.9%
Saudi Arabia	41.7%	30.2%	25.7%	17.4%	16.7%	11.4%
Senegal	45.8%	23.4%	24.6%	17.2%	17.3%	12.4%
Seychelles	35.7%	20.0%	25.9%	22.0%	14.8%	11.6%
Sierra Leone	46.0%	27.8%	17.9%	23.2%	15.9%	16.5%
Singapore	41.1%	33.3%	27.9%	23.5%	17.3%	14.3%
Slovak Republic ...	79.5%	70.5%	*	*	*	*
Slovenia	76.0%	65.7%	63.6%	*	*	*
Solomon Islands ...	56.8%	57.7%	75.0%	26.1%	18.3%	14.6%
Somalia	**	**	**	12.1%	14.8%	10.7%
South Africa	41.6%	**	**	**	**	**
Spain	68.3%	59.5%	51.0%	52.0%	45.1%	46.4%

Historical Comparison (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	49TH 1994	48TH 1993	47TH 1992	46TH 1991	45TH 1990	44TH 1989
Sri Lanka	30.3%	25.9%	21.2%	17.6%	17.1%	11.9%
Sudan	25.8%	20.0%	14.1%	10.9%	11.3%	10.8%
Suriname	43.8%	32.1%	26.5%	22.1%	16.3%	12.0%
Swaziland	50.0%	28.6%	24.2%	24.6%	16.5%	9.5%
Sweden	69.8%	61.9%	54.3%	57.9%	35.2%	35.0%
Syria	22.5%	13.7%	16.4%	14.1%	13.8%	7.8%
Tajikistan	62.0%	30.8%	19.0%	*	*	*
Thailand	37.6%	17.4%	23.9%	23.2%	16.5%	13.8%
TFYR Macedonia(4)	76.5%	47.5%	*	*	*	*
Togo	37.7%	19.1%	25.0%	23.9%	17.5%	16.3%
Trinidad-Tobago ...	45.7%	25.5%	24.6%	17.9%	16.7%	12.1%
Tunisia	38.2%	25.0%	20.0%	15.2%	14.6%	9.1%
Turkey	65.0%	57.0%	42.6%	41.2%	36.4%	32.4%
Turkmenistan	55.2%	40.0%	38.5%	*	*	*
Uganda	34.7%	18.6%	16.0%	14.5%	16.3%	6.2%
Ukraine	63.2%	41.3%	35.0%	31.6%	16.7%	9.4%
United Arab Emir....	44.9%	30.4%	24.6%	18.8%	16.9%	8.9%
United Kingdom ...	84.3%	80.0%	73.5%	79.6%	81.8%	77.8%
U.R. Tanzania	29.8%	18.4%	20.3%	16.7%	16.0%	7.1%
Uruguay	47.0%	37.5%	35.7%	35.8%	18.2%	17.9%
Uzbekistan	53.0%	**	**	*	*	*
Vanuatu	48.7%	83.3%	27.3%	20.3%	18.6%	10.8%
Venezuela	37.8%	29.6%	25.4%	23.5%	17.5%	12.6%
Vietnam	19.6%	6.5%	11.3%	10.9%	12.3%	9.7%
Yemen, Republic of	33.3%	20.0%	14.5%	12.3%	12.5%	10.0%
Yemen, Dem. Rep.	***	***	***	***	***	6.9%
Yugoslavia (FRY)(2)	**	**	0.0%	19.4%	14.6%	10.6%
Zaire	0.0%	36.1%	33.3%	15.4%	17.1%	15.6%
Zambia	38.5%	36.1%	22.1%	19.0%	17.1%	7.3%
Zimbabwe	29.8%	18.4%	19.4%	18.5%	18.5%	8.5%
Average	48.6%	36.8%	31.0%	27.8%	21.3%	16.9%

* Not yet a UN member ** Non-participating UN member

*** No longer a UN member

(1) Figures before 1992 are for the U.S.S.R.

(2) Not permitted to participate since the 47th UNGA.

(3) Figures before 1993 are for Czechoslovakia

(4) Listed as "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"

(5) Admitted as member 12/15/94, but did not vote in 49th UNGA.

III: GENERAL ASSEMBLY — IMPORTANT VOTES

PL 101-167 calls for analysis and discussion of “all such votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively.” For the 49th General Assembly in 1994, 15 votes meet these criteria.

Section III consists of four parts: a listing and description of the 15 important votes at the 49th UNGA; voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important votes, arranged both alphabetically by country and in rank order of agreed votes; voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groupings and other important groupings; and a comparison of important with overall voting coincidence percentages from Section II.

LISTING AND DESCRIPTION

The following 15 important votes are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes-No-Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. The first paragraph summarizes the subject matter of each vote, and the second provides background and the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in chronological order of adoption.

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba

A/Res/49/9

October 26

101-2(US)-48

Calls on states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other states and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation; and urges states that have such laws to repeal or invalidate them.

This resolution, sponsored by Cuba, is aimed at blocking efforts to extend extra-territorially the effects of the U.S. embargo against Cuba. The United States voted against the resolution, maintaining that the UN General Assembly, a multilateral body, is not the proper forum to address the essentially bilateral issue of the embargo. We maintain the trade embargo to keep economic pressure on the Cuban regime to encourage political and economic change. It is the U.S. view that any country has the sovereign right to determine its bilateral relationships, including its trade partners. Resolutions condemning the U.S. embargo weaken our efforts to isolate that regime.

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2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

A/Res/49/10

November 3

97(US)-0-61

Condemns the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement; demands that the Bosnian Serb party lift the siege of Sarajevo and other safe areas and other towns; demands cessation of military activities of the Bosnian Serbs against Croatia and of Serb paramilitary units from occupied territories of Croatia against Bosnia and Herzegovina; condemns ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs; demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cease any military or logistical support of the Bosnian Serbs; calls for mutual recognition between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within existing internationally recognized borders as a critical step toward a lasting peace settlement; calls for respect of the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and concludes that efforts to integrate occupied territories into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are illegal and must cease immediately; urges member states and others to extend their cooperation to Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defense; and welcomes the end of delays in the work of the International Tribunal for prosecution of those responsible for human rights violations.

The United States supported this resolution because it condemns the massive violations of international humanitarian law in Bosnia, supports the work of the UN peacekeeping force and the war crimes tribunal, and places the onus primarily on the Bosnian Serbs to take steps to end the conflict.

3. Situation in Croatia

A/Res/49/43

December 9

142(US)-0-18

Calls upon all parties to respect the territorial integrity of Croatia, and concludes that activities aimed at achieving integration of occupied territories of Croatia into the administrative, military, educational, transportation, and communications systems of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) are illegal and must cease; requests that the FRY cease any military and logistic support to the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia; condemns actions by the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in areas of Croatia that have resulted in ethnic cleansing; reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes safely and with dignity; urges respect for human and minority rights in Croatia, including the right to autonomy; calls for mutual recognition between Croatia and the FRY

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

within existing internationally recognized borders; calls for full respect for ceasefire agreements; and urges resumption of direct negotiations.

The United States cosponsored this resolution as a measure of support for Croatia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders. We support a peaceful resolution of this conflict through direct negotiations.

4. IAEA Report

A/Res/49/65

December 15

161(US)-1-6

Affirms confidence in the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; commends the Agency's efforts to implement the safeguards agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and urges the DPRK to cooperate without further delay in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement and to allow the IAEA to have access to all safeguards-relevant information and locations; commends the Agency's efforts in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 687, 707, and 715 of 1991 regarding monitoring and verification of nuclear programs in Iraq; and stresses the need for Iraq to cooperate fully with the Agency in achieving complete implementation of these resolutions.

The United States traditionally supports this resolution endorsing the IAEA's efforts to promote peaceful use of atomic energy, guard against its use for military purposes, and monitor the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The U.S. also supported inclusion of paragraphs commending IAEA's efforts relating to North Korea and Iraq.

5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons

A/Res/49/75K

December 15

78-43(US)-38

Decides to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The United States opposed this resolution because it goes to the very heart of the strategy of nuclear deterrence, and because asking the Court to rule on the legality of a particular category of weapons amounts to questioning the right of a state to remain sovereign in its choice of means of self-defense.

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6. Israeli Nuclear Armament

A/Res/49/78

December 15

60-4(US)-100

Calls on Israel and other states of the region to renounce nuclear weapons and accede to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); and calls on states of the region to place all nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

While the United States unambiguously supports the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and universal adherence to the NPT, we voted against this resolution in the belief that the introduction of a resolution on a Middle East nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) made it redundant. This resolution contains no substance not already covered in the NWFZ resolution. Moreover, we believe the armament resolution is counter-productive and inappropriate, given the positive developments in the Middle East peace process. It is also our view that, with the establishment of the regional arms control and security working group of the Middle East peace process, in which the UN participates, there is even less justification for having the General Assembly address these sensitive Middle East arms control issues.

7. Middle East Peace Process

A/Res/49/88

December 16

149(US)-4-2

Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations; stresses the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East; fully supports the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the subsequent agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, the agreement on preparatory transfer of powers and responsibilities, the Israel-Jordan Agreement on the Common Agenda, the Washington Declaration signed by Jordan and Israel, and the Jordan-Israel peace treaty; welcomes the results of the international donors conference in Washington, the subsequent work of the World Bank consultative group, and the appointment by the Secretary General of a UN special coordinator in the occupied territories; and calls upon member states to extend economic assistance to parties in the region and to support the peace process.

The United States, with 84 cosponsors, introduced this resolution, which follows up on the U.S. resolution in 1993, to support the progress made in peace negotiations and to urge the parties onward. The resolu-

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tion renews the General Assembly's support for the Middle East peace process begun in Madrid in 1991.

8. Israeli Settlements

A/Res/49/132 December 19 133-2(US)-23

Reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development; recognizes the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in these territories; and reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal.

The United States believes this issue should be addressed through the ongoing direct negotiations among the parties in the region, and that the General Assembly should not specify the outcome of the negotiations. Israel also voted against the resolution.

9. Palestinian Self-Determination

A/Res/49/149 December 23 147-2(US)-19

Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and expresses the hope that the Palestinian people may soon exercise their right to self-determination in the current peace process.

The United States supports the right of self-determination, and is profoundly committed to the achievement of a lasting peace in the Middle East. It was not possible, however, to support this resolution because it takes positions on issues supported by one party to the ongoing negotiations and not by the other. This resolution could not be understood except as an effort to shape the outcome of the negotiations, whereas the international community's role should be to promote and support the agreements the parties themselves have reached. Israel also voted against the resolution.

10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization

A/Res/49/190 December 23 155(US)-0-12

Commends the electoral assistance provided to member states at their request by the United Nations and requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lies with governments; asks the United Nations to ensure that there is adequate time to orga-

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nize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, and that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election; commends the steps taken by the United Nations to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in states requesting assistance, including providing assistance before and after elections have taken place; and asks the High Commissioner for Human Rights to support democratization activities.

This resolution greatly expands the potential scope of UN action in the field of democratization, strongly links democratization and human rights, focuses on post-electoral assistance and institution building, and emphasizes the importance of the stability and continuity of electoral processes. It marks another success in the effort begun by the United States in 1989.

11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia

A/Res/49/196

December 23

150(US)-0-14

Expresses grave concern at massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY); notes with grave concern the impending humanitarian disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina this winter; condemns violations of human rights by all sides in the conflict, recognizing that the leadership in territories under the control of Serbs in Bosnia and Croatia, the commanders of Serb paramilitary forces, and the political and military leaders in the FRY bear primary responsibility; condemns ethnic cleansing, including killings, torture, beatings, arbitrary searches, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses, forced and illegal evictions, detentions, and other acts or threats of violence aimed at forcing individuals to leave their homes; condemns the indiscriminate shelling of cities and civilian areas; welcomes the start of proceedings of the tribunal set up to try persons responsible for human rights violations; reaffirms the right of persons to return to their homes; condemns interference with delivery of food and other supplies to the civilian population; expresses outrage that the systematic practice of rape continues to be used as a weapon of war and as an instrument of ethnic cleansing; condemns police violence against non-Serb populations in Kosovo and other areas of the FRY; and welcomes the efforts of the Governments of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina to uphold human rights in their territories.

The United States introduced this resolution to highlight the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights, particularly in areas under Serb control, and to provide pressure for improvement.

12. Human Rights in Sudan

A/Res/49/198

December 23

101(US)-13-49

Expresses deep concern at the serious and continuing human rights violations in Sudan, including summary executions, detentions without due process, forced displacement of persons, torture, and forced labor; urges the Government of Sudan to respect human rights fully; notes with displeasure the interference by the Government of Sudan with the visit of the Special Rapporteur, including arrests of people who met with him or tried to meet with him; and urges the Government of Sudan to cease all aerial and other attacks on civilian targets in southern Sudan in violation of international humanitarian law.

The United States introduced this resolution to highlight Sudan's poor human rights record and to provide pressure for improvement.

13. Human Rights in Cuba

A/Res/49/200

December 23

65(US)-23-70

Calls again on Cuba to cooperate fully with the Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteur by permitting him full and free access to establish contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba so that he may fulfill the mandate entrusted to him; regrets the numerous reports of violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms; requests that the Government of Cuba recognize the right of political parties and non-governmental organizations to function legally in the country; and calls upon the Cuban Government to bring the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba up to international standards.

Continuing its effort since the mid-1980s to focus international attention on human rights abuses in Cuba, the United States introduced this resolution to reflect the continuing violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms described in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur. The Cuban regime has done nothing to loosen the repressive state apparatus that severely curbs the rights of Cubans to free expression, assembly, and the judicial process. It has authorized many detentions without charge and government-sponsored mob attacks on pro-democracy activists and their homes.

14. Human Rights in Iran

A/Res/49/202

December 23

74(US)-25-55

Expresses concern at continuing violations of human rights in Iran, specifically at the main criticisms of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights: the continued high number of execu-

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tions, cases of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, failure to meet international standards of administration of justice, absence of guarantees of due process of law, continued widespread discrimination against women, and discriminatory treatment of minorities by reason of their religious beliefs, notably the Baha'is, whose existence as a viable religious community is threatened, and Christian minorities, who lack adequate protection. Calls on the Government of Iran to rectify these human rights issues and to cooperate fully with the Special Representative.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to highlight Iran's continuing systematic and gross violations of human rights. The efforts of the Government of Iran to cover up its violations have not obscured repeated instances of torture, summary execution, arbitrary detention, and suppression of civil liberties and religious freedom.

15. Human Rights in Iraq

A/Res/49/203

December 23

114(US)-3-47

Strongly condemns the massive violations of human rights of the gravest nature, in particular (a) summary and arbitrary executions, orchestrated mass executions and burials, extrajudicial killings, including political killings, in particular in northern Iraq, in southern Shiah centers, and in the southern marshes, (b) the widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms, (c) cruel and unusual punishment, namely, mutilation and abuse and diversion of medical care services for legalized mutilations, (d) enforced or involuntary disappearances, and failure to respect due process and the rule of law, and (e) suppression of freedom of thought, expression, and association, and violations of property rights.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to condemn Iraq's abysmal human rights record and its egregious flouting of international law.

COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables which follow summarize UN member performance at the 49th UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 15 important votes. In these tables, "Identical Votes" is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. "Opposite Votes" is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed

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state Yes. "Abstentions" and "Absences" are totals for the country being compared on these 15 votes. "Voting Coincidence" is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes.

The first table lists all UN member states in alphabetical order. The second lists them by identical votes in descending order; those states with the same number of identical votes are further ranked by the number of opposite votes in ascending order. Countries with the same number of both identical votes and opposite votes are listed alphabetically. Subsequent tables are comparisons of UN members by regional and other groupings to which they belong, again ranked in descending order of identical votes.

All Countries (Alphabetical)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Albania	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Algeria	8	5	2	0	61.5%
Andorra	9	3	2	1	75.0%
Angola	4	3	3	5	57.1%
Antigua-Barbuda	7	3	5	0	70.0%
Argentina	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Armenia	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Australia	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Austria	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Azerbaijan	6	4	2	3	60.0%
Bahamas	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Bahrain	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Bangladesh	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Barbados	8	4	2	1	66.7%
Belarus	6	2	7	0	75.0%
Belgium	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Belize	7	3	4	1	70.0%
Benin	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Bhutan	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Bolivia	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	2	0	7	75.0%
Botswana	9	5	1	0	64.3%
Brazil	8	4	3	0	66.7%
Brunei	5	5	4	1	50.0%
Bulgaria	9	2	4	0	81.8%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Burkina Faso	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Burundi	5	5	5	0	50.0%
Cambodia	8	2	1	4	80.0%
Cameroon	4	3	8	0	57.1%
Canada	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Cape Verde	8	3	1	3	72.7%
Central African Rep.	3	0	3	9	100.0%
Chad	0	0	0	15	*
Chile	10	3	2	0	76.9%
China	1	7	6	1	12.5%
Colombia	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Comoros	8	1	4	2	88.9%
Congo	3	4	7	1	42.9%
Costa Rica	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	5	1	9	0	83.3%
Croatia	9	1	3	2	90.0%
Cuba	1	8	3	3	11.1%
Cyprus	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Czech Republic	10	1	4	0	90.9%
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	4	0.0%
Denmark	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Djibouti	7	2	1	5	77.8%
Dominica	8	0	2	5	100.0%
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	15	*
Ecuador	10	5	0	0	66.7%
Egypt	6	4	3	2	60.0%
El Salvador	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	15	*
Eritrea	5	0	6	4	100.0%
Estonia	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Ethiopia	5	3	6	1	62.5%
Fiji	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Finland	10	3	2	0	76.9%
France	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Gabon	7	1	7	0	87.5%
Gambia	4	2	1	8	66.7%
Georgia	9	0	5	1	100.0%
Germany	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Ghana	3	4	6	2	42.9%
Greece	10	3	2	0	76.9%

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS		
Grenada	8	3	3	1	72.7%
Guatemala	5	2	6	2	71.4%
Guinea	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	15	*
Guyana	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Haiti	10	4	1	0	71.4%
Honduras	9	4	1	1	69.2%
Hungary	11	2	2	0	84.6%
Iceland	10	1	4	0	90.9%
India	3	7	5	0	30.0%
Indonesia	6	8	1	0	42.9%
Iran	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Iraq	3	8	1	3	27.3%
Ireland	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Israel	15	0	0	0	100.0%
Italy	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Jamaica	9	3	2	1	75.0%
Japan	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Jordan	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Kazakhstan	8	2	5	0	80.0%
Kenya	5	3	7	0	62.5%
Kuwait	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Kyrgyzstan	5	2	7	1	71.4%
Laos	1	4	4	6	20.0%
Latvia	10	0	3	2	100.0%
Lebanon	6	5	3	1	54.5%
Lesotho	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Liberia	0	0	0	15	*
Libya	4	10	1	0	28.6%
Liechtenstein	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Lithuania	8	1	4	2	88.9%
Luxembourg	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Madagascar	4	1	0	10	80.0%
Malawi	5	3	4	3	62.5%
Malaysia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Maldives	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Mali	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Malta	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Marshall Islands	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Mauritania	7	4	4	0	63.6%

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All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Mauritius	9	2	2	2	81.8%
Mexico	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Micronesia	10	0	5	0	100.0%
Moldova	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Monaco	10	2	2	1	83.3%
Mongolia	9	4	0	2	69.2%
Morocco	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Mozambique	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Myanmar	3	7	4	1	30.0%
Namibia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Nepal	7	3	4	1	70.0%
Netherlands	10	2	3	0	83.3%
New Zealand	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Nicaragua	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Niger	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Nigeria	4	3	8	0	57.1%
Norway	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Oman	6	5	1	3	54.5%
Pakistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Palau	0	0	0	15	*
Panama	8	3	3	1	72.7%
Papua New Guinea	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Paraguay	10	4	1	0	71.4%
Peru	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Philippines	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Poland	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Portugal	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Qatar	6	4	1	4	60.0%
Republic of Korea	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Romania	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Russia	8	1	6	0	88.9%
Rwanda	6	1	2	6	85.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	8	3	2	2	72.7%
St. Lucia	8	4	1	2	66.7%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	9	3	1	2	75.0%
Samoa (Western)	10	3	2	0	76.9%
San Marino	2	1	3	9	66.7%
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	0	15	*
Saudi Arabia.....	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Senegal	8	3	0	4	72.7%

All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING ABSENCES COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS		
Seychelles	0	1	0	14	0.0%
Sierra Leone	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Singapore	8	3	4	0	72.7%
Slovak Republic	9	2	3	1	81.8%
Slovenia	11	2	2	0	84.6%
Solomon Islands	10	1	2	2	90.9%
Somalia	0	0	0	15	*
South Africa	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Spain	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Sri Lanka	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Sudan	3	9	2	1	25.0%
Suriname	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Swaziland	6	0	8	1	100.0%
Sweden	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Syria	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Tajikistan	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Thailand	6	5	4	0	54.5%
TFYR Macedonia	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Togo	3	3	9	0	50.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Tunisia	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Turkey	10	3	1	1	76.9%
Turkmenistan	4	3	4	4	57.1%
Uganda	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Ukraine	7	2	6	0	77.8%
United Arab Emirates	7	3	1	4	70.0%
United Kingdom	10	2	3	0	83.3%
U.R. Tanzania	4	7	4	0	36.4%
Uruguay	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Uzbekistan	6	2	3	4	75.0%
Vanuatu	4	1	3	7	80.0%
Venezuela	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Vietnam	1	8	4	2	11.1%
Yemen	6	5	0	4	54.5%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	15	*
Zaire	0	1	0	14	0.0%
Zambia	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Zimbabwe	3	6	6	0	33.3%
Average	6.8	3.2	3.1	2.0	67.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Israel	15	0	0	0	100.0%
Hungary	11	2	2	0	84.6%
Slovenia	11	2	2	0	84.6%
Latvia	10	0	3	2	100.0%
Micronesia	10	0	5	0	100.0%
Argentina	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Czech Republic	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Iceland	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Marshall Islands	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Solomon Islands	10	1	2	2	90.9%
Albania	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Costa Rica	10	2	3	0	83.3%
El Salvador	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Germany	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Italy	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Malta	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Monaco	10	2	2	1	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Portugal	10	2	3	0	83.3%
TFYR Macedonia	10	2	3	0	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Austria	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Belgium	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Chile	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Denmark	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Finland	10	3	2	0	76.9%
France	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Greece	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Luxembourg	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Nicaragua	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Samoa	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Spain	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Turkey	10	3	1	1	76.9%
Haiti	10	4	1	0	71.4%
Paraguay	10	4	1	0	71.4%
Ecuador	10	5	0	0	66.7%
Georgia	9	0	5	1	100.0%
Croatia	9	1	3	2	90.0%
Estonia	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Fiji	9	1	5	0	90.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE		ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES			
Moldova	9	1	5	0			90.0%
Bulgaria	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Ireland	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Japan	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Mauritius	9	2	2	2			81.8%
Norway	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Poland	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Romania	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Slovak Republic	9	2	3	1			81.8%
Uruguay	9	2	4	0			81.8%
Andorra	9	3	2	1			75.0%
Australia	9	3	3	0			75.0%
Canada	9	3	3	0			75.0%
Jamaica	9	3	2	1			75.0%
Liechtenstein	9	3	3	0			75.0%
Peru	9	3	3	0			75.0%
Republic of Korea	9	3	3	0			75.0%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	9	3	1	2			75.0%
Sweden	9	3	3	0			75.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	9	3	3	0			75.0%
Bahamas	9	4	2	0			69.2%
Bolivia	9	4	2	0			69.2%
Guyana	9	4	2	0			69.2%
Honduras	9	4	1	1			69.2%
Mongolia	9	4	0	2			69.2%
New Zealand	9	4	2	0			69.2%
Suriname	9	4	2	0			69.2%
Botswana	9	5	1	0			64.3%
Dominica	8	0	2	5			100.0%
Comoros	8	1	4	2			88.9%
Lithuania	8	1	4	2			88.9%
Russia	8	1	6	0			88.9%
Cambodia	8	2	1	4			80.0%
Kazakhstan	8	2	5	0			80.0%
Cape Verde	8	3	1	3			72.7%
Grenada	8	3	3	1			72.7%
Kuwait	8	3	2	2			72.7%
Panama	8	3	3	1			72.7%
Senegal	8	3	0	4			72.7%
Singapore	8	3	4	0			72.7%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
St. Kitts and Nevis	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Barbados	8	4	2	1	66.7%
Brazil	8	4	3	0	66.7%
St. Lucia	8	4	1	2	66.7%
Algeria	8	5	2	0	61.5%
Gabon	7	1	7	0	87.5%
Djibouti	7	2	1	5	77.8%
Ukraine	7	2	6	0	77.8%
Antigua-Barbuda	7	3	5	0	70.0%
Belize	7	3	4	1	70.0%
Nepal	7	3	4	1	70.0%
United Arab Emirates	7	3	1	4	70.0%
Cyprus	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Maldives	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Mauritania	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Niger	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Saudi Arabia	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Tajikistan	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Colombia	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Mexico	7	5	3	0	58.3%
South Africa	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Venezuela	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Swaziland	6	0	8	1	100.0%
Rwanda	6	1	2	6	85.7%
Belarus	6	2	7	0	75.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	2	0	7	75.0%
Uzbekistan	6	2	3	4	75.0%
Armenia	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Bahrain	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Morocco	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Papua New Guinea	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Azerbaijan	6	4	2	3	60.0%
Benin	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Bhutan	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Egypt	6	4	3	2	60.0%
Guinea	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Mozambique	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Qatar	6	4	1	4	60.0%
Tunisia	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Burkina Faso	6	5	4	0	54.5%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		OPPOSITE		ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES	VOTES			
Jordan	6	5	4	0			54.5%
Lebanon	6	5	3	1			54.5%
Mali	6	5	4	0			54.5%
Oman	6	5	1	3			54.5%
Philippines	6	5	4	0			54.5%
Thailand	6	5	4	0			54.5%
Yemen	6	5	0	4			54.5%
Zambia	6	5	4	0			54.5%
Bangladesh	6	6	3	0			50.0%
Malaysia	6	6	3	0			50.0%
Namibia	6	6	3	0			50.0%
Sri Lanka	6	6	3	0			50.0%
Uganda	6	6	3	0			50.0%
Afghanistan	6	7	2	0			46.2%
Pakistan	6	7	2	0			46.2%
Indonesia	6	8	1	0			42.9%
Eritrea	5	0	6	4			100.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	5	1	9	0			83.3%
Guatemala	5	2	6	2			71.4%
Kyrgyzstan	5	2	7	1			71.4%
Ethiopia	5	3	6	1			62.5%
Kenya	5	3	7	0			62.5%
Malawi	5	3	4	3			62.5%
Lesotho	5	4	4	2			55.6%
Sierra Leone	5	4	4	2			55.6%
Brunei	5	5	4	1			50.0%
Burundi	5	5	5	0			50.0%
Madagascar	4	1	0	10			80.0%
Vanuatu	4	1	3	7			80.0%
Gambia	4	2	1	8			66.7%
Angola	4	3	3	5			57.1%
Cameroon	4	3	8	0			57.1%
Nigeria	4	3	8	0			57.1%
Turkmenistan	4	3	4	4			57.1%
U.R. Tanzania	4	7	4	0			36.4%
Iran	4	9	1	1			30.8%
Syria	4	9	1	1			30.8%
Libya	4	10	1	0			28.6%
Central African Rep.	3	0	3	9			100.0%
Togo	3	3	9	0			50.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Congo	3	4	7	1	42.9%
Ghana	3	4	6	2	42.9%
Zimbabwe	3	6	6	0	33.3%
India	3	7	5	0	30.0%
Myanmar	3	7	4	1	30.0%
Iraq	3	8	1	3	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	2	1	25.0%
San Marino	2	1	3	9	66.7%
Laos	1	4	4	6	20.0%
China	1	7	6	1	12.5%
Cuba	1	8	3	3	11.1%
Vietnam	1	8	4	2	11.1%
Chad	0	0	0	15	*
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	15	*
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	15	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	15	*
Liberia	0	0	0	15	*
Palau	0	0	0	15	*
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	0	15	*
Somalia	0	0	0	15	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	15	*
Seychelles	0	1	0	14	0.0%
Zaire	0	1	0	14	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	4	0.0%
Average	6.8	3.2	3.1	2.0	67.9%

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes on the 15 important votes. They list countries by UN regional groups.

