

Voting Practices in the United Nations in 2018



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

31 March 2019

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I — INTRODUCTION

The Report to Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations was first published in 1984, for the year 1983 pursuant to Public Law 98-151 and Public Law 98-164. The Department of State is submitting this year’s report in accordance with Section 406 of Public Law 101-246 as amended by Public Law 108-447.

The UN Security Council (UNSC) and the UN General Assembly (UNGA) are arguably the most important international bodies in the world, dealing with vital issues such as threats to peace and security, disarmament, development, humanitarian relief, human rights, the environment, and narcotics—all of which directly affect major U.S. interests. This report reviews voting practices in the UNSC and UNGA in calendar year 2018, covering parts of Session 72 and Session 73 of the General Assembly. The report presents data in a variety of formats. Section I summarizes actions of the UNGA and UNSC. Section II describes all UN Security Council resolutions and tabulates the votes for the calendar year. Section III statistically measures the overall voting of UN member states at the General Assembly in comparison with the U.S. voting record. Section IV lists and describes UNGA resolutions selected as particularly important to U.S. interests. Section V presents the voting patterns on General Assembly resolutions relating to Israel. Finally, Section VI lists a side-by-side analysis for every country according to their respective UN regional grouping.

Voting coincidence provides the “comparison of the overall voting practices in the principle bodies of the United Nations” requested by the Congress. Because the United Nations acts on so many diverse issues, the voting record of a UN member state during the General Assembly (193 members) and Security Council (5 permanent and 10 rotating members) provides insight into a country’s orientation in world arenas: where it stands, with whom it stands (at least in a UN context), and for what purpose. Voting coincidence data in this report refers only to the UN context and does not take into account support for U.S. policy positions in other multilateral fora or bilateral contexts. The vast majority of resolutions in various UN bodies are approved by consensus, in which no recorded vote is taken. Overall voting correlation between countries is highly dependent on the types of resolutions that come to a vote. For example, in the UNGA, Israel-related issues account for approximately one-quarter of resolutions that are adopted with a vote, skewing the voting coincidence metrics for countries that oppose these resolutions.

I. A — SUMMARY: UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Contested Resolutions: Of the 343 resolutions considered by the UN General Assembly in 2018, 233 (68 percent) were adopted by consensus, 110 resolutions (32 percent) were contested and adopted following a vote, and two resolutions failed. The number of controversially adopted resolutions is significantly higher than other international fora where resolutions are traditionally adopted by consensus. However, this year's 32 percent is comparable to the 29 percent (93 of 323 draft resolutions) requiring a vote in 2017.

Voting Coincidence: The average voting coincidence between the United States and the other 192 countries in the UN General Assembly was 31 percent for 2018, the same rate as 2017 and consistent with the 20-year average of 32 percent.

Allies and Adversaries: In 2018, Israel's voting record correlated the most with the United States, and Burundi's voting record correlated the least. The 10 countries with the highest voting coincidence with the United States were, in descending order: Israel, Micronesia, Canada, Australia, Marshall Islands, United Kingdom, Hungary, France, Poland, and the Czech Republic. The 10 countries with the lowest voting coincidence with the United States were, in ascending order: Burundi, Syria, North Korea, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Niger, Cuba, Cambodia, and Iran.

U.S. Votes on Contested Resolutions: In 2018, the United States voted against 70 percent of UN General Assembly resolutions requiring a vote, more than any other UN member state. The average UN member state voted against 6 percent of resolutions. The United States also voted against the most resolutions in 2016 (58 percent) and 2017 (71 percent).

Resolutions that Resulted in U.S. Isolation: The United States continues to be diplomatically isolated on development and Israel-related resolutions in the UN General Assembly. The United States voted in isolation against four development-related resolutions involving issues such as conflict and sustainable development in Africa (A/RES/72/311); agricultural development, food security, and nutrition (A/RES/73/253); international finance and development (A/RES/73/220); and international trade and development (A/RES/73/219). The United States voted in near-isolation, with only one other country in opposition, to 16 resolutions: joining Israel on 11 resolutions¹, Republic of Congo on A/RES/73/247, Ukraine on A/RES/73/157, Hungary on A/RES/73/151, Libya on A/RES/73/132, and Dominican Republic on A/RES/72/310.

Anti-Israel Resolutions: The UN General Assembly continues to adopt a slate of anti-Israel resolutions. There were 21 anti-Israel resolutions adopted in 2018, the same amount as 2017. The United States had a global average voting coincidence of 14 percent on these resolutions, which account for a fifth of overall votes. Section V of this report contains additional information on resolutions and other actions that were Israel-related.

Absences and Abstentions: UN member states were, on average, absent from eight percent of

¹ U.S. isolated votes, but joined by Israel on: A/RES/73/92, 73/8, 73/72, 73/30, 73/28, 73/171, 73/127, 73/105, 73/104, 73/103, and 73/100.

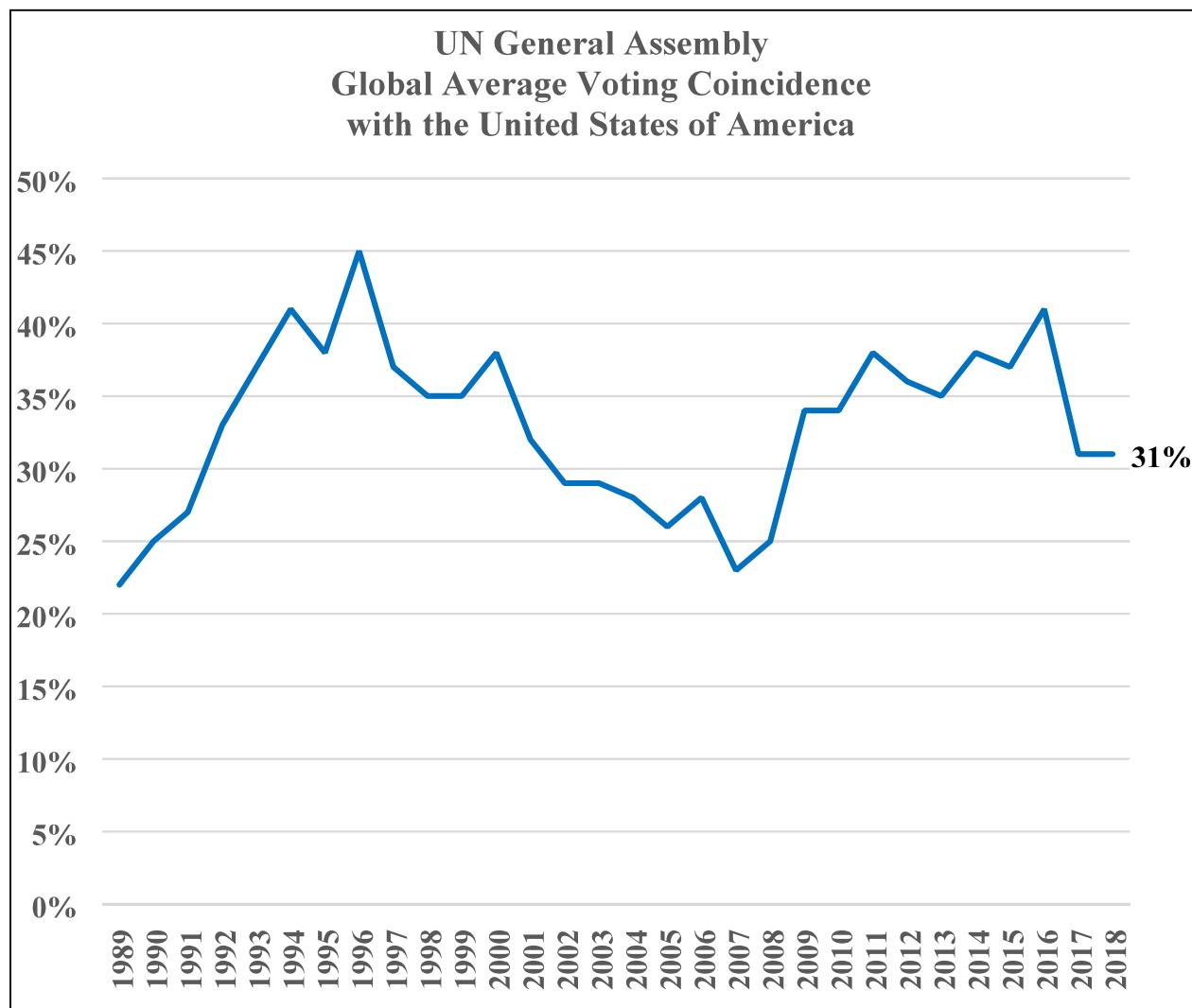
votes (nine out of 110 votes) in 2018. Somalia had the most absences, missing 78 out of 110 votes. Forty-seven member states, including the United States, were present for all 110 votes. In 2018, 11 percent of all recorded votes by all member states in the General Assembly were abstentions. The United States abstained on nine percent of votes (10 votes).

Shifts in Coincidence: Kiribati demonstrated the largest increase in voting coincidence; it increased 15 percentage points, mostly due to a higher absentee rate. Fiji, Papa New Guinea, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Dominican Republic increased their voting coincidence eight to nine percentage points with little variation in their absentee rates. Palau's voting coincidence decreased 19 percentage points with little difference in their absentee rate. South Sudan, Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Uzbekistan, and Dominica voting coincidences decreased six to nine percentage points, but also had large 20-30 percentage point increases in their absentee rate. Section I-C of this report (Format and Methodology, pages 9 and 10) explains the impact of absenteeism and abstentions on voting coincidence.

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Annual Trends: For historical comparison, the following chart and table presents the UNGA global average (192 countries) voting coincidence with the United States during the last 30 years:



Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Coincidence	22%	25%	27%	33%	37%	41%	38%	45%	37%	35%	34%	38%	32%	29%	29%	28%	26%	28%	23%	25%	34%	34%	38%	36%	35%	38%	37%	41%	31%	31%

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coincidence	35%	38%	32%	29%	29%	28%	26%	28%	23%	25%

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Coincidence	34%	34%	38%	36%	35%	38%	37%	41%	31%	31%

10-year Average: 36%

20-year Average: 32%

30-year Average: 33%

I. B — SUMMARY: UN SECURITY COUNCIL

In 2018, the UN Security Council was composed of the five permanent members--China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States--and ten nonpermanent members Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland and Sweden. During 2018, the Security Council held 288 meetings, considered 48 agenda items, adopted 54 resolutions and issued 21 presidential statements.

The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for recent years.

YEAR	MEETINGS HELD	AGENDA ITEMS CONSIDERED	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS
2018	288	48	54	21
2017	296	52	61	27
2016	256	49	77	19
2015	245	45	64	26

UNSC VETOES

YEMEN-RELATED

- **Vetoing Member(s):** Russia (joined by non-permanent member Bolivia)
Resolution S/2018/156 (U.S. Draft): Sanctions against Yemen (Yemeni Civil War)

SYRIA-RELATED

- **Vetoing Member(s):** United States, Great Britain, and France (joined by non-permanent members Netherlands, Peru, Poland, and Sweden)
Resolution S/2018/175 (Russia Draft): The Situation in the Middle East (Use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Civil War)
- **Vetoing Member(s):** Russia (joined by non-permanent member Bolivia)
Resolution S/2018/321 (U.S. Draft): The Situation in the Middle East (Use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Civil War)
- **Vetoing Member(s):** United States, Great Britain, and France (joined by non-permanent member Poland)
Resolution S/2018/322 (Russia Draft): The Situation in the Middle East (Use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Civil War)

ISRAEL-RELATED

- **Vetoing Member(s):** Russia (joined by non-permanent members Kuwait and Bolivia)
Resolution S/2018/520 (U.S. Draft): Middle East situation, including the Palestinian question (concerning the 2018 Gaza border protests)

