

### III - GENERAL ASSEMBLY—IMPORTANT VOTES AND CONSENSUS ACTIONS

Public Law 101–246 calls for analysis and discussion of “votes on issues which directly affected important United States interests and on which the United States lobbied extensively.” For the 56th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2001, 12 votes meet these criteria.

Section III has five parts: (1) a listing and description of the 12 important votes at the 56th UNGA; (2) a listing and description of the 16 important resolutions adopted by consensus at the 56th UNGA; (3) voting coincidence percentages with the United States on these important votes, arranged both alphabetically by country and in rank order of agreed votes; (4) voting coincidence percentages by UN regional groups and other important groups; and (5) a comparison of voting coincidence percentages on important votes with those on overall votes from Section II. An additional column in the tables of important votes (parts 3 and 4 above) presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the 16 important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. Since not all states are equally active at the United Nations, these coincidence percentages were refined to reflect a country’s rate of participation in all UN voting overall. The participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of Yes/No/Abstain votes cast by a UN member in plenary (i.e., the number of times it was not absent) by the total of plenary votes (88).

#### IMPORTANT VOTES

The following 12 important votes are identified by a short title, document number, date of vote, and results (Yes–No–Abstain), with the U.S. vote noted. The first paragraph summarizes the subject matter of each vote, and the second provides background and the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in numerical order.

##### 1. Israeli Actions in the Occupied Territories

A/Res/ES–10/8      December 20      124–6(US)–25

Demands the immediate cessation of all acts of violence, provocation, and destruction, as well as the return to the arrangements that existed prior to September 2000; condemns all acts of terror, particularly those targeting civilians, as well as extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force, and wide destruction of properties; calls upon the two sides to implement the recommendations of the Sharm el–Sheik Fact–Finding Committee (Mitchell report); encourages all concerned to establish a monitoring mechanism to help the parties implement these recommendations and to help create a better situation in the Occu-

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pled Palestinian Territories; calls for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides and urges them to reach a final agreement on all issues with the objective of implementing Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

The United States voted against this resolution, the text of which was identical to a resolution vetoed by the United States in the Security Council only a week earlier. U.S. opposition was due to language in the resolution that had the United Nations taking sides in the Israeli–Palestinian dispute, isolating the Israelis politically, and throwing the weight of the United Nations behind the Palestinians. The resolution never mentioned the acts of terrorism against Israelis or those responsible for them. The United States also objected to the fact that the General Assembly was simply taking up a text that the Security Council had already considered. (Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, and Tuvalu also voted against this resolution; member states that abstained were Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Romania, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, United Kingdom, and Vanuatu.)

2. Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine

A/Res/56/36

December 3

131–6(US)–20

Reaffirms the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab–Israeli conflict; expresses support for the ongoing peace process and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self–Government Arrangements, as well as subsequent implementation agreements, and hopes the process will lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace; calls on concerned parties to exert all necessary efforts to reverse measures taken since September 28, 2000, in implementation of Sharm el–Sheikh Fact–Finding Committee (Mitchell Committee) recommendations; stresses the need for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and the resolution of the Palestinian refugee problem.

The United States agreed with some of the provisions of this resolution, such as its affirmation of the need for the parties to implement the Mitchell Committee recommendations and its call for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East. However, the United States voted against the resolution because it criticized Israeli actions without making explicit mention of Israeli civilian casualties caused by Palestinian terrorist attacks. In addition, the Assembly in this resolution passed judgment on issues such as territory and refugees that the Israeli and Palestinian sides agreed to settle between themselves in the course of final status negotiations. (Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, and Tuvalu also voted against this resolution; member states that abstained were Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Esto-

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nia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, TFYR Macedonia, and the United Kingdom.)

3. U.S. Embargo Against Cuba

A/Res/56/9                      November 27                      167-3(US)-3

Calls on states to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures, such as the “Helms–Burton Act,” whose extra–territorial effects affect the sovereignty of other states and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urges states to repeal such laws.

The United States again voted in opposition to this Cuba–sponsored resolution because the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba is a matter of bilateral trade policy that is not appropriate for consideration by the United Nations. The United States chooses not to trade with Cuba because of its repressive policies and actions but does not forbid other countries from doing so. In the U.S. view, the focus of the international community should be on Cuba’s failure to respect internationally recognized human rights rather than on criticizing U.S. bilateral efforts that are aimed at encouraging a peaceful transition to democracy. (Israel and the Marshall Islands also voted against this resolution; Latvia, Micronesia, and Nicaragua abstained.)

4. Compliance with the Anti–Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

A/Res/56/24A                      November 29                      82-5(US)-62

Recognizes the historical role of the Treaty between the United States and Russia on the Limitation of Anti–ballistic Missile (ABM) systems of May 26, 1972, as a cornerstone for maintaining global peace and security; calls for renewed efforts for states parties to preserve and strengthen the ABM Treaty on the Limitation of Anti–ballistic Missile systems; welcomes ongoing dialogue between Russia and the United States on a new strategic framework.

The United States voted against this resolution because it took no account of the threat posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles, nor of the limited nature of U.S. plans. It is the U.S. view that issues related to bilateral treaties like the ABM Treaty are best resolved between the treaty parties themselves.

5. Nuclear Disarmament

A/Res/56/24R                      November 29                      103-41(US)-17

Recognizes that, in view of recent political developments, all nuclear–weapon states should undertake effective disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of these weapons; urges them to stop immediately the pro-

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duction and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems; urges those states to de-alert and deactivate their nuclear weapons; calls on all states to conclude an internationally and legally binding instrument on security assurances of non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons; urges nuclear-weapon states to commence plurilateral negotiations; welcomes positive outcome of the 2000 Review Conference of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and reiterates the call on the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 2002.

The United States voted against this resolution, which called for the Conference on Disarmament (CD) to negotiate a phased program of time-bound nuclear disarmament, focused on the nuclear weapons states, and blamed them for lack of progress. The United States is prepared to engage in nuclear reductions, but sees no security value in engaging in global multilateral negotiations in the CD on the reduction of its nuclear weapons. Such negotiations would risk interfering with promising initiatives in other forums.

6. Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East

A/Res/56/27                      November 29                      153-3(US)-6

Noting that Israel remains the only state in the Middle East that has not yet become a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), calls on [Israel] to accede to that treaty, not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons, and to place all unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a confidence-building measure.

The United States voted against this resolution because it did not meet the fundamental test of fairness and balance. It confined itself to expressions of concern about activities of a single country, Israel, while omitting any reference to other issues relating to the problem of nuclear weapons proliferation in the region. For example, the resolution did not mention Iraq, which has been found to be not in compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). It likewise did not mention steps that some NPT member states in the region are taking to develop the capacity to acquire nuclear weapons and did not recommend that Middle East countries sign the IAEA's Additional Safeguards Protocol.

7. Effects of the Use of Depleted Uranium in Armaments

Not Adopted                      November 29                      45-54(US)-45

Requests that the Secretary General seek the views of states and relevant organizations on all aspects of the effects of the use of depleted uranium in armaments and to submit a report to the 57th session of the General Assembly.

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The United States opposed this draft resolution. Studies by the World Health Organization and the UN Environment Program found no deleterious environmental impact from the use of depleted uranium, and the implication that it is a weapon of mass destruction cannot be supported.

#### 8. Human Rights and Coercive Measures

A/Res/56/148            December 19            114–51(US)–2

Urges all states to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, especially those of a coercive nature, which create obstacles to trade relations; rejects coercive extraterritorial measures as tools for political or economic pressure against a country and calls on states to revoke such measures.