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

African Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Mauritius	9	2	2	2	81.8%
Botswana	9	5	1	0	64.3%
Comoros	8	1	4	2	88.9%
Cape Verde	8	3	1	3	72.7%
Senegal	8	3	0	4	72.7%
Algeria	8	5	2	0	61.5%
Gabon	7	1	7	0	87.5%
Djibouti	7	2	1	5	77.8%
Mauritania	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Niger	7	4	4	0	63.6%
South Africa	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Swaziland	6	0	8	1	100.0%
Rwanda	6	1	2	6	85.7%
Morocco	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Benin	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Egypt	6	4	3	2	60.0%
Guinea	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Mozambique	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Tunisia	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Burkina Faso	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Mali	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Zambia	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Namibia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Uganda	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Eritrea	5	0	6	4	100.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	5	1	9	0	83.3%
Ethiopia	5	3	6	1	62.5%
Kenya	5	3	7	0	62.5%
Malawi	5	3	4	3	62.5%
Lesotho	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Sierra Leone	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Burundi	5	5	5	0	50.0%
Madagascar	4	1	0	10	80.0%
Gambia	4	2	1	8	66.7%
Angola	4	3	3	5	57.1%
Cameroon	4	3	8	0	57.1%
Nigeria	4	3	8	0	57.1%
U.R. Tanzania	4	7	4	0	36.4%
Libya	4	10	1	0	28.6%
Central African Rep.	3	0	3	9	100.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

African Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Togo	3	3	9	0	50.0%
Congo	3	4	7	1	42.9%
Ghana	3	4	6	2	42.9%
Zimbabwe	3	6	6	0	33.3%
Sudan	3	9	2	1	25.0%
Chad	0	0	0	15	*
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	15	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	15	*
Liberia	0	0	0	15	*
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	0	15	*
Somalia	0	0	0	15	*
Seychelles	0	1	0	14	0.0%
Zaire	0	1	0	14	0.0%
Average	4.7	3.1	3.5	3.7	60.0%

Asian Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Micronesia	10	0	5	0	100.0%
Marshall Islands	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Solomon Islands	10	1	2	2	90.9%
Samoa	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Fiji	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Japan	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Republic of Korea	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Mongolia	9	4	0	2	69.2%
Cambodia	8	2	1	4	80.0%
Kazakhstan	8	2	5	0	80.0%
Kuwait	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Singapore	8	3	4	0	72.7%
Nepal	7	3	4	1	70.0%
United Arab Emirates	7	3	1	4	70.0%
Cyprus	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Maldives	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Saudi Arabia	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Tajikistan	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Uzbekistan	6	2	3	4	75.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Asian Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS	ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
Bahrain	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Papua New Guinea	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Bhutan	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Qatar	6	4	1	4	60.0%
Jordan	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Lebanon	6	5	3	1	54.5%
Oman	6	5	1	3	54.5%
Philippines	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Thailand	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Yemen	6	5	0	4	54.5%
Bangladesh	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Malaysia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Sri Lanka	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Afghanistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Pakistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Indonesia	6	8	1	0	42.9%
Kyrgyzstan	5	2	7	1	71.4%
Brunei	5	5	4	1	50.0%
Vanuatu	4	1	3	7	80.0%
Turkmenistan	4	3	4	4	57.1%
Iran	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Syria	4	9	1	1	30.8%
India	3	7	5	0	30.0%
Myanmar	3	7	4	1	30.0%
Iraq	3	8	1	3	27.3%
Laos	1	4	4	6	20.0%
China	1	7	6	1	12.5%
Vietnam	1	8	4	2	11.1%
Palau	0	0	0	15	*
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	4	0.0%
Average	5.9	4.3	3.0	1.7	57.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Latin American and Caribbean Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Argentina	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Costa Rica	10	2	3	0	83.3%
El Salvador	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Chile	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Nicaragua	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Haiti	10	4	1	0	71.4%
Paraguay	10	4	1	0	71.4%
Ecuador	10	5	0	0	66.7%
Uruguay	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Jamaica	9	3	2	1	75.0%
Peru	9	3	3	0	75.0%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	9	3	1	2	75.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Bahamas	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Bolivia	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Guyana	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Honduras	9	4	1	1	69.2%
Suriname	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Dominica	8	0	2	5	100.0%
Grenada	8	3	3	1	72.7%
Panama	8	3	3	1	72.7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Barbados	8	4	2	1	66.7%
Brazil	8	4	3	0	66.7%
St. Lucia	8	4	1	2	66.7%
Antigua and Barbuda	7	3	5	0	70.0%
Belize	7	3	4	1	70.0%
Colombia	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Mexico	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Venezuela	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Guatemala	5	2	6	2	71.4%
Cuba	1	8	3	3	11.1%
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	15	*
Average	8.1	3.3	2.5	1.1	70.8%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Iceland	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Germany	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Italy	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Malta	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Monaco	10	2	2	1	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Portugal	10	2	3	0	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Austria	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Belgium	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Denmark	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Finland	10	3	2	0	76.9%
France	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Greece	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Luxembourg	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Spain	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Turkey	10	3	1	1	76.9%
Ireland	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Norway	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Andorra	9	3	2	1	75.0%
Australia	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Canada	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Liechtenstein	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Sweden	9	3	3	0	75.0%
New Zealand	9	4	2	0	69.2%
San Marino	2	1	3	9	66.7%
Average	9.4	2.5	2.6	0.5	78.7%

Eastern European Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Hungary	11	2	2	0	84.6%
Slovenia	11	2	2	0	84.6%
Latvia	10	0	3	2	100.0%
Czech Republic	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Albania	10	2	3	0	83.3%
TFYR Macedonia	10	2	3	0	83.3%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Eastern European Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Georgia	9	0	5	1	100.0%
Croatia	9	1	3	2	90.0%
Estonia	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Moldova	9	1	5	0	90.0%
Bulgaria	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Poland	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Romania	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Slovak Republic	9	2	3	1	81.8%
Lithuania	8	1	4	2	88.9%
Russia	8	1	6	0	88.9%
Ukraine	7	2	6	0	77.8%
Belarus	6	2	7	0	75.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	2	0	7	75.0%
Armenia	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Azerbaijan	6	4	2	3	60.0%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	15	*
Average	8.2	1.6	3.6	1.6	83.8%

OTHER GROUPINGS

The following tables show percentage of coincidence with U.S. votes for other major groups, in rank order by identical votes.

Arab Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Kuwait	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Algeria	8	5	2	0	61.5%
Djibouti	7	2	1	5	77.8%
United Arab Emirates	7	3	1	4	70.0%
Mauritania	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Saudi Arabia	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Bahrain	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Morocco	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Egypt	6	4	3	2	60.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Arab Group (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Qatar	6	4	1	4	60.0%
Tunisia	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Jordan	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Lebanon	6	5	3	1	54.5%
Oman	6	5	1	3	54.5%
Yemen	6	5	0	4	54.5%
Syria	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Libya	4	10	1	0	28.6%
Iraq	3	8	1	3	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	2	1	25.0%
Somalia	0	0	0	15	*
Average	5.6	4.8	2.2	2.5	54.1%

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Singapore	8	3	4	0	72.7%
Philippines	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Thailand	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Malaysia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Indonesia	6	8	1	0	42.9%
Brunei	5	5	4	1	50.0%
Average	6.2	5.3	3.3	0.2	53.6%

European Union (EU)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Germany	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Italy	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Portugal	10	2	3	0	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Belgium	10	3	2	0	76.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

European Union (EU) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Denmark	10	3	2	0	76.9%
France	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Greece	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Luxembourg	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Spain	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Ireland	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Average	9.9	2.5	2.6	0.0	79.9%

Islamic Conference

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Albania	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Turkey	10	3	1	1	76.9%
Comoros	8	1	4	2	88.9%
Kuwait	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Senegal	8	3	0	4	72.7%
Algeria	8	5	2	0	61.5%
Gabon	7	1	7	0	87.5%
Djibouti	7	2	1	5	77.8%
United Arab Emirates	7	3	1	4	70.0%
Maldives	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Mauritania	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Niger	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Saudi Arabia	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Tajikistan	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Bahrain	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Morocco	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Azerbaijan	6	4	2	3	60.0%
Benin	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Egypt	6	4	3	2	60.0%
Guinea	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Qatar	6	4	1	4	60.0%
Tunisia	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Burkina Faso	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Jordan	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Lebanon	6	5	3	1	54.5%
Mali	6	5	4	0	54.5%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Islamic Conference (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Oman	6	5	1	3	54.5%
Yemen	6	5	0	4	54.5%
Bangladesh	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Malaysia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Uganda	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Afghanistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Pakistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Indonesia	6	8	1	0	42.9%
Kyrgyzstan	5	2	7	1	71.4%
Sierra Leone	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Brunei	5	5	4	1	50.0%
Gambia	4	2	1	8	66.7%
Cameroon	4	3	8	0	57.1%
Nigeria	4	3	8	0	57.1%
Turkmenistan	4	3	4	4	57.1%
U.R. Tanzania	4	7	4	0	36.4%
Iran	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Syria	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Libya	4	10	1	0	28.6%
Iraq	3	8	1	3	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	2	1	25.0%
Chad	0	0	0	15	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	15	*
Somalia	0	0	0	15	*
Average	5.6	4.3	2.8	2.2	56.4%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL OPPOSITE ABSTEN-			VOTING COINCIDENCE	
	VOTES	VOTES	TIONS ABSENCES		
Malta	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Chile	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Nicaragua	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Ecuador	10	5	0	0	66.7%
Mauritius	9	2	2	2	81.8%
Jamaica	9	3	2	1	75.0%
Peru	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Bahamas	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Bolivia	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Guyana	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Honduras	9	4	1	1	69.2%
Mongolia	9	4	0	2	69.2%
Suriname	9	4	2	0	69.2%
Botswana	9	5	1	0	64.3%
Comoros	8	1	4	2	88.9%
Cambodia	8	2	1	4	80.0%
Cape Verde	8	3	1	3	72.7%
Grenada	8	3	3	1	72.7%
Kuwait	8	3	2	2	72.7%
Panama	8	3	3	1	72.7%
Senegal	8	3	0	4	72.7%
Singapore	8	3	4	0	72.7%
Barbados	8	4	2	1	66.7%
St. Lucia	8	4	1	2	66.7%
Algeria	8	5	2	0	61.5%
Gabon	7	1	7	0	87.5%
Djibouti	7	2	1	5	77.8%
Belize	7	3	4	1	70.0%
Nepal	7	3	4	1	70.0%
United Arab Emirates	7	3	1	4	70.0%
Cyprus	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Maldives	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Mauritania	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Niger	7	4	4	0	63.6%
Saudi Arabia	7	4	2	2	63.6%
Colombia	7	5	3	0	58.3%
South Africa	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Venezuela	7	5	3	0	58.3%
Swaziland	6	0	8	1	100.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL		ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING ABSENCES	COINCIDENCE
	VOTES	VOTES			
Rwanda	6	1	2	6	85.7%
Uzbekistan	6	2	3	4	75.0%
Bahrain	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Morocco	6	3	4	2	66.7%
Papua New Guinea	6	3	5	1	66.7%
Benin	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Bhutan	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Egypt	6	4	3	2	60.0%
Guinea	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Mozambique	6	4	4	1	60.0%
Qatar	6	4	1	4	60.0%
Tunisia	6	4	5	0	60.0%
Burkina Faso	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Jordan	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Lebanon	6	5	3	1	54.5%
Mali	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Oman	6	5	1	3	54.5%
Philippines	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Thailand	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Yemen	6	5	0	4	54.5%
Zambia	6	5	4	0	54.5%
Bangladesh	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Malaysia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Namibia	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Sri Lanka	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Uganda	6	6	3	0	50.0%
Afghanistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Pakistan	6	7	2	0	46.2%
Indonesia	6	8	1	0	42.9%
Cote d'Ivoire	5	1	9	0	83.3%
Guatemala	5	2	6	2	71.4%
Ethiopia	5	3	6	1	62.5%
Kenya	5	3	7	0	62.5%
Malawi	5	3	4	3	62.5%
Lesotho	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Sierra Leone	5	4	4	2	55.6%
Brunei	5	5	4	1	50.0%
Burundi	5	5	5	0	50.0%
Madagascar	4	1	0	10	80.0%
Vanuatu	4	1	3	7	80.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Gambia	4	2	1	8	66.7%
Angola	4	3	3	5	57.1%
Cameroon	4	3	8	0	57.1%
Nigeria	4	3	8	0	57.1%
U.R. Tanzania	4	7	4	0	36.4%
Iran	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Syria	4	9	1	1	30.8%
Libya	4	10	1	0	28.6%
Central African Rep.	3	0	3	9	100.0%
Togo	3	3	9	0	50.0%
Congo	3	4	7	1	42.9%
Ghana	3	4	6	2	42.9%
Zimbabwe	3	6	6	0	33.3%
India	3	7	5	0	30.0%
Myanmar	3	7	4	1	30.0%
Iraq	3	8	1	3	27.3%
Sudan	3	9	2	1	25.0%
Laos	1	4	4	6	20.0%
Cuba	1	8	3	3	11.1%
Vietnam	1	8	4	2	11.1%
Chad	0	0	0	15	*
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	15	*
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	15	*
Liberia	0	0	0	15	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	15	*
Somalia	0	0	0	15	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	0	15	*
Seychelles	0	1	0	14	0.0%
Zaire	0	1	0	14	0.0%
DPR of Korea	0	8	3	4	0.0%
Average	5.6	3.9	3.0	2.5	58.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Nordic Group

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Iceland	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Denmark	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Finland	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Norway	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Sweden	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Average	9.6	2.4	3.0	0.0	80.0%

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Iceland	10	1	4	0	90.9%
Germany	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Italy	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Netherlands	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Portugal	10	2	3	0	83.3%
United Kingdom	10	2	3	0	83.3%
Belgium	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Denmark	10	3	2	0	76.9%
France	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Greece	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Luxembourg	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Spain	10	3	2	0	76.9%
Turkey	10	3	1	1	76.9%
Norway	9	2	4	0	81.8%
Canada	9	3	3	0	75.0%
Average	9.9	2.5	2.6	0.0	80.0%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT AND OVERALL VOTES

The following table shows voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes for both important votes and all plenary votes, in a side-by-side comparison.

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Afghanistan	6	7	46.2%	20	40	33.3%
Albania	10	2	83.3%	35	10	77.8%
Algeria	8	5	61.5%	21	46	31.3%
Andorra	9	3	75.0%	38	12	76.0%
Angola	4	3	57.1%	10	22	31.3%
Antigua-Barbuda	7	3	70.0%	30	36	45.5%
Argentina	10	1	90.9%	36	17	67.9%
Armenia	6	3	66.7%	30	23	56.6%
Australia	9	3	75.0%	38	19	66.7%
Austria	10	3	76.9%	38	15	71.7%
Azerbaijan	6	4	60.0%	24	26	48.0%
Bahamas	9	4	69.2%	32	36	47.1%
Bahrain	6	3	66.7%	27	35	43.5%
Bangladesh	6	6	50.0%	25	44	36.2%
Barbados	8	4	66.7%	31	38	44.9%
Belarus	6	2	75.0%	29	22	56.9%
Belgium	10	3	76.9%	42	12	77.8%
Belize	7	3	70.0%	27	35	43.5%
Benin	6	4	60.0%	28	39	41.8%
Bhutan	6	4	60.0%	21	30	41.2%
Bolivia	9	4	69.2%	31	40	43.7%
Bosnia-Herzegovina ..	6	2	75.0%	17	12	58.6%
Botswana	9	5	64.3%	29	43	40.3%
Brazil	8	4	66.7%	27	42	39.1%
Brunei	5	5	50.0%	26	43	37.7%
Bulgaria	9	2	81.8%	38	11	77.6%
Burkina Faso	6	5	54.5%	23	43	34.8%
Burundi	5	5	50.0%	17	39	30.4%
Cambodia	8	2	80.0%	30	31	49.2%
Cameroon	4	3	57.1%	23	36	39.0%
Canada	9	3	75.0%	41	14	74.5%
Cape Verde	8	3	72.7%	22	33	40.0%

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Central African Rep....	3	0	100.0%	20	28	41.7%
Chad	0	0	*	0	0	*
Chile	10	3	76.9%	32	37	46.4%
China	1	7	12.5%	13	44	22.8%
Colombia	7	5	58.3%	24	44	35.3%
Comoros	8	1	88.9%	27	33	45.0%
Congo	3	4	42.9%	20	38	34.5%
Costa Rica	10	2	83.3%	32	32	50.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	5	1	83.3%	26	32	44.8%
Croatia	9	1	90.0%	32	13	71.1%
Cuba	1	8	11.1%	9	49	15.5%
Cyprus	7	4	63.6%	27	40	40.3%
Czech Republic	10	1	90.9%	41	11	78.8%
DPR of Korea	0	8	0.0%	5	50	9.1%
Denmark	10	3	76.9%	42	14	75.0%
Djibouti	7	2	77.8%	28	38	42.4%
Dominica	8	0	100.0%	27	24	52.9%
Dominican Republic ..	0	0	*	0	0	*
Ecuador	10	5	66.7%	28	46	37.8%
Egypt	6	4	60.0%	23	43	34.8%
El Salvador	10	2	83.3%	28	31	47.5%
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	*	0	0	*
Eritrea	5	0	100.0%	19	8	70.4%
Estonia	9	1	90.0%	33	11	75.0%
Ethiopia	5	3	62.5%	24	38	38.7%
Fiji	9	1	90.0%	31	31	50.0%
Finland	10	3	76.9%	42	12	77.8%
France	10	3	76.9%	47	15	75.8%
Gabon	7	1	87.5%	30	35	46.2%
Gambia	4	2	66.7%	19	22	46.3%
Georgia	9	0	100.0%	34	8	81.0%
Germany	10	2	83.3%	42	12	77.8%
Ghana	3	4	42.9%	17	38	30.9%
Greece	10	3	76.9%	40	16	71.4%
Grenada	8	3	72.7%	29	38	43.3%
Guatemala	5	2	71.4%	23	28	45.1%
Guinea	6	4	60.0%	29	39	42.6%
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	*	0	0	*
Guyana	9	4	69.2%	31	43	41.9%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Haiti	10	4	71.4%	29	39	42.6%
Honduras	9	4	69.2%	32	39	45.1%
Hungary	11	2	84.6%	43	11	79.6%
Iceland	10	1	90.9%	41	12	77.4%
India	3	7	30.0%	9	47	16.1%
Indonesia	6	8	42.9%	23	50	31.5%
Iran	4	9	30.8%	15	47	24.2%
Iraq	3	8	27.3%	14	45	23.7%
Ireland	9	2	81.8%	36	15	70.6%
Israel	15	0	100.0%	60	3	95.2%
Italy	10	2	83.3%	42	11	79.2%
Jamaica	9	3	75.0%	27	36	42.9%
Japan	9	2	81.8%	40	11	78.4%
Jordan	6	5	54.5%	23	43	34.8%
Kazakhstan	8	2	80.0%	33	22	60.0%
Kenya	5	3	62.5%	26	40	39.4%
Kuwait	8	3	72.7%	32	38	45.7%
Kyrgyzstan	5	2	71.4%	22	23	48.9%
Laos	1	4	20.0%	10	41	19.6%
Latvia	10	0	100.0%	36	9	80.0%
Lebanon	6	5	54.5%	17	42	28.8%
Lesotho	5	4	55.6%	24	37	39.3%
Liberia	0	0	*	0	0	*
Libya	4	10	28.6%	19	53	26.4%
Liechtenstein	9	3	75.0%	36	15	70.6%
Lithuania	8	1	88.9%	34	8	81.0%
Luxembourg	10	3	76.9%	42	12	77.8%
Madagascar	4	1	80.0%	16	22	42.1%
Malawi	5	3	62.5%	20	28	41.7%
Malaysia	6	6	50.0%	27	46	37.0%
Maldives	7	4	63.6%	33	39	45.8%
Mali	6	5	54.5%	24	45	34.8%
Malta	10	2	83.3%	40	17	70.2%
Marshall Islands	10	1	90.9%	36	19	65.5%
Mauritania	7	4	63.6%	28	42	40.0%
Mauritius	9	2	81.8%	29	38	43.3%
Mexico	7	5	58.3%	23	46	33.3%
Micronesia	10	0	100.0%	36	16	69.2%
Moldova	9	1	90.0%	36	11	76.6%

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Monaco	10	2	83.3%	43	14	75.4%
Mongolia	9	4	69.2%	28	39	41.8%
Morocco	6	3	66.7%	30	34	46.9%
Mozambique	6	4	60.0%	21	42	33.3%
Myanmar	3	7	30.0%	16	47	25.4%
Namibia	6	6	50.0%	25	44	36.2%
Nepal	7	3	70.0%	27	41	39.7%
Netherlands	10	2	83.3%	44	10	81.5%
New Zealand	9	4	69.2%	34	20	63.0%
Nicaragua	10	3	76.9%	33	36	47.8%
Niger	7	4	63.6%	27	41	39.7%
Nigeria	4	3	57.1%	24	40	37.5%
Norway	9	2	81.8%	41	14	74.5%
Oman	6	5	54.5%	27	44	38.0%
Pakistan	6	7	46.2%	22	46	32.4%
Palau	0	0	*	0	0	*
Panama	8	3	72.7%	28	36	43.8%
Papua New Guinea ...	6	3	66.7%	24	34	41.4%
Paraguay	10	4	71.4%	32	39	45.1%
Peru	9	3	75.0%	30	36	45.5%
Philippines	6	5	54.5%	26	41	38.8%
Poland	9	2	81.8%	40	11	78.4%
Portugal	10	2	83.3%	42	14	75.0%
Qatar	6	4	60.0%	26	41	38.8%
Republic of Korea	9	3	75.0%	33	26	55.9%
Romania	9	2	81.8%	39	12	76.5%
Russia	8	1	88.9%	32	16	66.7%
Rwanda	6	1	85.7%	9	6	60.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis	8	3	72.7%	31	38	44.9%
St. Lucia	8	4	66.7%	31	36	46.3%
St. Vincent-Gren.	9	3	75.0%	32	33	49.2%
Samoa	10	3	76.9%	32	24	57.1%
San Marino	2	1	66.7%	19	18	51.4%
Sao Tome-Principe	0	0	*	0	0	*
Saudi Arabia	7	4	63.6%	28	39	41.8%
Senegal	8	3	72.7%	33	39	45.8%
Seychelles	0	1	0.0%	5	9	35.7%
Sierra Leone	5	4	55.6%	29	34	46.0%
Singapore	8	3	72.7%	28	40	41.2%

III - IMPORTANT VOTES

Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENT-ICAL VOTES	OPPO-SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Slovak Republic	9	2	81.8%	39	10	79.6%
Slovenia	11	2	84.6%	38	12	76.0%
Solomon Islands	10	1	90.9%	33	25	56.9%
Somalia	0	0	*	0	0	*
South Africa	7	5	58.3%	30	42	41.7%
Spain	10	3	76.9%	41	19	68.3%
Sri Lanka	6	6	50.0%	20	46	30.3%
Sudan	3	9	25.0%	15	43	25.9%
Suriname	9	4	69.2%	32	41	43.8%
Swaziland	6	0	100.0%	27	27	50.0%
Sweden	9	3	75.0%	37	16	69.8%
Syria	4	9	30.8%	14	48	22.6%
Tajikistan	7	4	63.6%	31	19	62.0%
Thailand	6	5	54.5%	26	43	37.7%
TFYR Macedonia	10	2	83.3%	36	11	76.6%
Togo	3	3	50.0%	23	38	37.7%
Trinidad/Tobago	9	3	75.0%	32	38	45.7%
Tunisia	6	4	60.0%	26	42	38.2%
Turkey	10	3	76.9%	39	21	65.0%
Turkmenistan	4	3	57.1%	21	17	55.3%
Uganda	6	6	50.0%	24	45	34.8%
Ukraine	7	2	77.8%	31	18	63.3%
United Arab Emir.	7	3	70.0%	31	38	44.9%
United Kingdom	10	2	83.3%	54	10	84.4%
U.R. Tanzania	4	7	36.4%	20	47	29.9%
Uruguay	9	2	81.8%	32	36	47.1%
Uzbekistan	6	2	75.0%	26	23	53.1%
Vanuatu	4	1	80.0%	20	21	48.8%
Venezuela	7	5	58.3%	25	41	37.9%
Vietnam	1	8	11.1%	12	49	19.7%
Yemen	6	5	54.5%	23	46	33.3%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	0	0	*	0	0	*
Zaire	0	1	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
Zambia	6	5	54.5%	27	43	38.6%
Zimbabwe	3	6	33.3%	20	47	29.9%
Average	6.8	3.2	67.9%	27.0	28.6	48.6%

IV: GENERAL ASSEMBLY — CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Of the 297 resolutions adopted by the 49th UNGA in 1994, 230 (77.4%) were by consensus. In addition, 71 of 74 decisions were adopted by consensus. Combining resolutions and decisions, the percentage of those adopted by consensus was 81.1%. The percentage of resolutions adopted by consensus thus remains at approximately last year's level, but is significantly higher than in the earlier years for which these reports have been compiled. The number of plenary votes is considerably below what it was just a few years ago. The number of plenary votes on resolutions and decisions is less than half the total seven years earlier at the 42nd UNGA.

The following table illustrates these developments:

Resolutions and Decisions

UNGA	Votes	Consensus	Total	Percentage Consensus
49th	70	301	371	81.1%
48th	66	298	364	81.9%
47th	78	265	343	77.3%
46th	76	272	348	78.2%
45th	90	297	387	76.7%
44th	119	272	391	69.6%
43rd	138	245	383	64.0%
42nd	154	224	378	60.6%

The important resolutions listed and discussed below were adopted by consensus at the 49th UNGA. All were selected on the same basis used in determining important votes discussed in Section III above, i.e., they were "issues which directly affected United States interests and on which the United States lobbied intensively."

This section has two parts. The first lists and describes the 24 important consensus resolutions adopted at the 49th UNGA. The second statistically incorporates these important consensus resolutions with important votes at the 49th UNGA to provide a different perspective on the degree of support for U.S. positions at the United Nations.

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IMPORTANT CONSENSUS RESOLUTIONS

The following 24 consensus agreements are identified by shortened titles. Each listing provides the resolution number, date of adoption, a summary description, and an explanation of the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in numerical order.

1. Disaster Early Warning System

A/Res/49/22B December 20

Requests that the Secretary General report on early warning capacities in the UN system and make proposals on how they may be improved and better coordinated in order to provide for an adequate response to recurring natural and man-made disasters.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution because of the pressing need for planning together to meet future disasters and emergencies with greater efficiency and success, and early warning of an impending crisis is an essential part of such planning.

2. Situation in Haiti

A/Res/49/27 December 5

Expresses appreciation to all countries assisting the Haitian people in their efforts to return to a constitutional order and democracy; pays tribute to efforts of President Aristide and other Haitian leaders and governmental bodies to lead the country out of its crisis; commends progress in preparations for parliamentary and municipal elections as a further stage in strengthening democracy; and urges increased assistance in Haiti in support of efforts to strengthen institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability, and economic development.

This resolution reflects U.S. policy and efforts to restore democracy in Haiti.

3. Comprehensive Review of Peacekeeping Operations

A/Res/49/37 December 9

Stresses that peacekeeping operations contribute to, but are not a substitute for, political settlement of disputes, and should be preceded and accompanied by the use of all possible means for a peaceful settlement; expresses the belief that a clear and precise formulation of the mandate, incorporating achievable objectives, within a clear time-frame, which should contribute to a political solution, and which are clearly

related to the availability of resources, is of paramount importance; calls for enhanced consultations with troop-contributing countries; requests that the Secretary General continue to provide analytic reports on the performance of all peacekeeping operations; stresses the need for a unified and well-defined UN command and control structure; urges that immediate steps be taken to strengthen arrangements for political direction, military command and control, and consultations, as well as to improve coordination with humanitarian and other civilian aspects of peacekeeping operations; calls upon member states to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time; calls for a better mechanism of financial control, including reinforcement of audit and inspection mechanisms; welcomes the work of the Stand-by Forces Unit, and looks forward to the completion of the compilation of lists of units, forces, capabilities, or resources that member states would be prepared to put at UN disposal; notes the growing weight of the civilian component in peacekeeping operations and, in this respect, requests that the Secretary General develop a proposal for regularly updating data banks recording the type and availability of resources that member states could provide; welcomes the creation of a Policy and Analysis Unit and a Planning Division in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations; requests that the Secretary General strengthen further the civilian police function in the UN, with particular attention to planning, training, logistical support, and standardized doctrine and procedures; stresses the need for security of UN personnel to be an integral part of the planning of any peacekeeping operation; notes the importance of concluding arrangements between the United Nations and troop contributors before deployment occurs; stresses the need for the United Nations to adopt a more active approach to public information policy for peacekeeping operations, to keep local populations informed, to facilitate constructive communication between the parties, and to provide the international media with objective information so as to promote a more accurate understanding of UN action; recognizes that the United Nations should establish basic guidelines and performance standards for training of personnel for peacekeeping operations, while recognizing that training is essentially the responsibility of member states, and welcomes the development of training manuals and encourages establishment of peacekeeping training centers; stresses the need to enhance cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional organizations able to assist in peacekeeping activities; and decides that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations.