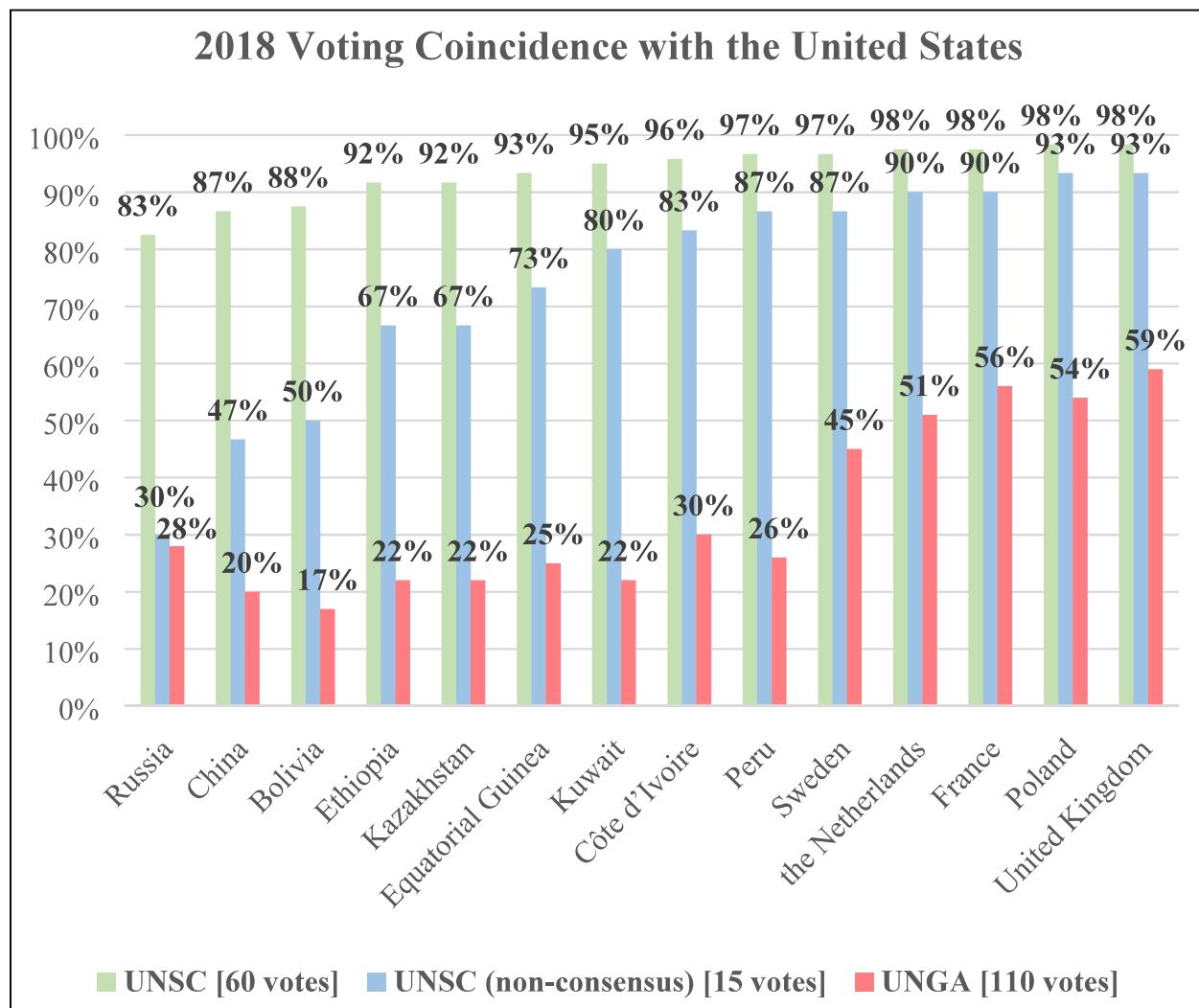
- **Vetoing Member(s):** United States

Resolution S/2018/516 (Kuwait Draft): Middle East situation, including the Palestinian question (concerning the 2018 Gaza border protests)

VOTING COINCIDENCE

The UNSC held 60 votes in 2018. 45 resolutions were unanimously adopted, nine were adopted with the support of nine or more members of the Council, and six resolutions failed due to veto or inadequate support by Council members. Of the 60 votes, the United States voted in favor of 57 and vetoed three draft resolutions. Russia (83%), China (87%), and Bolivia (88%) had the lowest voting coincidence with the United States on the 60 votes in the Security Council. France (98%), Great Britain (98%), the Netherlands (98%), and Poland (98%) had the highest UNSC voting coincidence with the United States.

The following chart graphs the 2018 Security Council members' voting coincidence with the United States on the 60 UNSC votes, the 15 'non-consensus' UNSC votes, and the 110 UNGA votes. The overall voting coincidence with the United States in the UNSC is generally higher than in the UNGA. This higher level of agreement on binding² UNSC resolutions is due to the risk of a veto by one of the permanent members of the Council, which requires language in draft resolutions to be thoroughly negotiated and compromised before being adopted. The same level of compromise found in the UNSC is not required in the UNGA due to the one-country-one-vote system and lack of a veto. Resolutions in the UNGA can generally be adopted with only a simple majority of present countries voting in favor of the resolution (e.g. 97 of 193 if all are present and voting). Furthermore, all resolutions in the UNSC have recorded votes compared to the UN General Assembly where only approximately one-third of resolutions (32 percent in 2018) have a recorded vote. For the other two-thirds of UNGA resolutions that are adopted by consensus, resolutions were adopted 'without a vote' and therefore no record of a vote.



² In general, resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, are considered binding, in accordance with Article 25 of the UN Charter, compared to non-binding resolutions in the UN General Assembly.

I. C — FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY

The format and presentation of this report are consistent with provisions in Section 406 of Public Law 101-246, as amended by Public Law 108-447. The methodology employed is the same as that used in the previous year's report. The methodology was updated for the 2017 report to ensure that abstentions are reflected and to emphasize the focus is on votes taken on final resolutions over those taken on preliminary texts. This year's methodology captures more accurately the voting conduct of UN member states. The tables in this report reflect country "voting coincidence" with the United States computed on the basis of all recorded final plenary votes in either the UN General Assembly or Security Council. The computation includes abstentions but excludes issues approved without a vote, procedural motions, preliminary votes, or votes on which either the United States or the country with which it is being compared did not cast a vote (absentee).

The **methodology** for obtaining the "voting coincidence" involves comparing how the United States and the listed country voted. Votes are placed into one of four categories: same; opposite; partial; and absent. "Same" is the total number of times the United States and the listed country voted together. "Opposite" is the total number of times the United States and the listed country voted counter to each other. "Partial" is the number of times the United States and the listed country were partially aligned (one country, but not both, abstained on a resolution). "Absent" is the number of times the listed country did not vote. The "Voting Coincidence" with the United States is calculated by adding one (1) point for every 'same' vote, zero (0) points for every 'opposite' vote, and a half ($\frac{1}{2}$) point for every 'partial' vote. The total number of points is then divided by the total number of votes excluding absences.

Final plenary votes are decisions on full resolutions adopted 'with a vote.' Preliminary votes are decisions on an operative or preambular paragraph of a resolution. Resolutions at times feature as many as a dozen votes on paragraphs. Such votes are taken in advance of the final plenary action. In versions of this report prior to 2017, these preliminary votes were combined with final plenary votes in calculating voting coincidence. This practice had the effect of distorting the overall voting coincidence. This distortion stemmed from the repetitive nature of preliminary votes, which may or may not correspond with a member state's ultimate position on the final plenary vote and inadvertently multiply the relative significance of these resolutions on the voting coincidence metric by the number of paragraph votes. The voting coincidence methodology only measures a country's final position on a resolution against the final position of the United States.

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

an incremental step toward an eventual reversal or, depending on the overall votes, a successful or useful outcome in itself. These partial successes, which break precedent and can pave the way for further shifts in the future, are an important factor in voting coincidence.

Absences continue to be excluded from voting coincidence calculations given that the reasons for a country's absence can vary from political (purposely avoiding a vote) to situational (unable to attend). Absentee counts are provided in the 'absent' column and should be taken into consideration along with the voting coincidence rate for a better understanding of a countries' voting behavior.

Consensus resolutions are excluded from the main voting coincidence metrics. The inclusion of consensus actions would artificially increase the degree of coincidence. Resolutions adopted by recorded vote are far more likely to address issues of substance and are more revealing about whether countries support U.S. positions or oppose them, which is why they were the original focus of the 1984 report. This report is intended to be on voting practices to ascertain support among other member states for U.S. positions as expressed by their votes. Moreover, since the UNGA adopts most of its resolutions by consensus – approximately two-thirds – including consensus resolutions would simply elevate the voting coincidence of every country without providing additional insight. To the contrary, it would arguably obscure it and inflate the perception of support for the United States in the UN. Because consensus actions do not have an attendance record, this report would have to manufacture data by extrapolating consensus 'votes' and attendance from the resolutions that were adopted with a vote in order to include 'consensus' actions in the voting coincidence metrics.

Important issues are defined in the U.S. Department of State's annual report to Congress on "Voting Practices in the United Nations" and by Public Law 101-246, which calls for a listing of "votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively" in the UNGA. An essential basis for identifying 'important' issues is their consistency with the State Department's Strategic Goals.

Israel-related issues are identified as any resolution specifically mentioning the state or territory of Israel. The titles and context of these resolutions are generally static from year to year, with almost two-dozen one-sided resolutions against Israel (compared to less than half-dozen such resolutions on the rest of the world combined).

I. D — COUNTRY NAMES

This report uses official United Nations membership country names for the reason that this report is based on United Nations data and requires ability to cross reference this report with official voting records from the United Nations. Due to page formatting limits, some tables in this report may identify countries using the officially assigned International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166-1 alpha-3 codes. The use of any country's name in this report does not represent official recognition by the United States or indicate any shift in policy by the United States.

For historical research of UN voting practices, country name **changes** in the United Nations are listed below:

- **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** changed its official name to **Republic of North Macedonia** (MKD), short form North Macedonia, effective 14 February 2019.
- **Kingdom of Swaziland** (former short form: Swaziland) changed its country name to **Kingdom of eSwatini** (SWZ), short form eSwatini, effective 19 April 2018.
- The **Czech Republic** informed the UN on 17 May 2016 that the short form name to be used for the country is **Czechia** (CZE).
- The Republic of **Cape Verde** changed its official name to The Republic of **Cabo Verde** (CPV) on 24 October 2013.
- **East Timor** changed its official name to **Timor-Leste** (TLS) in 2002.
- **Republic of Zaire** changed its official name to **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (COD) on 17 May 1997.
- **Czech Republic** divided into **Slovakia** (SVK) and **Czech Republic** (CZE) in 1993.
- **Kampuchea** changed to **Cambodia** (KHM) in 1991.
- **Southwest Africa** changed to **Namibia** (NAM) in 1990.
- **Burma** changed to **Myanmar** (MMR) in 1989. [Name change is not recognized by the United States.]
- **Ivory Coast** declared that **Côte d'Ivoire** (CIV) would be its formal name in 1986.
- **Upper Volta** changed to **Burkina Faso** (BFA) in 1984.

**OFFICIAL NAMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP
AND ISO CODES**

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

Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Afghanistan	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	AFG	19-11-46
Albania	Republic of Albania	ALB	14-12-55
Algeria	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	DZA	08-10-62
Andorra	Principality of Andorra	AND	28-07-93
Angola	Republic of Angola	AGO	01-12-76
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	11-11-81
Argentina	Republic of Argentina	ARG	24-10-45
Armenia	Republic of Armenia	ARM	02-03-92
Australia	Commonwealth of Australia	AUS	01-11-45
Austria	Republic of Austria	AUT	14-12-55
Azerbaijan	Republic of Azerbaijan	AZE	02-03-92
Bahamas	Commonwealth of the Bahamas	BHS	18-09-73
Bahrain	Kingdom of Bahrain	BHR	21-09-71
Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	BGD	17-09-74
Barbados	Barbados	BRB	09-12-66
Belarus	Republic of Belarus	BLR	24-10-45
Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium	BEL	27-12-45
Belize	Belize	BLZ	25-09-81
Benin	Republic of Benin	BEN	20-09-60
Bhutan	Kingdom of Bhutan	BTN	21-09-71
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Plurinational State of Bolivia	BOL	14-11-45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	22-05-92
Botswana	Republic of Botswana	BWA	17-10-66
Brazil	Federative Republic of Brazil	BRA	24-10-45
Brunei Darussalam	Negara Brunei Darussalam	BRN	21-09-84
Bulgaria	Republic of Bulgaria	BGR	14-12-55
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	BFA	20-09-60

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Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Burundi	Republic of Burundi	BDI	18-09-62
Cabo Verde	Republic of Cabo Verde	CPV	16-09-75
Cambodia	Kingdom of Cambodia	KHM	14-12-55
Cameroon	Republic of Cameroon	CMR	20-09-60
Canada	Canada	CAN	09-11-45
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	CAF	20-09-60
Chad	Republic of Chad	TCD	20-09-60
Chile	Republic of Chile	CHL	24-10-45
China	People's Republic of China	CHN	24-10-45
Colombia	Republic of Colombia	COL	05-11-45
Comoros	Union of the Comoros	COM	12-11-75
Congo	Republic of the Congo	COG	20-09-60
Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	CRI	02-11-45
Côte D'Ivoire	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	20-09-60
Croatia	Republic of Croatia	HRV	22-05-92
Cuba	Republic of Cuba	CUB	24-10-45
Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus	CYP	20-09-60
Czechia	Czech Republic	CZE	19-01-93
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK	17-09-91
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	20-09-60
Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark	DNK	24-10-45
Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti	DJI	20-09-77
Dominica	Commonwealth of Dominica	DMA	18-12-78
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	DOM	24-10-45
Ecuador	Republic of Ecuador	ECU	21-12-45
Egypt	Arab Republic of Egypt	EGY	24-10-45
El Salvador	Republic of El Salvador	SLV	24-10-45
Equatorial Guinea	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	12-11-68
Eritrea	State of Eritrea	ERI	28-05-93
Estonia	Republic of Estonia	EST	17-09-91
eSwatini	Kingdom of eSwatini	SWZ	24-09-68
Ethiopia	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	ETH	13-11-45

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Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Fiji	Republic of Fiji	FJI	13-10-70
Finland	Republic of Finland	FIN	14-12-55
France	Republic of France	FRA	24-10-45
Gabon	Gabonese Republic (Gabon)	GAB	20-09-60
Gambia (Republic of The)	Islamic Republic of the Gambia	GMB	21-09-65
Georgia	Georgia	GEO	31-07-92
Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	DEU	18-09-73
Ghana	Republic of Ghana	GHA	08-03-57
Greece	Hellenic Republic (Greece)	GRC	25-10-45
Grenada	Grenada	GRD	17-09-74
Guatemala	Republic of Guatemala	GTM	21-11-45
Guinea	Republic of Guinea	GIN	12-12-58
Guinea Bissau	Republic of Guinea-Bissau	GNB	17-09-74
Guyana	Republic of Guyana	GUY	20-09-66
Haiti	Republic of Haiti	HTI	24-10-45
Honduras	Republic of Honduras	HND	17-12-45
Hungary	Hungary	HUN	14-12-55
Iceland	Republic of Iceland	ISL	19-11-46
India	Republic of India	IND	30-10-45
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia	IDN	28-09-50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Islamic Republic of Iran	IRN	24-10-45
Iraq	Republic of Iraq	IRQ	21-12-45
Ireland	Ireland	IRL	14-12-55
Israel	State of Israel	ISR	11-05-49
Italy	Republic of Italy	ITA	14-12-55
Jamaica	Jamaica	JAM	18-09-62
Japan	Japan	JPN	18-12-56
Jordan	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	JOR	14-12-55
Kazakhstan	Republic of Kazakhstan	KAZ	02-03-92
Kenya	Republic of Kenya	KEN	16-12-63
Kiribati	Republic of Kiribati	KIR	14-09-99
Kuwait	State of Kuwait	KWT	14-05-63
Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan)	KGZ	02-03-92
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	14-12-55