This resolution, traditionally a voted resolution, was identical to last year's. The sponsor did not hold any informal consultations. The United States called for a vote and voted No. In the U.S. view, this resolution is not a human rights issue.

#### 9. Globalization and Human Rights

A/Res/56/165            December 19            116–46(US)–9

Recognizes that, while globalization may affect human rights, the promotion of human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the state, that the benefits and costs of globalization are unevenly distributed, and that only efforts at the global level can make it equitable, thus contributing to the full enjoyment of all human rights; underlines the need to continue to analyze the consequences of globalization on human rights; and asks the Secretary General to submit a comprehensive report to the 57th General Assembly.

This resolution was adopted by a vote along North–South lines, with the United States voting No. The United States noted its concern that the resolution did not recognize the complexities of the issues involved in globalization, including the benefits that globalization can bring. Some of the issues it addressed would be better considered in other forums. It did not recognize the importance of domestic measures that must be taken to address the challenges of globalization. The negotiations on this resolution were spirited and reflected the significant disagreements between the resolution's sponsors from the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and its opponents, largely from Western Europe, on what globalization actually means. The final vote and explanations of votes highlighted the deep divisions between member states on the impact of globalization.

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10. Human Rights in Iran

A/Res/56/171                      December 19                      72(US)-49-46

Expresses concern about continuing violations of human rights in Iran, in particular freedom of the press, executions, torture, and discrimination against members of religious minorities, and against women; calls on Iran: to abide by its obligations under human rights instruments; to promote equal human rights for women; to eliminate discrimination on religious grounds or against members of minorities; to end torture; to invite the Human Rights Commission Special Representative to visit Iran and to cooperate with him; and to ensure that capital punishment will be imposed only for the most serious crimes.

The United States cosponsored and strongly supported this resolution on human rights in Iran introduced by the European Union. The United States voted Yes. The Iranian Government's repeated violations of Iranians' human rights—as exemplified by the imprisoning of parliamentarians, journalists, and students—continued to be a matter of concern for the United States.

11. Human Rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC)

A/Res/56/173                      December 19                      90(US)-3-69

Welcomes the organization of the National Human Rights Conference of June 2001, hoping its results lead to an improved human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; expresses its concern at the hostilities in the eastern part of the country and the adverse impact of the conflict on the situation of human rights and its consequences for the security of the civilian population, and its concern for the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and condemns, *inter alia*, massacres, arbitrary executions, torture, and sexual violence against women and children; urges all parties to the conflict to implement fully the provisions of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement, to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law, and to implement measures for return of all refugees and displaced persons; calls on the Government of DROC to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights law; decides to ask the Special Rapporteurs on the human rights situation in the DROC and on arbitrary executions to undertake a joint mission to investigate the massacres perpetrated there, particularly those in South Kivu province, with a view to bringing those responsible to justice.

The United States voted in favor of this resolution, introduced by the European Union, to address the ongoing human rights problems in the DROC. Actions by the Government of the DROC resulted in a slightly improved human rights situation in the parts of the country under government control. As documented by the Special Rapporteur, the human rights situation has not improved in the eastern part of the DROC that is beleaguered by various armed groups.

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#### 12. Human Rights in Iraq

A/Res/56/174

December 19

100(US)-2-63

Strongly condemns the systematic and extremely grave violations of human rights, including suppression of freedoms, summary and arbitrary executions, systematic torture, and mutilation as a penalty for certain offenses; calls on Iraq to abide by its obligations under international human rights treaties, to bring the actions of its military into conformity with international law, to cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms, to establish the independence of the judiciary, to cease repressive practices aimed at Iraqi Kurds in the north, to cooperate with international aid agencies to provide humanitarian assistance, and to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies purchased with the proceeds of oil sales in implementation of Security Council resolutions.

The United States strongly supported this resolution, which outlined the abysmally poor state of human rights inside Iraq. There had been no improvement in the overall state of human rights in Iraq; the Government of Iraq remained one of the most repressive and abusive in the world. The government continued its Arabization campaign of ethnic cleansing designed to harass and expel ethnic Kurds, Assyrians, and Turkmen from government-controlled areas. The government continued to severely restrict freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, and movement. Human rights abuses remained difficult to document because of the government's efforts to conceal the facts, including its prohibition of the establishment of independent human rights organizations, its persistent refusal to grant visits to human rights monitors, and its continued restrictions designed to prevent dissent.

### IMPORTANT CONSENSUS RESOLUTIONS

The 16 important resolutions listed and discussed below were adopted by consensus at the 56th UNGA. All were selected on the same basis used in determining important votes discussed above, i.e., they were "issues which directly affected United States interests and on which the United States lobbied intensively." For each resolution, the listing provides a short title, the resolution number, date of adoption, a summary description, and an explanation of the U.S. position. The resolutions are listed in numerical order.

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1. Condemnation of Terrorist Attacks in the United States of America

A/Res/56/1                      September 12

Strongly condemns the heinous acts of terrorism, which caused enormous loss of human life, destruction and damage in the cities of New York, host city of the United Nations, and Washington, D.C., and in Pennsylvania; urgently calls for international cooperation to bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of the outrages of September 11, 2001; and also urgently calls for international cooperation to prevent and eradicate acts of terrorism, and stresses that those responsible for aiding, supporting, or harboring the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of such acts will be held accountable.

The United States strongly supported, and was gratified by, this demonstration of resolve and support by the entire UN membership on the day after the terrorist attacks.

2. Information and Telecommunications in Context of International Security

A/Res/56/19                      November 29

Calls upon member states to promote further at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats in the field of information security, as well as possible measures to limit the threats emerging in this field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information; considers that the purpose of such measures could be served through the examination of relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunication systems; and asks the Secretary General to consider existing potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and to conduct a study on the concepts referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2004, appointed by him on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and with the help of member states in a position to render such assistance, and to submit a report on the outcome of the study to the General Assembly at its 60th session.

The United States, convinced that terrorist and criminal misuse of information technology and resources is the main cause for concern in this field, believes that states should intensify and strengthen their domestic and international efforts to combat and punish such crimes. The United States supported this resolution because its general statements are acceptable, and because the work of a future UN experts group (2004–2005) may make a useful contribution to international understanding.



### 3. Toward Global Partnerships

A/Res/56/76            December 11

Takes note of the report of the Secretary General and its numerous valuable examples of cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector, which have contributed and should continue to contribute to the realization of UN goals and programs, in particular in the pursuit of development and the eradication of poverty; stresses that the principles and approaches that govern such partnerships and arrangements should be built on the firm foundation of UN purposes and principles, as set out in the Charter, and invites the UN system to continue to adhere to a common approach to partnership which, without imposing undue rigidity in partnership arrangements, includes the following principles: common purpose, transparency, bestowing no unfair advantages upon any partner of the United Nations, mutual benefit and mutual respect, accountability, respect for the modalities of the United Nations, striving for balanced representation of relevant partners from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the UN system in general and the agencies in particular; stresses also the need for international cooperation to strengthen the participation of enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, business associations, foundations, and nongovernmental organizations from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular in partnerships with the UN system; and stresses further the need for member states further to discuss partnerships and to consider, in appropriate intergovernmental consultations, ways and means to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, *inter alia*, from the developing countries, to give them greater opportunities to contribute to the realization of UN goals and programs.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which emphasizes cooperation between developed and developing countries and the UN system, with special mention of the need to strengthen the participation of private enterprises.