Through this resolution, the U.S. supported strengthening the UN peacekeeping infrastructure, particularly the activities regarding civilian police, peacekeeping training, and public affairs programs. The resolu-

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tion is a comprehensive and precise statement of member state views that will assist the Secretariat as it strengthens peacekeeping infrastructure and policies.

4. Conference on International Criminal Court

A/Res/49/53 December 9

Decides to establish an ad hoc committee to review the issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the International Law Commission and, in light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference; decides that the ad hoc committee will meet in April 1995 and, if it so decides, again in August 1995, and submit its report to the General Assembly in September 1995; and invites member states to submit written comments on the draft statute to the Secretary General

The United States strongly supported the ad hoc committee approach in this resolution, and believes a compelling case can be made for a permanent court to try crimes under international humanitarian law, where prosecutions will directly affect issues of peace and security and where no other forum will suffice.

5. Attacks on UN Personnel

A/Res/49/59 December 9

Adopts and opens for signature and ratification the Convention on the Safety of UN and associated personnel; urges states to take measures to ensure the safety of UN personnel in their territory; and underlines the importance of a comprehensive review of arrangements for compensation for death, disability, injury, or illness attributable to peacekeeping service, with a view to developing equitable arrangements and to ensuring expeditious reimbursement. (The text of the Convention is annexed to the resolution.)

This resolution achieves an important goal of U.S. peacekeeping policy. It corrects an important deficiency in international law by enlarging legal protection for UN peacekeepers and others associated with operations under a UN mandate.

6. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

A/Res/49/70 December 15

Welcomes the multilateral negotiation on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (CTBT) and urges all participants to negotiate intensively to conclude a universal and verifiable treaty that contributes to

nuclear disarmament and prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, which provided an encouraging backdrop to the continuation of the CTBT negotiations in Geneva and advances the U.S. goal of reaching a universal and effectively verifiable treaty.

7. Middle East Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone

A/Res/49/71 December 15

Urges all parties directly concerned to consider taking steps required for implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; calls upon all countries that have not done so to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; takes note of the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral working group on arms control in promoting mutual confidence and security; invites all countries of the region to declare their support for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and not to develop, produce, test, or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices on their territories; invites the nuclear-weapon states and all other states to render their assistance in establishment of the zone; invites all parties to consider means to contribute toward general and complete disarmament and establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

The United States, which is interested in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons in such volatile areas as the Middle East, was able to join consensus on this resolution, which takes note of the importance of the ongoing bilateral peace talks in the area.

8. Moratorium on Export of Anti-Personnel Land Mines

A/Res/49/75D December 15

Urges states to implement a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations, endorses their eventual elimination, and emphasizes the importance of the convention on prohibiting excessively injurious weapons.

The United States introduced this resolution, with over 70 cosponsors, in our ongoing effort to address the devastating consequences of the indiscriminate use of such weapons.

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9. Excessively Injurious Weapons

A/Res/49/79

December 15

Welcomes the fact that additional states have signed, ratified, or accepted the convention on prohibitions or restrictions on use of certain excessively injurious conventional weapons; urgently calls on all states that have not done so to become parties; welcomes the request that the Secretary General convene a conference to review the convention; and notes with satisfaction the progress made by the group of experts reviewing the protocol on use of mines and booby traps and in discussing other weapon categories at present not covered by the convention.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution because it moves forward the task of restricting the use of certain conventional weapons deemed to be inhumane.

10. Rationalization of First Committee's Work

A/Res/49/85

December 15

Confirms and continues the rationalization of the work of the Committee, and urges further improvement in future sessions.

The United States supports a better organized and more focused discussion in the Committee's meetings, to which this resolution contributes without making the meetings too rigid and structured for effectively addressing issues. It addresses improvement of practical aspects of the Committee's operations, and does not contain contentious substantive language.

11. Chemical and Biological Weapons

A/Res/49/86

December 15

Notes that a majority of states parties to the convention on biological and toxin weapons requested that a special conference be convened to consider the final report of the group of experts; welcomes the final report of the conference at which the parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group to consider measures, including possible verification measures, to strengthen the convention; calls on all parties to the convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference; and calls on all signatory states that have not yet ratified the convention to do so without delay.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, considering a global, verifiable ban on such weapons a major arms control objective.

12. External Debt Problems of Developing Countries

A/Res/49/93

December 19

Recognizes that a durable solution to the debt problems of the poorest and most heavily indebted developing countries suggests even more favorable terms of debt relief measures; emphasizes the importance to developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favorable environment for attracting foreign investment; invites creditor countries to cancel official development assistance debt; calls upon donor countries and multilateral financial institutions to consider new measures for alleviating the debt burden of low-income countries; encourages private creditors to continue efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries; stresses the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance to support economic reforms so as to enable these countries to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to achieve sustained economic growth; urges wider application of innovative measures such as debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps; recognizes the need to assist developing countries to mobilize resources for development efforts; and recognizes that debt relief could contribute toward releasing domestic resources for sustaining social development efforts.

The United States was able to join consensus on this resolution because, unlike in recent years, it was balanced in character, acknowledging the concerns of the heavily indebted countries while fully respecting the rights of the donors and the prerogatives of the individual lending institutions that assist developing countries. The resolution also, and most importantly, does justice to those measures best suited to resuming or maintaining economic growth in any country: stability, sound macroeconomic policy, a favorable investment climate, accessible markets, and participation in international trade.

13. UN International Symposium on Trade Efficiency

A/Res/49/101

December 19

Expresses gratitude to the United States and to the city of Columbus, Ohio, for hosting the symposium; welcomes the adoption of the Columbus Ministerial Declaration on Trade Efficiency, embodying a pol-

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icy framework and a set of practical actions and recommendations for more efficient trade worldwide; welcomes the launching of the Global Trade Point Network, which, by electronically interconnecting trade points worldwide, will allow all member countries to trade more efficiently; expresses appreciation to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for organizing the symposium, which underscored the importance of market forces and trade liberalization to achieve economic development, and encouraged an open exchange of views on practical, market-oriented solutions to problems of economic development; encourages UNCTAD to continue its efforts to promote the use of the global marketplace to support development and implementation of the Declaration, in particular the establishment of trade points and their integration in the Global Trade Point Network, based on open systems that guarantee equality of access for all countries, with the cooperation of the private sector and UN bodies; and asks UNCTAD to continue its efforts in the trade efficiency area.

The United States introduced this resolution, which notes the achievements of the U.S.-hosted symposium in which the importance of market forces and trade liberalization in achieving economic development was underscored.

14. Integrating Economies in Transition into the World Economy

A/Res/49/106 December 19

Invites the UN system to continue its support for the efforts of economies in transition as they transform their economies from centrally planned to market economies and integrate them into the world economy; and calls upon the UN system to continue studying possible ways of enhancing economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, identifying how the UN system can strengthen cooperation, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy.

The United States cosponsored this Estonia-drafted resolution, which notes the importance of the transformation to market economies and notes the role of the international financial institutions in encouraging sound economic policies.

15. Global Learning to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE)

A/Res/49/112 December 19

Welcomes the U.S.-initiated GLOBE program, which aims to enhance awareness of individuals throughout the world concerning the environment, increase scientific understanding of the Earth, and help

students reach the highest standards in science and mathematics education; welcomes participation by other governments with the United States in shaping the program; and encourages UN organs and programs to take part.

The United States, recognizing the continuing deterioration of the global environment due to the impact of constantly increasing human activity, introduced this resolution.

16. Unauthorized Fishing

A/Res/49/116 December 19

Calls upon states to take measures to ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their national flag engage in fishing in zones under the national jurisdiction of other states unless duly authorized by the competent authorities of the coastal states concerned; and calls upon development assistance organizations to support efforts to improve the monitoring and control of fishing activities, and the enforcement of fishing regulations.

This resolution, cosponsored by the United States, helps protect U.S. fishing interests by calling for respect for the authority of coastal states in control over fishing.

17. Fisheries Bycatch and Discards

A/Res/49/118 December 19

Notes that the issue of bycatch (non-target fish and non-fish species) and discards in fishing operations warrants serious attention and that addressing this issue is necessary to ensure the long-term and sustainable development of fisheries; invites the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to formulate fisheries bycatch and discard provisions in its international code of conduct for responsible fishing; invites the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to elaborate fisheries bycatch and discard provisions; and invites relevant subregional and regional fisheries management organizations to review the impact of fisheries bycatch and discards on the sustainable use of living marine resources.

The United States introduced this resolution as a part of its effort to promote the rational and sustainable development of fisheries and other living marine resources.

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18. Driftnet Fishing

Decision

December 19

Reaffirms the importance of compliance with the global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas; expresses concern that, despite measures taken and progress made, there are reports of continuing conduct and activities inconsistent with the moratorium; and urges greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full compliance.

The United States introduced the draft decision on this matter to emphasize the importance of better enforcement of the moratorium on driftnet fishing, as a follow-up to the effort begun in 1989 and strongly supported by the United States to control and mitigate large-scale driftnet fishing on the high seas, which posed a serious threat to the marine environment.

19. Strengthening Coordination of UN Humanitarian Emergency Aid

A/Res/49/139

December 20

Acknowledges the need for further developing and strengthening of system-wide coordination to improve the capability for a quick and coordinated response to natural disasters and other emergencies; notes the usefulness of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) for enhancing the capacity to address promptly the urgent requirements of the initial phase of such emergencies; recognizes the need to maintain an adequate level of resources in the CERF; invites the Secretary General to improve the CERF's functioning; stresses the responsibility of organizations having drawn from the CERF to reimburse the Fund fully and in a timely manner; urges all operational agencies to collaborate fully with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in providing sufficient financial and human resources for rapid coordination arrangements to enhance the rapid-response capability of the UN system; encourages voluntary national and regional actions aimed at providing the UN system, on a stand-by basis, with specialized human and technical resources for emergency relief and rehabilitation; encourages these national volunteer corps ("White Helmets") to develop appropriate capabilities and expertise; invites governments to promote financial mechanisms to fund these national stand-by capacities; and invites the Secretary General to assess the potential for coordination of national volunteer corps by UN organs and for channeling UN funds to them.

The United States, which has strongly supported efforts to strengthen coordination of UN programs to meet emergency humanitar-

ian needs over the past two years, including stand-by ready-response capabilities and contingency funds, joined consensus on this resolution.

20. New Agenda for Development of Africa

A/Res/49/142

December 23

Reaffirms the high priority attached to Africa's economic recovery; calls anew upon the international community to provide full and tangible support to African efforts; urges the multilateral financial institutions and recipient and donor countries to pay special attention to eradication of poverty; affirms the need for further efforts to promote diversification of African economies; urges the international community to increase financial resource flows; invites the international community to address Africa's external debt crisis; urges states to work toward achieving an average of 4 percent real growth in annual financial resource flows to Africa; invites members of the African Development Bank, developed countries, multilateral institutions, and others to pay particular attention to diversification of African economies, particularly commodities, with a view to accelerating this process; and urges African countries to continue efforts to improve the investment climate, and urges donor countries to support those efforts by providing increased assistance to human resource development and to development of social and economic infrastructure.

The United States, a leading supporter of international efforts to assist the troubled economies of Africa, regarded this resolution as containing many positive elements, and thus joined consensus on it. However, we underlined our continuing opposition to a diversification fund for African commodities and to the notion of convening a conference on African debt. And we reiterated that we do not accept the aid targets (percentages of the donor country's gross national product) specified in the resolution.

21. Report of UN High Commissioner for Refugees

A/Res/49/169

December 23

Deplores the fact that some refugees have been subjected to armed attack, murder, rape, and other violations of fundamental rights; calls upon all states to uphold asylum as an instrument for protection of refugees; recognizes the desirability of providing temporary protection in situations in which return home is considered the most appropriate durable solution; stresses the importance of burden-sharing and urges cooperation in efforts to lighten the burden borne by states that have received large numbers of refugees; reiterates that voluntary repatriation, when feasible, is the ideal solution to refugee problems, and

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encourages all countries to do everything possible to enable refugees to exercise their right to return home; calls for a more concerted response by the international community to the needs of internally displaced persons, and reaffirms support for the High Commissioner's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to such persons; calls upon parties to conflicts to ensure timely humanitarian access to persons in need of protection and assistance; emphasizes the need to preserve the impartial and purely humanitarian nature of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner; and expresses profound concern at conditions in a number of countries that seriously endanger the security of relief workers, and calls upon parties to conflicts to ensure the security of staff undertaking humanitarian work.

The United States, which strongly endorses and supports the work of the High Commissioner, cosponsored this resolution.

22. Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma)

A/Res/49/197 December 23

Deplores the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar; calls for the unconditional and immediate release of political prisoners; urges the Government of Myanmar to move toward restoration of democracy and to ensure that political parties can function freely; notes with concern that most representatives elected in 1990 are still excluded from participating in meetings of the National Convention created to draft a new constitution; urges the Government of Myanmar to allow citizens to participate freely in the political process and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy; urges an end to human rights violations: torture, abuse of women, forced labor, forced relocations, enforced disappearances, and summary executions; regrets continued detention of political leaders; and encourages the Government of Myanmar to create conditions to end the flow of refugees to neighboring countries and facilitate their speedy return, repatriation, and reintegration.

The United States cosponsored this resolution to call international attention to the abysmal human rights situation and the shortcomings of the political process in Burma.

23. Assistance in Mine Clearance

A/Res/49/215 December 23

Welcomes the establishment by the Secretary General of a voluntary trust fund to finance information and training programs relating to mine clearance and to facilitate mine-clearance operations; emphasizes

the importance of UN coordination of mine-clearance activities; urges states, regional organizations, and others to extend assistance to the Secretary General and to provide him with data and other resources useful in strengthening the coordination role of the United Nations in mine-awareness, training, surveying, mine detection and clearance, and scientific research for mine-detection technology; calls on states to assist in removing mines and booby traps; and asks the Secretary General to convene an international meeting on mine clearance, including experts and donors.

The United States cosponsored and worked for the passage of this resolution to advance the U.S. goal of reducing the casualties caused by the indiscriminate use of mines.

24. Budget Outline for 1996-1997

A/Res/49/217 December 23

Invites the Secretary General to prepare his proposed program budget for the biennium 1996-1997 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate of \$2.574 billion; and decides that the contingency fund shall be set at 0.75 percent of the preliminary estimate, i.e., \$20.6 million.

In this resolution, we achieved consensus on a budget outline that maintains the U.S. policy of zero real growth, while identifying priorities consistent with our policy objectives: enhanced capacity for human rights and humanitarian affairs, reinforced backstopping for peacekeeping operations, and strengthened internal oversight functions.

COINCIDENCE PERCENTAGES

Tables below consolidate statistically the 15 important votes, discussed in Section III, with the 24 important consensus agreements above. They are meant to provide another perspective on cooperation between the United States and UN member states on important issues at the 49th UNGA. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, refined coincidence percentages are also provided for the number of consensus agreements credited to a state based on its participation in all UN voting overall.

What the four columns of figures represent:

— Voting coincidence. The percentage obtained when each UN member's record on important votes is combined with full credit for participating in all 24 important consensus resolutions. Countries with large

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numbers of absences score low in this table because they get little credit on the 24 consensus resolutions.

— Absences. The number of times a country did not participate in the 92 recorded plenary votes. Countries most frequently absent for votes were Zaire, 91 times; Seychelles, 73; Rwanda, 72; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 56; Angola, 48; Eritrea, 48; and Madagascar, 42. (Chad, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, and Yugoslavia did not participate. An asterisk appears in the voting coincidence columns for these countries.)

— Participation Rate. Calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes cast by a UN member in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes (92).

— Adjusted Coincidence. This modifies the voting coincidence percentages in column one by applying the "Participation Rate" to consensus agreements. For example, if a UN member state were absent for 10 of the 92 votes in 1994, it would be given credit for only 89.1% (21.4) consensus resolutions rather than 24.

The first table is organized alphabetically by country. The second lists countries by rank order of Adjusted Coincidence; when this figure is identical for two or more countries, they are ranked by participation rate; when this figure, too, is the same, countries are listed alphabetically.

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Afghanistan	81.1%	11	88.0%	79.5%
Albania	94.4%	11	88.0%	94.0%
Algeria	86.5%	1	98.9%	86.4%
Andorra	91.7%	12	87.0%	90.9%
Angola	90.3%	48	47.8%	83.8%
Antigua and Barbuda	91.2%	3	96.7%	91.0%
Argentina	97.1%	0	100.0%	97.1%
Armenia	90.9%	5	94.6%	90.5%
Australia	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Austria	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Azerbaijan	88.2%	15	83.7%	86.7%
Bahamas	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Bahrain	90.9%	8	91.3%	90.3%
Bangladesh	83.3%	7	92.4%	82.4%

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Barbados	88.9%	1	98.9%	88.8%
Belarus	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
Belgium	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Belize	91.2%	12	87.0%	90.3%
Benin	88.2%	2	97.8%	88.1%
Bhutan	88.2%	23	75.0%	85.7%
Bolivia	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	93.8%	56	39.1%	88.5%
Botswana	86.8%	0	100.0%	86.8%
Brazil	88.9%	0	100.0%	88.9%
Brunei	85.3%	1	98.9%	85.2%
Bulgaria	94.3%	1	98.9%	94.2%
Burkina Faso	85.7%	8	91.3%	84.8%
Burundi	85.3%	17	81.5%	83.1%
Cambodia	94.1%	14	84.8%	93.4%
Cameroon	90.3%	0	100.0%	90.3%
Canada	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Cape Verde	91.4%	26	71.7%	89.4%
Central African Rep.	100.0%	23	75.0%	100.0%
Chad	*	92	0.0%	*
Chile	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
China	78.1%	8	91.3%	76.6%
Colombia	86.1%	1	98.9%	86.0%
Comoros	97.0%	11	88.0%	96.7%
Congo	87.1%	12	87.0%	85.6%
Costa Rica	94.4%	5	94.6%	94.2%
Cote d'Ivoire	96.7%	0	100.0%	96.7%
Croatia	97.1%	7	92.4%	96.9%
Cuba	75.8%	7	92.4%	74.3%
Cyprus	88.6%	4	95.7%	88.2%
Czech Republic	97.1%	0	100.0%	97.1%
DPR of Korea	75.0%	12	87.0%	72.3%
Denmark	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Djibouti	93.9%	12	87.0%	93.3%
Dominica	100.0%	25	72.8%	100.0%
Dominican Republic	*	92	0.0%	*
Ecuador	87.2%	1	98.9%	87.1%
Egypt	88.2%	8	91.3%	87.5%
El Salvador	94.4%	15	83.7%	93.8%
Equatorial Guinea	*	92	0.0%	*

IV - CONSENSUS

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Eritrea	100.0%	48	47.8%	100.0%
Estonia	97.1%	5	94.6%	96.9%
Ethiopia	90.6%	5	94.6%	90.2%
Fiji	97.1%	5	94.6%	96.9%
Finland	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
France	91.9%	2	97.8%	91.8%
Gabon	96.9%	2	97.8%	96.8%
Gambia	93.3%	35	62.0%	90.4%
Georgia	100.0%	2	97.8%	100.0%
Germany	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Ghana	87.1%	8	91.3%	86.2%
Greece	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Grenada	91.4%	6	93.5%	91.0%
Guatemala	93.5%	17	81.5%	92.5%
Guinea	88.2%	2	97.8%	88.1%
Guinea-Bissau	*	92	0.0%	*
Guyana	89.2%	1	98.9%	89.1%
Haiti	89.5%	4	95.7%	89.2%
Honduras	89.2%	5	94.6%	88.8%
Hungary	94.6%	0	100.0%	94.6%
Iceland	97.1%	1	98.9%	97.1%
India	79.4%	0	100.0%	79.4%
Indonesia	78.9%	0	100.0%	78.9%
Iran	75.7%	12	87.0%	73.4%
Iraq	77.1%	16	82.6%	74.0%
Ireland	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Israel	100.0%	0	100.0%	100.0%
Italy	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Jamaica	91.7%	4	95.7%	91.4%
Japan	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Jordan	85.7%	7	92.4%	84.9%
Kazakhstan	94.1%	1	98.9%	94.1%
Kenya	90.6%	0	100.0%	90.6%
Kuwait	91.4%	4	95.7%	91.2%
Kyrgyzstan	93.5%	18	80.4%	92.4%
Laos	86.2%	20	78.3%	83.2%
Latvia	100.0%	5	94.6%	100.0%
Lebanon	85.7%	15	83.7%	83.9%
Lesotho	87.9%	10	89.1%	86.8%
Liberia	*	92	0.0%	*

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Libya	73.7%	1	98.9%	73.5%
Liechtenstein	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Lithuania	97.0%	10	89.1%	96.7%
Luxembourg	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Madagascar	96.6%	42	54.3%	94.5%
Malawi	90.6%	27	70.7%	88.0%
Malaysia	83.3%	1	98.9%	83.2%
Maldives	88.6%	0	100.0%	88.6%
Mali	85.7%	2	97.8%	85.5%
Malta	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Marshall Islands	97.1%	1	98.9%	97.1%
Mauritania	88.6%	3	96.7%	88.3%
Mauritius	94.3%	4	95.7%	94.1%
Mexico	86.1%	0	100.0%	86.1%
Micronesia	100.0%	4	95.7%	100.0%
Moldova	97.1%	3	96.7%	97.0%
Monaco	94.4%	16	82.6%	93.7%
Mongolia	89.2%	8	91.3%	88.5%
Morocco	90.9%	9	90.2%	90.2%
Mozambique	88.2%	8	91.3%	87.5%
Myanmar	79.4%	1	98.9%	79.3%
Namibia	83.3%	1	98.9%	83.2%
Nepal	91.2%	1	98.9%	91.1%
Netherlands	94.4%	1	98.9%	94.4%
New Zealand	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Nicaragua	91.9%	4	95.7%	91.7%
Niger	88.6%	0	100.0%	88.6%
Nigeria	90.3%	0	100.0%	90.3%
Norway	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Oman	85.7%	5	94.6%	85.2%
Pakistan	81.1%	0	100.0%	81.1%
Palau	*	92	0.0%	*
Panama	91.4%	5	94.6%	91.1%
Papua New Guinea	90.9%	10	89.1%	90.1%
Paraguay	89.5%	1	98.9%	89.4%
Peru	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Philippines	85.7%	0	100.0%	85.7%
Poland	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Portugal	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Qatar	88.2%	9	90.2%	87.4%

IV - CONSENSUS

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Republic of Korea	91.7%	2	97.8%	91.5%
Romania	94.3%	1	98.9%	94.2%
Russia	97.0%	0	100.0%	97.0%
Rwanda	96.8%	72	21.7%	91.8%
St. Kitts and Nevis	91.4%	4	95.7%	91.2%
St. Lucia	88.9%	9	90.2%	88.1%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	91.7%	8	91.3%	91.2%
Samoa	91.9%	10	89.1%	91.3%
San Marino	96.3%	32	65.2%	94.6%
Sao Tome and Principe	*	92	0.0%	*
Saudi Arabia	88.6%	4	95.7%	88.2%
Senegal	91.4%	4	95.7%	91.2%
Seychelles	96.0%	73	20.7%	83.2%
Sierra Leone	87.9%	10	89.1%	86.8%
Singapore	91.4%	0	100.0%	91.4%
Slovak Republic	94.3%	7	92.4%	94.0%
Slovenia	94.6%	2	97.8%	94.5%
Solomon Islands	97.1%	10	89.1%	96.9%
Somalia	*	92	0.0%	*
South Africa	86.1%	2	97.8%	85.9%
Spain	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Sri Lanka	83.3%	0	100.0%	83.3%
Sudan	75.0%	12	87.0%	72.6%
Suriname	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Swaziland	100.0%	9	90.2%	100.0%
Sweden	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Syria	75.7%	13	85.9%	73.2%
Tajikistan	88.6%	9	90.2%	87.7%
Thailand	85.7%	1	98.9%	85.6%
TFYR Macedonia	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Togo	90.0%	1	98.9%	89.9%
Trinidad and Tobago	91.7%	3	96.7%	91.5%
Tunisia	88.2%	1	98.9%	88.1%
Turkey	91.9%	1	98.9%	91.8%
Turkmenistan	90.3%	33	64.1%	86.6%
Uganda	83.3%	1	98.9%	83.2%
Ukraine	93.9%	1	98.9%	93.9%
United Arab Emirates	91.2%	7	92.4%	90.7%
United Kingdom	94.4%	1	98.9%	94.4%
U.R. Tanzania	80.0%	1	98.9%	79.8%

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Uruguay	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Uzbekistan	93.8%	14	84.8%	92.9%
Vanuatu	96.6%	29	68.5%	95.3%
Venezuela	86.1%	0	100.0%	86.1%
Vietnam	75.8%	12	87.0%	73.2%
Yemen	85.7%	7	92.4%	84.9%
Yugoslavia (S/M)	*	92	0.0%	*
Zaire	96.0%	91	1.1%	20.7%
Zambia	85.7%	1	98.9%	85.6%
Zimbabwe	81.8%	0	100.0%	81.8%
Average	90.6%		87.0%	89.6%

**Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus
(Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence)**

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Israel	100.0%	0	100.0%	100.0%
Georgia	100.0%	2	97.8%	100.0%
Micronesia	100.0%	4	95.7%	100.0%
Latvia	100.0%	5	94.6%	100.0%
Swaziland	100.0%	9	90.2%	100.0%
Central African Rep.	100.0%	23	75.0%	100.0%
Dominica	100.0%	25	72.8%	100.0%
Eritrea	100.0%	48	47.8%	100.0%
Argentina	97.1%	0	100.0%	97.1%
Czech Republic	97.1%	0	100.0%	97.1%
Iceland	97.1%	1	98.9%	97.1%
Marshall Islands	97.1%	1	98.9%	97.1%
Moldova	97.1%	3	96.7%	97.0%
Russia	97.0%	0	100.0%	97.0%
Estonia	97.1%	5	94.6%	96.9%
Fiji	97.1%	5	94.6%	96.9%
Solomon Islands	97.1%	10	89.1%	96.9%
Croatia	97.1%	7	92.4%	96.9%
Gabon	96.9%	2	97.8%	96.8%
Lithuania	97.0%	10	89.1%	96.7%
Comoros	97.0%	11	88.0%	96.7%

IV - CONSENSUS

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Cote d'Ivoire	96.7%	0	100.0%	96.7%
Vanuatu	96.6%	29	68.5%	95.3%
San Marino	96.3%	32	65.2%	94.6%
Hungary	94.6%	0	100.0%	94.6%
Slovenia	94.6%	2	97.8%	94.5%
Madagascar	96.6%	42	54.3%	94.5%
Germany	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Italy	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Malta	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Portugal	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
TFYR Macedonia	94.4%	0	100.0%	94.4%
Netherlands	94.4%	1	98.9%	94.4%
United Kingdom	94.4%	1	98.9%	94.4%
Ireland	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Japan	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Norway	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Poland	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Uruguay	94.3%	0	100.0%	94.3%
Bulgaria	94.3%	1	98.9%	94.2%
Romania	94.3%	1	98.9%	94.2%
Costa Rica	94.4%	5	94.6%	94.2%
Mauritius	94.3%	4	95.7%	94.1%
Kazakhstan	94.1%	1	98.9%	94.1%
Slovak Republic	94.3%	7	92.4%	94.0%
Albania	94.4%	11	88.0%	94.0%
Ukraine	93.9%	1	98.9%	93.9%
El Salvador	94.4%	15	83.7%	93.8%
Belarus	93.8%	0	100.0%	93.8%
Monaco	94.4%	16	82.6%	93.7%
Cambodia	94.1%	14	84.8%	93.4%
Djibouti	93.9%	12	87.0%	93.3%
Uzbekistan	93.8%	14	84.8%	92.9%
Guatemala	93.5%	17	81.5%	92.5%
Kyrgyzstan	93.5%	18	80.4%	92.4%
Austria	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Belgium	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Chile	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Denmark	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Finland	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%

**Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus
(Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPATION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Greece	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Luxembourg	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Spain	91.9%	0	100.0%	91.9%
Turkey	91.9%	1	98.9%	91.8%
Rwanda	96.8%	72	21.7%	91.8%
France	91.9%	2	97.8%	91.8%
Australia	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Canada	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Liechtenstein	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Peru	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Sweden	91.7%	0	100.0%	91.7%
Nicaragua	91.9%	4	95.7%	91.7%
Republic of Korea	91.7%	2	97.8%	91.5%
Trinidad and Tobago	91.7%	3	96.7%	91.5%
Singapore	91.4%	0	100.0%	91.4%
Jamaica	91.7%	4	95.7%	91.4%
Samoa	91.9%	10	89.1%	91.3%
Kuwait	91.4%	4	95.7%	91.2%
Senegal	91.4%	4	95.7%	91.2%
St. Kitts and Nevis	91.4%	4	95.7%	91.2%
St. Vincent-Grenadines	91.7%	8	91.3%	91.2%
Nepal	91.2%	1	98.9%	91.1%
Panama	91.4%	5	94.6%	91.1%
Grenada	91.4%	6	93.5%	91.0%
Antigua and Barbuda	91.2%	3	96.7%	91.0%
Andorra	91.7%	12	87.0%	90.9%
United Arab Emirates	91.2%	7	92.4%	90.7%
Kenya	90.6%	0	100.0%	90.6%
Armenia	90.9%	5	94.6%	90.5%
Gambia	93.3%	35	62.0%	90.4%
Cameroon	90.3%	0	100.0%	90.3%
Nigeria	90.3%	0	100.0%	90.3%
Bahrain	90.9%	8	91.3%	90.3%
Belize	91.2%	12	87.0%	90.3%
Ethiopia	90.6%	5	94.6%	90.2%
Morocco	90.9%	9	90.2%	90.2%
Papua New Guinea	90.9%	10	89.1%	90.1%
Togo	90.0%	1	98.9%	89.9%
Paraguay	89.5%	1	98.9%	89.4%

IV - CONSENSUS

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Cape Verde	91.4%	26	71.7%	89.4%
Bahamas	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Bolivia	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
New Zealand	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Suriname	89.2%	0	100.0%	89.2%
Haiti	89.5%	4	95.7%	89.2%
Guyana	89.2%	1	98.9%	89.1%
Brazil	88.9%	0	100.0%	88.9%
Barbados	88.9%	1	98.9%	88.8%
Honduras	89.2%	5	94.6%	88.8%
Maldives	88.6%	0	100.0%	88.6%
Niger	88.6%	0	100.0%	88.6%
Mongolia	89.2%	8	91.3%	88.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	93.8%	56	39.1%	88.5%
Mauritania	88.6%	3	96.7%	88.3%
Cyprus	88.6%	4	95.7%	88.2%
Saudi Arabia	88.6%	4	95.7%	88.2%
Tunisia	88.2%	1	98.9%	88.1%
St. Lucia	88.9%	9	90.2%	88.1%
Benin	88.2%	2	97.8%	88.1%
Guinea	88.2%	2	97.8%	88.1%
Malawi	90.6%	27	70.7%	88.0%
Tajikistan	88.6%	9	90.2%	87.7%
Egypt	88.2%	8	91.3%	87.5%
Mozambique	88.2%	8	91.3%	87.5%
Qatar	88.2%	9	90.2%	87.4%
Ecuador	87.2%	1	98.9%	87.1%
Botswana	86.8%	0	100.0%	86.8%
Lesotho	87.9%	10	89.1%	86.8%
Sierra Leone	87.9%	10	89.1%	86.8%
Azerbaijan	88.2%	15	83.7%	86.7%
Turkmenistan	90.3%	33	64.1%	86.6%
Algeria	86.5%	1	98.9%	86.4%
Ghana	87.1%	8	91.3%	86.2%
Mexico	86.1%	0	100.0%	86.1%
Venezuela	86.1%	0	100.0%	86.1%
Colombia	86.1%	1	98.9%	86.0%
South Africa	86.1%	2	97.8%	85.9%
Philippines	85.7%	0	100.0%	85.7%

**Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus
(Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Bhutan	88.2%	23	75.0%	85.7%
Congo	87.1%	12	87.0%	85.6%
Thailand	85.7%	1	98.9%	85.6%
Zambia	85.7%	1	98.9%	85.6%
Mali	85.7%	2	97.8%	85.5%
Brunei	85.3%	1	98.9%	85.2%
Oman	85.7%	5	94.6%	85.2%
Jordan	85.7%	7	92.4%	84.9%
Yemen	85.7%	7	92.4%	84.9%
Burkina Faso	85.7%	8	91.3%	84.8%
Lebanon	85.7%	15	83.7%	83.9%
Angola	90.3%	48	47.8%	83.8%
Sri Lanka	83.3%	0	100.0%	83.3%
Malaysia	83.3%	1	98.9%	83.2%
Namibia	83.3%	1	98.9%	83.2%
Uganda	83.3%	1	98.9%	83.2%
Seychelles	96.0%	73	20.7%	83.2%
Laos	86.2%	20	78.3%	83.2%
Burundi	85.3%	17	81.5%	83.1%
Bangladesh	83.3%	7	92.4%	82.4%
Zimbabwe	81.8%	0	100.0%	81.8%
Pakistan	81.1%	0	100.0%	81.1%
U.R. Tanzania	80.0%	1	98.9%	79.8%
Afghanistan	81.1%	11	88.0%	79.5%
India	79.4%	0	100.0%	79.4%
Myanmar	79.4%	1	98.9%	79.3%
Indonesia	78.9%	0	100.0%	78.9%
China	78.1%	8	91.3%	76.6%
Cuba	75.8%	7	92.4%	74.3%
Iraq	77.1%	16	82.6%	74.0%
Libya	73.7%	1	98.9%	73.5%
Iran	75.7%	12	87.0%	73.4%
Syria	75.7%	13	85.9%	73.2%
Vietnam	75.8%	12	87.0%	73.2%
Sudan	75.0%	12	87.0%	72.6%
DPR of Korea	75.0%	12	87.0%	72.3%
Zaire	96.0%	91	1.1%	20.7%
Chad	*	92	0.0%	*
Dominican Republic	*	92	0.0%	*

IV - CONSENSUS

Important Votes and Adjusted Consensus (Ranked by Adjusted Coincidence) (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	VOTING COINCIDENCE	ABSENCES	PARTICIPA- TION RATE	ADJUSTED COINCIDENCE
Equatorial Guinea	*	92	0.0%	*
Guinea-Bissau	*	92	0.0%	*
Liberia	*	92	0.0%	*
Palau	*	92	0.0%	*
Sao Tome and Principe	*	92	0.0%	*
Somalia	*	92	0.0%	*
Yugoslavia (S/M)	*	92	0.0%	*
Average	90.6%		87.0%	89.6%

V: SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — the Security Council in 1994 was composed of Argentina, Brazil, Czech Republic, Djibouti, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, and Spain. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year, and compares it with the previous seven years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes
1994	160	78	77	0
1993	171	95	93	0
1992	129	74	74	0
1991	53	42	42	0
1990	69	40	37	2
1989	69	25	20	5
1988	55	26	20	6
1987	49	15	13	2

The Security Council in 1994 once again continued the activism it has demonstrated in the years following the end of the Cold War. While the number of formal meetings and the number of resolutions adopted were slightly lower than the record set in 1993, there were more than in any other previous year. The number of consensus statements issued by the Council President was also high again. The number of informal meetings and the time devoted to them increased again in 1994. Free of Cold War blockage, the Council has become involved ever more deeply in the world community's efforts to resolve conflicts both old and new, although it has become more selective in the actions it takes to deal with international crises.

Of the 77 resolutions adopted by the Council, 3 were without a vote and 62 won unanimous approval. Of the 12 resolutions adopted without unanimous approval, the United States voted in favor of 11 and abstained on the one extending the mandate of the UN Operation in Somalia by one month. Russia vetoed a resolution on Bosnia in December. This was Russia's second veto since 1990. Pakistan and Djibouti voted against the resolution suspending some sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Rwanda voted against the resolution establishing a war crimes tribunal for that country. No other negative votes were cast during 1994. The number of abstentions was again

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small. Rwanda did not participate in the voting on four resolutions adopted in July.

In 1994, the Security Council authorized new operations in Haiti, Tajikistan, and the Aouzou Strip border region between Chad and Libya. It also set about drawing four other operations to a close, in Mozambique, South Africa, Somalia, and El Salvador. It responded to acts of genocide in Rwanda, and it sought peaceful solutions to disputes in the Persian Gulf, Georgia, Liberia, Angola, Burundi, and Cyprus. Council actions in peacekeeping activities are summarized in the following paragraphs:

The former Yugoslavia: This was the most pressing of the Council's concerns during the year. It met 37 times, adopted 12 resolutions, and issued 18 presidential statements on this subject. It altered the regime of sanctions imposed in 1992 by adopting three resolutions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. It suspended selected sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), contingent upon its effective closure of its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. It imposed wide-ranging sanctions on that part of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of the Bosnian Serbs, sanctions which were to be reconsidered only if the Bosnian Serbs unconditionally accepted the territorial settlement proposed by the Contact Group (United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and Germany). The Council also demanded that the Bosnian Serbs cease their campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council twice in 1994 extended the mandate of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to March 31, 1995, and it twice allowed for increases in the mission's troop levels. By year's end, UNPROFOR comprised over 38,000 peacekeepers supported by more than 4,000 civilian personnel. NATO carried out air strikes during the year, as authorized by Resolution 836 (1993). This resolution authorized UN members or regional organizations to take all necessary measures, through the use of air power, to support UNPROFOR in and around the safe areas by Bosnian Serbs. In April the Council condemned the shelling of the safe areas. It demanded the conclusion of a ceasefire in Gorazde and throughout Bosnia. In November, the Council authorized member states to use air power to support UNPROFOR in Croatia. It also authorized UNPROFOR, acting in self-defense, to use force in retaliation for bombardments against or incursions into the safe areas. Also in November, the Council condemned violations of the border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it demanded that hostile actions in and around the safe areas cease. In December the Secretary General reported to the Council that UNPROFOR should not be asked to enforce compliance with the safe area regime. He thought

such action would turn UNPROFOR into a combatant and would be incompatible with UNPROFOR's role as a peacekeeping force. Moreover, such a role would require a large increase in the number of UNPROFOR's troops. Also in December, Russia vetoed a resolution that would have reconfirmed the embargo on transshipment of all but humanitarian goods across the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Haiti: The situation in Haiti was another principal concern of the Council in 1994. The Council extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) in March, June, and July to extend up to January 31, 1995. On July 31, recognizing that the unique character of the situation in Haiti required an exceptional response, the Council authorized member states to form a multinational force (MNF) under unified command and control and to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, the prompt return of the legitimately elected president, and the restoration of the legitimate authorities in Haiti. The MNF was mandated to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment. The Council established an advance team of UNMIH to monitor the MNF's operations and to prepare for the deployment of UNMIH upon completion of the MNF's mission. This force, led by the United States, is to terminate its mission — and UNMIH is to assume the full range of its functions — when the Security Council has determined that UNMIH has sufficient capacity to perform its full range of functions and a secure and stable environment has been established. UNMIH's mandate is to assist the democratic government of Haiti to sustain the secure and stable environment established by the MNF, to professionalize the armed forces, to create a separate police force, and to create an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair elections. UNMIH's size was increased to a troop level of 6,000 and a civilian police level of 567. It is to complete its mission not later than February 1996. On October 15, following the occupation of Haiti by the MNF and the return of President Aristide to Haiti, the Council welcomed his return, as well as the convening of the Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership. It commended the efforts of the MNF and lifted sanctions against Haiti. On November 29, the Council welcomed the positive developments in Haiti since the deployment of the MNF, commended the efforts of the MNF to establish a secure and stable environment, paid tribute to President Aristide for his efforts to promote national reconciliation, and authorized the Secretary General to strengthen the advance team of UNMIH up to 500 persons to facilitate planning for the transition from the MNF to UNMIH.

El Salvador: The Council acted in May to extend the mandate of ONUSAL to November 30, and, expressing concern that the peace accords remained only partially implemented, urged compliance by the

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parties to the agreed timetable, and removal of obstacles to the land transfer program. In November the Council extended ONUSAL's mandate for a final period to April 30, 1995, while again expressing concern that important elements of the peace accords remained only partially implemented, particularly those regarding demobilization of the police, transfer of lands, reintegration of ex-combatants, human settlements, judicial and electoral reform, and recommendations of the Commission on the Truth. The Council urged full implementation of the accords, and asked the Secretary General to prepare a report on fulfillment of ONUSAL's mandate, on modalities for its withdrawal, and on further assistance to El Salvador by the specialized agencies after ONUSAL terminates on April 30.

Mozambique: The UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) successfully completed its mandate in 1994. On December 9 the mission expired upon the investiture of a newly elected legislature and the inauguration of President Chissano. Since its creation by the Council in 1992, ONUMOZ successfully demobilized 90,000 troops, collected nearly 200,000 weapons, and resettled 1.5 million refugees and displaced persons. The operation registered voters and assisted in conducting a peaceful election. The Council welcomed the declaration by the Secretary General's Special Representative that the elections were free and fair.

Somalia: The Council decided in November to terminate the mandate of the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) on March 31, 1995. Responding to widespread starvation and instability following the downfall of President Siad Barre, the Council had created UNOSOM and its successor, UNOSOM II. The Council in 1992 authorized the use of force to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. The first elements of the Unified Task Force, led by the United States, were deployed in 1992, with UNOSOM II taking over in March 1993. In establishing an end date for the mission, the Council decided that every effort should be made to withdraw UNOSOM II forces in a secure and orderly manner, and it authorized them to take the necessary self-defense actions. During 1994 the Council had twice extended the mandate of UNOSOM II, while urging the parties to carry out commitments and implement agreements and to refrain from acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peacekeeping work in the country.

Rwanda: The Council worked to cope with horrible acts of slaughter and destruction. The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), set up to assist in implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement of 1993, suffered attacks on its personnel. As the situation deteriorated and UNAMIR's capacity for action became more and more limited, the

Council in April adjusted the mission's mandate to have it act as an intermediary between the parties, assist in resumption of humanitarian relief, and monitor and report on developments concerning the safety of civilians. Its troop strength was sharply reduced. By May, concerned over the thousands of deaths of innocent civilians, large internal displacements of population, and the massive exodus of refugees to neighboring countries, along with widespread violations of international humanitarian law, the Council increased the strength of UNAMIR, expanded its mandate to include responsibility for security of civilians and of humanitarian operations, and imposed an arms embargo. In June the Council agreed that a multinational operation for humanitarian purposes could be set up in Rwanda until UNAMIR was brought up to the necessary strength, and it welcomed the offer by member states to establish a temporary operation under national (French) command and control aimed at contributing to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees, and civilians at risk. In July the Council asked the Secretary General to establish a commission of experts to examine and analyze information on evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda, including possible acts of genocide. In November the Council established an international tribunal to prosecute persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda or by Rwandan citizens in the refugee camps in neighboring countries. It also extended UNAMIR's mandate to June 9, 1995, and expanded it to enable the mission to contribute to the security of personnel of the international tribunal and of human rights officers.

Liberia: The Council extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission (UNOMIL) twice, the second time to January 13, 1995. UNOMIL is working in cooperation with the peacekeeping mission of the Economic Community of West African States to implement the Cotonou Peace Agreement of 1993, which provides for a ceasefire, disarmament, demobilization, and national elections. The Council in October agreed with the Secretary General's decision to reduce the strength of UNOMIL until there was real improvement in the security situation.

Angola: Following the signing of the Lusaka Protocol in November, the Council extended the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) to February 8, 1995, so it could monitor the ceasefire. The Council welcomed the Secretary General's decision to restore UNAVEM II to its previous troop levels. During the year, the Council on numerous occasions deplored the continuing hostilities in Angola and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation. It confirmed its readiness to impose additional measures against UNITA if that party did not accept the national reconciliation proposals of the Lusaka peace talks. It reminded states of the need to abide by the sanctions regime.

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Burundi: The Council met four times on the situation in Burundi. It welcomed the election and swearing in of the country's president. It condemned extremist elements that continued to threaten national reconciliation. And it urged all sides to reject confrontational tactics and violence.

South Africa: The Council terminated the UN Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) and lifted the arms embargo against that country following its first multi-racial election and the establishment there of a united, democratic, and non-racial government.

Western Sahara: The Council agreed that the Identification Commission of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) should proceed with registration of potential voters consistent with the Secretary General's compromise proposal for determining eligibility for participation in the referendum for self-determination of the people of the territory. In November the Council in a presidential statement declared there must be no further delay in the holding of a free, fair, and impartial referendum.

Tajikistan: The Council in December decided to establish a UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, mandating the mission to assist the Tajik Joint Commission to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and to provide its good offices to the process of political reconciliation.

Afghanistan: The Council issued presidential statements calling for a ceasefire and initiation of a process aimed at creating a broad-based government, for an end to obstacles to shipments of humanitarian aid, and for a halt to the flow of weapons into Afghanistan. The Council welcomed acceptance by the warring parties of a national reconciliation process to establish a council to negotiate a ceasefire, establish a national security force, and form a transitional government.

Georgia: The Council extended the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) several times during the year for periods up to January 13, 1995. It welcomed the efforts of the Secretary General and his special envoy, in cooperation with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process. It commended the efforts of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) toward the maintenance of a ceasefire in Abkhazia, and it welcomed the contribution by the Russian Federation of a peacekeeping force. In response to an Abkhaz declaration of independence, the Council declared in December that the unilateral establishment of a sovereign Abkhaz entity would violate the commitment to search for a comprehensive political settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. It

called on all parties to make substantive progress in the peace negotiations under UN auspices.

Iraq: The Council in October condemned Iraqi military deployment in the direction of the border with Kuwait, and it demanded that Iraq withdraw all these forces to their original positions and that it not again utilize its forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbors or UN operations in Iraq. In November the Council welcomed Iraq's "irrevocable and unqualified" recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Kuwait. The Council decided several times during its periodic reviews in 1994 not to modify the sanctions regime imposed in 1991.

Middle East: The Council renewed the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights until May 31, 1995, warning that the situation there would likely remain potentially dangerous until a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement could be reached. It condemned the massacre in Hebron and called for measures to guarantee the safety of Palestine civilians. It also called for implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Council also extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to January 31, 1995.

Libya: In May the Council authorized deployment of the UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) for a period of 40 days to monitor withdrawal of Libyan administration and forces from that area in accordance with the judgment of the International Court of Justice. UNASOG was terminated on June 13 upon the successful completion of its task. The Council also decided in its periodic reviews not to modify the existing sanctions regime.

Cyprus: The Secretary General reported that, in the absence of progress towards a settlement between the two sides, the situation remained subject to sudden tensions. The Secretary General suggested that, given the lack of agreement, the Council could conclude that, after 30 years of effort, there was no political will for a negotiated settlement and that the peacemaking and peacekeeping resources in Cyprus should be redirected to other disputes where they might have a greater chance of success. At the Council's request, the Secretary General directed his special representative to begin consultations with members of the Council, the guarantor powers, and leaders in Cyprus, with a view to undertaking a fundamental review of ways of approaching the Cyprus problem. Extensive consultations between UN representatives and Cypriot leaders ensued, and the Secretary General determined that he would submit a definitive report in light of these

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continuing efforts. The Council renewed the mandate of the UN Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to June 30, 1995.

Yemen: The Council sent a fact-finding mission to Yemen in June to assess prospects for a renewed dialogue. It asked the Secretary General to discuss a ceasefire and possible establishment of a mechanism to monitor a cessation of hostilities. It welcomed the ceasefire reached at talks in Moscow, and which had been achieved through mediation of the Russian Foreign Minister.

Korea: The Council in November noted the agreement reached between the United States and North Korea as a positive step toward denuclearizing the Korean peninsula. In March the Council had called on North Korea to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete the inspection activities agreed upon as a step towards fulfilling that country's obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Council announced in December that it would in future meet more often in open sessions in an effort to improve the flow of information and ideas between members of the Council and other UN member states. In November the Council decided to hold meetings as a matter of course between Council members, the Secretariat, and countries contributing troops to peacekeeping operations. The Council also agreed that the monthly tentative forecast of its work should be made available to member states.

In addition to the large number of resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1994, the Council President issued 82 consensus statements during the year. This nearly matches the 88 statements in 1993 and 94 in 1992, and it far exceeds the 21 issued in 1991. Of the 82 statements, the former Yugoslavia was the topic of 18 and Rwanda 9. Others were on Angola, 5; Haiti, Mozambique, Afghanistan, Liberia, and Burundi, 4 each; and one to three statements on Georgia, Somalia, Iraq, El Salvador, South Africa, the Secretary General's Agenda for Peace report, Korea, Libya, and other subjects. All of these statements were endorsed by the United States. Security Council action is increasingly taking the form of presidential statements.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council in 1994 are listed and described below. They are organized by topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes/No/Abstain), and a summary description. The descriptions, which include key elements of the resolutions, are composed of excerpts from the resolution language; "Security Council" is the subject of the verbs. The U.S. statement of position is given as appropriate.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER

S/Res/963 November 29 Adopted Without Vote

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Palau be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (See also PALAU below.)

ANGOLA

S/Res/903 March 16 15(US)-0-0

Urges the parties to redouble their efforts to attain a ceasefire and conclude a peaceful settlement; demands cessation of all offensive military actions; decides to extend the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) until May 31, 1994; declares readiness to consider authorizing an increase in the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers, 126 police observers, and 14 military medical staff, with an appropriate number of international and local civilian staff, following a report from the Secretary General that the parties have reached an agreement and that the conditions are right for deployment; reaffirms readiness to consider any recommendations from the Secretary General for an appropriate UN presence in Angola; condemns any actions that threaten the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance; and decides, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993).

The U.S. Representative stressed the importance of reaching a lasting political settlement, and she noted that the United States had worked closely with others to advance the peace process. This peace process, she said, offers the parties a chance to start a new chapter in the life of their country. But that chance will not last, she said, and the

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U.S. Government does not accept current efforts to delay essential decisions. The United States is prepared to assist in the implementation of a peace accord, she said, but, to reach an accord, Angolans must first demonstrate the political will, flexibility, and courage to make peace a reality.

S/Res/922

May 31

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until June 30, 1994; stresses that its future decision concerning Angola will take into account the extent to which the parties demonstrate their political will to achieve a lasting peace; welcomes the acceptance by the Government of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation, urges UNITA to do likewise, and encourages both parties to finalize outstanding details without procrastination; reaffirms its readiness to consider any recommendations from the Secretary General for an expanded UN presence in Angola; declares its intention to reconsider the UN role if a peace agreement has not been reached before expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II; decides, in view of the direct negotiations continuing between the parties, not to impose at present the additional measures against UNITA contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993); strongly deplores the resurgence of military actions throughout Angola and reiterates its demand that both parties cease offensive military operations; condemns acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts and all actions that inhibit free movement of humanitarian relief; and appeals to states and nongovernmental organizations to provide assistance to meet the growing humanitarian needs.

The U.S. Deputy Representative noted that while the Council and others work for peace, there are others who would paint their native soil with the blood of its own people. He decried the intensification of fighting and the launching of new military offensives. He said we are heartened by reports that the Government of Angola has accepted the proposal put forward by the mediation, and he urged UNITA to do likewise. This resolution, he said, puts the leaders of Angola on notice that the patience of the international community is wearing thin.

S/Res/932

June 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until September 30, 1994; calls upon both parties to honor the commitments already made by them at the talks in Lusaka and urges them to redouble their efforts with the aim of attaining a ceasefire and concluding a peaceful settlement; welcomes the acceptance by the Government of Angola of the proposals on national reconciliation put forward by the Secretary Gen-

eral's special representative and the three observer states, and strongly urges UNITA to do likewise; declares its determination to impose additional measures against UNITA as indicated in resolution 864 (1993) if by July 31 UNITA has not formally accepted the proposals on national reconciliation, and declares further that in such case it will decide what further measures it will impose; welcomes the preparations and contingency planning undertaken by the Secretary General for a UN presence in Angola once a peace settlement is reached; declares its intention to review the UN role in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka by the time of the expiration of the extended mandate of UNAVEM II; reaffirms the obligation of all states to implement the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993), and urges the two neighboring states who have so far failed to respond to requests from the committee established by resolution 864 for information regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly; strongly deplores the intensification of offensive military actions throughout Angola, and reiterates its demand that both parties immediately cease all military operations; deplores the worsening of the humanitarian situation and strongly condemns acts that imperil humanitarian relief efforts; urges both parties to grant guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and to refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel; commends those states, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all to provide further assistance; and requests that the Secretary General ensure that the Council is informed regularly on progress of the peace talks as well as on the military and humanitarian situation.

The U.S. Representative noted the dramatic deterioration in the humanitarian situation. She said this resolution poses two choices for Angola's leaders: first, hostilities must cease in order to allow relief operations to resume and to create the proper atmosphere for the successful conclusion of the Lusaka talks; and, second, UNITA should accept the mediation's proposals on national reconciliation. The Lusaka peace process, she said, has brought both sides close to the comprehensive accord that would at last bring peace to Angola. The United States has given complete support to the Lusaka peace process, she said, and we reiterate our strong commitment to help Angola implement a comprehensive peace accord. She said we look to Angola's leaders to take the final steps for peace.

S/Res/945

September 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until October 31, 1994; calls upon both parties to honor the commitments already made

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by them at the Lusaka Peace Talks and urges them to complete their negotiations as soon as possible and make every necessary effort to have the Lusaka Agreement formally signed before October 31; declares that, in view of the formal acceptance by UNITA of the complete set of proposals put forward by the Secretary General's Special Representative and the three observer states and in view of the current negotiations, it will not consider at this time the imposition of additional measures against UNITA; reiterates its intention to review the UN role in Angola in the event that a peace agreement has not been reached in Lusaka; strongly deplores the intensification of the offensive military actions and reiterates once again its demand that both parties cease forthwith all military operations; affirms its readiness to consider authorizing promptly, once an agreement is initialled by the parties, the rapid increase of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous authorized level; condemns any action that threatens the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all in need in Angola and puts the lives of the humanitarian relief workers at risk; demands the immediate release of the humanitarian relief workers who disappeared on August 27; and appeals for further assistance to meet growing humanitarian needs.

S/Res/952

October 27

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until December 8, 1994; calls upon the parties to conclude a peace agreement and establish a ceasefire; authorizes the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level of 350 military observers and 126 police observers with appropriate staff, to be deployed upon initialing of a peace agreement and putting into place of an effective ceasefire; reaffirms its readiness to consider an expanded UN presence in Angola after a peace agreement is signed if circumstances warrant, and welcomes the Secretary General's contingency planning in this regard; reiterates its demand that both parties immediately cease all military operations; deplores the deterioration in the humanitarian situation, and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance; reiterates its demand for the immediate release of the humanitarian relief workers who disappeared on August 27, and calls for the complete cooperation, especially of UNITA, with the UN investigation into their disappearance; and appeals to all to provide further assistance to meet the ongoing humanitarian needs.

The U.S. Representative expressed the hope that this long war in Angola would come to an end and cease turning one of Africa's richest countries into one of its poorest. She noted that UN observers, which

this resolution provides for, can be important at the early stages of the peace process, when confidence-building measures and reestablishment of trust between the parties will be sorely needed. But the international community will not send personnel into a war zone, she said, so the parties must lay down their arms if they want the international community to help them in their attempts at peacemaking. Similarly, she said, the U.S. Government will want to see evidence that the parties are serious about holding to a ceasefire and implementing the peace agreement before deploying an enlarged force of peacekeeping troops. The future of Angola, she said, rests in the hands of the Angolan parties.