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Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Latvia	Republic of Latvia	LVA	17-09-91
Lebanon	Republic of Lebanon	LBN	24-10-45
Lesotho	Kingdom of Lesotho	LSO	17-10-66
Liberia	Republic of Liberia	LBR	02-11-45
Libya	Libya	LBY	14-12-55
Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein	LIE	18-09-90
Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania	LTU	17-09-91
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	LUX	24-10-45
Madagascar	Republic of Madagascar	MDG	20-09-60
Malawi	Republic of Malawi	MWI	01-12-64
Malaysia	Malaysia	MYS	17-09-57
Maldives	Republic of Maldives	MDV	21-09-65
Mali	Republic of Mali	MLI	28-09-60
Malta	Republic of Malta	MLT	01-12-64
Marshall Islands	Republic of the Marshall Islands	MHL	17-09-91
Mauritania	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	MRT	27-10-61
Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius	MUS	24-04-68
Mexico	United Mexican States (Mexico)	MEX	07-11-45
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Federated States of Micronesia	FSM	17-09-91
Monaco	Principality of Monaco	MCO	28-05-93
Mongolia	Mongolia	MNG	27-10-61
Montenegro	Montenegro	MNE	28-06-06
Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco	MAR	12-11-56
Mozambique	Republic of Mozambique	MOZ	16-09-75
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar	MMR	19-04-48
Namibia	Republic of Namibia	NAM	23-04-90
Nauru	Republic of Nauru	NRU	14-09-99
Nepal	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal	NPL	14-12-55
Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands	NLD	10-12-45
New Zealand	New Zealand	NZL	24-10-45
Nicaragua	Republic of Nicaragua	NIC	24-10-45
Niger	Republic of the Niger	NER	20-09-60

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Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Nigeria	Federal Republic of Nigeria	NGA	07-10-60
North Macedonia	Republic of North Macedonia	MKD	08-04-93
Norway	Kingdom of Norway	NOR	27-11-45
Oman	Sultanate of Oman	OMN	07-10-71
Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	PAK	30-09-47
Palau	Republic of Palau	PLW	15-12-94
Panama	Republic of Panama	PAN	13-11-45
Papua New Guinea	Independent State of Papua New Guinea	PNG	10-10-75
Paraguay	Republic of Paraguay	PRY	24-10-45
Peru	Republic of Peru	PER	31-10-45
Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	PHL	24-10-45
Poland	Republic of Poland	POL	24-10-45
Portugal	Republic of Portugal	PRT	14-12-55
Qatar	State of Qatar	QAT	21-09-71
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	KOR	17-09-91
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Moldova	MDA	02-03-92
Romania	Romania	ROU	14-12-55
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	RUS	24-10-45
Rwanda	Republic of Rwanda	RWA	18-09-62
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	23-09-83
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	LCA	18-09-79
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	16-09-80
Samoa	Independent State of Samoa	WSM	15-12-76
San Marino	Republic of San Marino	SMR	02-03-92
Sao Tome and Principe	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	STP	16-09-75
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	SAU	24-10-45
Senegal	Republic of Senegal	SEN	28-09-60
Serbia	Republic of Serbia	SRB	01-11-00
Seychelles	Republic of Seychelles	SYC	21-09-76
Sierra Leone	Republic of Sierra Leone	SLE	27-09-61
Singapore	Republic of Singapore	SGP	21-09-65
Slovakia	Slovak Republic	SVK	19-01-93
Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia	SVN	22-05-92

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Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	SLB	19-09-78
Somalia	Federal Republic of Somalia	SOM	20-09-60
South Africa	Republic of South Africa	ZAF	07-11-45
South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan	SSD	14-07-11
Spain	Kingdom of Spain	ESP	14-12-55
Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	LKA	14-12-55
Sudan	Republic of the Sudan	SDN	12-11-56
Suriname	Republic of Suriname	SUR	04-12-75
Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden	SWE	19-11-46
Switzerland	Swiss Confederation	CHE	10-09-02
Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	24-10-45
Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	TJK	02-03-92
Thailand	Kingdom of Thailand	THA	16-12-46
Timor-Leste	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	TLS	27-09-02
Togo	Republic of Togo	TGO	20-09-60
Tonga	Kingdom of Tonga	TON	14-09-99
Trinidad and Tobago	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	18-09-62
Tunisia	Republic of Tunisia	TUN	12-11-56
Turkey	Republic of Turkey	TUR	24-10-45
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	TKM	02-03-92
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	TUV	05-09-00
Uganda	Republic of Uganda	UGA	25-10-62
Ukraine	Ukraine	UKR	24-10-45
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	ARE	09-12-71
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	24-10-45
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	14-12-61
United States of America	United States of America	USA	24-10-45
Uruguay	Oriental Republic of Uruguay	URY	18-12-45
Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan	UZB	02-03-92
Vanuatu	Republic of Vanuatu	VUT	15-09-81
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	VEN	15-11-45

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Country Name (Short Form) in the United Nations	Official Name of UN Membership	ISO Code	Date of Admission to the United Nations (DD-MM-YY)
Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	VNM	20-09-77
Yemen	Republic of Yemen	YEM	30-09-47
Zambia	Republic of Zambia	ZMB	01-12-64
Zimbabwe	Republic of Zimbabwe	ZWE	25-08-80

II — SECURITY COUNCIL

For 2018, votes on 60 draft resolutions are included in this section; 54 draft resolutions were adopted and six draft resolutions failed to be adopted. Of the 60 votes, the United States voted in favor of 57, opposed three, and did not abstain or miss any votes. The following adopted resolutions are identified by a resolution number, date, and short title. Tables of how countries, including the United States, voted, the final vote tally, and voting coincidence is listed later in this section.

II. A — LISTING OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTIONS

The table below lists the adopted resolutions of the UN Security Council.

Resolution	Date	Topic
S/RES/2451 (2018)	21-Dec-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2450 (2018)	21-Dec-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2449 (2018)	13-Dec-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2448 (2018)	13-Dec-18	The situation in the Central African Republic
S/RES/2447 (2018)	13-Dec-18	United Nations peacekeeping operations
S/RES/2446 (2018)	15-Nov-18	The situation in the Central African Republic
S/RES/2445 (2018)	15-Nov-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2444 (2018)	14-Nov-18	The situation in Somalia
S/RES/2443 (2018)	6-Nov-18	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
S/RES/2442 (2018)	6-Nov-18	The situation in Somalia
S/RES/2441 (2018)	5-Nov-18	The situation in Libya
S/RES/2440 (2018)	31-Oct-18	The situation concerning Western Sahara
S/RES/2439 (2018)	30-Oct-18	Peace and security in Africa
S/RES/2438 (2018)	11-Oct-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2437	3-Oct-18	Maintenance of international peace and security

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Resolution	Date	Topic
(2018)		
S/RES/2436 (2018)	21-Sep-18	United Nations peacekeeping operations
S/RES/2435 (2018)	13-Sep-18	Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/53)
S/RES/2434 (2018)	13-Sep-18	The situation in Libya
S/RES/2433 (2018)	30-Aug-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2432 (2018)	30-Aug-18	The situation in Mali
S/RES/2431 (2018)	30-Jul-18	The situation in Somalia
S/RES/2430 (2018)	26-Jul-18	The situation in Cyprus
S/RES/2429 (2018)	13-Jul-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2428 (2018)	13-Jul-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2427 (2018)	9-Jul-18	Children and armed conflict
S/RES/2426 (2018)	29-Jun-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2425 (2018)	29-Jun-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2424 (2018)	29-Jun-18	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/2423 (2018)	28-Jun-18	The situation in Mali
S/RES/2422 (2018)	27-Jun-18	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.
S/RES/2421 (2018)	14-Jun-18	The situation concerning Iraq
S/RES/2420 (2018)	11-Jun-18	The situation in Libya
S/RES/2419 (2018)	6-Jun-18	Maintenance of international peace and security
S/RES/2418 (2018)	31-May-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2417 (2018)	24-May-18	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/RES/2416	15-May-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South

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Resolution	Date	Topic
(2018)		Sudan
S/RES/2415 (2018)	15-May-18	The situation in Somalia
S/RES/2414 (2018)	27-Apr-18	The situation concerning Western Sahara
S/RES/2413 (2018)	26-Apr-18	Peacebuilding and sustaining peace
S/RES/2412 (2018)	23-Apr-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2411 (2018)	13-Apr-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2410 (2018)	10-Apr-18	The question concerning Haiti
S/RES/2409 (2018)	27-Mar-18	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/2408 (2018)	27-Mar-18	The situation in Somalia
S/RES/2407 (2018)	21-Mar-18	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
S/RES/2406 (2018)	15-Mar-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2405 (2018)	8-Mar-18	The situation in Afghanistan
S/RES/2404 (2018)	28-Feb-18	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
S/RES/2403 (2018)	28-Feb-18	Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice
S/RES/2402 (2018)	26-Feb-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2401 (2018)	24-Feb-18	The situation in the Middle East
S/RES/2400 (2018)	8-Feb-18	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
S/RES/2399 (2018)	30-Jan-18	The situation in the Central African Republic
S/RES/2398 (2018)	30-Jan-18	The situation in Cyprus

II. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON SECURITY COUNCIL VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 60 votes that occurred in the UN Security Council during 2018. The **methodology** for obtaining the “voting coincidence” is contained in Section I of this report.

ALL COUNTRIES
(SORTED BY VOTING COINCIDENCE)

Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	58	0	2	0	98.3%
Poland	POL	58	0	2	0	98.3%
France	FRA	58	1	1	0	97.5%
Netherlands	NLD	57	0	3	0	97.5%
Peru	PER	57	1	2	0	96.7%
Sweden	SWE	57	1	2	0	96.7%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	56	1	3	0	95.8%
Kuwait	KWT	56	2	2	0	95.0%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	54	2	4	0	93.3%
Ethiopia	ETH	52	2	6	0	91.7%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	53	3	4	0	91.7%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL	51	6	3	0	87.5%
China	CHN	47	3	10	0	86.7%
Russian Federation	RUS	45	6	9	0	82.5%

II. C — UN SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING SHEET

Y: Yes/In Favor

N: No/Against

N*: Veto by P5 member

A: Abstain

X: Absent

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III — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ALL ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for a listing of all UN General Assembly (UNGA) votes. For 2018, 110 draft resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section; two draft resolutions failed to be adopted. Of the 110 draft resolutions requiring a vote, the United States voted in favor of 23, opposed 77, abstained on ten, and did not miss any votes. The following resolutions are identified by a resolution number, short title, the United States voting position, and final vote tally.

III. A — LISTING OF ALL ACTIONS

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

Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
Failed Draft A/73/508	Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space	N	128	3	48	14
Failed Draft A/73/L.42	Activities of Hamas and other militant groups in Gaza	Y	87	57	33	16
A/RES/72/277	Towards a Global Pact for the Environment	N	143	6	6	38
A/RES/72/280	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	Y	81	16	62	34
A/RES/72/282	Complete and unconditional withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova	Y	64	15	83	31
A/RES/72/299	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	N	125	3	1	64
A/RES/72/310	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	N	159	2	0	32
A/RES/72/311	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	N	158	1	0	34
A/RES/73/5	Chair of the Group of 77 for 2019	N	146	3	15	29
A/RES/73/8	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	N	189	2	0	2
A/RES/73/18	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	N	100	12	62	19

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/19	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	N	156	8	12	17
A/RES/73/20	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	N	152	8	14	19
A/RES/73/21	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	N	96	13	64	20
A/RES/73/22	Jerusalem	N	148	11	14	20
A/RES/73/23	The Syrian Golan	N	99	10	66	18
A/RES/73/27	Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security	N	119	46	14	14
A/RES/73/28	Establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	N	171	2	5	15
A/RES/73/29	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	A	125	0	58	10
A/RES/73/30	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	N	178	2	0	13
A/RES/73/31	No first placement of weapons in outer space	N	128	12	40	13
A/RES/73/34	Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels	Y	179	1	3	10
A/RES/73/36	The Arms Trade Treaty	A	151	0	29	13
A/RES/73/38	Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium	N	151	4	25	13
A/RES/73/40	Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament	N	143	27	14	9
A/RES/73/41	Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation	N	128	4	52	9
A/RES/73/42	Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	A	178	0	4	11
A/RES/73/43	Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol	A	181	0	2	10
A/RES/73/45	Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	Y	152	7	22	12
A/RES/73/47	Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons	N	142	15	26	10
A/RES/73/48	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	N	126	41	16	10