### 4. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

A/Res/56/88            December 12

Strongly condemns all acts, methods, and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed; reiterates that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons, or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other nature that may be invoked to justify them; urges all states that have not yet done so to consider, as

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a matter of priority, and in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), becoming parties to relevant conventions and protocols as referred to in paragraph 6 of General Assembly Resolution 51/210, as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and calls upon all states to enact, as appropriate, domestic legislation necessary to implement the provisions of those conventions and protocols, to ensure that the jurisdiction of their courts enables them to bring to trial the perpetrators of terrorist acts, and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to other states and relevant international and regional organizations to that end; urges all states and the Secretary General, in their efforts to prevent international terrorism, to make best use of the existing institutions of the United Nations; welcomes the efforts of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Center for International Crime Prevention in Vienna, after reviewing existing possibilities within the UN system, to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism; invites states that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretary General information on their national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of acts of international terrorism; invites regional intergovernmental organizations to submit to the Secretary General information on the measures they have adopted at the regional level to eliminate international terrorism; and welcomes the important progress attained in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210 of December 17, 1996, and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 55/158.

The United States joined consensus on this annual resolution that reflects the long-term efforts of the UN community to fight terrorism. Although disappointed that the UN community was unable to come to agreement on a draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, the United States supports the efforts of the United Nations to encourage all members to become parties to the existing UN terrorism conventions, including the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

5. International Convention Against Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings

A/Res/56/93

December 12

Decides to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee, open to all states members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the elaboration of an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings; and requests that the Secretary General invite the specialized agencies that work and have substantial interest in the field of bioethics, including, in partic-

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ular, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to participate as observers in the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

The United States supports a global and comprehensive ban on human cloning through somatic cell nuclear transfer, regardless of the purpose for which a human clone is produced. The U.S. Government believes that so-called “therapeutic” or “experimental” cloning, which involves the creation and destruction of human embryos, must be a part of this global and comprehensive ban. The United States does not support a ban that is limited to “reproductive” cloning.

#### 6. Promoting and Consolidating New or Restored Democracies

A/Res/56/96            December 14

Encourages member states to promote democratization and to make additional efforts to identify possible steps to support the efforts of governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies; recognizes that the United Nations has an important role to play in providing timely, appropriate, and coherent support to the efforts of governments to achieve democratization within the context of their development efforts; encourages the Secretary General to continue to improve UN capacity to respond effectively to the requests of member states by providing coherent and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization; and commends the Secretary General, and through him the UN system, for the activities undertaken at the request of governments to support efforts to consolidate democracy.

The United States cosponsored this resolution and joined consensus on its adoption. In the U.S. view, a profound democratic revolution, grounded in the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has reshaped the world political order and helped secure global economic prosperity during the past quarter-century. Democracy ranks high among the fundamental values that have helped to create this freer, more stable, and more prosperous global arena. It is the U.S. view that this growth and consolidation of democracy can become one of the greatest achievements and most important legacies of the United Nations.

#### 7. Human Rights in Parts of South–Eastern Europe

A/Res/56/172            December 19

Emphasizes the need to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to do everything possible to further the process of reconciliation and regional cooperation; notes that varying degrees of progress have been made in the human rights situation in all states, but that further efforts are

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required in several areas; also notes the progress in the region, and encourages further free, fair, inclusive, and democratic elections throughout the region as an important element of the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights; urges all parties to condemn ethnic violence and intolerance and to actively oppose those who advocate or use any form of violence as a means to secure peace and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages parties to use dialogue to address their differences; and emphasizes the need to prevent and end violations of human rights, including cases of arbitrary detention, as well as the continued detention of political prisoners and cases of discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin, nationality, language, or religion.

The resolution on this subject in 2001 reflected a much improved human rights situation in Southeast Europe. The United States and other UN members welcomed efforts by the countries of the region to overcome the effects of past conflicts, and to make great strides toward peace and stability. The United States actively supported this resolution, and held consultation sessions with other UN members that reflected general agreement on the approach and substance of the resolution. Croatia attempted to be specifically excluded from the mandate of the special representative and stated that it did not consider itself a subject of this resolution, but in the end joined consensus on it.

#### 8. Human Rights in Afghanistan

A/Res/56/176      December 19

Strongly condemns: (a) the cases of summary execution committed by the Taliban at Yakawlang in January, May, and June 2001; (b) the widespread violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, mainly by the Taliban, including the right to life, liberty, and security of person, freedom from torture and from other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, freedom of opinion, expression, religion, association, and movement, and the recruitment and use of children in hostilities, contrary to international standards; (c) the civilian massacres involving reprisal killings and summary executions following, in recent years, the taking and retaking of particular areas by warring parties; (d) the frequent Taliban practice of arbitrary arrest and detention and of summary trials, which have resulted in summary executions throughout the country; (e) the gross violations of human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, notably in areas under the control of the Taliban, where findings of further gross violations of the human rights of women and girls include abductions and kidnappings, as well as accounts of many instances of forced marriage and of trafficking; strongly condemns also the killing of foreign correspondents that occurred in Afghanistan in November 2001, reiterates its firm condemnation of the killing of Iranian diplomats and the correspondents of the Islamic Republic News Agency by the Taliban, as well as the

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attacks on and the killing of UN personnel in territories of Afghanistan at that time under Taliban control, and calls upon all Afghan parties to cooperate in urgent investigations of those heinous crimes with a view to bringing to justice those responsible; condemns the Taliban authorities for allowing the continued use of Afghan territory for terrorist activities; supports the early development of a comprehensive strategy aimed at ensuring respect for human rights and humanitarian law, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a smooth transition from humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation and long-term sustainable development as well as for a durable solution for refugees and internally displaced persons, including their voluntary return in safety and with dignity, and calls upon the international community to provide additional assistance in this regard; strongly condemns all acts of violence and intimidation against humanitarian personnel, and urges all Afghan parties to ensure the safety, security, and free movement of all UN and associated personnel, as well as of the personnel of humanitarian organizations, to ensure their safe and unimpeded access to all affected populations, and to guarantee the access of all Afghans to aid and to education and health facilities without discrimination on any grounds, including gender, ethnicity, or religion; calls upon all Afghan parties: (a) to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination on any grounds, including gender, ethnicity, or religion, in accordance with international law; (b) to refrain from summary and arbitrary executions and from acts of reprisal and to adhere strictly to their obligations under human rights instruments and international humanitarian law; (c) to reaffirm publicly their commitment to respect fully humanitarian law and international human rights standards and to take all measures to protect the civilian population; (d) to refrain from the recruitment or use of children in hostilities contrary to international standards and to take all necessary measures for the demobilization and social reintegration of war-affected children; (e) to facilitate the provision of efficient and effective remedies to the victims of grave violations and abuses of human rights and of international humanitarian law and to bring the perpetrators to justice in accordance with international standards; (f) to fulfil their obligations and commitments regarding the safety and security of all personnel and premises of diplomatic missions, the United Nations and other international organizations and nongovernmental organizations, as well as all humanitarian supplies in Afghanistan, and to cooperate, fully and without discrimination on any grounds, including gender, nationality, or religion, with the personnel of UN and associated bodies, as well as with those of other humanitarian organizations, agencies, and nongovernmental organizations; and (g) to treat all suspects and convicted or detained persons in accordance with relevant international law and to refrain from arbitrary detention in violation of international law; calls upon all Afghan parties to respect fully the equal human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls in accordance with international human rights law and, in particular, consistent with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, to bring to an end, without delay, all violations of the human

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rights of women and girls and to take urgent measures to ensure: (a) the repeal of any legislative and other measures in place that discriminate against women and girls and those that impede the realization of all their human rights; (b) the full, equal, and effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political, and social life throughout the country at all levels; (c) respect for the right of women to work and their reintegration into employment, including in the UN system and human rights organizations; (d) the equal right of women and girls to education without discrimination, the reopening of schools, and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education; (e) respect for the equal right of women and girls to security of person, and ensure that those responsible for physical attacks on women are brought to justice; (f) respect for the freedom of movement of women and girls; and (g) respect for the effective and equal access of women and girls to the facilities necessary to protect their right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; recalls its invitation extended to the Secretary General and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to proceed without delay to investigate fully reports of summary executions and of rape and cruel treatment in Afghanistan, expresses deep regret for the lack of cooperation by Afghan parties which prevented effective investigations, and calls upon all parties to fulfil their stated commitment to cooperate with UN investigations; and appeals to member states, organizations and programs of the UN system, specialized agencies, and other international organizations: (a) to ensure that all UN operations integrate a gender perspective, including in the selection of personnel for their management, and that women will benefit equally with men from such programs; (b) to implement the recommendations of the inter-agency gender mission to Afghanistan under the leadership of the Special Advisor to the Secretary General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and to provide specific programs for all Afghan women and girls to address their special needs and promote their human rights; and (c) to support the elements of civil society active in the field of human rights, in particular women's rights.