S/Res/966

December 8

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II until February 8, 1995, to enable it to monitor the ceasefire established by the Lusaka Protocol; commends the Government of Angola and UNITA for signing the Lusaka Protocol and urges them to respect fully the ceasefire that entered into effect on November 22, 1994; calls upon the parties to honor the commitments made by them and to continue to work together to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the Peace Accords and the Lusaka Protocol; welcomes the Secretary General's decision to proceed with the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level, the actual enlargement being dependent on the strict observance by the parties of an effective ceasefire and on the provision by them of satisfactory guarantees regarding the safety and security of UN personnel; encourages the Secretary General, in order to enhance the verification capabilities of the existing UNAVEM II and as an additional confidence-building measure, to continue to deploy personnel to the countryside; notes the intention of the Secretary General to submit a report on the possible mandate for a new UN operation in Angola, such a report to contain a detailed description of the results of his effort to identify potential troop-contributing countries, the objectives, concept of operations, and financial aspects of such an operation, and progress in discussions with the Government of Angola regarding the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement, and welcomes the contingency planning being done by him in this regard; declares its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola by February 8, 1995, in light of the above report; welcomes the resumption and the increased flow of humanitarian relief assistance throughout Angola; emphasizes that both parties must respect and ensure the safety and security of international personnel in Angola; appeals to all states, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide further assistance to meet the growing humanitarian need; and asks the Secretary General to inform

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the Council of the next steps to be taken to implement a well coordinated and comprehensive mine clearance program.

The U.S. Deputy Representative noted that this resolution welcomed the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, which had been a long time in coming, and marks a significant step toward the national reconciliation actively promoted by the international community for several years. He said we are encouraged by the announcement of a ceasefire, but concerned about continued allegations of ceasefire violations by both parties. It is important, he said, that President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi, personally, make every effort to arrange for a one-on-one meeting in order to move the peace process forward with all due speed.

CYPRUS

S/Res/902

March 11

15(US)-0-0

Reiterates that the maintenance of the status quo in Cyprus is unacceptable; welcomes the acceptance in principle by both parties of the confidence-building measures relating, in particular, to Varosha and Nicosia International Airport; welcomes the fact that intensive discussions have made it possible for the Secretary General's representative to bring forward ideas that should facilitate the discussions aimed at reaching agreement on the key issues for implementing the confidence-building measures, and stresses the need to conclude such an agreement without delay; and requests that the Secretary General submit a further report by the end of March 1994 on the outcome of his efforts to finalize that agreement.

S/Res/927

June 15

15(US)-0-0

Extends the stationing of the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until December 31, 1994; calls upon the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone; requests that the Secretary General keep the structure and strength of the force under review with a view to possible restructuring of it; urges all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus and a reduction of defense spending in Cyprus to help restore confidence and as a step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces; calls again for discussions with UNFICYP about entering into commitments to prohibit live ammunition or weapons other than hand-held along the ceasefire lines and to prohibit firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone; calls for extension of the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas of the buffer zone where the

two sides are in close proximity to each other; urges both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation; stresses the urgent need for the implementation of confidence-building measures; and stresses that it will conduct a comprehensive review of the situation, including the role of UNFICYP and the progress achieved towards a political settlement.

S/Res/939

July 29

14(US)-0-0

Reiterates that the maintenance of the status quo is unacceptable; reaffirms that a settlement must be based on a state with a single sovereignty, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; requests that the Secretary General begin consultations on this basis with a view to undertaking a reflection on ways of approaching the problem in a manner that will yield results; urges the parties to cooperate with the Secretary General to achieve agreement on the modalities for implementing confidence-building measures; and requests that the Secretary General report by the end of October 1994 on a program for achieving an overall solution. (Rwanda did not participate.)

S/Res/969

December 21

15(US)-0-0

Extends the stationing of UNFICYP in Cyprus until June 30, 1995; calls upon the military authorities on both sides to ensure that no incidents occur along the buffer zone; requests that the Secretary General keep under review the structure and strength of UNFICYP with a view to possible restructuring of it; urges all concerned to commit themselves to a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in Cyprus and a reduction of defense spending there to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step toward withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces; calls upon the military authorities once again to begin discussions with UNFICYP with a view to entering into commitments to prohibit live ammunition and weapons other than those hand-held along the cease-fire lines and to prohibit firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone; calls upon the military authorities to cooperate in extending the 1989 unmanning agreement to all areas of the buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other; urges the leaders of both communities to promote tolerance and reconciliation; welcomes the Secretary General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders in an effort to find a common ground for resumption of direct talks; and reaffirms the importance of early progress being made on the sub-

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stance of the Cyprus question and on implementation of confidence-building measures.

EL SALVADOR

S/Res/920

May 26

15(US)-0-0

Expresses concern that important elements of the Peace Accords remain only partially implemented; calls upon all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary General's Special Representative and the UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) in verifying implementation of commitments; urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) to comply with the agreement on a timetable; stresses the need to ensure that the police and public security provisions of the Peace Accords are scrupulously observed; urges all concerned to remove all obstacles to implementation of the land transfer program; stresses the need to accelerate reintegration programs for ex-combatants of both sides; reaffirms the need for full and timely implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth; decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL until November 30, 1994; and requests that the Secretary General report by November 1 on ONUSAL, fulfillment of its mandate, and modalities for its progressive withdrawal.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said this renewal of ONUSAL's mandate signified the continued success of the operation and a triumph of peace, democracy, and conciliation. He praised the successful completion of elections in El Salvador, noting that ONUSAL's role in the peace process had been absolutely essential. This process, he said, has transformed political life in El Salvador. He recognized the role played by President Cristiani and the FMLN, and welcomed the commitment of President-Elect Calderon Sol to the peace accords. But much remains to be done, he said; we note the need for full deployment of the new national civilian police for completion of the land transfer and reform program, for assistance to ex-combatants, and for fulfillment of the Truth Commission's recommendations. He welcomed the intention of the Secretary General to continue reducing ONUSAL as it meets its objectives. We must continue monitoring ONUSAL's expenses, he stressed, which is a key element in the sound management of any peacekeeping operation.

S/Res/961

November 23

15(US)-0-0

Reaffirms the importance of full and timely implementation of all aspects of the peace accords, including the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth and appropriate follow-up to the findings of the joint group for investigation of politically motivated illegal armed groups; expresses concern that important elements of the peace accords remain only partially implemented; urges the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN to redouble their efforts to comply with the agreement on a timetable for implementation of agreements; urges all states and international institutions engaged in development and finance to contribute promptly and generously in support of implementation of all aspects of the peace accords; approves the recommendations by the Secretary General regarding implementation by ONUSAL of its mandate; decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL for one final period until April 30, 1995; requests that the Secretary General report on ONUSAL by March 31, 1995, including on fulfillment and completion of its mandate and on modalities for its withdrawal; and invites the Secretary General, in consultation with specialized agencies, regional organizations, and member states, to prepare modalities for further assistance after April 30, 1995.

The U.S. Representative said the peace process in El Salvador has shown the United Nations at its best: as dynamic negotiator, innovative organizer, and effective peacekeeper. She congratulated the United Nations on a job well begun and soon to be well done, noting how difficult and rare it has been to celebrate the fulfillment of the mandate of a peacekeeping mission. She said it is imperative that outstanding elements of the peace accords be implemented as promptly as possible, within the agreed timetable. The Council recognizes, she said, that El Salvador has moved far enough down the road to peace and reconciliation to continue without the presence of a UN peacekeeping operation. She noted that the conflict is over and that the problems which lay at the root of the conflict are being addressed in the proper political forums. But, she pointed out, the international community remains committed to its responsibility to ensure full implementation of the peace accords. We remain strongly committed to consolidation of peace and democracy, she said, but acknowledge that we have reached a new phase. This final extension of ONUSAL, she said, will be sufficient to complete the peacekeeping mandate, and assistance after April 30 will be developed through consultations among the appropriate technical agencies and the member states. We welcome the intent of the Secretary General, she said, to consider the proper mechanisms by which the United Nations will comply with its obligations to verify full implementation of the peace accords. She congratulated the people of El Salvador for bringing about real change in their society, and she encouraged them to

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continue to work for reform. Peace will continue, she said, as long as the commitment to forging a common future in a free and democratic system prevails.

GEORGIA

S/Res/896

January 31

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the continued efforts of the Secretary General and his special envoy, in cooperation with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and with the assistance of the Government of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to carry forward the peace process; urges the parties to resume negotiations; calls upon all concerned to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia; approves the continuation of the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until March 7, 1994; declares readiness to consider any recommendation from the Secretary General to increase the strength of UNOMIG; requests that the Secretary General report to the Security Council following the third round of negotiations between the parties, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peacekeeping force; recognizes the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes; condemns any attempts to change the demographic composition of Abkhazia, including by repopulating it with persons not previously resident there; calls upon the parties to comply fully with the ceasefire; urges the parties to ensure the security of UNOMIG personnel and welcomes the readiness of the Russian Federation to assist them in this regard; and encourages donor states to assist Georgia in overcoming the consequences of the conflict, and to respond to the UN humanitarian appeal.

The United States supported this resolution. The U.S. Representative said the resolution expresses the Council's desire to assist the parties in reaching a political settlement. At the same time, however, the resolution is clear, she said, on the fundamental point that the Council cannot get ahead of the parties themselves in efforts toward a political solution. For that reason, she said, the resolution rightly reminds the parties of the need to demonstrate a stronger willingness to work toward a comprehensive political settlement. She stressed, too, the right of refugees to return to their homes in secure conditions.

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S/Res/901

March 4

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend UNOMIG's mandate for an additional interim period ending on March 31, 1994; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Council by March 21 on whatever progress has been made in the negotiations and on the situation on the ground, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peacekeeping force and on the modalities for such a force.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said that while the Security Council cannot move ahead of the Georgians and Abkhaz themselves in efforts toward a political solution to this conflict, the regrettable truth is that to date the parties have not made sufficient progress toward a settlement. It is, therefore, critical, he said, for them to move now before events on the ground deteriorate. We will need to remain focused on the principles outlined in resolution 896, which guide this process, he added.

S/Res/906

March 25

15(US)-0-0

Calls upon all concerned to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia; stresses the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in secure conditions throughout Abkhazia; urges the parties to resume negotiations as soon as possible and to achieve substantive progress towards a political settlement, so that the Security Council may adequately consider the possible establishment of a peacekeeping force in Abkhazia; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for an additional interim period terminating on June 30, 1994; urges the parties to ensure the security of UNOMIG personnel and its freedom of movement throughout Georgia; and requests that the Secretary General report on progress in the negotiations by June 21, with special attention to circumstances which might warrant a peacekeeping force.

S/Res/934

June 30

15(US)-0-0

Notes with satisfaction the beginning of assistance by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in the zone of conflict, in response to the request of parties, on the basis of the agreement of May 14, 1994, on a ceasefire and separation of forces, in coordination with UNOMIG, and on the basis of further coordinating arrangements with UNOMIG to be agreed by the time of the Council's consideration of the Secretary General's recommendations on the expansion of UNOMIG; decides to extend until July 21, 1994, the existing mandate of UNOMIG at its current authorized strength, within which period the further expan-

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sion of UNOMIG will be addressed; requests that the Secretary General report to the Council on the outcome of discussions between UNOMIG, the parties, and the CIS peacekeeping force on arrangements for coordination between an expanded UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force; and reaffirms its readiness to consider expansion of UNOMIG.

S/Res/937

July 21

14(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties to intensify their efforts to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of the CSCE, and welcomes the wish of the parties to see the United Nations continue to be actively involved in the pursuit of a political settlement; commends the efforts of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) directed towards the maintenance of a ceasefire in Abkhazia, and the promotion of the return of refugees and displaced persons; welcomes the contribution by the Russian Federation of a peacekeeping force, in response to the request of the parties, in coordination with UNOMIG, and in accordance with the established principles and practices of the United Nations; decides to authorize the Secretary General to increase the strength of UNOMIG as required up to 136 military observers with appropriate civilian staff support; decides that the mandate of an expanded UNOMIG shall be: (a) to monitor and verify the implementation of the agreement on a ceasefire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on May 14, 1994, (b) to observe the operation of the CIS peacekeeping force, (c) to verify that troops of the parties do not remain in or reenter the security zone and that heavy military equipment does not remain or is not reintroduced into the security zone or the restricted weapons zone, (d) to monitor the storage areas for heavy military equipment withdrawn from the security zone and the restricted weapons zone, (e) to monitor the withdrawal of troops of the Republic of Georgia from the Kodori Valley, (f) to patrol the Kodori Valley, (g) to investigate alleged violations of the agreement and to attempt to resolve or contribute to the resolution of such incidents, (h) to report to the Secretary General on implementation of the agreement and any violations and investigations and other developments, and (i) to maintain close contacts with both parties to the conflict and to cooperate with the CIS peacekeeping force and to contribute to conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons; calls upon the parties to the conflict to extend full support, protection, and freedom of movement to UNOMIG; reaffirms its support for the return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in secure conditions; requests that the Secretary General establish a voluntary fund for con-

tributions in support of the implementation of the agreement on a ceasefire and separation of forces signed in Moscow on May 14, 1994, and for humanitarian aspects, including demining, and encourages member states to contribute thereto; and decides on this basis to extend the mandate of UNOMIG to January 13, 1995.

The U.S. Representative noted that this resolution deals with a new and significant set of circumstances. For the first time, she said, we have established a relationship between a UN observer mission and a peacekeeping force within a sovereign state of the former Soviet Union. She noted that the UN concern and the Russian efforts should be focused on assisting in the maintenance of the ceasefire, in the safe return of the refugees, and in facilitating a political settlement. This resolution, she said, sets out the Council's expectations for UNOMIG's relationship to the CIS peacekeeping force, is demanding in its expectations of the performance of UNOMIG as well as the peacekeeping forces and the parties to the conflict, and is hard-headed in its insistence on accurate information that can be provided only by a UNOMIG that is free to move and observe. The parties to the conflict, she noted, have consented to, and even called for, the assistance of the United Nations and of the CIS peacekeeping force. (Rwanda did not participate in the vote.)

HAITI

S/Res/905

March 23

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) until June 30, 1994; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Council at such time as conditions may exist in Haiti for the deployment of UNMIH, and to make specific recommendations on the composition of UNMIH and the scope of its activities within the personnel levels established in resolution 867 (1993).

S/Res/917

May 6

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: calls upon the parties to the Governors Island Agreement to cooperate with the Special Envoy of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to implement the Agreement and end the political crisis in Haiti; decides that all states shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in, or has taken off from, the territory of Haiti, except for regularly scheduled commercial passenger flights, and except for flights

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approved for humanitarian purposes; decides that all states shall prevent entry into their territories of Haitian military or police officers, major participants in the 1991 coup and in the illegal governments since the coup, and employees or representatives of the Haitian military, except upon approval by the Committee established by resolution 841 (1993); urges all states to freeze funds and financial resources of these persons; decides that all states shall prevent imports of Haitian commodities and products or activities by their nationals to sell or supply Haitian commodities or products (except for medical purposes and foodstuffs and certain products approved by the Council's Committee established in resolution 841 or authorized in resolution 873); acting also under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, calls upon states to use necessary measures to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of this resolution, and in particular to halt maritime shipping to inspect cargoes and destinations; decides that the Committee established in resolution 841 shall also monitor the sanctions outlined in this resolution; requests that the Secretary General report on the situation in Haiti, including the effectiveness of these sanctions, with the first report not later than June 30; expresses readiness to consider progressive suspension of the measures contained in this and earlier resolutions, based on progress in implementing the Governors Island Agreement and restoration of democracy in Haiti; decides that measures in this and earlier resolutions will not be completely lifted until (a) retirement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces and the resignation of the Chief of Police and the Chief of Staff of the Haitian Armed Forces, (b) completion of the changes in police and military leadership called for in the Governors Island Agreement, (c) adoption of the legislative actions called for in the Agreement, as well as creation of a proper environment for free and fair legislative elections, (d) creation of the proper environment for deployment of UNMIH, and (e) return of the democratically elected President and maintenance of constitutional order; and condemns any attempt to remove legal authority from the legitimately elected President, declares it would consider illegitimate any purported government resulting from such an attempt, and decides, in such an event, to consider reimposing any measures suspended as provided above.

The U.S. Representative said the Council demands an end to the assault on democracy in Haiti. By tightening the sanctions noose around the Haitian military, she said, the Council is joining President Clinton in his determination to protect the people of Haiti and to promote their demand for democracy. This is a step we did not want to have to take, she said; we are acutely conscious of the suffering of the Haitian people and of the potential of these sanctions to aggravate that suffering. That is why, she said, the United States and the international

community are also undertaking humanitarian assistance. She said we are particularly conscious of the plight of Haitians who feel they have no future in Haiti; it is our firm objective to establish in Haiti the conditions under which no Haitians need fear for their lives or livelihoods. We recognize that the burden of enforcement of sanctions does not fall equally on all states, she added, and we extend our thanks to the Dominican Republic for the cooperation it has promised in enforcing these measures.

S/Res/933

June 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNMIH until July 31, 1994; strongly deplores the refusal of the military authorities to implement the Governors Island Agreement; requests that the Secretary General report to the Council no later than July 15 with specific recommendations on the strength, composition, cost, and duration of UNMIH after the departure of the senior Haitian military leadership as called for in resolution 917, such recommendations to include means by which UNMIH could, in due course, assist the democratic government of Haiti in providing security for the international presence, senior Haitian Government officials, and key installations, and in assisting Haitian authorities to ensure public order and in the holding of legislative elections; authorizes the Secretary General to make prior arrangements to enable the Security Council to authorize rapid deployment of UNMIH once the proper environment for such a deployment has been created; and invites member states to prepare to provide troops, police, and other support promptly.

The U.S. Representative noted that the United Nations must now prepare for a rapidly changing situation in Haiti. We must be ready to act, she said, to support a restored democratic government. The humanitarian and human rights environment has deteriorated, she said, and the cause is the refusal of the military authorities to carry out their international obligations. This resolution, she said, reaffirms the international community's determination to provide assistance to restore democracy and rebuild the country, and it also reaffirms the message to the military leaders that it is time for them to go. To reinforce this message, she said, the United States has taken additional steps, increasing the pressure on the Haitian military and their supporters. We have imposed a ban on all U.S. flights to and from Haiti, frozen Haitian assets, and revoked travel visas, she said, and we call on other member states to adopt similar measures. The Council's action in this resolution, she said, acknowledges that the composition of UNMIH must change. We welcome the Council's willingness to consider a strengthened UNMIH, she said, and we look forward to the Secretary General's

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reporting on specific means by which UNMIH can assist a restored democratic government to ensure public order and the protection of both the international component and the legitimate government of Haiti. The military authorities cannot assume that the international community will turn away from the plight of the Haitian people, she said, and their attempts to frustrate the deployment of a UN mission will not succeed.

S/Res/940

July 31

12(US)-0-2

Recognizes the unique character of the situation in Haiti, requiring an exceptional response; determines that the illegal de facto regime in Haiti has failed to comply with the Governors Island Agreement and is in breach of its obligations under Security Council resolutions; acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes member states to form a multinational force under unified command and control and to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, the prompt return of the legitimately elected president and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating member states; approves the establishment of an advance team of UNMIH of not more than 60 persons to monitor the operations of the multinational force and to prepare for the deployment of UNMIH upon completion of the mission of the multinational force; decides that the multinational force will terminate its mission and UNMIH will assume the full range of its functions when a secure and stable environment has been established and UNMIH has adequate force capability and structure to assume the full range of its functions; decides to revise and extend the mandate of UNMIH for a period of six months to assist the democratic government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in (a) sustaining the secure and stable environment established during the multinational phase and (b) the professionalization of the armed forces and the creation of a separate police force; requests that UNMIH assist in establishing an environment conducive to the organization of free and fair legislative elections; decides to increase the troop level of UNMIH to 6,000 and establishes the objective of completing UNMIH's mission not later than February 1996; and affirms that the Council will review the sanctions measures imposed pursuant to resolutions 841, 873, and 917, with a view to lifting them in their entirety, immediately following the return to Haiti of President Aristide. (Brazil and China abstained; Rwanda did not participate.)

The U.S. Representative noted that this resolution authorizes UN member states to use all necessary means to restore legitimate, consti-

tutional authority to Haiti. This Council, she said, patiently pursued a peaceful and just end to the Haitian crisis, as others had also done. But patience is an exhaustible commodity, she said; the usurpers have shunned the path of reconciliation based on law, and the status quo is neither tenable nor acceptable. The Council's message to the military leaders is clear, she said: depart voluntarily and soon, or depart involuntarily. My government, she said, knows that free elections are possible in Haiti, because the current president is a product of one. When the military leaders have gone, she said, we and others will provide a large influx of economic and technical aid. Our purpose, she pointed out, is not to impinge upon the sovereignty of Haiti, but to restore the power to exercise that sovereignty to those who rightfully possess it. She noted that the current resolution authorizes a two-phased approach. In phase one, she said, a multinational force is empowered to restore legitimate authority to Haiti (and the United States is prepared to organize and lead such a force, for which we are seeking other participants); and we will begin to professionalize the police and military, and will establish a stable and secure environment within which democratic officials and institutions can operate. She expressed the hope that the military leaders in Haiti would depart voluntarily and not oppose the multinational force. In the second phase, she said, the UN mission will assume the full range of its functions: continue professionalizing the armed forces, help build a new civilian police, assist the government in assuring public order, and help establish an environment conducive to free and fair elections. She urged member countries to contribute to the successful implementation of this resolution.

S/Res/944

September 29

13(US)-0-2

Requests that the Secretary General take steps to ensure the immediate completion of the deployment of the observers and other elements of the 66-person UNMIH advance team; encourages the Secretary General, in consultation with the Organization of American States, to continue his efforts to facilitate the immediate return to Haiti of the International Civilian Mission (MICIVIH); and decides, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to terminate the measures regarding Haiti set out in Resolutions 841, 873, and 917 on the day after the return to Haiti of President Aristide. (Brazil and Russia abstained.)

The U.S. Representative said the Council's vote on this resolution sent a strong political message to Haiti. With this vote, she said, the international community again makes common cause with the Haitian people in their support for President Aristide. We affirm, she said, that sanctions will be lifted only when President Aristide returns to Haiti and resumes his duties. She said that this resolution, as Secretary of State

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Christopher had earlier told the Council, reinforces Haitian democracy. She described this resolution as a crucial step toward departure of the de facto leaders from power, restoration of Haiti's legitimate government, and return of President Aristide. She noted that the United States had already committed resources to help rebuild Haiti, and she asked for generous contributions from others for this effort.

S/Res/948

October 15

14(US)-0-1

Welcomes the return to Haiti of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on October 15 and expresses confidence that the people of Haiti can now begin to rebuild their country and consolidate democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation; welcomes in particular that, with the convening of the Haitian Parliament and the departure of the military leadership, the process of implementing the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact, and the objectives of the United Nations is well under way; expresses full support for efforts by President Aristide, democratic leaders in Haiti, and the legitimate organs of the restored government to bring Haiti out of crisis and return it to the democratic community of nations; commends the efforts of those who contributed to this outcome; recognizes in particular the efforts of the Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF) and those member states participating in the MNF in creating the conditions necessary for the return of democracy; expresses support for deployment of the advance team of UNMIH and the efforts of the Secretary General to complete the composition of UNMIH; notes that UNMIH will replace the MNF when the Council determines that a secure and stable environment has been established; urges that cooperation continue between the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, especially regarding the rapid return of MICIVIH to Haiti; and welcomes the fact that, now that President Aristide has returned to Haiti, sanctions will be lifted in accordance with Resolution 944. (Brazil abstained.)

The U.S. Representative, welcoming President Aristide's return to Haiti, described his return as the first essential step toward national renewal under democratic government. She commended those who worked so hard for so long to achieve this result. Today, she said, belongs to the people of Haiti, and we share their joy and celebrate the end of their oppression. But the hard work is not over, she said; we must assist the people of Haiti in their efforts at restoration, reconciliation, and reconstruction. But let us not forget, she said, that it is only the people of Haiti who can ensure the success of democracy and the promise of prosperity. She added that we look forward to the day when UNMIH will replace the MNF and continue the work already begun.

S/Res/964

November 29

13(US)-0-2

Welcomes the positive developments in Haiti since the deployment of the MNF in peaceful conditions; commends the efforts made by the MNF to establish a secure and stable environment conducive to the deployment of UNMIH; pays tribute to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide for his efforts to promote national reconciliation; welcomes the establishment by the UNMIH advance team and the MNF of a joint working group to prepare for the transition; authorizes the Secretary General to strengthen progressively the advance team of UNMIH up to 500 persons to facilitate planning of UNMIH, identification of conditions required for the transition from the MNF to UNMIH, and preparation for the actual transition; requests that the Secretary General inform the Council at regular intervals on prospective increases in the strength of the UNMIH advance team, such increases taking place in close coordination with the MNF commander; invites the Secretary General to expedite planning for full deployment of UNMIH; and encourages continuous close coordination between the MNF and the UNMIH advance team. (Brazil and Russia abstained.)

The U.S. Representative expressed support for the resolution, which, she said, marks another step on the road to full restoration of democracy in Haiti. She said this expansion of the advance team will ease the transition from the MNF to UNMIH and help ensure the success of both operations. She described the MNF operation as a great success, noting the transformation of Haiti from a dictatorship run through fear and oppression to a country where there are the beginnings of democracy and hope. The operation in Haiti, she said, is poised to become a model for peacekeeping and international cooperation. She said the resolution is right to commend the efforts of the MNF and to pay special tribute to President Aristide for his efforts. Mentioning her recent visit to Haiti, she said democracy is taking root there, institutions are being rebuilt, and tough political issues are being debated in a democratic process, not settled through violence and intimidation. Expanding the size of the UNMIH advance team, she said, will provide the planning flexibility necessary for the transition from MNF to UNMIH. (The United States cosponsored the resolution.)

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ELECTION

S/Res/951

October 21

Adopted Without Vote

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy on the International Court of Justice created by the death of Judge Nikolai K. Tarassov of the Russian Federation shall take place on January 26, 1995.

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IRAQ

S/Res/899

March 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that the compensation payments to be made pursuant to the arrangements described in the Secretary General's letter of February 22, 1994, may be remitted to the private citizens concerned in Iraq, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990).

S/Res/949

October 15

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of the border with Kuwait; demands that Iraq immediately complete the withdrawal of all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions; demands that Iraq not again utilize its military or any other forces in a hostile or provocative manner to threaten either its neighbors or UN operations in Iraq; demands therefore that Iraq not redeploy to the south the units recently deployed there or take any other action to enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq; and demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the UN Special Commission.

The U.S. Representative said that Security Council vigilance, effective coalition preparedness, and all-too-frequent experience with Iraq's unreliability have ensured that the history of Iraq's attack on Kuwait in 1990 would not now be repeated. She described the Iraqi deployment of troops to Kuwait's border as a blatant attempt to bully the Security Council into negotiating on its terms the lifting of oil export sanctions. The Council, she said, will not be intimidated by this tactic. Such a provocative and foolish act, she said, was not necessary; Iraq only needed to comply with all Council resolutions and prove its peaceful intentions, and sanctions would have been eased. But, by this action, she said, Iraq has set back its own cause. She noted that Iraqi troops have begun to redeploy, but ambiguously, in a manner similar to the duplicitous approach Iraq has taken in its diplomatic responses to the United Nations over the past four years. Yet again, she said, Iraq seeks to test the Council's resolve to deal with the threat to Kuwait. She said the Council's message in the resolution is clear: Iraq must withdraw the recently deployed forces to their original positions, must not enhance its military capabilities in the south, must not use its military forces to threaten its neighbors or UN operations, and must cooperate with the UN Special Commission. She added that Iraq's recent statement about its readiness to recognize Kuwaiti sovereignty and borders leaves us unconvinced; to have value, she said, this statement must be followed

by unambiguous action: ratification by the Revolutionary Command Council and the Iraqi Parliament, publication in the National Gazette, and formal communication to the Security Council. She assured the Council that, pursuant to Council resolutions and Article 51 of the UN Charter, the U.S. Government would take all appropriate action if Iraq fails to comply with the demands of this resolution.