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/49	The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation	Y	171	1	12	9
A/RES/73/50	Nuclear disarmament	N	125	40	18	10
A/RES/73/54	Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions	A	144	1	38	10
A/RES/73/56	Reducing nuclear danger	N	126	49	11	7
A/RES/73/57	Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free-World	N	138	21	26	8
A/RES/73/60	Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems	N	175	5	5	8
A/RES/73/61	Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	A	169	0	16	8
A/RES/73/62	United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons	A	162	4	23	4
A/RES/73/63	Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities	Y	185	1	2	5
A/RES/73/64	Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons	N	138	32	17	6
A/RES/73/65	Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices	Y	182	1	5	5
A/RES/73/68	Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world	N	136	36	14	7
A/RES/73/70	Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments	N	139	32	17	5
A/RES/73/71	Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, 2020	A	179	0	5	9
A/RES/73/72	Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities	N	180	2	1	10
A/RES/73/74	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	N	124	50	13	6
A/RES/73/83	The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	N	158	6	21	8
A/RES/73/85	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	A	181	0	2	10
A/RES/73/86	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	A	183	1	4	5

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/88	The situation in Afghanistan	Y	124	0	3	66
A/RES/73/89	Comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East	N	156	6	12	19
A/RES/73/100	The occupied Syrian Golan	N	149	2	22	20
A/RES/73/103	Information from Non Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	N	178	2	3	10
A/RES/73/104	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories	N	175	2	3	13
A/RES/73/105	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	N	126	2	55	10
A/RES/73/122	Dissemination of information on decolonization	N	172	3	3	15
A/RES/73/123	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	N	124	8	46	15
A/RES/73/92	Assistance to Palestine refugees	N	163	2	13	15
A/RES/73/93	Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	N	155	6	13	19
A/RES/73/94	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	N	159	5	12	17
A/RES/73/95	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	N	156	6	14	17
A/RES/73/96	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	N	78	10	84	21
A/RES/73/97	Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	N	158	6	14	15
A/RES/73/98	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	N	154	6	15	18
A/RES/73/99	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	N	152	8	13	20

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/124	Oceans and the law of the seas	Y	121	1	3	68
A/RES/73/127	International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace	N	144	2	0	47
A/RES/73/132	Global health and foreign policy: a healthier world through better nutrition	N	157	2	1	33
A/RES/73/135	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation	Y	139	0	6	48
A/RES/73/141	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly	N	188	3	0	2
A/RES/73/151	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	N	181	2	3	7
A/RES/73/152	Report of the Human Rights Council	N	121	4	60	8
A/RES/73/157	Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	N	129	2	54	8
A/RES/73/158	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	N	172	6	11	4
A/RES/73/159	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	N	129	53	10	1
A/RES/73/165	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas	N	121	8	54	10
A/RES/73/166	The right to development	N	148	11	32	2
A/RES/73/167	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	N	133	53	3	4
A/RES/73/169	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	N	131	53	7	2
A/RES/73/170	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all	N	135	53	1	4
A/RES/73/171	The right to food	N	188	2	0	3
A/RES/73/172	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	Y	125	0	60	8
A/RES/73/173	Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of association	Y	154	0	35	4
A/RES/73/175	Moratorium on the use of the death penalty	N	121	35	32	5

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/181	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	Y	84	30	67	12
A/RES/73/182	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	Y	111	15	55	12
A/RES/73/187	Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes	N	94	59	33	7
A/RES/73/194	The problem of militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine), as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov	Y	66	19	72	36
A/RES/73/195	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	N	152	5	12	24
A/RES/73/219	International trade and development	N	184	1	0	8
A/RES/73/220	International financial system and development	N	184	1	0	8
A/RES/73/224	Oil slick on Lebanese shores	N	166	7	7	13
A/RES/73/225	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development	Y	153	25	5	10
A/RES/73/227	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	N	135	47	3	8
A/RES/73/240	Towards a New International Economic Order	N	133	48	5	7
A/RES/73/241	International migration and development	N	182	3	2	6
A/RES/73/244	Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	N	133	48	2	10
A/RES/73/247	Industrial development cooperation	N	183	2	0	8
A/RES/73/253	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition	N	185	1	1	6
A/RES/73/255	Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	N	159	7	13	14
A/RES/73/257	Judgement of the International Court of Justice of 31 March 2004 concerning Avena and other Mexican Nationals: need for immediate compliance	N	69	4	66	54

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/258	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Y	142	0	12	39
A/RES/73/258 (Add.1)	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	Y	114	11	19	49
A/RES/73/262	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action Statement of financial implications (A/73/682)	N	120	11	41	21
A/RES/73/263	Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine Statement of financial implications (A/73/685)	Y	65	27	70	31
A/RES/73/264	Situation of human rights in Myanmar Statement of financial implications (A/73/681)	Y	136	8	22	27
A/RES/73/266	Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security Statement of financial implications (A/73/678)	Y	138	12	16	27
A/RES/73/267	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States Statement of financial implications (A/73/683)	Y	155	0	3	35
A/RES/ES-10/20	Protection of the Palestinian civilian population	N	120	8	45	20
A/RES/72/267	The role of diamonds in fueling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/262 B	Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/268	Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis Statement of financial implications (A/72/811)	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/269	Joint Inspection Unit	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/270	Construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch	Adopted without a vote				

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/72/271	Improving global road safety		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/272	World Bicycle Day		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/273	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/274	Scope, modalities, format and organization of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/275	International Association of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/276	Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/278	Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/281	International Day of Family Remittances		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/283	Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/284	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Review		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/258 B	Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/259 B	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/260 B	Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/262 C	Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/266 B	Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations		Adopted without a vote			
A/RES/72/285	Rates of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries		Adopted without a vote			

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/72/286	Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda					
A/RES/72/287	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy					
A/RES/72/288	Support account for peacekeeping operations					
A/RES/72/289	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei					
A/RES/72/290	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic					
A/RES/72/291	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire					
A/RES/72/292	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus					
A/RES/72/293	Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo					
A/RES/72/294	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti					
A/RES/72/295	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo					
A/RES/72/296	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia					
A/RES/72/297	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali					
A/RES/72/298	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force					
A/RES/72/300	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan					
A/RES/72/301	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara					
A/RES/72/302	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)					
A/RES/72/303	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat					
A/RES/72/8 B	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors					
A/RES/72/304	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/72/305	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/306	Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/307	Modalities for the high-level review of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/308	Modalities for the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/309	Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/312	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/72/313	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/1	Political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/3	Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/4	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/6	Fiftieth anniversary of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: space as a driver of sustainable development	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/7	Report of the International Criminal Court	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/9	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative	Adopted without a vote				

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/11	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)					
A/RES/73/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization					
A/RES/73/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization					
A/RES/73/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM					
A/RES/73/15	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe					
A/RES/73/16	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States					
A/RES/73/17	Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets					
A/RES/73/24	Sport as an enabler of sustainable development					
A/RES/73/25	International Day of Education					
A/RES/73/26	African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty					
A/RES/73/32	Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament					
A/RES/73/33	Regional disarmament					
A/RES/73/35	Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context					
A/RES/73/37	Relationship between disarmament and development					
A/RES/73/39	Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control					
A/RES/73/44	Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status					
A/RES/73/46	Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control					
A/RES/73/51	Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/52	Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them					
A/RES/73/53	Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures					
A/RES/73/55	Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction					
A/RES/73/58	Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia					
A/RES/73/59	United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education					
A/RES/73/66	Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources					
A/RES/73/67	Countering the Threat Posed by Improvised Explosive Devices					
A/RES/73/69	The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects					
A/RES/73/73	United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services					
A/RES/73/75	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa					
A/RES/73/76	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean					
A/RES/73/77	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific					
A/RES/73/78	Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa					
A/RES/73/79	United Nations Disarmament Information Programme					
A/RES/73/80	United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament					
A/RES/73/81	Report of the Conference on Disarmament					
A/RES/73/82	Report of the Disarmament Commission					
A/RES/73/84	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/87	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction					
A/RES/73/101	Comprehensive review of special political missions					
A/RES/73/102 A	Information in the service of humanity					
A/RES/73/102 B	United Nations public information policies and activities					
A/RES/73/106	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories					
A/RES/73/107	Question of Western Sahara					
A/RES/73/108	Question of American Samoa					
A/RES/73/109	Question of Anguilla					
A/RES/73/110	Question of the British Virgin Islands					
A/RES/73/111	Question of the Cayman Islands					
A/RES/73/112	Question of French Polynesia					
A/RES/73/113	Question of Guam					
A/RES/73/114	Question of Montserrat					
A/RES/73/115	Question of New Caledonia					
A/RES/73/116	Question of Pitcairn					
A/RES/73/117	Question of Saint Helena					
A/RES/73/118	Question of Tokelau					
A/RES/73/119	Question of Bermuda					
A/RES/73/120	Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands					
A/RES/73/121	Question of the United States Virgin Islands					
A/RES/73/90	University for Peace					
A/RES/73/91	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space					
A/RES/73/125	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments					
A/RES/73/126	Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/128	Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance					
A/RES/73/129	Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace					
A/RES/73/130	Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin					
A/RES/73/131	Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage					
A/RES/73/133	Graduation of countries from the least developed country category					
A/RES/73/134	Education for democracy					
A/RES/73/136	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development					
A/RES/73/137	Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel					
A/RES/73/138	White Helmets Commission, participation of volunteers in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development					
A/RES/73/139	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations					
A/RES/73/140	Volunteering for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development					
A/RES/73/142	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities					
A/RES/73/143	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing					
A/RES/73/144	Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond					
A/RES/73/145	Literacy for life: shaping future agendas					
A/RES/73/146	Trafficking in women and girls					
A/RES/73/147	Intensification of efforts to end obstetric fistula					
A/RES/73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment					
A/RES/73/149	Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilation					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/150	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/153	Child, early and forced marriage	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/154	Protecting children from bullying	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/155	Rights of the Child	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/156	Rights of indigenous peoples	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/160	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/161	World Braille Day	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/162	Human rights treaty body system	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/163	Human rights and extreme poverty	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/163	Human rights and extreme poverty	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/164	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/168	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/174	Terrorism and human rights	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/176	Freedom of religion or belief	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/177	Human rights in the administration of justice	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/178	Missing persons	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/179	The right to privacy in the digital age	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/180	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/183	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/184	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/185	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable development	Adopted without a vote				

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/186	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity					
A/RES/73/188	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders					
A/RES/73/189	Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs					
A/RES/73/190	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption					
A/RES/73/191	Special session of the General Assembly against corruption					
A/RES/73/192	International Cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem					
A/RES/73/193	Credentials of representatives to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly					
A/RES/73/196	Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission					
A/RES/73/197	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-first session					
A/RES/73/198	United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation					
A/RES/73/199	Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law					
A/RES/73/200	Model Law on Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-Related Judgments of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/201	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/202	Subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/203	Identification of customary law	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/204	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/205	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/206	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/207	The rule of law at the national and international levels	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/208	The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/209	Protection of persons in the event of disasters	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/210	Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/211	Measures to eliminate international terrorism	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/212	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/213	Observer status for the New Development Bank in the General Assembly	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/214	Observer status for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in the General Assembly	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/215	Observer status for the European Public Law Organization in the General Assembly	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/216	Observer status for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in the General Assembly	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/217	Observer status for the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in the General Assembly	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/218	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development	Adopted without a vote				

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/221	External debt sustainability and development					
A/RES/73/222	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development					
A/RES/73/223	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development					
A/RES/73/226	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028					
A/RES/73/228	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States					
A/RES/73/229	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations					
A/RES/73/230	Effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon					
A/RES/73/231	Disaster risk reduction					
A/RES/73/232	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind					
A/RES/73/233	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa					
A/RES/73/234	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development					
A/RES/73/235	Harmony with Nature					
A/RES/73/236	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
A/RES/73/237	Combating sand and dust storms					
A/RES/73/238	The role of the international community in the prevention of the radiation threat in Central Asia					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA	Vote Count			
		Vote	Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/239	Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)					
A/RES/73/242	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries					
A/RES/73/243	Follow-up to the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries					
A/RES/73/245	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty and eradication and environment protection					
A/RES/73/246	Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027)					
A/RES/73/248	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system					
A/RES/73/249	South-South cooperation					
A/RES/73/250	World Food Safety Day					
A/RES/73/251	World Pulses Day					
A/RES/73/252	International Year of Plant Health, 2020					
A/RES/73/254	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners					
A/RES/73/256	Assistance to the Palestinian people					
A/RES/73/259	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations					
A/RES/73/260	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme Statement of financial implications (A/73/684)					
A/RES/73/261	Effects of atomic radiation Statement of financial implications (A/73/677)					
A/RES/73/265	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventieth session Statement of financial implications (A/73/680)					
A/RES/73/268	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors					

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Resolution Number	Title	USA Vote	Vote Count			
			Y	N	A	X
A/RES/73/269	Programme planning	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/270	Pattern of conferences	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/271	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/272	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/273	United Nations common system	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/274	United Nations pension system	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/275	Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/276	Administration of justice at the United Nations	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/277	Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/278	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/279	Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/280 A	Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 2018-2019	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/280 B	Revised income estimates for the biennium 2018-2019	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/280 C	Financing of the appropriations for the year 2019	Adopted without a vote				
A/RES/73/281	Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: comparative assessment of human resources structures	Adopted without a vote				

III. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON ALL VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 110 overall votes that occurred in the UN General Assembly during the calendar year. The **methodology** for obtaining the “voting coincidence” is contained in Section I of this report.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Afghanistan	AFG	11	70	13	16	19%
Albania	ALB	42	40	27	1	51%
Algeria	DZA	10	78	22	0	19%
Andorra	AND	34	46	29	1	44%
Angola	AGO	10	69	15	16	19%
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	13	64	15	18	22%
Argentina	ARG	21	69	20	0	28%
Armenia	ARM	16	60	31	3	29%
Australia	AUS	55	24	30	1	64%
Austria	AUT	36	48	26	0	45%
Azerbaijan	AZE	17	74	10	9	22%
Bahamas	BHS	22	72	13	3	27%
Bahrain	BHR	18	76	16	0	24%
Bangladesh	BGD	15	76	19	0	22%
Barbados	BRB	15	67	16	12	23%
Belarus	BLR	10	73	23	4	20%
Belgium	BEL	42	43	25	0	50%
Belize	BLZ	22	66	10	12	28%
Benin	BEN	14	71	14	11	21%
Bhutan	BTN	14	75	19	2	22%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL	12	83	12	3	17%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	27	42	33	8	43%
Botswana	BWA	14	71	15	10	22%
Brazil	BRA	20	70	20	0	27%
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	14	77	18	1	21%
Bulgaria	BGR	40	41	29	0	50%
Burkina Faso	BFA	12	70	14	14	20%
Burundi	BDI	6	72	14	18	14%
Cabo Verde	CPV	12	71	15	12	20%
Cambodia	KHM	10	81	13	6	16%
Cameroon	CMR	12	45	44	9	34%
Canada	CAN	57	24	29	0	65%

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Central African Republic	CAF	11	65	19	15	22%
Chad	TCD	6	37	4	63	17%
Chile	CHL	19	72	17	2	25%
China	CHN	11	76	21	2	20%
Colombia	COL	16	69	24	1	26%
Comoros	COM	10	62	17	21	21%
Congo	COG	9	70	12	19	16%
Costa Rica	CRI	24	73	13	0	28%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	13	56	36	5	30%
Croatia	HRV	41	40	29	0	50%
Cuba	CUB	11	86	12	1	16%
Cyprus	CYP	35	53	22	0	42%
Czechia	CZE	46	38	26	0	54%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK	5	73	19	13	15%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	6	41	14	49	21%
Denmark	DNK	43	41	26	0	51%
Djibouti	DJI	18	75	14	3	23%
Dominica	DMA	6	42	7	55	17%
Dominican Republic	DOM	21	66	19	4	29%
Ecuador	ECU	18	77	15	0	23%
Egypt	EGY	12	77	20	1	20%
El Salvador	SLV	14	77	16	3	21%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	10	49	20	31	25%
Eritrea	ERI	12	58	14	26	23%
Estonia	EST	45	43	22	0	51%
eSwatini	SWZ	8	44	14	44	23%
Ethiopia	ETH	12	69	22	7	22%
Fiji	FJI	14	50	37	9	32%
Finland	FIN	39	45	26	0	47%
France	FRA	51	37	22	0	56%
Gabon	GAB	9	57	13	31	20%
Gambia (Republic of The)	GMB	12	71	13	14	19%
Georgia	GEO	35	38	32	5	49%
Germany	DEU	44	41	25	0	51%
Ghana	GHA	11	64	24	11	23%
Greece	GRC	41	46	23	0	48%

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Grenada	GRD	10	57	12	31	20%
Guatemala	GTM	28	53	27	2	38%
Guinea	GIN	14	74	18	4	22%
Guinea Bissau	GNB	11	68	16	15	20%
Guyana	GUY	18	74	16	2	24%
Haiti	HTI	17	34	18	41	38%
Honduras	HND	25	55	29	1	36%
Hungary	HUN	50	35	25	0	57%
Iceland	ISL	38	44	27	1	47%
India	IND	20	74	16	0	25%
Indonesia	IDN	13	79	18	0	20%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN	11	84	12	3	16%
Iraq	IRQ	13	76	18	3	21%
Ireland	IRL	36	52	22	0	43%
Israel	ISR	91	4	8	7	92%
Italy	ITA	42	39	29	0	51%
Jamaica	JAM	19	75	13	3	24%
Japan	JPN	34	43	33	0	46%
Jordan	JOR	13	75	18	4	21%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	14	75	19	2	22%
Kenya	KEN	8	75	21	6	18%
Kiribati	KIR	15	19	6	70	45%
Kuwait	KWT	16	77	16	1	22%
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	10	70	17	13	19%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	11	79	18	2	19%
Latvia	LVA	45	39	26	0	53%
Lebanon	LBN	12	76	17	5	20%
Lesotho	LSO	11	63	17	19	21%
Liberia	LBR	19	40	25	26	38%
Libya	LBY	12	69	18	11	21%
Liechtenstein	LIE	35	49	24	2	44%
Lithuania	LTU	44	38	28	0	53%
Luxembourg	LUX	42	45	23	0	49%
Madagascar	MDG	8	57	15	30	19%
Malawi	MWI	17	59	24	10	29%
Malaysia	MYS	13	77	19	1	21%
Maldives	MDV	20	78	11	1	23%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Mali	MLI	11	72	24	3	21%
Malta	MLT	35	53	22	0	42%
Marshall Islands	MHL	46	28	14	22	60%
Mauritania	MRT	10	71	14	15	18%
Mauritius	MUS	17	76	13	4	22%
Mexico	MEX	20	64	26	0	30%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FSM	50	18	12	30	70%
Monaco	MCO	43	40	26	1	51%
Mongolia	MNG	14	71	20	5	23%
Montenegro	MNE	41	42	26	1	50%
Morocco	MAR	16	76	14	4	22%
Mozambique	MOZ	14	77	16	3	21%
Myanmar	MMR	11	60	13	26	21%
Namibia	NAM	14	74	19	3	22%
Nauru	NRU	27	29	11	43	49%
Nepal	NPL	17	75	17	1	23%
Netherlands	NLD	42	40	26	2	51%
New Zealand	NZL	36	51	23	0	43%
Nicaragua	NIC	10	85	13	2	15%
Niger	NER	7	68	13	22	15%
Nigeria	NGA	16	60	21	13	27%
North Macedonia	MKD	37	43	29	1	47%
Norway	NOR	39	44	27	0	48%
Oman	OMN	16	78	15	1	22%
Pakistan	PAK	12	74	22	2	21%
Palau	PLW	16	36	24	34	37%
Panama	PAN	22	66	20	2	30%
Papua New Guinea	PNG	20	48	39	3	37%
Paraguay	PRY	18	61	22	9	29%
Peru	PER	19	70	19	2	26%
Philippines	PHL	15	73	22	0	24%
Poland	POL	46	37	26	1	54%
Portugal	PRT	40	45	25	0	48%
Qatar	QAT	18	77	15	0	23%
Republic of Korea	KOR	37	40	32	1	49%
Republic of Moldova	MDA	36	47	22	5	45%
Romania	ROU	43	39	28	0	52%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Russian Federation	RUS	21	70	19	0	28%
Rwanda	RWA	6	40	35	29	29%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	12	50	4	44	21%
Saint Lucia	LCA	18	73	15	4	24%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	15	75	17	3	22%
Samoa	WSM	18	60	26	6	30%
San Marino	SMR	35	50	25	0	43%
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	15	47	16	32	29%
Saudi Arabia	SAU	21	76	13	0	25%
Senegal	SEN	15	72	19	4	23%
Serbia	SRB	21	58	26	5	32%
Seychelles	SYC	11	61	12	26	20%
Sierra Leone	SLE	13	69	13	15	21%
Singapore	SGP	17	71	22	0	25%
Slovakia	SVK	42	38	28	2	52%
Slovenia	SVN	42	43	24	1	50%
Solomon Islands	SLB	25	43	21	21	40%
Somalia	SOM	6	25	1	78	20%
South Africa	ZAF	16	78	14	2	21%
South Sudan	SSD	5	30	19	56	27%
Spain	ESP	40	43	27	0	49%
Sri Lanka	LKA	17	75	16	2	23%
Sudan	SDN	14	81	13	2	19%
Suriname	SUR	10	75	17	8	18%
Sweden	SWE	37	48	25	0	45%
Switzerland	CHE	31	49	28	2	42%
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	8	83	14	5	14%
Tajikistan	TJK	15	72	14	9	22%
Thailand	THA	15	73	22	0	24%
Timor-Leste	TLS	11	66	15	18	20%
Togo	TGO	17	55	33	5	32%
Tonga	TON	8	34	28	40	31%
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	14	71	18	7	22%
Tunisia	TUN	15	76	15	4	21%
Turkey	TUR	35	52	22	1	42%
Turkmenistan	TKM	6	55	9	40	15%
Tuvalu	TUV	20	43	21	26	36%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Uganda	UGA	8	59	18	25	20%
Ukraine	UKR	42	37	25	6	52%
United Arab Emirates	ARE	16	77	17	0	22%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	54	35	21	0	59%
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	8	74	20	8	18%
Uruguay	URY	18	75	16	1	24%
Uzbekistan	UZB	9	66	12	23	17%
Vanuatu	VUT	21	47	33	9	37%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VEN	10	86	13	1	15%
Viet Nam	VNM	14	80	15	1	20%
Yemen	YEM	16	77	13	4	21%
Zambia	ZMB	11	74	16	9	19%
Zimbabwe	ZWE	11	82	14	3	17%

IV — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IMPORTANT ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246 calls for a listing of important UN General Assembly (UNGA) votes, defined as “votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively.” An important basis for identifying issues is their consistency with the State Department’s Strategic Goals. For 2018, 24 resolutions were identified for inclusion in this section; four were adopted without a vote and 20 adopted with a vote. Of the 20 important resolutions adopted with a vote, the United States voted in favor of seven, opposed 13, abstained on zero, and did not miss any votes. The following resolutions are identified by a short title, resolution number, vote tally (Yes-No-Abstain), and how the United States voted. A short description of the issue and U.S. policy considerations is also provided.

IV. A — LISTING OF IMPORTANT ACTIONS

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

1. Question of Guam (A/RES/73/113)

Resolution adopted almost annually since 1965. Although it is sometimes rolled into larger resolutions covering almost two dozen island nations. Resolutions solely discussing the question of Guam were first introduced in 1976, and adopted without a vote from 1977 to 1990. The subject of Guam was rolled into larger resolutions between the mid-1990s until 2016 when it was adopted without a vote in 2016 and again in 2018. It was adopted in 2017 following a vote of 93-8-65, and it was adopted without a vote in 2018.

2. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (A/RES/73/259)

First introduced in 2006 and has been adopted without a vote biennially (once every two years). The resolution recalls the purpose of ASEAN and encourages close cooperation between the UN and ASEAN. The resolution requests the UN Secretary General submit a report on the implementations present in the resolution.

3. Effects of atomic radiation (A/RES/73/261)

Adopted almost annually since 1955. It has always been adopted by consensus without a vote with the exception of 1973 when it was adopted with a vote. The Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) approved a draft resolution on the effects of atomic radiation without a vote today, while voting to reject proposed amendments to its provisions on criteria for joining the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. By the terms of the draft resolution approved in its entirety, the General Assembly will support the Scientific Committee’s intentions and plans for the conduct of its programme of work, in particular its next

periodic global surveys of radiation exposure. The Assembly will also ask the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to continue, within existing resources, to service the Scientific Committee and to disseminate its findings to Member States, the scientific community and the public. Further, it will insist that UNEP take all steps to ensure continuity and that any ongoing selection process for a new Secretary of the Scientific Committee is expedited and managed in a transparent manner.

4. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review (A/RES/72/284)

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was first adopted in 2006. The strategy has subsequently been reviewed, updated, and adopted by consensus every two years since 2006. The strategy is a global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. Through its adoption all Member States have agreed to a common strategic and operational approach to fight terrorism, not only sending a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations but also resolving to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat it. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures ranging from strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating the UN's counter-terrorism activities.

ADOPTED WITH A VOTE

1. Assistance to Palestine refugees (A/RES/73/92)

Vote: 163-2-13 (USA: No)

By a recorded 163 votes in favor to 2 against (Israel, United States), with 13 abstentions — the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution “Assistance to Palestine refugees” (document A/C.4/73/L.14), expressing concern over the severe financial crisis confronting the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and its negative implications for continued delivery of its core programmes. The Assembly also expressed grave concern about the difficult situation of Palestine refugees, underlining the importance of assistance and urgent reconstruction efforts. The resolution called upon all donors to continue strengthening their efforts to meet the Agency’s anticipated needs.

2. Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of association (A/RES/73/173)

Vote: 154-0-35 (USA: Yes)

The United States put forward this resolution to call attention to the threats and attacks many individuals are facing from governments around the world for peacefully assembling, covering protests as a journalist or media worker, or serving as mediators between the government and those protesting. This new resolution, which ran for the first time ever in Third Committee, draws the international community’s attention to the alarming increase in governments violating human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly peaceful assembly and association. Peaceful protests are often met with violence from government security forces, resulting in the deaths of those who are using their voice to speak out against corruption and misrule. State and non-state actors are also increasingly violating and abusing rights and freedoms online through internet shutdowns and censorship of internet content, particularly during online gatherings related to upcoming elections. This resolution urges governments and non-state actors to immediately end these attacks. The text also highlights different types of individuals who are facing these threats including civil society, human rights defenders, student protestors, journalists and media workers, among others. The resolution also reaffirms the importance of respecting and promoting these human rights and fundamental freedoms including the right of peaceful assembly and freedom of association in a way that the Third Committee has not done before – through a separate text versus addressing these issues in a few paragraphs in various other resolutions.

3. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195)

Vote: 152-5-12 (USA: No)

On 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, in which the General Assembly endorsed a process of intergovernmental negotiations toward adopting a migration compact. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) was subsequently adopted

at an intergovernmental conference on international migration on 10 December 2018 in Morocco. In resolution 73/195, the General Assembly endorsed the GCM. The United States did not participate in the negotiation of the GCM, objected to its adoption by the General Assembly, and issued a Note Verbale dated December 6, 2018, setting forth the United States' concerns with the GCM. In brief, the Note Verbale stated that the GCM fails to recognize that well-managed, legal immigration must start and end with effective national control over borders. While the GCM lists many desirable outcomes, it fails to acknowledge that the effective security of States' borders must precede all other objectives.