The United States has consistently taken an active role in consideration of this important topic and joined consensus on this resolution. The U.S. Government has long taken a strong interest in the human rights situation in Afghanistan, particularly as it affects women and young girls.

9. International Trade and Development

A/Res/56/178            December 21

Welcomes the decision by the Trade and Development Board to conduct the mid-term review of the outcome of the tenth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development at Bangkok from April 29 to May 3, 2002, and, in this regard, expresses deep appreciation to the Government of Thailand for offering to host the meeting; and stresses the importance of continued substan-

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tive consideration of the sub-item on trade and development, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions.”

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which reiterates the importance of this subject. The U.S. Government always pays close attention to resolutions on this subject because they deal with such vital issues as multi-lateral trade negotiations, the responsibility of countries for their own development, attempts to spur economic reforms, and efforts to promote more liberal trade and investment regimes in all countries.

#### 10. Financing for Development

A/Res/56/210          December 21

Takes note of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development at its first, second, and third substantive sessions; and stresses the importance of continued substantive consideration of the item on financing for development.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which reiterates the importance of this subject and sets the stage for the conference. The U.S. Government pressed the conference to focus on mobilization of domestic resources for development, through savings, investment, and trade, particularly through improved political and economic governance, as well as institutional capacity building.

#### 11. Afghanistan and Implications for International Peace and Security

A/Res/56/220          December 21

Expresses its concern that the unstable situation in Afghanistan poses a continuing risk to peace and stability in the region, and expresses its determination to assist the efforts of the interim authority to prevent the use of Afghan territory for international terrorism; calls upon all Afghan groups to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the Special Representative of the Secretary General to promote peace and a lasting political settlement in Afghanistan; strongly supports the efforts of the Afghan people, consistent with the agreement reached in Bonn, Germany, to establish an interim authority, leading, through the convening of loya jirgas [traditional assemblies] and free and fair elections, to the formation of a new government, which should all be broad-based, multi-ethnic, fully representative, and committed to peace with Afghanistan’s neighbors; strongly urges all Afghan groups to refrain from acts of reprisal, to respect human rights, and to adhere to their obligations under international humanitarian law; and stresses the importance of the full, equal, and effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political, and social life and decision-making processes throughout the country at all levels,

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and calls upon all Afghan groups to protect and promote the equal rights of men and women, especially in the fields of education, work, and health care.

The United States supported the consensus in favor of this resolution endorsing the Bonn Agreement among Afghan factions reached in early December. The U.S. Government supported this agreement by the Afghans to form a representative, multi-ethnic Interim Authority, to be followed by a Transitional Authority after the conclusion of traditional assemblies by the Afghans. The Bonn Agreement, which was negotiated under UN auspices, spelled out the functions of the interim and transitional authority and described the UN role in assisting the new government. The United States agreed with the resolution's emphasis on the role of women in Afghan reconstruction and the need to respect human rights.

12. Review of Peacekeeping Operations

A/Res/56/225            December 24

Endorses the proposals, recommendations, and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, contained in paragraphs 33 to 136 of its report; and urges member states, the Secretariat, and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations, and conclusions of the Special Committee.

The United States participated in the February–March 2002 session of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and played a significant role in shaping the committee's report. All proposals, recommendations, and conclusions in the report are consistent with U.S. policy and goals concerning UN peacekeeping reform.

13. Human Rights in Myanmar (Burma)

A/Res/56/231            December 24

Deplores the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar, including extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, enforced disappearances, rape, torture, inhumane treatment, forced labor, including the use of children, forced relocation, and denial of freedom of assembly, association, expression, religion, and movement; recognizes the steps taken by the Government of Myanmar to allow some political functions to be resumed by the opposition, including the reopening of some branch offices of political parties and the cessation of the negative media campaign, but expresses deep concern about the unnecessary and discriminatory stringent restrictions that continue to hamper political parties' freedom of assembly, association, expression, information, and movement, as noted by the Special Rapporteur, as well as about the use by the government of intimidatory methods such as arbitrary detention and abuse of the legal system, and calls for an early restoration of political rights and



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freedoms; notes the dissemination of human rights standards for public officials through a series of human rights workshops, and encourages the Government of Myanmar to widen participation in these workshops to ensure that this information, and its practical implementation, can benefit all citizens of Myanmar; also notes the establishment by the Government of Myanmar of a national human rights committee, and encourages it to bring this committee into conformity with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights annexed to General Assembly Resolution 48/134 of December 20, 1993 (the Paris Principles); strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to take urgent and concrete measures to ensure the establishment of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and, to this end, to extend the talks initiated with Aung San Suu Kyi, General Secretary of the National League for Democracy, to encompass a genuine and substantive dialogue with all the leaders of political parties and of ethnic minorities, with the aim of achieving national reconciliation and the restoration of democracy, and to ensure that political parties and nongovernmental organizations can function freely, and, in this context, notes the existence of the committee representing the People's Parliament; strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to implement, in close cooperation with the International Labor Organization, concrete legislative, executive, and administrative measures to eradicate the practice of forced labor, in conformity with the relevant recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, and, in this context, endorses the recommendations of the high-level team, including the establishment of a long-term representation of the International Labor Organization in Myanmar and creation of an ombudsman, and encourages the Government of Myanmar to pursue the dialogue with the Director General of the International Labor Organization to this end; deplors the continued violations of human rights, in particular those directed against persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, including summary executions, rape, torture, forced labor, forced portage, forced relocations, use of anti-personnel landmines, destruction of crops and fields, and dispossession of land and property, which deprives those persons of all means of subsistence and results in large-scale displacement of persons and flows of refugees to neighboring countries, with negative effects for those countries, and an increasing number of internally displaced persons; urges the Government of Myanmar to end the systematic enforced displacement of persons and other causes of refugee flows to neighboring countries and to create conditions conducive to their voluntary return and full reintegration in conditions of safety and dignity and to allow the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to assist in the return and reintegration process; deplors the continued violations of the human rights of women, especially women who are internally displaced or belong to ethnic minorities or the political opposition, in particular forced labor, trafficking, sexual violence, and exploitation, including rape; strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to implement fully the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination

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Against Women, in particular the request to prosecute and punish those who violate the human rights of women, and to carry out human rights education and gender-sensitization training, in particular for military personnel; notes that the Government of Myanmar is starting to address the growing incidence of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), while recognizing that much still needs to be done, particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention, and urges the Government of Myanmar to recognize fully the severity of the situation and the need to take necessary action against the disease, in cooperation with all relevant political and ethnic groups, and through the development of the UN joint plan of action on HIV/AIDS, to be delivered through nongovernmental organizations or international agencies with a view to reaching the communities most affected and most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection; urges the Government of Myanmar to promote and protect the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and guard against the marginalization and discrimination that they may experience and to ensure that the health-care system receives sufficient funding to enable health workers to provide the highest possible standard of health care; expresses its grave concern about the high rate of malnutrition among preschool-aged children, which constitutes serious violations of their rights to adequate food and the highest attainable standard of health and may have serious repercussions for the health and development of the affected children; and strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to ensure full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including economic and social rights, and to fulfil its obligation to restore the independence of the judiciary and due process and to end the impunity of and bring to justice any perpetrators of human rights violations, including members of the military, and to investigate and prosecute alleged violations committed by government agents in all circumstances.