LIBERIA

S/Res/911

April 21

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) until October 22, 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, by May 18, 1994, review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL, based on whether or not the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) has been fully installed, and on whether or not there has been substantial progress in disarmament and in implementing the peace process; decides that the Council will again review the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL, on or before June 30, 1994, on the basis of a report by the Secretary General on whether sufficient progress has been made in implementing the revised timetable of the Peace Agreement to warrant continued UNOMIL involvement, in particular, the effective operation of the LNTG, progress in carrying out disarmament and demobilization, and preparations for holding elections on September 7, 1994; notes that if the Council considers, during either of the above reviews, that progress has been insufficient, it may request that the Secretary General prepare options regarding UNOMIL's mandate and continued operations; urges all Liberian parties to cease hostilities; calls on the Liberian parties to complete installation of the LNTG, especially the seating of the full cabinet and the National Assembly, so that a unified civil administration can be established and arrangements completed for national elections on September 7, 1994; welcomes the ongoing efforts of the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in furthering the peace process and its commitment to ensure the safety of UNOMIL observers; and encourages member states to provide support for the peace process by contributing to the Trust Fund or by providing other assistance to facilitate the sending of reinforcements by African states to ECOMOG countries, and assist in humanitarian and development activities, as well as the electoral process.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said that the United States is pleased by the limited progress in Liberia but is concerned by the delays and obstacles to the peace process as well as the continuing threat of violence. The international community is trying to assist the

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parties in working toward a peaceful future for Liberia, he said, and the Security Council will be watching closely to see that the parties carry through on their commitments. He noted that the resolution provides for two reviews, one to check on whether the parties have resolved their differences over key Cabinet posts and the next to check on overall progress. He stressed that the attainment of certain goals — full installation of the Liberian National Transitional Government, disarmament of 30 percent of the combatants, progress in planning for the September 7 elections, and adherence to the ceasefire — is essential for continued presence of UNOMIL. He warned that the United States is prepared to consider terminating or curtailing UNOMIL if these goals are not met.

S/Res/950

October 21

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the Secretary General's intention to send a high-level mission to consult with member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on how the international community can best continue to assist the peace process in Liberia; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIL to January 13, 1995; recognizes that circumstances on the ground warranted the Secretary General's decision to reduce the strength of UNOMIL, and considers that any decision to return it to the authorized level will depend on real improvement in the security situation; calls on all factions to cease hostilities immediately and agree to a timetable for disengagement of forces, disarmament, and demobilization; calls on the LNTG and all Liberians to seek political accommodation and national reconciliation; calls again upon all states to comply with the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 788 (1992) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter; condemns the widespread killings of civilians and other violations of international humanitarian law by the factions in Liberia, and the detention and maltreatment of UNOMIL observers, ECOMOG soldiers, and humanitarian relief workers; urges member states to provide support for the peace process through the UN Trust Fund for Liberia; and calls on all factions in Liberia to cooperate fully in creating the conditions necessary for delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The U.S. Deputy Representative, while commending the efforts of ECOWAS and of ECOMOG forces, noted that the political future of Liberia depends on the Liberians. UNOMIL, he said, was sent to Liberia to observe a ceasefire, but the firing had not ceased, and UNOMIL observers were abused and humiliated. And humanitarian relief workers came to help, he said, but they were harassed and treated inhumanely. He said the Secretary General was right to pull out two-thirds of the UNOMIL observers, and they should not go back until there is a real

ceasefire, assumption of real authority by a transitional government, and a commitment to disarmament by all the factions.

LIBYA

S/Res/910

April 14

15(US)-0-0

Welcoming the agreement signed at Surt on April 14, 1994, between the Governments of Chad and Libya concerning implementation of the judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on February 3, 1994, regarding the Aouzou Strip, recognizing that the Secretary General's reconnaissance team -- in order to conduct a survey of conditions regarding possible deployment of UN observers to monitor the withdrawal by Libya from the area in question -- will need to travel to Libya; acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that paragraph 4 of resolution 748 of March 31, 1992, shall not apply in respect to UN aircraft flying to or from Libya for the purpose of conveying the Secretary General's reconnaissance team; and requests that the Secretary General inform the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 of flights made to or from Libya in accordance with the present resolution.

S/Res/915

May 4

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish the UN Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) and authorizes the deployment for a single period of up to 40 days of nine UN observers and six support staff to observe the implementation of the agreement signed on April 4 at Surt, Libya; calls upon the parties to cooperate with the Secretary General in verifying implementation of the agreement and to grant UNASOG freedom of movement; and, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that sanctions provisions in resolution 748 of March 31, 1992, shall not apply to aircraft flying to or from Libya to convey UNASOG.

The United States commended the effort in this resolution to ensure rigorous adherence to the commitments undertaken by the parties with respect to Libyan withdrawal from the Aouzou Strip. The U.S. Government supported the Secretary General's economical plan for monitoring the withdrawal, and welcomed the modest cost and clearly limited duration of the arrangements.

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S/Res/926

June 13

15(US)-0-0

Commends the work of UNASOG; notes with appreciation the cooperation extended by the Governments of Chad and Libya to UNASOG; and decides to terminate the mandate of UNASOG with immediate effect.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/895

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Extends the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, to July 31, 1994.

S/Res/904

March 18

Adopted Without Vote

Strongly condemns the massacre in Hebron and its aftermath; calls upon Israel, the occupying power, to continue to take measures, including confiscation of arms, to prevent illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers; calls for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied territory, including a temporary international or foreign presence; requests that the cosponsors of the peace process, the United States and the Russian Federation, continue their efforts to invigorate the peace process, and to undertake the necessary support for the implementation of the above-mentioned measures; and calls for the implementation of the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Washington in September 1993, without delay.

The U.S. Representative noted the condemnation of the massacre made by the Government of Israel and by the U.S. Government. She went on to say that the U.S. Government is determined not to allow extremists and terrorists to undermine or disrupt the peace process. The answer to the massacre in Hebron, she said, lies in the call in this resolution to Israel and the PLO to redouble their efforts to bring their negotiations to a prompt conclusion. The United States stands ready to do all it can to facilitate this objective, she added. It is precisely to serve and protect the peace process, she said, that the U.S. Government has--with great reluctance--made the difficult decision to allow this resolution to pass, despite the existence of some language we find objectionable. She noted several steps taken by the U.S. Government that will serve to restart the stalled Middle East peace process. And she outlined U.S. objections to language in the resolution which implied that Jerusalem is "occupied Palestinian territory." The United States would have vetoed the resolution if this language had been in operative paragraphs,

she said, but, because it was in preambular paragraphs (two and six), we chose instead to disavow this language and express our opposition by abstaining on these paragraphs. The status of Jerusalem, she said, is a matter for the parties to decide. And it is not helpful to the negotiations to include such references in this resolution, she added, because this could prejudice the outcome of negotiations.

S/Res/921

May 26

15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, until November 30, 1994.

S/Res/938

July 28

14(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until January 31, 1995; reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; and requests that the Secretary General continue consultations with the parties. (The Council also agreed to have the president read out a statement — identical to statements from previous renewals — reaffirming the Council's commitment to Lebanon's full sovereignty and expressing concern about the continuing violence in southern Lebanon.) (Rwanda did not participate.)

S/Res/962

November 29

15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another six months, until May 31, 1995.

MOZAMBIQUE

S/Res/898

February 23

15(US)-0-0

Authorizes the establishment of a UN police component of up to 1,144 persons as an integral part of the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ); requests that the Secretary General, as the police contingent is being deployed, begin preparing proposals for the drawdown of military personnel with the objective of ensuring there is no increase in the cost of ONUMOZ; requests that the Secretary General prepare a timetable for (a) the completion of ONUMOZ's mandate and withdrawal of its personnel by the target date of the end of November 1994, (b) the

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phased drawdown of military forces in the transportation corridors, which should be completed when the new national defense force is operational, and (c) withdrawal of military observers; expresses concern at the continuing delay in the implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, including commencement of demobilization and formation of a national defense force; calls upon the Government of Mozambique and the Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (RENAMO) to comply with all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the ceasefire and the cantonment and demobilization of troops; underlines the need for the troops of both parties to hand over all weapons to the United Nations at the assembly areas; reiterates the vital importance of holding of general elections no later than October 1994; welcomes the proposal to extend the present severance payment scheme to facilitate the reintegration of demobilizing soldiers into civil society; and requests that the Secretary General ensure maximum economy in the operations of ONUMOZ.

S/Res/916

May 5

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the maintenance of the ceasefire and the commencement of demobilization; welcomes the commencement of deployment of UN police observers; urges all parties to respect fully their obligations under the General Peace Agreement, especially to allow ONUMOZ unimpeded access to areas under their control, and to allow unimpeded access to all political forces in order to ensure free political activity; welcomes the announcement by the President of Mozambique on April 11 that elections will take place on October 27-28; calls upon the Mozambican parties to support the electoral process; expresses concern at continuing delays in implementing major aspects of the General Peace Agreement, in particular assembly and demobilization of troops and the formation of the new Mozambican Defense Force; urges the parties to meet the targets of June 1 for completion of assembly of forces and July 15 for completion of demobilization; underlines the need to allow ONUMOZ access to military bases for verification purposes; emphasizes the importance of progress being made in mine clearance and expresses appreciation to countries which have provided assistance; appeals to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate implementation of the General Peace Agreement and to continue to provide assistance for humanitarian programs; urges all Mozambican parties to continue to facilitate unimpeded access to the civilian population in need and to cooperate with UN and other agencies in programs to assist displaced persons and refugees to be resettled; and decides to renew the mandate of ONUMOZ for a final period until November 15, 1994, at the strength described in the Secretary Gener-

al's report of April 28, subject to the proviso that the Council will review the mandate of ONUMOZ by July 15 and also by September 5.

The U.S. Alternate Representative welcomed the progress made in the peace process, particularly the setting of the October 27-28 election dates. Elections, he said, are essential to move forward national reconciliation and economic reconstruction. He noted that much remains to be done, however: the stalled demobilization process must be moved to a rapid conclusion, the new army must be formed, and barriers to voter registration and the electoral campaign must be overcome. Nevertheless, he said, the Secretary General has expressed the belief that the ONUMOZ mission can be completed on time. We look forward, he said, to receiving the revised budget estimates for ONUMOZ, which the Secretary General has indicated will remain within authorized commitment levels.

S/Res/957

November 15

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the elections that took place in Mozambique on October 27-29 in accordance with the general peace agreement; reiterates its intention to endorse the results of the elections should the United Nations declare them free and fair, and calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections; calls upon all Mozambican parties to complete the process of national reconciliation based on a system of multi-party democracy and the observance of democratic principles; decides to extend the existing mandate of ONUMOZ until the new government of Mozambique takes office, but not later than December 15, 1994, and authorizes ONUMOZ, in particular a limited number of civilian logisticians, mine clearance and training personnel, military specialists, staff officers, and a small detachment of infantry, to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before January 31, 1995; and approves the withdrawal schedule in the Secretary General's report of August 26 and in his letter of November 9 for the safe and orderly withdrawal of all ONUMOZ military and civilian personnel before January 31, 1995.

S/Res/960

November 21

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the elections that took place in Mozambique October 27-29, 1994, in accordance with the General Peace Agreement; welcomes the declaration by the Special Representative of the Secretary General that the elections were free and fair; endorses the results of these elections; calls upon all Mozambican parties to accept and fully abide by the results of the elections; calls upon all Mozambican parties to continue the process of national reconciliation based on a system of multi-party

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democracy and the observance of democratic principles; and urges all states and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mozambique.

PALAU

S/Res/956

November 10

15(US)-0-0

Determines, in light of the entry into force on October 1, 1994, of the new status agreement for Palau, that the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement have been fully attained, and that the applicability of the Trusteeship Agreement has terminated with respect to Palau.

The U.S. Representative congratulated Palau on its independence and its implementation of a compact of free association with the United States. The United States, she said, has for the past 47 years sought to promote the economic, social, and educational advancement of the people of Palau. During this period, she said, the United States has always recognized and supported the fundamental premise of the trusteeship that the people of Palau must be free to follow the path of their choosing in conducting their relations with the rest of the world. We are gratified, she said, that the people of Palau, through democratic processes, have expressed their will to continue in a special relationship with the United States. She added that we will consult closely with Palau on how the United States can assist in developing that nation's economy and in preserving its unique environment. Implementation of the compact of free association, she said, signals yet again that the United States is committed to remaining engaged in the Pacific to help ensure its security and prosperity. With termination of the Palau trusteeship, she said, the United Nations has concluded another chapter in its exemplary effort to bring self-determination to all corners of the world.

RWANDA

S/Res/893

January 6

15(US)-0-0

Urges the parties in Rwanda to cooperate in furthering the peace process, to comply with the Arusha Peace Agreement, and to establish a broad-based transitional government; welcomes the continued efforts by the Secretary General and his Special Representative to promote dialogue among the parties; commends the efforts of member states, UN agencies, and others to provide humanitarian assistance; commends in particular the diplomatic, political, and humanitarian support of the Organization of African Unity; and reiterates its request to the

Secretary General to continue to monitor the size and cost of the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to seek economies.

S/Res/909

April 5

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until July 29, 1994, on the understanding that the Security Council will, in the next six weeks, review the situation in Rwanda, including the UN role, if the transitional institutions provided for under the Arusha Peace Agreement have not been established and insufficient progress has been made for the implementation of Phase II of the Secretary General's plan contained in his report of September 24, 1993; regrets the delay in the implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to resolve their differences with a view to immediate establishment of the required transitional institutions; welcomes the fact that the ceasefire has been respected; recalls nevertheless that continued support for UNAMIR, including the provision of 45 civilian police, will depend upon full and prompt implementation by the parties of the Arusha Peace Agreement; commends in particular the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, as well as those of the Tanzanian facilitator, in providing diplomatic and other support; and reiterates its request to the Secretary General to continue to monitor the size and cost of UNAMIR to seek economies.

The U.S. Deputy Representative noted that the United States has supported the peace process in Rwanda from the very beginning. He said that the United States is concerned about the continuing delays in installing the transitional institutions. For this reason, he said, the United States strongly supports the Council's decision to limit the extension of UNAMIR's mandate and to review within six weeks the progress made by the parties toward implementing the Arusha accords, and the role of the United Nations, including UNAMIR's future. He called on all sides to redouble their efforts and act in the national interest to put the transitional government in place as soon as possible.

S/Res/912

April 21

15(US)-0-0

Expresses regret at the tragic incident in which the President's of Rwanda and Burundi lost their lives; expresses regret also at the ensuing violence which has claimed the lives of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Government officials, and others; condemns the ongoing violence in Rwanda; strongly condemns the attacks against UNAMIR and other UN personnel; demands an immediate cessation of hostilities and an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda; commends the active role of the Secretary General's Special Representative and of the force commander to bring about a ceasefire and to

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mediate between the parties; decides to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR as follows: (a) to act as an intermediary between the parties to secure their agreement to a ceasefire, (b) to assist in the resumption of humanitarian relief operations, and (c) to monitor and report on developments in Rwanda; invites the Organization of African Unity to continue to cooperate with the United Nations in implementing the Arusha Peace Agreement; and reaffirms that the Arusha Peace Agreement remains the only viable framework for resolution of the Rwandan conflict.

S/Res/918

May 17

15(US)-0-0

Demands that all parties to the conflict immediately cease hostilities, agree to a ceasefire, and bring an end to the mindless violence and carnage engulfing Rwanda; decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it: (a) to contribute to the security of displaced persons, refugees, and civilians at risk, including through establishment of secure humanitarian areas, and (b) to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies; recognizes that UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defense; authorizes an expansion of UNAMIR forces up to 5,500 troops; requests that the Secretary General redeploy to Rwanda the UNAMIR military observers now in Nairobi and bring the mechanized infantry battalion in Rwanda up to full strength; acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, decides that all states shall prevent the sale or supply of arms and related materiel by their nationals to Rwanda, except to supply UNAMIR and UNOMUR; and decides to establish a committee of all members of the Council to monitor this embargo.

The U.S. Deputy Representative welcomed adoption of this resolution as a necessary action in response to the humanitarian disaster in Rwanda. The Council has taken the right steps, he said, but the true key to the problems in Rwanda is in the hands of the Rwandese people. He expressed the U.S. hope that the Council's action will be the impetus to convince the parties to end the bloodshed. He also, in speaking of the ways to evaluate the viability of a UN peacekeeping mission, called upon the Secretary General to examine the following factors in his next report on Rwanda: the concept of operations, availability of resources, consent of the parties, progress towards a ceasefire, and duration of the mandate. (A separate vote was taken on the section of the resolution imposing an arms embargo on Rwanda; the vote was 14 (US) to 1 (Rwanda), with no abstentions.)

S/Res/925

June 8

15(US)-0-0

Endorses the Secretary General's proposals for deployment of UNAMIR: two additional battalions in phase 2 in close synchronization with phase 1, urgent preparations for two battalions for phase 3, and flexible implementation of all three phases to ensure effective use of available resources; extends the mandate of UNAMIR until December 9, 1994; reaffirms that UNAMIR, in addition to continuing to act as an intermediary in an attempt to secure a ceasefire, will (1) contribute to the security of displaced persons, refugees, and civilians, and (2) provide security for distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations; demands that all parties cease hostilities; welcomes the assurances of both parties to cooperate with UNAMIR; demands that all parties cease incitement to violence or ethnic hatred; demands that all parties in Rwanda respect the persons and premises of the United Nations and other organizations serving in Rwanda, and refrain from acts of intimidation or violence against them; demands that the parties undertake serious efforts to bring about political reconciliation; and decides to keep the situation in Rwanda and the role played by UNAMIR under constant review.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said we hope the actions of the international community will be effective in stopping the killings and protecting innocent civilians, bringing the parties to a ceasefire, urging a resumption of negotiations, and speeding delivery of humanitarian assistance. In the attempt to reach these objectives, he said, we felt it was necessary to define the mandate of UNAMIR as precisely as possible and stay within the limits of available resources. Clarity in defining the mission and its duration, he said, are inescapable factors which must be taken into account in all the Council's deliberations. Because there is not yet a ceasefire in Rwanda, he said, UNAMIR's activities might be considered enforcement actions, and troop contributors should be made fully aware of the anticipated environment. Further, he said, UNAMIR's military units must be provided with the equipment and rules of engagement to execute successfully the assigned mission, to defend themselves, and to provide basic protection for threatened persons and security for the delivery of humanitarian relief. He noted the equipment, cargo flights, and relief supplies the United States has provided.

S/Res/928

June 20

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) for a final period of three months until September 21, 1994, and agrees that during this period the number of military observers should be reduced by phases; expresses apprecia-

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tion to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation it has extended to UNOMUR; and stresses the importance of continued cooperation between the Ugandan authorities and UNOMUR.

S/Res/929

June 22

10(US)-0-5

Agrees that a multinational operation may be set up for humanitarian purposes in Rwanda until UNAMIR is brought up to the necessary strength; welcomes the offer by member states to cooperate with the Secretary General through establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees, and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs will be borne by the member states concerned; acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorizes member states, cooperating with the Secretary General, to conduct this operation using all necessary means to achieve its humanitarian objectives; decides that this operation will be limited to a period of two months, unless the Secretary General determines at an earlier date that the expanded UNAMIR is able to carry out its mandate; calls upon all member states to respond urgently to the Secretary General's request for resources in order to expand UNAMIR as soon as possible; and requests that the states concerned and the Secretary General report to the Council on a regular basis, the first report to be made no later than 15 days after adoption of this resolution. (Brazil, China, New Zealand, Nigeria, and Pakistan abstained.)

The U.S. Representative, noting the continuing atrocities in Rwanda and the crisis of appalling proportions there, said that the enormity of the tragedy causes the United States to welcome the bold French initiative. The United States, she said, wishes to emphasize its strong support for the French initiative and the effort the cooperating force will undertake to guarantee the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees, and civilians. She underlined the cooperating force's mandate to play a truly impartial role. We encourage the force upon its arrival and through its actions, she said, to demonstrate its impartiality and even-handedness. We wish also to call upon the parties in Rwanda, she said, to recognize this humanitarian role and to assist the force in facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance. The French decision to send troops to Rwanda, she said, reflects the continued need to strengthen the UN's own peacekeeping capabilities and the need for cooperative action by member states that are willing and able to supplement UN peace operations. She cited recent examples of each action in Kuwait, Somalia, Liberia, and Bosnia. The point here, she said, is that we must be flexible enough to accept imperfect solutions when no perfect solutions are available.

S/Res/935

July 1

15(US)-0-0

Requests that the Secretary General establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial commission of experts to examine and analyze information submitted pursuant to the present resolution, together with such further information it may obtain through its own investigations or the efforts of other persons or bodies, including the information made available by the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda, with a view to providing the Secretary General with its conclusions on evidence of grave violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda, including the evidence of possible acts of genocide; calls upon states and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them on such violations, and requests that this information be made available to the commission of experts within 30 days; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Council within four months on the conclusions of the commission and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further steps.

The U.S. Deputy Representative described the Council's action as another important step toward bringing to justice those responsible for the horrible acts of slaughter and destruction committed in Rwanda. By passage of this resolution, he said, the international community demands that those who have committed these atrocities be held accountable. We acknowledge in this resolution, he said, that implementation of human rights standards must be an integral part of every UN action taken on Rwanda. He called upon the Secretary General to ensure that the work of the Special Rapporteur be taken into account by the commission of experts and that the commission build on the work of the Special Rapporteur. The work of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as coordinator of human rights activity throughout the UN system, is vital in this regard, he said. It is critical, he added, that all UN organs, all member states, and all other parties cooperate with the commission. He encouraged member states voluntarily to provide the necessary funds for the commission. He also urged the Council to respond quickly to the commission's report so as to avoid any unnecessary delay in bringing to justice those responsible for serious breaches of international humanitarian law. The United States cosponsored this resolution.

S/Res/955

November 8

13(US)-1-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens

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responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighboring states, between January 1, 1994, and December 31, 1994, and to this end to adopt the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda annexed hereto; decides that all states shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of this resolution and the Statute, including the obligation to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under the Statute; urges states and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute funds, equipment, and services to the Tribunal; requests that the Secretary General make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the Tribunal, including recommendations to the Council as to possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal; and decides that the seat of the Tribunal shall be determined by the Council, having regard to considerations of justice and fairness as well as administrative efficiency, including access to witnesses, and economy, and subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the United Nations and the state of the seat, and decides that an office will be established and proceedings will be conducted in Rwanda where feasible and appropriate. (Rwanda voted against the resolution; China abstained.)

The U.S. Representative urged the Government of Rwanda to cooperate fully with the Tribunal and to cooperate with the prosecution of those guilty of the unspeakable acts of genocide and other atrocities committed in Rwanda. The U.S. Government, she said, fully supports the establishment of a Tribunal office in Kigali and for a great deal of the Tribunal's work necessarily to proceed in Rwanda. We look forward, she said, to assisting Justice Goldstone to facilitate his work. The establishment of the Tribunal is only the beginning, she said; adequate funding is a major challenge. She urged all UN member states to make voluntary contributions and noted that the United Nations must provide sufficient funds for the early critical months of the Tribunal's work. The judicial system in Rwanda, she said, will also require much rebuilding in order to take on the enormous task of daily law enforcement as well as the prosecution of many of the suspects whom the Tribunal will not be able to handle. The U.S. Government, she said, is prepared to assist Rwanda in this important task. There is a need in Rwanda, she said, to forge harmony among ethnic groups by bringing to justice those individuals who committed such heinous crimes, regardless of their position in society.

S/Res/965

November 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until June 9, 1995; decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate to include contributing to the

security of personnel of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers and to include assisting in the establishment and training of a new, integrated national police force; welcomes UNAMIR's efforts to increase radio broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighboring countries; requests that the Secretary General make recommendations on possible steps the United Nations could take to promote the establishment of an effective mine clearance program in Rwanda; and commends the efforts of states, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian aid and encourages them to continue and increase such assistance.

The U.S. Representative noted the admirable response of UNAMIR, the force commander, and the Secretary General's special representative to the evolving situation in Rwanda. But it had become necessary, she said, to clarify UNAMIR's mandate, which was established before creation of the Tribunal and the deployment of human rights monitors by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The renewed mandate therefore makes it clear, she said, that Tribunal personnel and human rights monitors are entitled to protection. We do not believe, she said, that additional UNAMIR personnel will be required to carry out these protection functions, which UNAMIR has already begun to perform. The U.S. Government, she said, is making preparations to dispatch investigators, prosecutors, and support personnel to work with the Tribunal. It is important, she said, that UNAMIR provide security for all the Tribunal's personnel, as well as for their premises.

SOMALIA

S/Res/897

February 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, approves the Secretary General's recommendation for the continuation of the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) with a revised mandate for the following:

(a) Encouraging and assisting the Somali parties in implementing the Addis Ababa Agreements, in particular in their efforts to achieve disarmament and to respect the ceasefire;

(b) Protecting major ports, airports, and lines of communication vital to provision of humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance;

(c) Continuing to provide humanitarian relief;

(d) Assisting in reorganization of the Somali police and judicial system;

(e) Helping with repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

(f) Assisting in the political process in Somalia, which should culminate in installation of a democratically elected government; and

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(g) Providing protection for UN personnel, installations, and equipment;

authorizes the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000; underlines the importance of placing at UNOSOM II's disposal the means to discharge its responsibilities and to defend itself against attack; approves giving priority to directing reconstruction resources to those regions where security is being reestablished and to local Somali institutions which are prepared to cooperate with the international community in setting development priorities; requests that the Secretary General make arrangements to start demining operations; and requests that the Secretary General consider, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, establishing contacts with the Somali parties with the view to arriving at an agreed timetable for implementing the Addis Ababa Agreements, including the objective of completing the process by March 1995.

The U.S. Representative spoke in support of this resolution. It states clearly, she said, that the people of Somalia must bear the responsibility for national reconciliation and the reconstruction of their country. Let me stress, she said, that the patience of the international community is not an inexhaustible resource. If Somalis wish to take advantage of the interest in the international community to assist in Somalia's rehabilitation, she said, they should rigorously and genuinely pursue all opportunities to resolve their differences peacefully. She also said that attacks on those providing humanitarian relief must stop; Somalis cannot expect assistance to continue where relief workers are attacked and relief supplies are looted. The United States, she added, strongly supports the resolution's regional focus for assistance, giving priority to those areas of the country where there is security and where local institutions are prepared to cooperate, thereby establishing very clear examples of the benefits of reconciliation.

S/Res/923

May 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to renew the mandate of UNOSOM II to September 30, 1994, subject to a review no later than July 29 based on the humanitarian mission of UNOSOM II and on the political and security situation in Somalia and progress made in achieving national reconciliation; urges all parties to cooperate with UNOSOM II, implement the agreements they have signed relating to disarmament, and pursue without further delay the negotiations aimed at achieving national reconciliation; demands that all parties in Somalia refrain from acts of intimidation or violence against personnel engaged in humanitarian or peacekeeping work; reaffirms the obliga-

tions of states to implement the arms embargo; welcomes the progress made by UNOSOM II in establishing the justice and police programs; and expresses appreciation to states which have contributed troops or provided logistical or other assistance to UNOSOM II or have extended humanitarian assistance.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said this resolution underscores the growing impatience of the international community with the pace of progress toward national reconciliation. The adjustment in the length of the mandate to four months and the provision for a review of progress are not an empty exercise, he said, because the parties are paying close attention to what the Council does. This is not a time for routinely conducting business as usual, he added. This resolution, he said, puts those obstructing progress on notice: it is time to move toward political reconciliation. The restoration of normality in Somalia is primarily a job for the Somalis, themselves, he said, although the United States and others remain willing to help. He urged the parties to implement their agreement, the Nairobi communique of March 24. He noted the tough message in the Secretary General's report: continued delay in the reconciliation process or the outbreak of renewed violence would prompt the international community to draw the appropriate conclusions: he would recommend an end to the UNOSOM II mission. The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States strongly supports this tough message; we are not prepared, he said, to continue helping a people who seem unwilling to help themselves.

S/Res/946

September 30

14-0-1(US)

Decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for one month expiring October 31, 1994, prior to which the Council will undertake a thorough examination of the mandate of UNOSOM II with a view to deciding on its future; encourages the Secretary General to intensify preparations of contingency arrangements for possible Council decisions, including withdrawal of UNOSOM II; and declares its readiness to consider sending a mission to Somalia to convey directly to the Somali political parties the views of the Council on the situation in Somalia and on the future of the UN presence there. (The United States abstained.)