4. Judgement of the International Court of Justice of 31 March 2004 concerning Avena and other Mexican Nationals: need for immediate compliance

(A/RES/73/257)

Vote: 69-4-66 (USA: No)

In 2004, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) found that the United States had failed to comply with consular notification and access obligations under the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) with respect to 54 Mexican nationals sentenced to death in certain states by U.S. courts because, for example, those nationals were not informed of the possibility of having a Mexican consular official notified of their arrest. The ICJ ordered the United States to provide, "by means of its own choosing review and reconsideration" of the convictions and sentences to determine whether they were actually prejudiced by the VCCR violations. This resolution calls for compliance with the ICJ's decision. The United States takes seriously its international obligations with respect to consular notification and access and the ICJ's Avena decision, but does not believe that an UNGA resolution is the right vehicle to address this bilateral issue.

5. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/RES/73/258)

Vote: 142-0-12 (USA: Yes)

In November 2018, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) released its annual report on the implementation of the 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention. The report noted significant progress in destroying stockpiles of chemical weapons, enhancing industry verification, expanding international cooperation and addressing counterterrorism in 2017. This resolution commends the work of the OPCW in promoting implementation of the Convention and ongoing cooperation between the UN and OPCW.

6. Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine (A/RES/73/263)

Vote: 65-27-70 (USA: Yes)

The United States government is a forceful advocate for Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, which include Russian-occupied Crimea.

This resolution, among other things, condemned the Russian occupation authorities' abuses, measures and practices of discrimination against residents of occupied Crimea, and urged Russia to ensure proper and unimpeded access to Crimea by international human rights monitoring missions and non-governmental human rights organizations. The resolution also called for Russia to end to all abuses against residents of Crimea immediately, and to release immediately Ukrainian citizens unlawfully detained and unjustly judged.

7. Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security (A/RES/73/266)

Vote: 138-12-1 (USA: Yes)

The UN General Assembly considered the budget implications for the new group of governmental experts. This group will be the second that will continue to study possible co-operative measures to address information security threats.

8. Activities of Hamas and other militant groups in Gaza (Failed Draft A/73/L.42)

Vote: 87-57-33 (USA: Yes)

The United States supported the UN General Assembly Resolution to condemn the egregious and ongoing violent acts of Hamas and other militant groups. While a simple majority of countries voted in favor of the Resolution [Yes 87; No 57; Abstain 33] an earlier procedural vote created a 2/3 majority requirement in order for the resolution to pass. The failure of the international community to condemn Hamas, a terrorist organization, with the requisite majority in the UNGA is appalling.

9. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (A/RES/73/8)

Vote: 189-2-0 (USA: No)

The United States seeks to advance human rights and democracy in Cuba and hold the Cuban government accountable for the oppression of its citizens. The United States voted against the annual UN General Assembly resolution condemning the U.S. economic embargo against Cuba on November 1, reversing the 2016 abstention on the vote. Israel joined the United States in opposing the resolution. The Department of State advocates globally, requesting that other UN member states oppose this effort to shift blame from the Cuban government to the United States.

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

(A/RES/73/18)

Vote: 100-12-62 (USA: No)

The United States remains committed to helping facilitate a comprehensive peace agreement that is acceptable to both Israelis and Palestinians. Annually, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly submits various anti-Israel resolutions through a process that not only results in a one-sided view that inhibits peace efforts but also

wastes United Nations resources. The Department of State advocates globally, requesting that other UN member states oppose these unproductive and wasteful resolutions.

11. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (A/RES/73/21)

Vote: 96-13-64 (USA: No)

The United States remains committed to helping facilitate a comprehensive peace agreement that is acceptable to both Israelis and Palestinians. Annually, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly submits various anti-Israel resolutions through a process that not only results in a one-sided view that inhibits peace efforts but also wastes United Nations resources. The Department of State advocates globally, requesting that other UN member states oppose these unproductive and wasteful resolutions.

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

(A/RES/73/93)

Vote: 155-6-13 (USA: No)

Following the June 1967 hostilities, the General Assembly has consistently adopted a resolution concerning displaced persons from that conflict and all subsequent conflicts involving Israel and its neighbors. The United States believes that the parties to the conflict should resolve the issue of displaced persons through final-status negotiations among the parties.

13. Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/RES/73/94)

Vote: 159-5-12 (USA: No)

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

14. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/RES/73/95)

Vote: 156-6-14 (USA: No)

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

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

(A/RES/73/96)

Vote: 78-10-84 (USA: No)

The United States remains committed to helping facilitate a comprehensive peace agreement that is acceptable to both Israelis and Palestinians. Annually, the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly submits various anti-Israel resolutions through a process that not only results in a one-sided view that inhibits peace efforts but also wastes United Nations resources. The Department of State advocates globally, requesting that other UN member states oppose these unproductive and wasteful resolutions.

16. Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/RES/73/97)

Vote: 158-6-14 (USA: No)

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

17. Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/RES/73/98)

Vote: 154-6-15 (USA: No)

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

18. Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/RES/73/99)

Vote: 152-8-13 (USA: No)

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

19. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/RES/73/181)

Vote: 84-30-67 (USA: Yes)

The United States runs a robust lobbying campaign each year, including significant outreach in capitals, to ensure that the UNGA continues its focus on Iran's egregious human rights record. The resolution describes the various human rights violations

and abuses reported to be taking place in Iran, including discrimination against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, undue restrictions on fundamental freedoms, the use of torture, and the imposition of the death penalty against minors, among other issues of concern.

20. Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (A/RES/73/182)

Vote: 111-15-55 (USA: Yes)

The United States is part of the Saudi-led core group that runs this resolution on the human rights and humanitarian situation in Syria, the only Syria-specific resolution adopted annually by the General Assembly. The United States lobbied extensively in New York and capitals for votes on this text. This year's resolution focused on a variety of issues including chemical weapons attacks, arbitrary arrests and detentions, the use of torture, and other violations and abuses of human rights committed by the Syrian regime.

IV. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON IMPORTANT VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 20 ‘important’ final plenary votes that occurred in the UN General Assembly during 2018. The methodology for obtaining the “voting coincidence” is contained in Section I of this report.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Afghanistan	AFG	2	12	2	4	19%
Albania	ALB	7	9	4	0	45%
Algeria	DZA	1	13	6	0	20%
Andorra	AND	7	10	3	0	43%
Angola	AGO	1	10	3	6	18%
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	4	7	0	9	36%
Argentina	ARG	6	11	3	0	38%
Armenia	ARM	3	11	6	0	30%
Australia	AUS	11	2	7	0	73%
Austria	AUT	7	9	4	0	45%
Azerbaijan	AZE	3	13	0	4	19%
Bahamas	BHS	6	13	1	0	33%
Bahrain	BHR	4	13	3	0	28%
Bangladesh	BGD	3	14	3	0	23%
Barbados	BRB	4	10	2	4	31%
Belarus	BLR	0	14	6	0	15%
Belgium	BEL	7	10	3	0	43%
Belize	BLZ	7	10	0	3	41%
Benin	BEN	4	11	1	4	28%
Bhutan	BTN	4	12	4	0	30%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL	2	18	0	0	10%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	4	9	6	1	37%
Botswana	BWA	3	11	3	3	26%
Brazil	BRA	5	11	4	0	35%
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	2	13	4	1	21%
Bulgaria	BGR	7	9	4	0	45%
Burkina Faso	BFA	3	10	1	6	25%
Burundi	BDI	1	10	3	6	18%
Cabo Verde	CPV	3	12	2	3	24%
Cambodia	KHM	0	15	3	2	8%
Cameroon	CMR	2	2	15	1	50%

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Canada	CAN	16	3	1	0	83%
Central African Republic	CAF	3	10	3	4	28%
Chad	TCD	2	5	1	12	31%
Chile	CHL	6	12	2	0	35%
China	CHN	0	18	2	0	5%
Colombia	COL	5	9	6	0	40%
Comoros	COM	3	15	2	0	20%
Congo	COG	1	13	1	5	10%
Costa Rica	CRI	7	12	1	0	38%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	3	4	13	0	48%
Croatia	HRV	7	10	3	0	43%
Cuba	CUB	0	18	2	0	5%
Cyprus	CYP	7	12	1	0	38%
Czechia	CZE	8	8	4	0	50%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK	0	16	2	2	6%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	0	2	1	17	17%
Denmark	DNK	7	10	3	0	43%
Djibouti	DJI	6	13	1	0	33%
Dominica	DMA	2	3	1	14	42%
Dominican Republic	DOM	5	10	4	1	37%
Ecuador	ECU	4	13	3	0	28%
Egypt	EGY	1	14	5	0	18%
El Salvador	SLV	4	13	2	1	26%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	1	2	5	12	44%
Eritrea	ERI	3	6	1	10	35%
Estonia	EST	7	10	3	0	43%
eSwatini	SWZ	1	2	1	16	38%
Ethiopia	ETH	3	11	6	0	30%
Fiji	FJI	3	2	13	2	53%
Finland	FIN	7	10	3	0	43%
France	FRA	7	9	4	0	45%
Gabon	GAB	1	9	4	6	21%
Gambia (Republic of The)	GMB	3	13	1	3	21%
Georgia	GEO	6	9	3	2	42%
Germany	DEU	7	10	3	0	43%
Ghana	GHA	3	9	7	1	34%

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Greece	GRC	7	9	4	0	45%
Grenada	GRD	2	8	1	9	23%
Guatemala	GTM	10	3	7	0	68%
Guinea	GIN	2	12	5	1	24%
Guinea Bissau	GNB	2	12	3	3	21%
Guyana	GUY	5	13	2	0	30%
Haiti	HTI	6	6	5	3	50%
Honduras	HND	10	5	5	0	63%
Hungary	HUN	10	8	2	0	55%
Iceland	ISL	7	11	2	0	40%
India	IND	3	15	2	0	20%
Indonesia	IDN	2	15	3	0	18%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN	0	18	2	0	5%
Iraq	IRQ	2	14	3	1	18%
Ireland	IRL	7	10	3	0	43%
Israel	ISR	20	0	0	0	100%
Italy	ITA	7	8	5	0	48%
Jamaica	JAM	5	12	2	1	32%
Japan	JPN	7	9	4	0	45%
Jordan	JOR	4	13	3	0	28%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	3	15	1	1	18%
Kenya	KEN	2	12	4	2	22%
Kiribati	KIR	5	1	1	13	79%
Kuwait	KWT	3	13	4	0	25%
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	2	13	1	4	16%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	1	14	5	0	18%
Latvia	LVA	7	8	5	0	48%
Lebanon	LBN	3	14	2	1	21%
Lesotho	LSO	4	10	2	4	31%
Liberia	LBR	7	2	4	7	69%
Libya	LBY	2	12	4	2	22%
Liechtenstein	LIE	7	9	4	0	45%
Lithuania	LTU	7	9	4	0	45%
Luxembourg	LUX	7	10	3	0	43%
Madagascar	MDG	2	2	1	15	50%
Malawi	MWI	4	4	10	2	50%
Malaysia	MYS	3	13	4	0	25%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Maldives	MDV	5	14	1	0	28%
Mali	MLI	2	13	5	0	23%
Malta	MLT	7	12	1	0	38%
Marshall Islands	MHL	16	2	1	1	87%
Mauritania	MRT	2	14	2	2	17%
Mauritius	MUS	3	14	3	0	23%
Mexico	MEX	5	8	7	0	43%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FSM	16	1	1	2	92%
Monaco	MCO	7	9	4	0	45%
Mongolia	MNG	3	10	5	2	31%
Montenegro	MNE	7	9	4	0	45%
Morocco	MAR	4	13	1	2	25%
Mozambique	MOZ	2	13	5	0	23%
Myanmar	MMR	0	4	4	12	25%
Namibia	NAM	2	13	5	0	23%
Nauru	NRU	11	2	4	3	76%
Nepal	NPL	3	11	5	1	29%
Netherlands	NLD	7	9	4	0	45%
New Zealand	NZL	7	10	3	0	43%
Nicaragua	NIC	0	18	2	0	5%
Niger	NER	1	12	2	5	13%
Nigeria	NGA	3	6	4	7	38%
North Macedonia	MKD	7	10	3	0	43%
Norway	NOR	7	10	3	0	43%
Oman	OMN	3	14	2	1	21%
Pakistan	PAK	1	15	4	0	15%
Palau	PLW	3	2	6	9	55%
Panama	PAN	7	8	4	1	47%
Papua New Guinea	PNG	4	3	13	0	53%
Paraguay	PRY	5	8	6	1	42%
Peru	PER	6	10	4	0	40%
Philippines	PHL	3	12	5	0	28%
Poland	POL	8	8	4	0	50%
Portugal	PRT	7	10	3	0	43%
Qatar	QAT	5	13	2	0	30%
Republic of Korea	KOR	6	10	4	0	40%
Republic of Moldova	MDA	9	8	1	2	53%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Romania	ROU	7	8	5	0	48%
Russian Federation	RUS	0	15	5	0	13%
Rwanda	RWA	2	3	11	4	47%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	5	10	0	5	33%
Saint Lucia	LCA	5	13	2	0	30%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	3	13	4	0	25%
Samoa	WSM	4	9	5	2	36%
San Marino	SMR	7	10	3	0	43%
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	3	1	4	12	63%
Saudi Arabia	SAU	4	13	3	0	28%
Senegal	SEN	3	13	4	0	25%
Serbia	SRB	4	12	3	1	29%
Seychelles	SYC	3	10	0	7	23%
Sierra Leone	SLE	2	9	2	7	23%
Singapore	SGP	3	11	6	0	30%
Slovakia	SVK	7	8	4	1	47%
Slovenia	SVN	7	10	3	0	43%
Solomon Islands	SLB	11	2	7	0	73%
Somalia	SOM	3	4	1	12	44%
South Africa	ZAF	3	15	2	0	20%
South Sudan	SSD	3	2	10	5	53%
Spain	ESP	7	10	3	0	43%
Sri Lanka	LKA	4	13	3	0	28%
Sudan	SDN	2	14	3	1	18%
Suriname	SUR	2	13	4	1	21%
Sweden	SWE	7	10	3	0	43%
Switzerland	CHE	7	9	4	0	45%
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	0	18	2	0	5%
Tajikistan	TJK	3	13	2	2	22%
Thailand	THA	4	11	5	0	33%
Timor-Leste	TLS	4	9	2	5	33%
Togo	TGO	4	4	10	2	50%
Tonga	TON	0	6	7	7	27%
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	3	11	5	1	29%
Tunisia	TUN	4	13	3	0	28%
Turkey	TUR	5	14	0	1	26%
Turkmenistan	TKM	0	12	0	8	0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Tuvalu	TUV	6	2	1	11	72%
Uganda	UGA	0	5	5	10	25%
Ukraine	UKR	7	7	3	3	50%
United Arab Emirates	ARE	4	13	3	0	28%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	7	9	4	0	45%
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	1	12	5	2	19%
Uruguay	URY	5	12	3	0	33%
Uzbekistan	UZB	2	16	0	2	11%
Vanuatu	VUT	6	1	12	1	63%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VEN	1	18	1	0	8%
Viet Nam	VNM	2	15	3	0	18%
Yemen	YEM	4	13	1	2	25%
Zambia	ZMB	2	13	3	2	19%
Zimbabwe	ZWE	1	16	3	0	13%

V — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS

Public Law 101-246, as amended by Public Law 108-447, calls for a separate listing of all plenary votes cast by UN member states in the General Assembly on resolutions specifically related to Israel. This section contains two parts: (1) a listing and description of the Israel-related votes; and (2) voting coincidence percentages with the United States, alphabetically by country. These annual General Assembly resolutions condemning Israel are repetitive, disproportionate, and one-sided. Israel is repeatedly singled out for criticism, while the resolutions do not fully acknowledge that all parties to the conflict bear direct responsibility for ending it.

During the 2018 calendar year, 23 Israel-related draft resolutions were discussed in the UN General Assembly. Twenty-two of 23 resolutions were adopted. One draft resolution failed to be adopted, the U.S. and Israel supported draft resolution “Activities of Hamas and other militant groups in Gaza” (Draft A/73/L.42). Of the 22 adopted resolutions, only one was not contested and was adopted by consensus without a vote, “Assistance to the Palestinian People” (A/RES/73/256). The other 21 of 22 adopted Israel-related resolutions were all opposed by the United States and Israel.

Of the 193 UN member states, only 20 countries voted **at least once** against any of the 21 anti-Israel resolutions, an increase of four countries over last year, with Kiribati, Hungary, Moldova, and Japan joining the list. Below is a list of the 20 countries and the number of times the country voted ‘against’ one of the 21 anti-Israel resolutions.

Country	Against votes	Country	Against votes
United States of America	21	Honduras	3
Israel	21	Palau	3
Marshall Islands	19	United Kingdom	2
Canada	18	Hungary *	2
Micronesia	18	Moldova *	2
Nauru	17	Czech Republic	1
Australia	11	Germany	1
Solomon Islands	6	France	1
Guatemala	5	Japan *	1
Kiribati *	5	Togo	1

* New country to the ‘against-vote’ list compared to the previous year (2017).

Supporters: Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Canada, and Nauru continue to vote with the United States on Israel-related issues in the UN General Assembly.

Shifts on Israel-related issues: Liberia had the largest improvement in voting coincidence with the United States on Israel-related issues increasing from zero percent in 2017 to 45 percent in 2018. Other notable increases came from Kiribati, Australia, Fiji, and Côte d'Ivoire. Palau had the largest decline in voting coincidence, dropping 37 percentage points from 2017 to 2018. Paraguay also had a large decline, dropping 29 percentage points.

V. A — LISTING OF ISRAEL-RELATED ACTIONS

The following resolutions are identified by a short title, resolution number, vote tally (Yes-No-Abstain or ‘without a vote’), and how the United States voted.

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

1. **Assistance to Palestine People** (A/RES/73/256)

ADOPTED WITH A VOTE

2. **Activities of Hamas and other militant groups in Gaza** (Failed Draft A/73/L.42)
Vote: 87-57-33 (USA: Yes)
3. **Protection of the Palestinian civilian population** (A/RES/ES-10/20)
Vote: 120-8-45 (USA: No)
4. **Assistance to Palestine refugees** (A/RES/73/92)
Vote: 163-2-13 (USA: No)
5. **The occupied Syrian Golan** (A/RES/73/100)
Vote: 149-2-22 (USA: No)
6. **Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat** (A/RES/73/21)
Vote: 96-13-64 (USA: No)
7. **Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People**
(A/RES/73/18)
Vote: 100-12-62 (USA: No)
8. **A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action** (A/RES/73/262)
Vote: 120-11-41 (USA: No)

9. **Jerusalem** (A/RES/73/22)
Vote: 148-11-14 (USA: No)
10. **Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**
(A/RES/73/96)
Vote: 78-10-84 (USA: No)
11. **The Syrian Golan** (A/RES/73/23)
Vote: 99-10-66 (USA: No)
12. **Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem** (A/RES/73/99)
Vote: 152-8-13 (USA: No)
13. **Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat** (A/RES/73/20)
Vote: 152-8-14 (USA: No)
14. **Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine** (A/RES/73/19)
Vote: 156-8-12 (USA: No)
15. **Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources** (A/RES/73/255)
Vote: 159-7-13 (USA: No)
16. **Oil slick on Lebanese shores** (A/RES/73/224)
Vote: 166-7-7 (USA: No)
17. **Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan** (A/RES/73/98)
Vote: 154-6-15 (USA: No)
18. **Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories** (A/RES/73/97)
Vote: 158-6-14 (USA: No)
19. **Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues** (A/RES/73/95)
Vote: 156-6-14 (USA: No)
20. **Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities**
(A/RES/73/93)
Vote: 155-6-13 (USA: No)

21. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/RES/73/83)

Vote: 158-6-21 (USA: No)

22. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination (A/RES/73/158)

Vote: 172-6-11 (USA: No)

23. Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

in the Near East (A/RES/73/94)

Vote: 159-5-12 (USA: No)

V. B — VOTING COINCIDENCE ON ISRAEL-RELATED VOTES

The table that follows summarizes UN member state voting records for the 21 ‘Israel-related’ final plenary votes that occurred in the UN General Assembly during 2017. The **methodology** for obtaining the “voting coincidence” is contained in Section I of this report.

ALL COUNTRIES (ALPHABETICAL)

Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Afghanistan	AFG	0	21	1	0	2%
Albania	ALB	1	15	6	0	18%
Algeria	DZA	0	22	0	0	0%
Andorra	AND	1	16	5	0	16%
Angola	AGO	0	14	1	7	3%
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	1	14	1	6	9%
Argentina	ARG	1	18	3	0	11%
Armenia	ARM	0	17	5	0	11%
Australia	AUS	12	1	9	0	75%
Austria	AUT	1	15	6	0	18%
Azerbaijan	AZE	0	22	0	0	0%
Bahamas	BHS	1	21	0	0	5%
Bahrain	BHR	0	22	0	0	0%
Bangladesh	BGD	0	22	0	0	0%
Barbados	BRB	0	15	1	6	3%
Belarus	BLR	0	19	3	0	7%
Belgium	BEL	1	15	6	0	18%
Belize	BLZ	1	15	0	6	6%
Benin	BEN	0	20	0	2	0%
Bhutan	BTN	0	21	1	0	2%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL	0	22	0	0	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	1	16	4	1	14%
Botswana	BWA	0	21	1	0	2%
Brazil	BRA	1	19	2	0	9%
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	0	22	0	0	0%
Bulgaria	BGR	1	15	6	0	18%
Burkina Faso	BFA	0	18	1	3	3%
Burundi	BDI	0	12	1	9	4%
Cabo Verde	CPV	1	21	0	0	5%
Cambodia	KHM	0	21	0	1	0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Cameroon	CMR	0	1	21	0	48%
Canada	CAN	19	0	3	0	93%
Central African Republic	CAF	0	13	7	2	18%
Chad	TCD	0	10	1	11	5%
Chile	CHL	1	21	0	0	5%
China	CHN	0	22	0	0	0%
Colombia	COL	1	18	3	0	11%
Comoros	COM	0	20	0	2	0%
Congo	COG	0	20	0	2	0%
Costa Rica	CRI	1	20	1	0	7%
Côte D'Ivoire	CIV	0	5	16	1	38%
Croatia	HRV	1	15	6	0	18%
Cuba	CUB	0	22	0	0	0%
Cyprus	CYP	1	17	4	0	14%
Czechia	CZE	2	14	6	0	23%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PRK	0	21	0	1	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	0	2	0	20	0%
Denmark	DNK	1	14	7	0	20%
Djibouti	DJI	0	22	0	0	0%
Dominica	DMA	1	3	0	18	25%
Dominican Republic	DOM	1	18	3	0	11%
Ecuador	ECU	0	21	1	0	2%
Egypt	EGY	0	22	0	0	0%
El Salvador	SLV	0	21	1	0	2%
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	0	6	1	15	7%
Eritrea	ERI	1	12	0	9	8%
Estonia	EST	1	16	5	0	16%
eSwatini	SWZ	0	0	0	22	NA
Ethiopia	ETH	0	18	4	0	9%
Fiji	FJI	1	5	16	0	41%
Finland	FIN	1	16	5	0	16%
France	FRA	2	15	5	0	20%
Gabon	GAB	0	13	1	8	4%
Gambia (Republic of The)	GMB	0	21	0	1	0%
Georgia	GEO	1	15	6	0	18%
Germany	DEU	2	14	6	0	23%
Ghana	GHA	0	14	6	2	15%
Greece	GRC	1	16	5	0	16%

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Grenada	GRD	0	10	1	11	5%
Guatemala	GTM	6	3	13	0	57%
Guinea	GIN	0	22	0	0	0%
Guinea Bissau	GNB	0	19	2	1	5%
Guyana	GUY	0	21	1	0	2%
Haiti	HTI	1	5	5	11	32%
Honduras	HND	4	5	13	0	48%
Hungary	HUN	3	14	5	0	25%
Iceland	ISL	1	17	4	0	14%
India	IND	0	20	2	0	5%
Indonesia	IDN	0	22	0	0	0%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN	0	22	0	0	0%
Iraq	IRQ	0	22	0	0	0%
Ireland	IRL	1	16	5	0	16%
Israel	ISR	22	0	0	0	100%
Italy	ITA	1	14	7	0	20%
Jamaica	JAM	1	20	1	0	7%
Japan	JPN	2	16	4	0	18%
Jordan	JOR	0	22	0	0	0%
Kazakhstan	KAZ	0	22	0	0	0%
Kenya	KEN	0	21	1	0	2%
Kiribati	KIR	6	1	2	13	78%
Kuwait	KWT	0	22	0	0	0%
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	0	21	0	1	0%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	0	22	0	0	0%
Latvia	LVA	1	15	6	0	18%
Lebanon	LBN	0	22	0	0	0%
Lesotho	LSO	1	14	0	7	7%
Liberia	LBR	1	2	7	12	45%
Libya	LBY	0	21	0	1	0%
Liechtenstein	LIE	1	16	5	0	16%
Lithuania	LTU	1	14	7	0	20%
Luxembourg	LUX	1	15	6	0	18%
Madagascar	MDG	0	5	0	17	0%
Malawi	MWI	1	10	9	2	28%
Malaysia	MYS	0	22	0	0	0%
Maldives	MDV	0	22	0	0	0%
Mali	MLI	0	22	0	0	0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Malta	MLT	1	18	3	0	11%
Marshall Islands	MHL	20	0	2	0	95%
Mauritania	MRT	0	22	0	0	0%
Mauritius	MUS	0	22	0	0	0%
Mexico	MEX	1	11	10	0	27%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FSM	19	0	2	1	95%
Monaco	MCO	1	14	7	0	20%
Mongolia	MNG	0	17	2	3	5%
Montenegro	MNE	1	16	5	0	16%
Morocco	MAR	0	22	0	0	0%
Mozambique	MOZ	0	22	0	0	0%
Myanmar	MMR	0	2	1	19	17%
Namibia	NAM	0	22	0	0	0%
Nauru	NRU	18	1	3	0	89%
Nepal	NPL	0	20	1	1	2%
Netherlands	NLD	1	14	7	0	20%
New Zealand	NZL	1	16	5	0	16%
Nicaragua	NIC	0	22	0	0	0%
Niger	NER	0	20	0	2	0%
Nigeria	NGA	0	12	2	8	7%
North Macedonia	MKD	1	15	6	0	18%
Norway	NOR	1	16	5	0	16%
Oman	OMN	0	22	0	0	0%
Pakistan	PAK	0	21	0	1	0%
Palau	PLW	4	1	6	11	64%
Panama	PAN	1	13	8	0	23%
Papua New Guinea	PNG	1	4	17	0	43%
Paraguay	PRY	1	16	5	0	16%
Peru	PER	1	18	3	0	11%
Philippines	PHL	0	19	3	0	7%
Poland	POL	1	14	7	0	20%
Portugal	PRT	1	16	5	0	16%
Qatar	QAT	0	22	0	0	0%
Republic of Korea	KOR	1	15	6	0	18%
Republic of Moldova	MDA	3	15	3	1	21%
Romania	ROU	1	14	7	0	20%
Russian Federation	RUS	0	19	3	0	7%
Rwanda	RWA	1	2	15	4	47%