As in the past, the United States cosponsored this resolution, which Sweden once again sponsored. The United States worked with traditional cosponsors, including Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Japan to ensure that the text was accurate and strong. The consultations on this resolution were lengthy, as cosponsors debated how best to acknowledge the positive changes that had occurred in Burma while still reflecting the ongoing serious human rights abuses still pervasive there.

14. Review of Peacekeeping Operations

A/Res/56/241                      December 24

Attaches great importance to the provision of adequate resources for peacekeeping operations and their backstopping as well as for all priority UN activities, in particular activities in the area of development, and underlines the need for genuine and meaningful partnership between the Security Council, the troop-contributing governments and other member states, and the Secretariat;

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reaffirms that UN expenses, including the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, shall be borne by member states; requests that the Secretary General review the issue of capacity in the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit for policy support in peacekeeping operations in the area of demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration, taking into account the views of the Advisory Committee; stresses that the creation of small units in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to fulfil various functions that duplicate the responsibilities of other departments must be avoided, and shares the caution expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that an increase in the number of organization units in the Department does not necessarily facilitate coordination or enhance administrative and management capacity; requests that the Secretary General prevent duplication of work between the DPKO and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and further clarify the relationships and interactions between the DPKO and other offices in the Department of Management of the Secretariat, especially those dealing with personnel, financial administration and control, management of procurement activities, and monitoring of delegated authority; expresses concern over the imbalance in the geographical representation of member states in the DPKO, and urges the Secretary General to take immediate measures to improve the representation of under-represented and unrepresented member states in future recruitment; welcomes the emphasis on training, planning, and establishment of rosters, which would provide the capacity to manage and monitor personnel actions in the DPKO and the Office of Human Resources Management, and encourages the utilization of information technology in reducing the current recruitment period below 180 days; urges the Secretary General to give priority to the reimbursement of claims from liquidated missions, including maintaining adequate reserves to settle claims once certified; endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and decides not to establish at this time the D-2 post of Director of Change Management mentioned in paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee and to keep the matter under review for consideration at the second part of its resumed 56th session, and, in the light of the development of a coherent policy, to review the P-5 post for gender issues at the second part of its resumed 56th session; and requests that the Secretary General entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat with the task of conducting an evaluation of the impact of the recent restructuring of the DPKO on its backstopping of peacekeeping operations performance, and the impact on efficient and effective use of its resources, and to report to the General Assembly at its resumed 56th session.

The United States was able to join consensus on this resolution because, in line with U.S. policy, it promoted practical measures to improve UN capacity for planning and managing peacekeeping operations, including the need for

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close cooperation and non-duplication among the various departments of the UN Secretariat.

15. Scale of Assessments

A/Res/56/243      December 24

Recognizes that multi-year payment plans, subject to careful formulation, could be helpful in allowing member states to demonstrate their commitment under Article 19 of the UN Charter to pay their arrears, thereby facilitating consideration of applications for exemption by the Committee on Contributions, and asks the Secretary General to propose guidelines for such multi-year payment plans through the Committee on Contributions; recognizes also that it would be helpful for the Secretariat to be equipped with input from member states on a schedule of payments or other information about their intentions to clear their accumulated arrears, and encourages member states in a position to do so to provide such information; and urges all member states to pay their assessed contributions in full, on time, and without imposing conditions, in order to avoid the difficulties being experienced by the United Nations.

The United States was able to join consensus on this resolution because, in the end, it did not introduce ways to tighten the application of Article 19, such as by more frequent calculation of arrears, and did not adopt other sanctions, such as interest charges, to press countries to pay their assessed contributions. It was the U.S. view that more frequent calculation could result in a substantial increase in the number of countries subject to the Article 19 sanction, without providing a financial benefit to the United Nations. Also, the use of interest charges on late payments would exacerbate the arrears situation of those UN members least able to afford it, and would not improve UN finances.

16. Program Budget for 2002–2003

A/Res/56/254 C      December 24

Budget appropriations consisting of \$1.313 billion, being half of the appropriations of \$2.625 billion approved for the biennium 2002–2003 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of Resolution 254A, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, as follows: (a) \$25.879 million, being the net of half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 2002–2003 under resolution 254B; and (b) \$1.287 billion, being the assessment on member states in accordance with Resolution 55/5 B of December 23, 2000, on the scale of assessments for the year 2002.

The United States was able to support adoption of this budget because it was within a level of “zero real growth”, with the small increase over the last budget being attributable to anticipated inflation and exchange rate costs. Also,

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the budget, for the first time, reflected a results-based budgeting format, which should enhance program evaluation and monitoring efforts. At the insistence of the United States and other major contributors, the budget agreement also included requests for comprehensive reviews of UN activities, e.g., public information and conference services, which will be used to continue UN reform efforts.

## COMPARISON WITH U.S. VOTES

The tables that follow summarize UN member performance at the 56th UNGA in comparison with the United States on the 12 important votes. In these tables, “Identical Votes” is the total number of times the United States and the listed state both voted Yes or No on these issues. “Opposite Votes” is the total number of times the United States voted Yes and the listed state No, or the United States voted No and the listed state Yes. “Abstentions” and “Absences” are totals for the country being compared on these 12 votes. “Voting Coincidence (Votes Only)” is calculated by dividing the number of identical votes by the total of identical and opposite votes. The column headed “Voting Coincidence (Including Consensus)” presents the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States after including the 16 important consensus resolutions as additional identical votes. The extent of participation was also factored in. (See the end of the second paragraph in this section.)

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

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**All Countries (Alphabetical)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Afghanistan .....	0	10	1	1	48.1%	0.0%
Albania .....	8	2	1	1	90.4%	80.0%
Algeria .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Andorra .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Angola .....	1	7	2	2	67.4%	12.5%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	0	4	3	5	63.3%	0.0%
Argentina .....	2	6	4	0	75.0%	25.0%
Armenia .....	3	9	0	0	67.6%	25.0%
Australia .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Austria .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Azerbaijan .....	0	6	3	3	69.2%	0.0%
Bahamas .....	3	5	2	2	75.7%	37.5%
Bahrain .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Bangladesh .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Barbados .....	3	8	0	1	66.8%	27.3%
Belarus .....	1	8	3	0	67.0%	11.1%
Belgium .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Belize .....	3	5	0	4	69.4%	37.5%
Benin .....	1	9	2	0	61.9%	10.0%
Bhutan .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Bolivia .....	2	7	3	0	71.8%	22.2%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	6	1	1	4	94.1%	85.7%
Botswana .....	2	7	2	1	67.5%	22.2%
Brazil .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Bulgaria .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Burkina Faso .....	0	9	3	0	62.6%	0.0%
Burundi .....	0	8	4	0	61.7%	0.0%
Cambodia .....	0	8	2	2	64.8%	0.0%
Cameroon .....	0	6	5	1	66.1%	0.0%
Canada .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Cape Verde .....	0	8	3	1	63.3%	0.0%
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	12	*	*
Chad .....	0	4	1	7	50.0%	0.0%
Chile .....	2	6	4	0	74.6%	25.0%
China .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
Colombia .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Comoros .....	1	9	1	1	59.4%	10.0%
Congo .....	0	7	2	3	56.5%	0.0%
Costa Rica .....	3	8	1	0	68.7%	27.3%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Croatia .....	6	3	3	0	87.9%	66.7%
Cuba .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Cyprus .....	5	5	2	0	80.8%	50.0%
Czech Republic .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	0	4	2	6	46.3%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	0	10	2	0	54.9%	0.0%
Denmark .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Djibouti .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Dominica .....	2	3	1	6	64.5%	40.0%