The U.S. Representative said there had been two constants in Somalia: continuing deterioration of the security situation and total lack of progress on political reconciliation. Looking at the trail of broken promises left by the Somali factions, she said, the U.S. Government will not listen to another assurance of just one more month, just one more conference. The time has come, she said, to bring the UN mission to a conclusion; UNOSOM II is draining away scarce human and financial resources that would be better used elsewhere. In the face of Somali

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intransigence and unwillingness to reach political agreement, she said, UNOSOM II cannot continue to maintain 15,000 troops in Somalia and spend over \$2.5 million a day. This resolution, she said, fails to come to grips with the realities of the situation in Somalia; it puts off any decision on the future of UNOSOM II for yet another month. Rather than countenance such a delay, she said, the Council should agree now to a withdrawal of UNOSOM II by the end of the year. Because this resolution failed to recognize the necessity of stepping up to the critical task of withdrawal now, she said, the U.S. Government could not vote for it. However, conscious of the need to continue the mandate for the protection of the troops during the withdrawal period, she added, the U.S. Government is not willing at this time to vote against an extension. She urged the Secretary General to complete planning for the withdrawal.

S/Res/953

October 31

15(US)-0-0

Decides (having decided to send a mission to Somalia and wanting to consider the report of the mission before proceeding further) to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for an interim period expiring on November 4, 1994.

S/Res/954

November 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the mandate of UNOSOM II for a final period until March 31, 1995; affirms that the primary purpose of UNOSOM II until its termination is to facilitate political reconciliation in Somalia; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to continue the efforts of his special representative to help the Somali parties achieve national reconciliation, even after the period of the UNOSOM II mandate; decides that every effort should be made to withdraw all UNOSOM II military forces and assets from Somalia before the expiration of its mandate; emphasizes the responsibility of the Somali parties for the security and safety of UNOSOM II and other personnel engaged in humanitarian activities; invites the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue their efforts in cooperation with the United Nations in the search for lasting peace in Somalia; reiterates the need for the observance of the embargo on weapons and military equipment; and requests that the Secretary General report to the Security Council before March 31, 1995, on the situation in Somalia and submit suggestions concerning the role that the United Nations could play in Somalia beyond that date.

The U.S. Representative, reflecting upon the accomplishments of the United Nations and the international community in Somalia, said

hundreds of thousands of lives were saved from starvation, although at a tragic price in loss of lives of innocent Somalis and brave peacekeepers from many nations, including the United States. Also, she said, UNOSOM had provided a window of opportunity for the Somalis to put their country together again after the devastation it had suffered. But have the people of Somalia taken advantage of this opportunity, she asked. Today, she said, the answer is still in doubt. Suggesting that a genuine solution might yet emerge during UNOSOM's remaining time, she welcomed the decision of the Secretary General to continue political efforts through his Special Representative to assist the Somalis to achieve reconciliation. But even if next March comes without a broadly acceptable national government in Somalia, she said, the UN effort will not have been a failure. The international community offered a helping hand for over two years, she said, even in the face of often violent opposition. She said this Council has come to realize that the true value of peacekeeping is the chance it offers for people and nations to help themselves move beyond the dead-end path of violence and onto the path of peace. UNOSOM has done its part, she said, and the UN peacekeeping role is over, although the United Nations and the international community will remain engaged with Somalia after March through humanitarian efforts, and political efforts is desired. She cautioned all to ensure a peaceful departure of the peacekeepers and noted that additional casualties inflicted upon the withdrawing UNOSOM forces would be intolerable.

SOUTH AFRICA

S/Res/894

January 14

15(US)-0-0

Agrees with the Secretary General's proposals regarding the number of international election observers needed in South Africa and regarding coordination of the activities of the observers provided by the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the European Union, and others; urges all parties in South Africa to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to adhere to democratic principles, and to take part in the elections; calls upon all parties to end the violence and intimidation; calls upon all parties to respect the safety and security of the international observers; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to set up a special trust fund to finance the participation of additional observers from Africa and other developing countries; and urges states to contribute to this trust fund.

The United States gave strong and unequivocal support to this resolution. The U.S. Representative congratulated South Africans on their achievements to date, urged full participation in the election process

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and honoring of agreements reached, called for cooperation with the election observers provided by the United Nations and others, urged all to work together to ensure that the elections are free and fair, and said the United States expects the United Nations to keep costs as low as possible.

S/Res/919

May 25

15(US)-0-0

Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to terminate forthwith the mandatory arms embargo and other restrictions related to South Africa imposed by Resolution 418 of November 4, 1977; decides to end forthwith all other measures against South Africa contained in resolutions of the Security Council; decides to dissolve the Security Council committee established by resolution 421 (1977); and invites all states to consider reflecting the provisions of this resolution as appropriate in their legislation.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said this vote of the Security Council is timely recognition of the dramatic changes that have taken place in South Africa, changes that the United States helped bring about. The UN arms embargo and related restrictions contributed significantly to the demise of apartheid, he said, and, now that apartheid has been dismantled and nonracial democracy is taking root, these restrictions are no longer appropriate. The U.S. Government, he said, unequivocally supports this resolution, which calls for the immediate removal of these restrictions. This is a historic moment in the relationship of the United Nations with South Africa, he said, and the United States joins the United Nations in celebrating this great achievement.

S/Res/930

June 27

15(US)-0-0

Commends the vital role played by the Special Representative of the Secretary General and the UN Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA), together with the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the European Union, in support of the establishment of a united, non-racial, and democratic South Africa, and decides that, with the successful completion of its mandate, UNOMSA is terminated forthwith.

TAJIKISTAN

S/Res/968

December 16

15(US)-0-0

Decides to establish a UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in accordance with the plan outlined by the Secretary General, with the following mandate: (a) assist the Joint Commission in monitoring implementation of the ceasefire agreement reached on September 17, 1994, (b) investigate reports of ceasefire violations, (c) provide good offices under the September 17 agreement, (d) maintain close contact with the parties to the conflict and close liaison with the mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and with the peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the border forces, (e) provide support for the efforts of the Secretary General's Special Envoy, and (f) provide political liaison and coordination services to facilitate humanitarian assistance; decides that UNMOT be established for a period of six months and to continue only if the parties have agreed to extend the ceasefire agreement and remain committed to national reconciliation and promotion of democracy; calls upon the parties to redouble their efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement; urges all states to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and to refrain from any actions that could complicate the peace process; and requests that the Secretary General establish and states contribute to a voluntary fund to support implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/907

March 29

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the compromise proposal of the Secretary General concerning the interpretation and application of criteria for voter eligibility for the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara; expresses deep concern over continuing difficulties and delays in the work of the Identification Commission; agrees to the course of action outlined in the Secretary General's report, that the Identification Commission should complete the analysis of all applications received and proceed with identification and registration of potential voters by June 30, 1994; requests that the Secretary General report to the Council no later than July 15, 1994, on progress achieved by the Identification Commission; urges strict compliance with the timetable in the Secretary General's report, with a view to holding the referendum by the end of 1994; decides, in the event that the referendum cannot be held by the end of 1994, to consider the future of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), including an examination of

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options regarding its mandate and continued operations; and urges the Secretary General to maintain MINURSO at the strength needed, and invites him to make proposals for necessary adjustments to the present role and strength of MINURSO.

In a press release, the United States commended the efforts of those who had contributed to MINURSO, thanked the Secretary General for his status reports, welcomed the Security Council's unity on this issue, urged the United Nations to make every effort to conclude its work on registration of voters by June 30, urged both parties to cooperate with the United Nations toward this end, noted that the United Nations cannot substitute for the will of the parties, and stated that the U.S. Government would approach discussions of this issue against the background of daunting challenges to peace and daunting financial and resource challenges in areas of more severe conflict than in the Western Sahara.

YEMEN

S/Res/924

June 1

15(US)-0-0

Calls for an immediate ceasefire; urges an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other materiel which might contribute to the continuation of the conflict; reminds all concerned that their political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, and urges them to return immediately to negotiations; and requests that the Secretary General send a fact-finding mission to the area to assess prospects for a renewed dialogue.

The United States — a major supporter of the agreement in 1990 that brought North and South Yemen together and enhanced popular participation in government and economic reform — was deeply concerned about the crisis in Yemen. It is the U.S. view that broad-based government based on political pluralism, guarantees for basic civil and human rights, and free market economic principles are essential for the future well-being of all Yemenis. The fighting disrupted progress in this direction. It was the U.S. hope that this resolution would help bring an end to the fighting and encourage the parties to begin again the dialogue which is the only avenue to a lasting settlement and to a resumption of progress.

S/Res/931

June 29

15(US)-0-0

Reiterates its call for an immediate ceasefire; stresses the importance of a ceasefire covering all operations, including positioning of

heavy weapons out of range of Aden; strongly deplores the infliction of civilian casualties in Aden; requests that the Secretary General and his special envoy continue talks with all concerned with a view to implementing a durable ceasefire and to the possible establishment of a mechanism acceptable to both sides, preferably involving countries of the region, to monitor the ceasefire and to report to the Secretary General; reiterates its call for an immediate cessation of the supply of arms and other materiel; reiterates that political differences cannot be resolved through the use of force, deeply regrets the failure of all concerned to resume their political dialogue, and urges them to do so, and requests that the Secretary General and his special envoy examine appropriate ways of facilitating these aims; expresses its deep concern at the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict, and requests that the Secretary General and relevant UN agencies address urgently the needs of those affected; and requests that the Secretary General provide a progress report to the Council within 15 days.

The U.S. Representative said the situation in Yemen calls for maximum restraint on all sides. The United States is deeply distressed, she said, by the failures of numerous ceasefires. Implementation of an enduring ceasefire, she said, is an essential first step in resolving the Yemen crisis and promoting reconciliation between north and south. We repeat our call for northern forces to cease attacks on Aden, she said. She called on all parties to facilitate humanitarian efforts. Solutions born in chaos and violence, she said, are neither durable nor lasting, and the Yemeni people are suffering the consequences of a failure of political will on the part of their leaders. She said those responsible for the conflict must seek a resolution through political dialogue and negotiation. The United States regrets deeply that progress towards a broad-based government distinguished by political pluralism, guarantees for basic civil and human rights, and free market economic principles has been set back substantially. She underscored the pressing financial situation of the United Nations at a time of greatly increased UN peacekeeping efforts, and she said we look to interested nations to offer resources on a voluntary basis to implement a mechanism to supervise a ceasefire in Yemen.

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YUGOSLAVIA

This section lists resolutions concerning all areas included in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

S/Res/900

March 4

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: calls for all parties to cooperate with the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the consolidation of the ceasefire in and around Sarajevo; calls upon all parties, with UN assistance, to achieve complete freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods to, from, and within Sarajevo; requests that the Secretary General appoint a senior civilian official to draw up an overall assessment and plan of action, in conjunction with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relevant local authorities, for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo; invites the Secretary General to establish a voluntary trust fund for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo, and encourages states and other donors to contribute thereto; requests that the Secretary General present, within one week, a report on ways and means, including estimated cost, of implementation of the objectives set forth above; and requests that the Secretary General report within 10 days on the feasibility and modalities for protection of Maglaj, Mostar, and Vitez.

S/Res/908

March 31

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate to September 30, 1994; decides to increase UNPROFOR personnel, as an initial step, by 3,500 additional troops and to take action by April 30 on further troop requirements; approves UNPROFOR's plans for reopening Tuzla airport; decides that member states may extend close air support to Croatia in defense of UNPROFOR personnel; urges compliance with the ceasefire agreement of March 29 in Croatia; urges agreement on confidence-building measures in Croatia; endorses the proposals in the Secretary General's report relating to the ceasefire and freedom of movement in and around Sarajevo; encourages the Secretary General's Special Representative to use his good offices to contribute to peace in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; welcomes the Secretary General's appointment of a senior civilian official for restoration of essential public services in and around Sarajevo, and welcomes his establishment of a voluntary trust fund for this purpose; welcomes the presence of UNPROFOR personnel and arrival of humanitarian convoys in Maglaj, and its contribution to restoration of security to the area; and demands that the Bosnian

Serb party cease military operations against Maglaj and remove obstacles to free access.

The U.S. Deputy Representative noted that the U.S. Government supports UNPROFOR in the exemplary way it has carried out its mandate, and supports the provision of the resources necessary to allow it to do so in the new environment. Our concern, he said, is to ensure that the financial resources are available to sustain this vital operation. He assured the Council that the United States, in the coming month, will be considering the question of UNPROFOR's manpower requirements. Peacekeeping is too important, he said, for the international community not to do its best to regularize the way it provides the money to support these operations. He commended the Council's authorization of close air support for UNPROFOR troops operating in Croatia, and he expressed confidence that the agreement of the North Atlantic Council for NATO implementation of this support would be forthcoming.

S/Res/913

April 21

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands the immediate conclusion of a ceasefire agreement in Gorazde and throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; invites the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to ensure that UNPROFOR is able to monitor the situation in Gorazde and respect of any ceasefire and disengagement of forces; condemns the attacks by the Bosnian Serb forces against Gorazde and demands the withdrawal of forces and weapons; calls for an end to any provocative action in and around the safe areas; demands the release of all UN personnel held by the Bosnian Serb forces; demands unimpeded freedom of movement for UNPROFOR; confirms the decision in resolution 908 to take action by April 30 on the further troop requirements recommended by the Secretary General; underlines the urgent need to intensify efforts towards a political settlement in the former Yugoslavia, and in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and calls for the intensification of efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement, with coordination and consultation with representatives of the United States, the Russian Federation, the United Nations, and the European Union.

The U.S. Representative decried the barbaric acts of aggression against a UN member state and wanton attacks on civilians, which are an outrage to the conscience of the Council and an affront to international law. She outlined the U.S. Government's response to these acts: we are consulting with Council members on measures to provide more adequate protection to the safe areas, have proposed extension of the approach used around Sarajevo to other safe areas, will work with Council members to tighten enforcement of sanctions, will continue to support UNPROFOR, and will continue to give full support to the inter-

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national war crimes Tribunal established by the Council. She noted that the U.S. Government still believes the Bosnian Government should be exempted from the arms embargo imposed by resolution 713 in 1991, so that the victims of aggression are finally permitted to defend themselves. Our objective in Bosnia, she said, is a negotiated settlement, and we will continue our diplomatic efforts to help the parties reach such a settlement. The reality remains, she said, that this conflict must be settled at the bargaining table, not on the battlefield. Renewed diplomatic efforts, backed by the necessary military resolve, are essential, she said, to discourage further aggression and regain the momentum for peace.

S/Res/914

April 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to authorize an increase of UNPROFOR personnel by up to 6,550 additional troops, 150 military observers, and 275 civilian police monitors.

The U.S. Representative said that in this resolution the Council, with full U.S. support, has given force to our conviction that UNPROFOR is a key to the continuing search for a peaceful settlement. She noted also that our resolve to deter aggression is more than matched by our resolve to offer a hand to those willing to make peace. It is up to the parties, especially the Bosnian Serbs, she said, to decide whether they will choose continued confrontation or a negotiated settlement.

S/Res/936

July 8

15(US)-0-0

Appoints Richard J. Goldstone as prosecutor of the international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.

S/Res/941

September 23

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: strongly condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, including in particular the unacceptable practice of "ethnic cleansing," and reaffirms that those who have committed or have ordered the commission of such acts will be held individually responsible; demands that the Bosnia Serb authorities immediately cease their campaign of "ethnic cleansing"; demands that the Bosnian Serb party accord immediate and unimpeded access for the Special Representative of the Secretary General, UNPROFOR, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to areas of concern;

requests that the Secretary General arrange, when conditions permit, the deployment of UNPROFOR troops and UN monitors in Banja Luka, Bijeljina, and any other areas of concern; and determines to consider any further steps it may deem necessary.

For the U.S. statement, see Resolution 943 below.

S/Res/942

September 23

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: expresses its approval of the proposed territorial settlement for Bosnia and Herzegovina which has been put to the Bosnian parties as part of an overall peace settlement; strongly condemns the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that it accept this settlement unconditionally and in full; calls upon states to desist from any political talks with the leadership of the Bosnian Serb party as long as that party has not accepted the proposed settlement in full; decides that states shall prevent (i) economic activities in those areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb forces or by any entity in areas under control of the Bosnian Serb forces, as well as (ii) economic activities carried on in their territories by any entity acting on behalf of and to the benefit of any entity in areas under the control of Bosnian Serb forces; decides that states in which there are funds or other financial assets or resources shall require that persons and entities holding such assets freeze them to ensure they are not made available to or for the benefit of any entity under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces; decides that services, both financial and non-financial, to entities under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces shall be prohibited, except (a) telecommunication, postal, and legal services, (b) services for humanitarian or other exceptional purposes, as approved on a case-by-case basis by the committee established by Resolution 724 in 1991, and (c) services authorized by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; decides that states shall prevent the entry into their territories of (a) members of the authorities of the areas under the control of the Bosnian Serb forces and officers of the Bosnian Serb military, (b) persons who provide financial and other support to the Bosnian Serb forces, and (c) persons who have violated measures of this resolution and Resolution 820 (1993); decides to prohibit all commercial riverine traffic from ports of those areas under the control of Bosnian Serb forces except when authorized on a case-by-case basis by the committee established by Resolution 724 or by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its territory; decides that the provisions of this resolution do not apply to activities of UNPROFOR, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, or the European Community Monitoring Missions; and decides to review the measures imposed by

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this resolution whenever appropriate and in any event every four months, and expresses its readiness to reconsider these measures if the Bosnian Serb party accepts the proposed territorial settlement unconditionally and in full. (China abstained.)

For the U.S. statement, see Resolution 943 below.

S/Res/943

September 23

11(US)-2-2

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that restrictions on civilian passenger flights to and from Belgrade airport, on passenger ferry service between Bar in the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bari in Italy, and on participation in sporting events and cultural exchanges shall be suspended for an initial period of 100 days after certification that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is effectively implementing its decision to close its border with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; invites the committee established by Resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications for humanitarian assistance; requests that the Secretary General submit a report to the Council every 30 days on the implementation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of its decision to close its border with Bosnia and Herzegovina; and decides that the suspension of the above restrictions shall be terminated if at any time the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not effectively implement its decision to close the border. (Djibouti and Pakistan voted against this resolution; Nigeria and Rwanda abstained.)

The U.S. Representative (following adoption of Resolutions 941, 942, and 943) said that the parties in the former Yugoslavia should doubt neither our determination to punish those who choose conflict, nor our willingness to rebuild constructive relations with those who choose peace. She said the U.S. Government continues to stand behind the proposed territorial settlement in Bosnia, which we view as the basis for a fair and just settlement of the Bosnian conflict. These three resolutions, she said, give a twofold message: they aim to pressure the recalcitrant Bosnian Serbs, and they demonstrate the Council's determination to use both carrots and sticks to move the parties toward a negotiated settlement. In tightening sanctions on the Bosnian Serbs, she said, we are tightening the noose around the aggressors in Bosnia. In preparing to ease sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, she added, the Council acknowledges that the Federal Republic has taken an important step to persuade the Bosnian Serbs to accept the negotiated settlement that has been proposed. But the intentions of the Belgrade authorities, she said, are not yet clear; that is why we will insist that it strictly comply with its commitment to keep the border closed, and why we are demanding strict verification. Our willingness to

extend the suspension of sanctions beyond 100 days, she said, will depend on Belgrade's conduct. The people of Serbia and Montenegro, she noted, should understand that further concrete steps toward peace will lead to additional easing of sanctions. A decision by the Belgrade government to choose conflict once again, she said, will stop even this limited sanctions relief and lead to the adoption of even tougher measures. Condemning the continuing acts of "ethnic cleansing" by the Bosnian Serbs, she said that until they accept and live by the norms of civilized society, they will not be welcomed as members of the international community.

S/Res/947

September 30

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for an additional period terminating on March 31, 1995; requests that the Secretary General report no later than January 20, 1995, on progress toward implementation of the UN peace-keeping plan for Croatia, and decides to reconsider UNPROFOR's mandate in light of that report; calls upon Croatia, Macedonia, and Serbia/Montenegro to conclude status of forces agreements without delay; urges the Bosnian Serb party to respect the territorial integrity of Croatia and to refrain from any actions that are threatening to its security; and declares that restoration of Croatian authority in the "pink zones" must be accomplished under UNPROFOR supervision and in such a manner as to avoid any further destabilization of the region.

The U.S. Representative said that the U.S. Government strongly supports the basic precept, reflected in this resolution, that a settlement of the conflict in Croatia must be in conformity with its sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders. UNPROFOR has played an essential role, she said, in the international community's efforts toward peace. In Croatia, she said, UNPROFOR has been unable, in the face of obstinacy, to carry out much of its task. This resolution, she noted, rightly lays upon the parties -- and the U.S. Government interprets this to refer especially to the Serb party -- the responsibility to create the conditions that would allow UNPROFOR to fulfill its mandate.

S/Res/958

November 19

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the authorization given in Resolution 836 (1993) to member states to take all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina referred to in Resolu-

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tion 824 (1993) to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate shall apply also to such measures taken in Croatia.

The United States cosponsored this resolution. The U.S. Representative, noting that the Government of Bosnia and the Bosnian Croats had accepted the peace plan, said only the Bosnian Serbs have refused to do so. It is this failure, she said, that has caused the fighting in Bosnia to continue and to escalate. Regretting all continued fighting, she said — in regard to recent attacks by the Bosnian Government on Bosnian Serb forces — that we should not confuse attacks made to recover territory lost to aggression with aggression itself. The Bosnian Government did not start this war, she said, and is willing to end it, while the Bosnian Serbs started it and refuse to sign an agreement to end it. Now, she said, we face a new threshold: in support of Bosnian Serb aggression, the so-called Krajina Serbs are collaborating in an attack on the sovereign territory of Bosnia. They are presenting the Government of Croatia with a difficult dilemma, she said: the unification of territory held by the so-called Krajina Serbs with territory controlled by the Bosnian Serbs could cause the Government of Croatia to intervene and thus spawn a new spiral of war. The Krajina Serb forces, she pointed out, have violated an international border, and their attacks jeopardize civilians and UN troops in Bihac. In this resolution, she said, the Council has clarified that the use of air power is authorized to attack targets in Croatia that threaten safe areas in Bosnia or UN troops operating in Bosnia. The U.S. Government, she said, believes that the pattern of attacks by the Krajina Serb forces on Bihac justifies a military response by NATO. Therefore, she said, we welcome this resolution, which makes clearer the intention of the Council that the bombardment of Bosnia must be prevented.

S/Res/959

November 19

15(US)-0-0

Expresses grave concern over the recent hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; condemns any violation of the international border between Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demands that all parties, and in particular the so-called Krajina Serb forces, fully respect the border and refrain from hostile acts across it; expresses full support for the efforts of UNPROFOR forces to ensure implementation of Council resolutions on safe areas; calls upon all the Bosnian parties to respect the functions of UNPROFOR and cooperate with it in its efforts to ensure implementation of Council resolutions on safe areas and demands that all parties show maximum restraint and put an end to hostile actions in and around the safe areas in order to ensure that UNPROFOR can carry out its mandate effectively and safely; requests that the Secretary General update his recommenda-

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tions on modalities of implementation of the concept of safe areas and encourage UNPROFOR, in cooperation with the Bosnian parties, to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on strengthening safe areas; and requests that the Secretary General and UNPROFOR intensify efforts aimed at reaching agreement with the Bosnian parties on the modalities of demilitarization of Sarajevo, bearing in mind the need for restoration of normal life to the city and for free access to and from the city and unimpeded movement of people, goods, and services in and around the city.

The United States cosponsored this resolution.

Not Adopted

December 2

13(US)-1-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: reconfirms that the requirements of all relevant Security Council resolutions shall be strictly applied in respect of all goods crossing the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including goods destined for the UN Protected Areas in Croatia; demands that the provisions of paragraph 12 of Resolution 820 (1993) be applied strictly and in full on the border between Croatia and Yugoslavia, and on the border between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, in regard to the import, export, and transshipment of all commodities with the exception of essential humanitarian supplies; emphasizes the importance of a continuous and unimpeded flow of humanitarian assistance to all areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina where such help is needed; and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety of personnel of UNPROFOR and of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. (Russia vetoed this resolution, and China abstained.)

The U.S. Deputy Representative, following the Russian veto, said this resolution would have reaffirmed decisions already taken by the Council in previous resolutions. Trade across the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY) and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he said, is restricted to foodstuffs, medical supplies, and clothing for essential needs. The draft resolution, he noted, would have addressed a serious discrepancy between these requirements and actual practice, specifically, the transshipment of prohibited goods from the FRY through Bosnia to the UN Protected Areas in Croatia. It is essential that the international community maintain its efforts to isolate the Pale Serbs and secure their acceptance of the Contact Group proposals, he said, and that is why we voted tonight for this draft resolution. Its failure to pass is regrettable, he said, but that does not change the fact that a strict regime of economic measures directed at the Pale Serbs is already embodied in legal, binding resolu-

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tions of this Council, whose requirements are clear and unequivocal. We will continue our efforts, he said, to ensure the firm application of the Council's measures in order to persuade the Pale Serbs that acceptance of the Contact Group proposal is in their interest.

S/Res/967

December 14

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to permit, for a period of 30 days, the export of 12,000 vials of diphtheria anti-serum from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and decides that any payments for such authorized shipments shall be made only into frozen accounts.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 78 resolutions introduced in 1994. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. Four negative votes were recorded, including one Russian veto. Abstentions were rare; they were mostly on resolutions concerning Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, and Haiti.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	77	0	1 (946)
Argentina	78	0	0
Brazil	73	0	5 (928, 940, 944, 948, 964)
China	73	0	5 (928, 940, 942, 955, Bosnia 12/2)
Czech Republic	78	0	0
Djibouti	77	1 (943)	0
France	78	0	0
New Zealand	77	0	1 (928)
Nigeria	76	0	2 (928, 943)
Oman	78	0	0
Pakistan	76	1 (943)	1 (928)
Russia	75	1 *	2 (944, 964)
Rwanda	72	1 (955)	1 (943) (4 absent:937-940)
Spain	78	0	0
United Kingdom	78	0	0

* Russia vetoed a resolution on Bosnia on December 2.

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In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes in this report for the General Assembly, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Argentina	77	0	0	100.0%
Czech Rep.	77	0	0	100.0%
France	77	0	0	100.0%
Oman	77	0	0	100.0%
Spain	77	0	0	100.0%
United Kingdom	77	0	0	100.0%
New Zealand	76	0	1	100.0%
Nigeria	75	0	2	100.0%
Brazil	72	0	5	100.0%
China	72	0	5	100.0%
Djibouti	76	1	0	98.7%
Pakistan	75	1	1	98.7%
Russia	74	1	2	98.7%
Rwanda	71	1	5*	98.6%
Average	75.2	0.3	1.5	99.6%

* Includes 4 absences.

VI - COUNTRY LISTINGS

The United Nations admitted Palau to membership in 1994, raising total UN membership to 185.

This section pulls together information contained in previous sections, and presents it by country for 184 UN members (all except the United States). They are listed in alphabetical order, with Democratic People's Republic of Korea under "D", Republic of Korea under "R", and United Republic of Tanzania under "U", as they are seated at the UN General Assembly. Western Samoa is known in the United Nations as Samoa and is listed under "S". Each country listing contains the following:

- Summary coincidence percentages drawn from Sections II, III, IV, and, for Security Council members, Section V. Coincidence percentages for selected issue categories are included as a new item in this report; they are derived by the same methodology used for overall plenary votes.

- Vote totals in the plenary and on the 15 important votes.

- Every vote on the 15 important votes (with the U.S. vote in parentheses for comparison). Symbols used here are Y=Yes, N=No, A=Abstain, and X=Absent.

- Averages on important and overall votes of the UN regional group and other major groupings to which the country belongs. Averages on inclusion of consensus resolutions as additional identical votes are also noted.

AFGHANISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 46.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 79.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 36.0%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 31.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 40, Abstain 8, Absent 9

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 7, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ALBANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 85.0%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 53.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 35, Disagree 10, Abstain 22, Absent 10

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ALGERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 31.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 61.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 16.7%

— Human Rights (12): 70.0% — Middle East (24): 27.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 46, Abstain 9, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 5, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement.....	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ANDORRA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 76.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.0%

— Human Rights (12): 91.7% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 38, Disagree 12, Abstain 18, Absent 9

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ANGOLA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 31.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 57.1%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 42.9% — Middle East (24): 30.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 22, Abstain 8, Absent 37

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 70.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.7%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 47.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 36, Abstain 10, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	A
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ARGENTINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 67.9%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%
- Important Votes Only (15): 90.9%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 97.1%
- Security Council Votes: 100%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 73.9%
- Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 17, Abstain 24, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Including</u>	<u>Votes</u>
		<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Only</u>
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ARMENIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 56.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 91.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 65.2%

— Human Rights (12): 71.4% — Middle East (24): 41.2%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 23, Abstain 19, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

AUSTRALIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 66.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 93.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 68.2%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 38, Disagree 19, Abstain 20, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

AUSTRIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 71.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 82.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 38, Disagree 15, Abstain 24, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

AZERBAIJAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 48.0%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 89.3%
- Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.4%
- Human Rights (12): 87.5% — Middle East (24): 25.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 26, Abstain 13, Absent 14

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BAHAMAS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 47.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.9%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 45.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 36, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BAHRAIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 43.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 52.2%

— Human Rights (12): 71.4% — Middle East (24): 26.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 35, Abstain 7, Absent 8

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement.....	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BANGLADESH

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 36.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 82.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 39.3%

— Human Rights (12): 55.6% — Middle East (24): 25.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 44, Abstain 4, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BARBADOS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 44.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 46.7%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 47.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 38, Abstain 7, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BELARUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 56.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 92.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 62.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 22, Abstain 26, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BELGIUM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 12, Abstain 23, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BELIZE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 43.5%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%
- Important Votes Only (15): 70.0%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.3%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%
- Human Rights (12): 90.0% — Middle East (24): 47.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 35, Abstain 7, Absent 8

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BENIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 53.3%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 35.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 39, Abstain 9, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BHUTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.8%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 36.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 30, Abstain 7, Absent 19

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BOLIVIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 43.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.8%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 40.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Group Membership			
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 58.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 89.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 66.7%

— Human Rights (12): 87.5% — Middle East (24): 41.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 12, Abstain 1, Absent 47

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 0, Absent 7

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BOTSWANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 40.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 64.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 40.0%

— Human Rights (12): 70.0% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 43, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BRAZIL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 39.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 37.0%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 42, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 37.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 41.4%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 25.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 43, Abstain 7, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
ASEAN	53.6%	85.3%	37.2%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BULGARIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 85.0%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 38, Disagree 11, Abstain 27, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BURKINA FASO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 34.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 34.6%

— Human Rights (12): 57.1% — Middle East (24): 26.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 43, Abstain 4, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

BURUNDI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 30.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 34.6%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 15

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 5, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CAMBODIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 49.2%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%
 Important Votes Only (15): 80.0%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 93.4%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.9%
 — Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 46.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 31, Abstain 5, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CAMEROON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 39.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 57.1%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 40.0% — Middle East (24): 29.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 36, Abstain 18, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CANADA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 74.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 81.8%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 52.9%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 41, Disagree 14, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CAPE VERDE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 40.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.4%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 22, Disagree 33, Abstain 1, Absent 21

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 100%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 45.8%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 35.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 28, Abstain 8, Absent 21

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 0, Abstain 3, Absent 9

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Group Membership			
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
 All UN Members	 67.9%	 88.8%	 48.6%

CHAD

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%
 Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%
 — Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Group Membership			
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CHILE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 46.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 52.0%

— Human Rights (12): 81.8% — Middle East (24): 38.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 37, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CHINA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 22.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 12.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 76.6%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 28.6%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 19.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 13, Disagree 44, Abstain 14, Absent 6

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 7, Abstain 6, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	A
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

COLOMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 35.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 58.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 32.1%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 28.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 44, Abstain 8, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

COMOROS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 88.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 53.6%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 35.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 33, Abstain 6, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CONGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 34.5%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.3%
 Important Votes Only (15): 42.9%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.0%
 — Human Rights (12): 25.0% — Middle East (24): 31.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 38, Abstain 9, Absent 10

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 7, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

COSTA RICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 50.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 88.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 46.4%

— Human Rights (12): 81.8% — Middle East (24): 57.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 32, Abstain 8, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

COTE D'IVOIRE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 44.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 64.0%

— Human Rights (12): 25.0% — Middle East (24): 35.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 32, Abstain 19, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 1, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CROATIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 71.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.7%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 13, Abstain 27, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CUBA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 15.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 11.1%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 74.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 9.1%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 18.2%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 49, Abstain 12, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	A
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CYPRUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 40.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 63.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 40.7%

— Human Rights (12): 70.0% — Middle East (24): 31.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 40, Abstain 6, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

CZECH REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 78.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 97.1%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 53.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 41, Disagree 11, Abstain 25, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 9.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 80.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 72.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 12.5%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 10.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 50, Abstain 11, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 8, Abstain 3, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	N
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

DENMARK

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 75.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 14, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
Nordic	80.0%	95.2%	74.9%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

DJIBOUTI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 42.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 77.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Security Council Votes: 98.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 53.6%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 27.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 38, Abstain 1, Absent 10

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

DOMINICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 52.9%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 89.0%
 Important Votes Only (15): 100%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 55.6%
 — Human Rights (12): 70.0% — Middle East (24): 88.9%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 24, Abstain 6, Absent 20

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 0, Abstain 2, Absent 5

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%
 Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%
 — Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	X
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Group Membership			
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ECUADOR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 37.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 33.3%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 29.2%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 46, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

EGYPT

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 34.8%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.4%
- Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 30.8%
- Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 25.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 43, Abstain 4, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 3, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

EL SALVADOR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 47.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 93.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 81.8% — Middle East (24): 41.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 31, Abstain 7, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ERITREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 70.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 100%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 71.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 100%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 8, Abstain 8, Absent 42

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 0, Abstain 6, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ESTONIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 75.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 85.0%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 46.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 11, Abstain 29, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	Important Votes	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
Group Membership		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ETHIOPIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 38.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 62.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.1%

— Human Rights (12): 40.0% — Middle East (24): 35.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 38, Abstain 10, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 6, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

FIJI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 50.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 88.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 52.0%

— Human Rights (12): 88.9% — Middle East (24): 44.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 31, Abstain 11, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

FINLAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 12, Abstain 23, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
Nordic	80.0%	95.2%	74.9%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

FRANCE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 75.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.8%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 88.5%

— Human Rights (12): 91.7% — Middle East (24): 42.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 47, Disagree 15, Abstain 14, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GABON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 46.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 87.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.6%

— Human Rights (12): 57.1% — Middle East (24): 37.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 35, Abstain 11, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 1, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Group Membership			
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GAMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 46.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 88.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 57.1% — Middle East (24): 100%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 22, Abstain 6, Absent 30

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 2, Abstain 1, Absent 8

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GEORGIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 81.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 97.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 100%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 84.2%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 54.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 34, Disagree 8, Abstain 33, Absent 2

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 0, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GERMANY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 12, Abstain 23, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
	<u>Votes</u>	<u>Including</u>	<u>Votes</u>
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Only</u>
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GHANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 30.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 42.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 35.0%

— Human Rights (12): 33.3% — Middle East (24): 31.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 38, Abstain 16, Absent 6

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 4, Abstain 6, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	A
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
 All UN Members	 67.9%	 88.8%	 48.6%

GREECE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 71.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 47.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 40, Disagree 16, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GRENADA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 43.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 47.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 38, Abstain 5, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> <u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Group Membership			
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
 All UN Members	 67.9%	 88.8%	 48.6%

GUATEMALA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 45.1%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 88.3%
- Important Votes Only (15): 71.4%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 92.5%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.1%
- Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 22.2%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 28, Abstain 12, Absent 14

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 2, Abstain 6, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> <u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Group Membership			
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
 All UN Members	 67.9%	 88.8%	 48.6%

GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 42.6%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%
 Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.1%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.7%
 — Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 40.9%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 39, Abstain 7, Absent 2

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GUINEA-BISSAU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

GUYANA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 43.3%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 36.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 43, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

HAITI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 42.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 71.4%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.0%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 40.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 3

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

HONDURAS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 45.2%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 47.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 39, Abstain 1, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

HUNGARY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 79.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 84.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.6%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 43, Disagree 11, Abstain 23, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ICELAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 97.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.0%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 41, Disagree 12, Abstain 23, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
Nordic	80.0%	95.2%	74.9%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

INDIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 16.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 30.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 79.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 5.6%

— Human Rights (12): 12.5% — Middle East (24): 26.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 47, Abstain 21, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 7, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

INDONESIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 31.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 42.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 78.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 27.6%

— Human Rights (12): 45.5% — Middle East (24): 21.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 50, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 8, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
ASEAN	53.6%	85.3%	37.2%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

IRAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 24.2%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 82.1%
 Important Votes Only (15): 30.8%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 73.4%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 18.2%
 — Human Rights (12): 45.5% — Middle East (24): 11.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 47, Abstain 5, Absent 10

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N) | Y |
| 2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y) | Y |
| 3. Situation in Croatia (Y) | Y |
| 4. IAEA Report (Y) | A |
| 5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N) | Y |
| 6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N) | Y |
| 7. Middle East Peace Process (Y) | N |
| 8. Israeli Settlements (N) | Y |
| 9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N) | Y |
| 10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y) | X |
| 11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y) | Y |
| 12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y) | N |
| 13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y) | N |
| 14. Human Rights in Iran (Y) | N |
| 15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y) | Y |

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

IRAQ

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 23.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 81.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 27.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 74.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 29.2%

— Human Rights (12): 14.3% — Middle East (24): 20.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 45, Abstain 2, Absent 16

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 8, Abstain 1, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	N

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

IRELAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 70.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 82.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 47.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 15, Abstain 26, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ISRAEL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 95.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 99.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 100%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 87.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 100%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 60, Disagree 3, Abstain 14, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	N
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	N
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	N
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
None			
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ITALY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 79.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 11, Abstain 24, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

JAMAICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 42.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 77.8% — Middle East (24): 42.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 36, Abstain 10, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

JAPAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 78.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 84.2%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 64.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 40, Disagree 11, Abstain 26, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

JORDAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 34.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 29.6%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 23.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 43, Abstain 6, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

KAZAKHSTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 60.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 92.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 80.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 65.2%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 38.9%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 22, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 2, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

KENYA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 39.4%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%
- Important Votes Only (15): 62.5%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.8%
- Human Rights (12): 57.1% — Middle East (24): 35.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 40, Abstain 11, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

KUWAIT

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 45.7%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%
 Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.2%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.7%
 — Human Rights (12): 77.8% — Middle East (24): 39.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 38, Abstain 4, Absent 3

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement.....	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

KYRGYZSTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 48.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 71.4%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 92.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 52.2%

— Human Rights (12): 71.4% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 22, Disagree 23, Abstain 17, Absent 15

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 2, Abstain 7, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LAOS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 19.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 82.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 20.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 12.5%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 22.2%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 41, Abstain 7, Absent 19

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 6

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	A
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LATVIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 80.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 100%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 88.9%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 9, Abstain 28, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 0, Abstain 3, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LEBANON

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 28.8%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%
 Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.9%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 27.3%
 — Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 15.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 17, Disagree 42, Abstain 6, Absent 12

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	N
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LESOTHO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 39.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 55.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 40.0%

— Human Rights (12): 55.6% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 37, Abstain 7, Absent 9

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LIBERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LIBYA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 26.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 82.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 28.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 73.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 24.1%

— Human Rights (12): 36.4% — Middle East (24): 16.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 53, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 10, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	N
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	N

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LIECHTENSTEIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 70.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 82.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 15, Abstain 26, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	Important Votes	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> Including Consensus	Votes Only
Group Membership			
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LITHUANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 81.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 88.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 87.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 34, Disagree 8, Abstain 27, Absent 8

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

LUXEMBOURG

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 77.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 12, Abstain 23, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Group Membership			
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MADAGASCAR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 42.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 80.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 42.9%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 22, Abstain 1, Absent 38

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 10

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MALAWI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 62.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 40.0%

— Human Rights (12): 77.8% — Middle East (24): 41.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 28, Abstain 6, Absent 23

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MALAYSIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 37.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 37.5%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 21.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 46, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
ASEAN	53.6%	85.3%	37.2%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MALDIVES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 63.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.6%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 54.8%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 37.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 39, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MALI

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 34.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 34.5%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 23.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 45, Abstain 6, Absent 2

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MALTA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 70.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 85.7%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 42.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 40, Disagree 17, Abstain 20, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 65.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 93.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 97.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 63.0%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 78.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 19, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MAURITANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 40.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 63.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.8%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 23.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 42, Abstain 4, Absent 3

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MAURITIUS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 43.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.0%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 35.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 38, Abstain 6, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MEXICO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 58.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 25.0%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 30.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 46, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MICRONESIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 69.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 100%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 68.0%

— Human Rights (12): 90.0% — Middle East (24): 91.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 16, Abstain 21, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 0, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	N
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MOLDOVA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 76.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 97.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 88.2%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 11, Abstain 29, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 1, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MONACO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 75.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 93.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%

— Human Rights (12): 91.7% — Middle East (24): 44.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 43, Disagree 14, Abstain 13, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MONGOLIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 46.2%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 39, Abstain 3, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 0, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MOROCCO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 46.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.7%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 30.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 34, Abstain 6, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MOZAMBIQUE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 34.6%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 26.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 42, Abstain 7, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 25.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 30.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 79.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 28.0%

— Human Rights (12): 14.3% — Middle East (24): 23.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 16, Disagree 47, Abstain 13, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 7, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NAMIBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 36.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 41.4%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 26.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 44, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NEPAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 39.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 70.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 42.9%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 27.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 41, Abstain 8, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NETHERLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 81.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 91.3%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 58.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 44, Disagree 10, Abstain 22, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NEW ZEALAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 63.0%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 93.0%
 Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%
 Security Council Votes: 100%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 65.0%
 — Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 34, Disagree 20, Abstain 23, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NICARAGUA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 47.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.7%

— Human Rights (12): 81.8% — Middle East (24): 47.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 36, Abstain 5, Absent 3

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NIGER

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 39.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 63.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.6%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.4%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 28.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 41, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		Including <u>Consensus</u>	Votes <u>Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NIGERIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 37.5%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%
- Important Votes Only (15): 57.1%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.3%
- Security Council Votes: 100%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 42.9%
- Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 31.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 40, Abstain 13, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> Including <u>Consensus</u>	Votes <u>Only</u>
Group Membership			
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

NORWAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 74.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 85.7%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 41, Disagree 14, Abstain 22, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
Nordic	80.0%	95.2%	74.9%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

OMAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 38.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.2%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 38.7%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 22.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 44, Abstain 1, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 1, Absent 3

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PAKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 32.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 46.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 81.1%

Security Council Votes: 98.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 28.0%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 23.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 22, Disagree 46, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 7, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PALAU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%
 Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%
 — Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77*

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15*

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X*
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X*
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X*
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

* 28 votes, including the first 3 important votes, were taken before Palau became a member on December 15.

PANAMA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 43.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.0%

— Human Rights (12): 87.5% — Middle East (24): 29.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 36, Abstain 8, Absent 5

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 41.4%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.1%
- Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.1%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.8%
- Human Rights (12): 85.7% — Middle East (24): 38.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 34, Abstain 12, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 3, Abstain 5, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PARAGUAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 45.1%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%
 Important Votes Only (15): 71.4%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.4%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.8%
 — Human Rights (12): 81.8% — Middle East (24): 42.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N) | Y |
| 2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y) | Y |
| 3. Situation in Croatia (Y) | Y |
| 4. IAEA Report (Y) | Y |
| 5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N) | Y |
| 6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N) | A |
| 7. Middle East Peace Process (Y) | Y |
| 8. Israeli Settlements (N) | Y |
| 9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N) | Y |
| 10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y) | Y |
| 11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y) | Y |
| 12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y) | Y |
| 13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y) | Y |
| 14. Human Rights in Iran (Y) | Y |
| 15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y) | Y |

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PERU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 70.0% — Middle East (24): 47.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 36, Abstain 11, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PHILIPPINES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 38.8%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.2%
 Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.7%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 41.4%
 — Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 26.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 41, Abstain 10, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
ASEAN	53.6%	85.3%	37.2%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

POLAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 78.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 90.5%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 46.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 40, Disagree 11, Abstain 26, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

PORTUGAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 75.0%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.1%
- Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%
- Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 42, Disagree 14, Abstain 21 Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> <u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Group Membership			
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

QATAR

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 38.8%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.1%
- Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 87.4%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 42.9%
- Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 22.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 41, Abstain 2, Absent 8

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u> Including <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
 All UN Members	 67.9%	 88.8%	 48.6%

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 55.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 68.2%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 35.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 26, Abstain 17, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important</u> <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Including</u> <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes</u> <u>Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ROMANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 76.5%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 46.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 39, Disagree 12, Abstain 25, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

RUSSIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 66.7%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.2%
- Important Votes Only (15): 88.9%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 97.0%
- Security Council Votes: 98.7%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 72.0%
- Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 72.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 16, Abstain 29, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 1, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N) | Y |
| 2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y) | A |
| 3. Situation in Croatia (Y) | A |
| 4. IAEA Report (Y) | Y |
| 5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N) | N |
| 6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N) | A |
| 7. Middle East Peace Process (Y) | Y |
| 8. Israeli Settlements (N) | A |
| 9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N) | A |
| 10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y) | Y |
| 11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y) | A |
| 12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y) | Y |
| 13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y) | Y |
| 14. Human Rights in Iran (Y) | Y |
| 15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y) | Y |

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		Including <u>Consensus</u>	Votes <u>Only</u>
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

RWANDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 60.0%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%
 Important Votes Only (15): 85.7%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.8%
 Security Council Votes: 98.6%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%
 — Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 100%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 6, Abstain 5, Absent 57

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 6

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 44.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.4%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 47.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 38, Abstain 5, Absent 3

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ST. LUCIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 46.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.4%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 58.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 36, Abstain 3, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 4, Abstain 1, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement.....	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 49.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 88.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.4%

— Human Rights (12): 81.8% — Middle East (24): 66.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 33, Abstain 5, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

(WESTERN) SAMOA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 57.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.1%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 80.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 24, Abstain 14, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SAN MARINO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 51.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 66.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.6%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 54.2%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 45.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 19, Disagree 18, Abstain 11, Absent 29

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 2 Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 9

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SAUDI ARABIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 63.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 44.4%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 39.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 39, Abstain 6, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SENEGAL

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 54.8%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 36.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 39, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement.....	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SEYCHELLES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 35.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 33.3%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 9, Abstain 0, Absent 63

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 14

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SIERRA LEONE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 46.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 55.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 71.4% — Middle East (24): 47.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 29, Disagree 34, Abstain 5, Absent 9

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 5, Disagree 4, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SINGAPORE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 72.7%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.4%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 41.4%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 35.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 28, Disagree 40, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 8, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
ASEAN	53.6%	85.3%	37.2%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 79.6%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.2%
- Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.0%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 86.4%
- Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 53.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 39, Disagree 10, Abstain 22, Absent 6

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N) | A |
| 2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y) | A |
| 3. Situation in Croatia (Y) | Y |
| 4. IAEA Report (Y) | Y |
| 5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N) | N |
| 6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N) | A |
| 7. Middle East Peace Process (Y) | Y |
| 8. Israeli Settlements (N) | Y |
| 9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N) | Y |
| 10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y) | Y |
| 11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y) | Y |
| 12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y) | Y |
| 13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y) | Y |
| 14. Human Rights in Iran (Y) | X |
| 15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y) | Y |

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SLOVENIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 76.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 95.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 84.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 85.0%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 38, Disagree 12, Abstain 26, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 11, Disagree 2, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 56.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 90.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 96.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.1%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 61.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 33, Disagree 25, Abstain 11, Absent 8

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 1, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SOMALIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SOUTH AFRICA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 41.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 58.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 50.0%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 43.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 30, Disagree 42, Abstain 4, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
Group Membership		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SPAIN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 68.3%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 93.4%
 Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.9%
 Security Council Votes: 100%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 79.2%
 — Human Rights (12): 91.7% — Middle East (24): 42.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 41, Disagree 19, Abstain 17, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N) | Y |
| 2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y) | A |
| 3. Situation in Croatia (Y) | Y |
| 4. IAEA Report (Y) | Y |
| 5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N) | N |
| 6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N) | A |
| 7. Middle East Peace Process (Y) | Y |
| 8. Israeli Settlements (N) | Y |
| 9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N) | Y |
| 10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y) | Y |
| 11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y) | Y |
| 12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y) | Y |
| 13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y) | Y |
| 14. Human Rights in Iran (Y) | Y |
| 15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y) | Y |

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SRI LANKA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 30.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 29.6%

— Human Rights (12): 33.3% — Middle East (24): 22.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 46, Abstain 11, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SUDAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 25.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 25.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 72.6%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 19.0%

— Human Rights (12): 36.4% — Middle East (24): 20.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 15, Disagree 43, Abstain 8, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 9, Abstain 2, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	A
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	N

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SURINAME

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 43.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 69.2%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 46.7%

— Human Rights (12): 80.0% — Middle East (24): 40.9%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 41, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Group Membership			
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SWAZILAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 50.0%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 89.7%
 Important Votes Only (15): 100%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 100%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 58.3%
 — Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 56.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 27, Abstain 16, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 0, Abstain 8, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SWEDEN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 69.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 77.8%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 37, Disagree 16, Abstain 24, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
Nordic	80.0%	95.2%	74.9%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

SYRIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 22.6%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 81.5%
 Important Votes Only (15): 30.8%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 73.2%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 21.7%
 — Human Rights (12): 45.5% — Middle East (24): 15.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 14, Disagree 48, Abstain 4, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 9, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	N
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		Including <u>Consensus</u>	Votes <u>Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

TAJIKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 62.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 92.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 63.6%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 87.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 69.6%

— Human Rights (12): 87.5% — Middle East (24): 30.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 19, Abstain 21, Absent 6

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 4, Abstain 2, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

THAILAND

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 37.7%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%
 Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 41.9%
 — Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 28.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 43, Abstain 7, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
ASEAN	53.6%	85.3%	37.2%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 76.6%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.0%
 Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 89.5%
 — Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 46.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 36, Disagree 11, Abstain 30, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

TOGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 37.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 89.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 53.6%

— Human Rights (12): 25.0% — Middle East (24): 33.3%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 38, Abstain 15, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 3, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
 All UN Members	 67.9%	 88.8%	 48.6%

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 45.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.5%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 53.6%

— Human Rights (12): 77.8% — Middle East (24): 43.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 38, Abstain 5, Absent 2

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 3, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

TUNISIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 38.2%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 60.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 88.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 42.9%

— Human Rights (12): 62.5% — Middle East (24): 23.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 42, Abstain 8, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 4, Abstain 5, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

TURKEY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 65.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 92.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 76.9%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 91.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 79.2%

— Human Rights (12): 90.0% — Middle East (24): 31.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 39, Disagree 21, Abstain 16, Absent 1

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 1

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

TURKMENISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 55.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 57.1%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.6%

Selected issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 60.0%

— Human Rights (12): 66.7% — Middle East (24): 36.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 21, Disagree 17, Abstain 10, Absent 29

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 3, Abstain 4, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Islamic Conference.....	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

UGANDA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 34.8%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.8%

Important Votes Only (15): 50.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 83.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 35.7%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 25.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 24, Disagree 45, Abstain 8, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 6, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

UKRAINE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 63.3%
- Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 93.5%
- Important Votes Only (15): 77.8%
- Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 93.9%
- Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 73.7%
- Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 43.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 18, Abstain 28, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 2, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 44.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 70.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 90.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 51.7%

— Human Rights (12): 75.0% — Middle East (24): 39.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 31, Disagree 38, Abstain 1, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 3, Abstain 1, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	A
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

UNITED KINGDOM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 84.4%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 96.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 83.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.4%

Security Council Votes: 100%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 96.3%

— Human Rights (12): 100% — Middle East (24): 55.6%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 54, Disagree 10, Abstain 13, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 10, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	N
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Western European and Others ..	78.7%	94.8%	73.3%
European Union	79.9%	95.3%	76.3%
NATO	80.0%	95.2%	75.7%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 29.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 36.4%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 79.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 34.5%

— Human Rights (12): 16.7% — Middle East (24): 22.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 47, Abstain 10, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 7, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		Including <u>Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

URUGUAY

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 47.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 87.9%

Important Votes Only (15): 81.8%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 94.3%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 46.7%

— Human Rights (12): 72.7% — Middle East (24): 47.1%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 32, Disagree 36, Abstain 9, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 9, Disagree 2, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	A
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	A
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	Y
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

UZBEKISTAN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 53.1%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 90.6%

Important Votes Only (15): 75.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 92.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 58.3%

— Human Rights (12): 88.9% — Middle East (24): 43.8%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 26, Disagree 23, Abstain 17, Absent 11

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 2, Abstain 3, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

VANUATU

Voting Coincidence Percentages

- Overall Votes Only (77): 48.8%
 Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 89.4%
 Important Votes Only (15): 80.0%
 Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 95.3%
 Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 63.6%
 — Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 50.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 21, Abstain 8, Absent 28

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 4, Disagree 1, Abstain 3, Absent 7

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)	VOTES
1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	A
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	A
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		Including <u>Consensus</u>	Votes <u>Only</u>
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

VENEZUELA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 37.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Important Votes Only (15): 58.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 86.1%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 40.7%

— Human Rights (12): 77.8% — Middle East (24): 36.4%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 25, Disagree 41, Abstain 11, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 7, Disagree 5, Abstain 3, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	A
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Latin American and Caribbean ..	70.8%	87.0%	43.8%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

VIETNAM

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 19.7%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 81.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 11.1%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 73.2%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 16.7%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 18.2%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 12, Disagree 49, Abstain 7, Absent 9

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 1, Disagree 8, Abstain 4, Absent 2

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	A
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	N
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	N
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

YEMEN

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 33.3%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 83.7%

Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 84.9%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 31.0%

— Human Rights (12): 57.1% — Middle East (24): 22.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 23, Disagree 46, Abstain 1, Absent 7

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 0, Absent 4

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	Y
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	Y
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	Y
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Asian	57.9%	86.5%	40.0%
Arab	54.1%	84.8%	36.1%
Islamic Conference	56.4%	86.0%	39.4%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 0.0%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 77

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 0, Abstain 0, Absent 15

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	X
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4. IAEA Report (Y)	X
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
Eastern European	83.8%	95.0%	72.2%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ZAIRE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 0.0%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 71.4%

Important Votes Only (15): 0.0%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 20.7%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 0.0%

— Human Rights (12): 0.0% — Middle East (24): 0.0%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 76

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 0, Disagree 1, Abstain 0, Absent 14

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1.	U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2.	Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	X
3.	Situation in Croatia (Y)	X
4.	IAEA Report (Y)	X
5.	Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	X
6.	Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	X
7.	Middle East Peace Process (Y)	X
8.	Israeli Settlements (N)	X
9.	Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	X
10.	Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	X
11.	Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	X
12.	Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	X
13.	Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	X
14.	Human Rights in Iran (Y)	X
15.	Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	X

Averages:

	<u>Important Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
<u>Group Membership</u>		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ZAMBIA

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 38.6%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 85.5%

Important Votes Only (15): 54.5%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 85.6%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 48.4%

— Human Rights (12): 50.0% — Middle East (24): 43.5%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 27, Disagree 43, Abstain 7, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 6, Disagree 5, Abstain 4, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	A
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	Y
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	Y
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	Y

Averages:

Group Membership	Important <u>Votes</u>	<u>Overall Plenary Votes</u>	
		<u>Including Consensus</u>	<u>Votes Only</u>
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

ZIMBABWE

Voting Coincidence Percentages

Overall Votes Only (77): 29.9%

Overall Votes and 230 Consensus Resolutions: 84.2%

Important Votes Only (15): 33.3%

Important Votes and 24 Consensus Resolutions: 81.8%

Selected Issue Categories (No. of Votes): Arms Control (32): 35.5%

— Human Rights (12): 20.0% — Middle East (24): 22.7%

Votes on 77 Plenary Issues

Agree 20, Disagree 47, Abstain 10, Absent 0

Votes on 15 Important Issues

Agree 3, Disagree 6, Abstain 6, Absent 0

Important Issues (U.S. Votes)

VOTES

1. U.S. Embargo of Cuba (N)	Y
2. Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Y)	A
3. Situation in Croatia (Y)	A
4. IAEA Report (Y)	Y
5. Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons (N)	Y
6. Israeli Nuclear Armament (N)	Y
7. Middle East Peace Process (Y)	Y
8. Israeli Settlements (N)	Y
9. Palestinian Self-Determination (N)	Y
10. Electoral Assistance/Democratization (Y)	A
11. Human Rights in Parts of Former Yugoslavia (Y)	A
12. Human Rights in Sudan (Y)	Y
13. Human Rights in Cuba (Y)	N
14. Human Rights in Iran (Y)	A
15. Human Rights in Iraq (Y)	A

Averages:

Group Membership	Important Votes	Overall Plenary Votes	
		Including Consensus	Votes Only
African	60.0%	86.0%	38.9%
Non-Aligned Movement	58.9%	85.8%	38.5%
All UN Members	67.9%	88.8%	48.6%

*U.S. G.P.O.: 1995-387-483:81

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