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KNA	1	14	0	7	7%
Saint Lucia	LCA	0	20	2	0	5%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	0	21	1	0	2%
Samoa	WSM	0	12	9	1	21%
San Marino	SMR	1	15	6	0	18%
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	0	5	0	17	0%
Saudi Arabia	SAU	0	22	0	0	0%
Senegal	SEN	0	22	0	0	0%
Serbia	SRB	1	16	5	0	16%
Seychelles	SYC	0	18	0	4	0%
Sierra Leone	SLE	0	16	0	6	0%
Singapore	SGP	1	20	1	0	7%
Slovakia	SVK	1	15	6	0	18%
Slovenia	SVN	1	16	5	0	16%
Solomon Islands	SLB	7	4	10	1	57%
Somalia	SOM	0	10	0	12	0%
South Africa	ZAF	0	22	0	0	0%
South Sudan	SSD	1	1	15	5	50%
Spain	ESP	1	16	5	0	16%
Sri Lanka	LKA	0	21	1	0	2%
Sudan	SDN	0	22	0	0	0%
Suriname	SUR	0	22	0	0	0%
Sweden	SWE	1	16	5	0	16%
Switzerland	CHE	1	16	5	0	16%
Syrian Arab Republic	SYR	0	22	0	0	0%
Tajikistan	TJK	0	20	0	2	0%
Thailand	THA	0	20	2	0	5%
Timor-Leste	TLS	0	19	2	1	5%
Togo	TGO	1	5	15	1	40%
Tonga	TON	0	5	11	6	34%
Trinidad and Tobago	TT0	0	21	1	0	2%
Tunisia	TUN	0	22	0	0	0%
Turkey	TUR	0	22	0	0	0%
Turkmenistan	TKM	0	19	0	3	0%
Tuvalu	TUV	1	4	4	13	33%
Uganda	UGA	0	12	1	9	4%
Ukraine	UKR	1	15	5	1	17%
United Arab Emirates	ARE	0	22	0	0	0%

Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2018

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Country	ISO	Same	Opposite	Partial	Absent	Voting Coincidence
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GBR	3	14	5	0	25%
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	0	21	1	0	2%
Uruguay	URY	1	20	1	0	7%
Uzbekistan	UZB	0	22	0	0	0%
Vanuatu	VUT	0	2	20	0	45%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VEN	0	22	0	0	0%
Viet Nam	VNM	0	22	0	0	0%
Yemen	YEM	0	22	0	0	0%
Zambia	ZMB	0	22	0	0	0%
Zimbabwe	ZWE	0	21	1	0	2%

VI — GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REGIONAL GROUPS

Originally, UN member states were unofficially grouped into five geopolitical regional groups. What began as an informal means of sharing the distribution of posts for General Assembly committees has taken on a much more expansive role. Depending on the UN context, regional groups control elections to UN-related positions, on the basis of geographic representation, as well as coordinate substantive policy, and form common fronts for negotiations and voting. The **methodology** for obtaining the “voting coincidence” is contained in Section I of this report.

Global and Regional Group Average Voting Coincidence with the United States

Issue	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important	Israel-related
Africa	22%	29%	8%	15%	21%	17%
Asia-Pacific	27%	32%	15%	9%	9%	7%
Eastern European	45%	41%	16%	2%	3%	1%
Latin American and Caribbean (GRULAC)	25%	33%	11%	8%	8%	9%
Western European and Others (WEOG)	50%	47%	25%	1%	0%	0%
Global	31%	35%	14%	8%	10%	8%

VI. A — AFRICA

AFRICA	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate			
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important	Israel-related
Average	22%	29%		8%	15%	21%	17%
Algeria	19%	20%		0%	0%	0%	0%
Angola	19%	18%		3%	15%	30%	32%
Benin	21%	28%		0%	10%	20%	9%
Botswana	22%	26%		2%	9%	15%	0%
Burkina Faso	20%	25%		3%	13%	30%	14%
Burundi	14%	18%		4%	16%	30%	41%
Cabo Verde	20%	24%		5%	11%	15%	0%
Cameroon	34%	50%		48%	8%	5%	0%
Central African Republic	22%	28%		18%	14%	20%	9%
Chad	17%	31%		5%	57%	60%	50%
Comoros	21%	20%		0%	19%	0%	9%
Congo	16%	10%		0%	17%	25%	9%
Côte D'Ivoire	30%	48%		38%	5%	0%	5%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21%	17%		0%	45%	85%	91%
Djibouti	23%	33%		0%	3%	0%	0%
Egypt	20%	18%		0%	1%	0%	0%
Equatorial Guinea	25%	44%		7%	28%	60%	68%
Eritrea	23%	35%		8%	24%	50%	41%
eSwatini	23%	38%			40%	80%	
Ethiopia	22%	30%		9%	6%	0%	0%
Gabon	20%	21%		4%	28%	30%	36%
Gambia (Republic of The)	19%	21%		0%	13%	15%	5%
Ghana	23%	34%		15%	10%	5%	9%
Guinea	22%	24%		0%	4%	5%	0%
Guinea Bissau	20%	21%		5%	14%	15%	5%
Kenya	18%	22%		2%	5%	10%	0%
Lesotho	21%	31%		7%	17%	20%	32%
Liberia	38%	69%		45%	24%	35%	55%
Libya	21%	22%		0%	10%	10%	5%
Madagascar	19%	50%		0%	27%	75%	77%
Malawi	29%	50%		28%	9%	10%	9%
Mali	21%	23%		0%	3%	0%	0%
Mauritania	18%	17%		0%	14%	10%	0%
Mauritius	22%	23%		0%	4%	0%	0%
Morocco	22%	25%		0%	4%	10%	0%
Mozambique	21%	23%		0%	3%	0%	0%
Namibia	22%	23%		0%	3%	0%	0%
Niger	15%	13%		0%	20%	25%	9%

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AFRICA	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important
Nigeria	27%	38%	7%	12%	35%	36%
Rwanda	29%	47%	47%	26%	20%	18%
Sao Tome and Principe	29%	63%	0%	29%	60%	77%
Senegal	23%	25%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Seychelles	20%	23%	0%	24%	35%	18%
Sierra Leone	21%	23%	0%	14%	35%	27%
Somalia	20%	44%	0%	71%	60%	55%
South Africa	21%	20%	0%	2%	0%	0%
South Sudan	27%	53%	50%	51%	25%	23%
Sudan	19%	18%	0%	2%	5%	0%
Togo	32%	50%	40%	5%	10%	5%
Tunisia	21%	28%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Uganda	20%	25%	4%	23%	50%	41%
United Republic of Tanzania	18%	19%	2%	7%	10%	0%
Zambia	19%	19%	0%	8%	10%	0%
Zimbabwe	17%	13%	2%	3%	0%	0%

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VI. B – ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP

ASIA-PACIFIC	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important
Average	27%	32%	15%	9%	9%	7%
Afghanistan	19%	19%	2%	15%	20%	0%
Bahrain	24%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	22%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bhutan	22%	30%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Brunei Darussalam	21%	21%	0%	1%	5%	0%
Cambodia	16%	8%	0%	5%	10%	5%
China	20%	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Cyprus	42%	38%	14%	0%	0%	0%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	15%	6%	0%	12%	10%	5%
Fiji	32%	53%	41%	8%	10%	0%
India	25%	20%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Indonesia	20%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Iraq	21%	18%	0%	3%	5%	0%
Japan	46%	45%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Jordan	21%	28%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Kazakhstan	22%	18%	0%	2%	5%	0%
Kiribati	45%	79%	78%	64%	65%	59%
Kuwait	22%	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	19%	16%	0%	12%	20%	5%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	19%	18%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Lebanon	20%	21%	0%	5%	5%	0%
Malaysia	21%	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Maldives	23%	28%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Marshall Islands	60%	87%	95%	20%	5%	0%
Micronesia (Federated States of)	70%	92%	95%	27%	10%	5%
Mongolia	23%	31%	5%	5%	10%	14%
Myanmar	21%	25%	17%	24%	60%	86%
Nauru	49%	76%	89%	39%	15%	0%
Nepal	23%	29%	2%	1%	5%	5%
Oman	22%	21%	0%	1%	5%	0%
Pakistan	21%	15%	0%	2%	0%	5%
Palau	37%	55%	64%	31%	45%	50%
Papua New Guinea	37%	53%	43%	3%	0%	0%
Philippines	24%	28%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Qatar	23%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Republic of Korea	49%	40%	18%	1%	0%	0%

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ASIA-PACIFIC	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important
Samoa	30%	36%	21%	5%	10%	5%
Saudi Arabia	25%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Singapore	25%	30%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Solomon Islands	40%	73%	57%	19%	0%	5%
Sri Lanka	23%	28%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Syrian Arab Republic	14%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Tajikistan	22%	22%	0%	8%	10%	9%
Thailand	24%	33%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Timor-Leste	20%	33%	5%	16%	25%	5%
Tonga	31%	27%	34%	36%	35%	27%
Turkmenistan	15%	0%	0%	36%	40%	14%
Tuvalu	36%	72%	33%	24%	55%	59%
United Arab Emirates	22%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Uzbekistan	17%	11%	0%	21%	10%	0%
Vanuatu	37%	63%	45%	8%	5%	0%
Viet Nam	20%	18%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Yemen	21%	25%	0%	4%	10%	0%

VI. C — EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP

EASTERN EUROPEAN	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important
Average	45%	41%	16%	2%	3%	1%
Albania	51%	45%	18%	1%	0%	0%
Armenia	29%	30%	11%	3%	0%	0%
Azerbaijan	22%	19%	0%	8%	20%	0%
Belarus	20%	15%	7%	4%	0%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43%	37%	14%	7%	5%	5%
Bulgaria	50%	45%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	50%	43%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	54%	50%	23%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	51%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Georgia	49%	42%	18%	5%	10%	0%
Hungary	57%	55%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	53%	48%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	53%	45%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Montenegro	50%	45%	16%	1%	0%	0%
North Macedonia	47%	43%	18%	1%	0%	0%
Poland	54%	50%	20%	1%	0%	0%
Republic of Moldova	45%	53%	21%	5%	10%	5%
Romania	52%	48%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Russian Federation	28%	13%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Serbia	32%	29%	16%	5%	5%	0%
Slovakia	52%	47%	18%	2%	5%	0%
Slovenia	50%	43%	16%	1%	0%	0%
Ukraine	52%	50%	17%	5%	15%	5%

VI. D – LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)

LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important
GRULAC	25%	33%	11%	8%	8%	9%
Antigua and Barbuda	22%	36%	9%	16%	45%	27%
Argentina	28%	38%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Bahamas	27%	33%	5%	3%	0%	0%
Barbados	23%	31%	3%	11%	20%	27%
Belize	28%	41%	6%	11%	15%	27%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	17%	10%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Brazil	27%	35%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Chile	25%	35%	5%	2%	0%	0%
Colombia	26%	40%	11%	1%	0%	0%
Costa Rica	28%	38%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Cuba	16%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Dominica	17%	42%	25%	50%	70%	82%
Dominican Republic	29%	37%	11%	4%	5%	0%
Ecuador	23%	28%	2%	0%	0%	0%
El Salvador	21%	26%	2%	3%	5%	0%
Grenada	20%	23%	5%	28%	45%	50%
Guatemala	38%	68%	57%	2%	0%	0%
Guyana	24%	30%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Haiti	38%	50%	32%	37%	15%	50%
Honduras	36%	63%	48%	1%	0%	0%
Jamaica	24%	32%	7%	3%	5%	0%
Mexico	30%	43%	27%	0%	0%	0%
Nicaragua	15%	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Panama	30%	47%	23%	2%	5%	0%
Paraguay	29%	42%	16%	8%	5%	0%
Peru	26%	40%	11%	2%	0%	0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	21%	33%	7%	40%	25%	32%
Saint Lucia	24%	30%	5%	4%	0%	0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22%	25%	2%	3%	0%	0%
Suriname	18%	21%	0%	7%	5%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago	22%	29%	2%	6%	5%	0%
Uruguay	24%	33%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	15%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%

VI. E – WESTERN EUROPEAN & OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)

WESTERN EUROPEAN & OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)	Voting Coincidence			Absentee Rate		
	Issue	All	Important	Israel-related	All	Important
WEOG	50%	47%	25%	1%	0%	0%
Andorra	44%	43%	16%	1%	0%	0%
Australia	64%	73%	75%	1%	0%	0%
Austria	45%	45%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	50%	43%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	65%	83%	93%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	51%	43%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	47%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
France	56%	45%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	51%	43%	23%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	48%	45%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Iceland	47%	40%	14%	1%	0%	0%
Ireland	43%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Israel	92%	100%	100%	6%	0%	0%
Italy	51%	48%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Liechtenstein	44%	45%	16%	2%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	49%	43%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	42%	38%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Monaco	51%	45%	20%	1%	0%	0%
Netherlands	51%	45%	20%	2%	0%	0%
New Zealand	43%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Norway	48%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	48%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
San Marino	43%	43%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	49%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	45%	43%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	42%	45%	16%	2%	0%	0%
Turkey	42%	26%	0%	1%	5%	0%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	59%	45%	25%	0%	0%	0%