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**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Dominican Republic ...	2	6	4	0	73.6%	25.0%
Ecuador .....	3	8	1	0	69.8%	27.3%
Egypt .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
El Salvador .....	3	6	0	3	73.3%	33.3%
Equatorial Guinea .....	0	7	3	2	61.7%	0.0%
Eritrea .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
Estonia .....	7	2	3	0	91.7%	77.8%
Ethiopia .....	1	8	3	0	67.3%	11.1%
Fiji .....	3	7	1	1	71.1%	30.0%
Finland .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
France .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Gabon .....	1	7	1	3	65.6%	12.5%
Gambia .....	0	4	2	6	45.0%	0.0%
Georgia .....	5	2	5	0	91.1%	71.4%
Germany .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Ghana .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Greece .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Grenada .....	3	8	1	0	67.5%	27.3%
Guatemala .....	3	6	3	0	74.9%	33.3%
Guinea .....	0	9	3	0	56.4%	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Guyana .....	2	9	0	1	64.3%	18.2%
Haiti .....	1	9	2	0	62.8%	10.0%
Honduras .....	4	8	0	0	69.0%	33.3%
Hungary .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Iceland .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
India .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Iran .....	0	9	0	3	62.6%	0.0%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Ireland .....	6	5	1	0	81.5%	54.5%
Israel .....	11	0	1	0	100.0%	100.0%
Italy .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Jamaica .....	2	9	1	0	65.5%	18.2%
Japan .....	6	3	3	0	88.0%	66.7%
Jordan .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Kazakhstan .....	2	5	3	2	77.2%	28.6%
Kenya .....	0	9	3	0	62.1%	0.0%
Kiribati .....	1	0	0	11	100.0%	100.0%
Kuwait .....	2	7	1	2	70.7%	22.2%
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Laos .....	0	10	2	0	56.0%	0.0%
Latvia .....	7	1	4	0	95.7%	87.5%
Lebanon .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Lesotho .....	0	4	1	7	56.9%	0.0%
Liberia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Libya .....	0	11	1	0	59.0%	0.0%
Liechtenstein .....	7	4	1	0	85.1%	63.6%
Lithuania .....	7	3	2	0	88.0%	70.0%
Luxembourg .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%

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**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Madagascar .....	0	8	3	1	64.5%	0.0%
Malawi .....	1	4	2	5	54.6%	20.0%
Malaysia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Maldives .....	2	7	0	3	71.2%	22.2%
Mali .....	0	9	3	0	61.5%	0.0%
Malta .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Marshall Islands .....	8	0	0	4	100.0%	100.0%
Mauritania .....	0	10	2	0	56.3%	0.0%
Mauritius .....	3	7	2	0	68.7%	30.0%
Mexico .....	2	9	1	0	66.7%	18.2%
Micronesia .....	10	0	2	0	100.0%	100.0%
Monaco .....	7	4	1	0	84.1%	63.6%
Mongolia .....	2	8	1	1	67.9%	20.0%
Morocco .....	0	8	2	2	64.5%	0.0%
Mozambique .....	0	8	4	0	65.1%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	0	10	2	0	59.9%	0.0%
Namibia .....	0	8	3	1	63.6%	0.0%
Nauru .....	5	3	0	4	82.3%	62.5%
Nepal .....	0	9	3	0	63.2%	0.0%
Netherlands .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
New Zealand .....	6	5	1	0	81.1%	54.5%
Nicaragua .....	4	4	4	0	82.5%	50.0%
Niger .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Nigeria .....	0	9	3	0	63.5%	0.0%
Norway .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Oman .....	0	10	0	2	59.6%	0.0%
Pakistan .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Palau .....	2	1	0	9	76.6%	66.7%
Panama .....	3	8	1	0	69.6%	27.3%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	7	2	0	72.3%	30.0%
Paraguay .....	4	5	3	0	79.4%	44.4%
Peru .....	3	6	3	0	75.6%	33.3%
Philippines .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Poland .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Portugal .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Qatar .....	0	8	2	2	64.2%	0.0%
Republic of Korea .....	4	4	4	0	82.9%	50.0%
Republic of Moldova .....	6	4	1	1	83.7%	60.0%
Romania .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
Russia .....	1	8	3	0	67.5%	11.1%
Rwanda .....	0	4	3	5	48.8%	0.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	3	0	8	54.2%	25.0%
St. Lucia .....	0	9	3	0	58.9%	0.0%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	0	1	0	11	26.7%	0.0%
Samoa .....	3	5	3	1	72.2%	37.5%
San Marino .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Sao Tome and Principe .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	0	2	66.2%	20.0%
Senegal .....	1	9	2	0	64.1%	10.0%
Seychelles .....	1	6	0	5	60.0%	14.3%



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**All Countries (Alphabetical) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
Singapore .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Slovak Republic .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Slovenia .....	7	3	2	0	88.3%	70.0%
Solomon Islands .....	3	5	2	2	76.3%	37.5%
Somalia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
South Africa .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Spain .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Sri Lanka .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
Sudan .....	0	11	1	0	58.1%	0.0%
Suriname .....	3	4	0	5	69.2%	42.9%
Swaziland .....	0	6	0	6	60.2%	0.0%
Sweden .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Syria .....	0	10	2	0	60.7%	0.0%
Tajikistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Thailand .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
TFYR Macedonia .....	5	2	4	1	91.1%	71.4%
Togo .....	0	8	3	1	66.4%	0.0%
Tonga .....	0	3	3	6	77.2%	0.0%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	3	5	3	1	76.2%	37.5%
Tunisia .....	0	9	2	1	63.5%	0.0%
Turkey .....	5	5	1	1	80.1%	50.0%
Turkmenistan .....	0	4	0	8	56.9%	0.0%
Tuvalu .....	5	2	0	5	82.1%	71.4%
Uganda .....	0	10	2	0	50.5%	0.0%
Ukraine .....	4	4	4	0	83.3%	50.0%
United Arab Emirates .	0	7	4	1	65.8%	0.0%
United Kingdom .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
UR Tanzania .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Uruguay .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Uzbekistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	3	4	5	63.7%	0.0%
Venezuela .....	1	10	1	0	63.0%	9.1%
Vietnam .....	0	10	1	1	56.3%	0.0%
Yemen .....	0	9	0	3	60.2%	0.0%
Yugoslavia .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Zambia .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Zimbabwe .....	0	5	0	7	53.8%	0.0%
Average .....	2.5	5.8	2.0	1.8	72.6%	29.9%

*Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2001*

**All Countries (Ranked by Identical Votes)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel .....	11	0	1	0	100.0%	100.0%
Micronesia .....	10	0	2	0	100.0%	100.0%
Marshall Islands .....	8	0	0	4	100.0%	100.0%
Albania .....	8	2	1	1	90.4%	80.0%
Australia .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Canada .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Latvia .....	7	1	4	0	95.7%	87.5%
Estonia .....	7	2	3	0	91.7%	77.8%
Iceland .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Norway .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Romania .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
United Kingdom .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
Bulgaria .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Czech Republic .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Denmark .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Germany .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Hungary .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Lithuania .....	7	3	2	0	88.0%	70.0%
Netherlands .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Poland .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Slovenia .....	7	3	2	0	88.3%	70.0%
Andorra .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Austria .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Belgium .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Finland .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
France .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Greece .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Italy .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Liechtenstein .....	7	4	1	0	85.1%	63.6%
Luxembourg .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Malta .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Monaco .....	7	4	1	0	84.1%	63.6%
Portugal .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
San Marino .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Slovak Republic .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Spain .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	6	1	1	4	94.1%	85.7%
Croatia .....	6	3	3	0	87.9%	66.7%
Japan .....	6	3	3	0	88.0%	66.7%
Republic of Moldova ..	6	4	1	1	83.7%	60.0%
Sweden .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Yugoslavia .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Ireland .....	6	5	1	0	81.5%	54.6%
New Zealand .....	6	5	1	0	81.1%	54.6%
Georgia .....	5	2	5	0	91.1%	71.4%
TFYR Macedonia .....	5	2	4	1	91.1%	71.4%
Tuvalu .....	5	2	0	5	82.1%	71.4%
Nauru .....	5	3	0	4	82.3%	62.5%
Cyprus .....	5	5	2	0	80.8%	50.0%
Turkey .....	5	5	1	1	80.1%	50.0%

*III - Important Votes*

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Nicaragua .....	4	4	4	0	82.5%	50.0%
Republic of Korea .....	4	4	4	0	82.9%	50.0%
Ukraine .....	4	4	4	0	83.3%	50.0%
Paraguay .....	4	5	3	0	79.4%	44.4%
Honduras .....	4	8	0	0	69.0%	33.3%
Suriname .....	3	4	0	5	69.2%	42.9%
Bahamas .....	3	5	2	2	75.7%	37.5%
Belize .....	3	5	0	4	69.4%	37.5%
Samoa .....	3	5	3	1	72.2%	37.5%
Solomon Islands .....	3	5	2	2	76.3%	37.5%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	3	5	3	1	76.3%	37.5%
El Salvador .....	3	6	0	3	73.3%	33.3%
Guatemala .....	3	6	3	0	74.9%	33.3%
Peru .....	3	6	3	0	75.6%	33.3%
Fiji .....	3	7	1	1	71.1%	30.0%
Mauritius .....	3	7	2	0	68.7%	30.0%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	7	2	0	72.3%	30.0%
Barbados .....	3	8	0	1	66.8%	27.3%
Costa Rica .....	3	8	1	0	68.7%	27.3%
Ecuador .....	3	8	1	0	69.8%	27.3%
Grenada .....	3	8	1	0	67.5%	27.3%
Panama .....	3	8	1	0	69.6%	27.3%
Armenia .....	3	9	0	0	67.6%	25.0%
Palau .....	2	1	0	9	76.6%	66.7%
Dominica .....	2	3	1	6	64.5%	40.0%
Kazakhstan .....	2	5	3	2	77.2%	28.6%
Argentina .....	2	6	4	0	75.0%	25.0%
Chile .....	2	6	4	0	74.6%	25.0%
Dominican Republic ...	2	6	4	0	73.6%	25.0%
Bolivia .....	2	7	3	0	71.8%	22.2%
Botswana .....	2	7	2	1	67.5%	22.2%
Brazil .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Colombia .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Kuwait .....	2	7	1	2	70.7%	22.2%
Maldives .....	2	7	0	3	71.2%	22.2%
Uruguay .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Mongolia .....	2	8	1	1	67.9%	20.0%
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	0	2	66.2%	20.0%
Guyana .....	2	9	0	1	64.3%	18.2%
Jamaica .....	2	9	1	0	65.5%	18.2%
Mexico .....	2	9	1	0	66.7%	18.2%
Kiribati .....	1	0	0	11	100.0%	100.0%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	3	0	8	54.2%	25.0%
Malawi .....	1	4	2	5	54.6%	20.0%
Seychelles .....	1	6	0	5	60.0%	14.3%
Angola .....	1	7	2	2	67.4%	12.5%
Gabon .....	1	7	1	3	65.6%	12.5%
Belarus .....	1	8	3	0	67.0%	11.1%
Bhutan .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%

*Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2001*

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Ethiopia .....	1	8	3	0	67.3%	11.1%
Russia .....	1	8	3	0	67.5%	11.1%
Benin .....	1	9	2	0	61.9%	10.0%
Comoros .....	1	9	1	1	59.4%	10.0%
Haiti .....	1	9	2	0	62.8%	10.0%
Senegal .....	1	9	2	0	64.1%	10.0%
Venezuela .....	1	10	1	0	63.0%	9.1%
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	12	*	*
Guinea-Bissau .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	12	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Tajikistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Uzbekistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0	1	0	11	26.7%	0.0%
Tonga .....	0	3	3	6	77.2%	0.0%
Vanuatu .....	0	3	4	5	63.7%	0.0%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	0	4	3	5	63.3%	0.0%
Chad .....	0	4	1	7	50.0%	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	0	4	2	6	46.3%	0.0%
Gambia .....	0	4	2	6	45.0%	0.0%
Lesotho .....	0	4	1	7	56.9%	0.0%
Rwanda .....	0	4	3	5	48.8%	0.0%
Turkmenistan .....	0	4	0	8	56.9%	0.0%
Zimbabwe .....	0	5	0	7	53.8%	0.0%
Azerbaijan .....	0	6	3	3	69.2%	0.0%
Cameroon .....	0	6	5	1	66.3%	0.0%
Swaziland .....	0	6	0	6	60.2%	0.0%
Congo .....	0	7	2	3	56.5%	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea .....	0	7	3	2	61.7%	0.0%
Philippines .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Singapore .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates .	0	7	4	1	65.8%	0.0%
Bahrain .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Bangladesh .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Burundi .....	0	8	4	0	61.7%	0.0%
Cambodia .....	0	8	2	2	64.8%	0.0%
Cape Verde .....	0	8	3	1	63.3%	0.0%
Eritrea .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
Ghana .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
India .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Madagascar .....	0	8	3	1	64.5%	0.0%
Morocco .....	0	8	2	2	64.5%	0.0%
Mozambique .....	0	8	4	0	65.1%	0.0%
Namibia .....	0	8	3	1	63.6%	0.0%
Pakistan .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Qatar .....	0	8	2	2	64.2%	0.0%

*III - Important Votes*

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Sierra Leone .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
South Africa .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Thailand .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Togo .....	0	8	3	1	66.4%	0.0%
Zambia .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Burkina Faso .....	0	9	3	0	62.6%	0.0%
China .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
Guinea .....	0	9	3	0	56.4%	0.0%
Iran .....	0	9	0	3	62.6%	0.0%
Kenya .....	0	9	3	0	62.1%	0.0%
Mali .....	0	9	3	0	61.5%	0.0%
Nepal .....	0	9	3	0	63.2%	0.0%
Nigeria .....	0	9	3	0	63.5%	0.0%
Sri Lanka .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
St. Lucia .....	0	9	3	0	58.9%	0.0%
Tunisia .....	0	9	2	1	63.5%	0.0%
Yemen .....	0	9	0	3	60.2%	0.0%
Afghanistan .....	0	10	1	1	48.1%	0.0%
Algeria .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Cuba .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Djibouti .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	0	10	2	0	54.9%	0.0%
Egypt .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Jordan .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Laos .....	0	10	2	0	56.0%	0.0%
Lebanon .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Malaysia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Mauritania .....	0	10	2	0	56.3%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	0	10	2	0	59.9%	0.0%
Oman .....	0	10	0	2	59.6%	0.0%
Syria .....	0	10	2	0	60.7%	0.0%
Uganda .....	0	10	2	0	50.5%	0.0%
UR Tanzania .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Vietnam .....	0	10	1	1	56.3%	0.0%
Libya .....	0	11	1	0	59.0%	0.0%
Sudan .....	0	11	1	0	58.1%	0.0%
Average .....	2.5	5.8	2.0	1.8	72.6%	29.9%

Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2001

UN REGIONAL GROUPS

The following tables show the voting coincidence percentage with U.S. votes on the 12 important votes.

**African Group**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Mauritius .....	3	7	2	0	68.7%	30.0%
Botswana .....	2	7	2	1	67.5%	22.2%
Malawi .....	1	4	2	5	54.6%	20.0%
Seychelles .....	1	6	0	5	60.0%	14.3%
Angola .....	1	7	2	2	67.4%	12.5%
Gabon .....	1	7	1	3	65.6%	12.5%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Ethiopia .....	1	8	3	0	67.3%	11.1%
Benin .....	1	9	2	0	61.9%	10.0%
Comoros .....	1	9	1	1	59.4%	10.0%
Senegal .....	1	9	2	0	64.1%	10.0%
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	12	*	*
Guinea-Bissau .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	12	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Chad .....	0	4	1	7	50.0%	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	0	4	2	6	46.3%	0.0%
Gambia .....	0	4	2	6	45.0%	0.0%
Lesotho .....	0	4	1	7	56.9%	0.0%
Rwanda .....	0	4	3	5	48.8%	0.0%
Zimbabwe .....	0	5	0	7	53.8%	0.0%
Cameroon .....	0	6	5	1	66.3%	0.0%
Swaziland .....	0	6	0	6	60.2%	0.0%
Congo .....	0	7	2	3	56.5%	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea .....	0	7	3	2	61.7%	0.0%
Burundi .....	0	8	4	0	61.7%	0.0%
Cape Verde .....	0	8	3	1	63.3%	0.0%
Eritrea .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
Ghana .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Madagascar .....	0	8	3	1	64.5%	0.0%
Morocco .....	0	8	2	2	64.5%	0.0%
Mozambique .....	0	8	4	0	65.1%	0.0%
Namibia .....	0	8	3	1	63.6%	0.0%
Sierra Leone .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
South Africa .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Togo .....	0	8	3	1	66.4%	0.0%
Zambia .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Burkina Faso .....	0	9	3	0	62.6%	0.0%
Guinea .....	0	9	3	0	56.4%	0.0%
Kenya .....	0	9	3	0	62.1%	0.0%
Mali .....	0	9	3	0	61.5%	0.0%

*III - Important Votes*

**African Group (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Nigeria .....	0	9	3	0	63.5%	0.0%
Tunisia .....	0	9	2	1	63.5%	0.0%
Algeria .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Djibouti .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Egypt .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Mauritania .....	0	10	2	0	56.3%	0.0%
Uganda .....	0	10	2	0	50.5%	0.0%
UR Tanzania .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Libya .....	0	11	1	0	59.0%	0.0%
Sudan .....	0	11	1	0	58.1%	0.0%
Average .....	0.3	6.9	2.1	2.8	62.0%	3.7%

**Asian Group**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Micronesia .....	10	0	2	0	100.0%	100.0%
Marshall Islands .....	8	0	0	4	100.0%	100.0%
Japan .....	6	3	3	0	88.0%	66.7%
Tuvalu .....	5	2	0	5	82.1%	71.4%
Nauru .....	5	3	0	4	82.3%	62.5%
Cyprus .....	5	5	2	0	80.8%	50.0%
Republic of Korea .....	4	4	4	0	82.9%	50.0%
Samoa .....	3	5	3	1	72.2%	37.5%
Solomon Islands .....	3	5	2	2	76.3%	37.5%
Fiji .....	3	7	1	1	71.1%	30.0%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	7	2	0	72.3%	30.0%
Palau .....	2	1	0	9	76.6%	66.7%
Kazakhstan .....	2	5	3	2	77.2%	28.6%
Kuwait .....	2	7	1	2	70.7%	22.2%
Maldives .....	2	7	0	3	71.2%	22.2%
Mongolia .....	2	8	1	1	67.9%	20.0%
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	0	2	66.2%	20.0%
Kiribati .....	1	0	0	11	100.0%	100.0%
Bhutan .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Tajikistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Uzbekistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Tonga .....	0	3	3	6	77.2%	0.0%
Vanuatu .....	0	3	4	5	63.7%	0.0%
Turkmenistan .....	0	4	0	8	56.9%	0.0%
Philippines .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Singapore .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates .....	0	7	4	1	65.8%	0.0%
Bahrain .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Bangladesh .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Cambodia .....	0	8	2	2	64.8%	0.0%

*Voting Practices in the United Nations - 2001*

**Asian Group (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
India .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Pakistan .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Qatar .....	0	8	2	2	64.2%	0.0%
Thailand .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
China .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
Iran .....	0	9	0	3	62.6%	0.0%
Nepal .....	0	9	3	0	63.2%	0.0%
Sri Lanka .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
Yemen .....	0	9	0	3	60.2%	0.0%
Afghanistan .....	0	10	1	1	48.6%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	0	10	2	0	54.9%	0.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Jordan .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Laos .....	0	10	2	0	56.0%	0.0%
Lebanon .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Malaysia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	0	10	2	0	59.9%	0.0%
Oman .....	0	10	0	2	59.6%	0.0%
Syria .....	0	10	2	0	60.7%	0.0%
Vietnam .....	0	10	1	1	56.3%	0.0%
Average .....	1.3	6.4	1.9	2.5	67.9%	17.0%

**Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Nicaragua .....	4	4	4	0	82.5%	50.0%
Paraguay .....	4	5	3	0	79.4%	44.4%
Honduras .....	4	8	0	0	69.0%	33.3%
Suriname .....	3	4	0	5	69.2%	42.9%
Bahamas .....	3	5	2	2	75.7%	37.5%
Belize .....	3	5	0	4	69.4%	37.5%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	3	5	3	1	76.3%	37.5%
El Salvador .....	3	6	0	3	73.3%	33.3%
Guatemala .....	3	6	3	0	74.9%	33.3%
Peru .....	3	6	3	0	75.6%	33.3%
Barbados .....	3	8	0	1	66.8%	27.3%
Costa Rica .....	3	8	1	0	68.7%	27.3%
Ecuador .....	3	8	1	0	69.8%	27.3%
Grenada .....	3	8	1	0	67.5%	27.3%
Panama .....	3	8	1	0	69.6%	27.3%
Dominica .....	2	3	1	6	64.5%	40.0%
Argentina .....	2	6	4	0	75.0%	25.0%
Chile .....	2	6	4	0	74.6%	25.0%
Dominican Republic ...	2	6	4	0	73.6%	25.0%
Bolivia .....	2	7	3	0	71.8%	22.2%
Brazil .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%



*III - Important Votes*

**Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Colombia .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Uruguay .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Guyana .....	2	9	0	1	64.3%	18.2%
Jamaica .....	2	9	1	0	65.5%	18.2%
Mexico .....	2	9	1	0	66.7%	18.2%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	3	0	8	54.2%	25.0%
Haiti .....	1	9	2	0	62.8%	10.0%
Venezuela .....	1	10	1	0	63.0%	9.1%
St. Vincent/Gren. ....	0	1	0	11	26.7%	0.0%
Antigua and Barbuda ..	0	4	3	5	77.1%	0.0%
St. Lucia .....	0	9	3	0	58.9%	0.0%
Cuba .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Average .....	2.2	6.5	1.8	1.4	69.6%	25.3%

**Western European and Others Group (WEOG)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Israel .....	11	0	1	0	100.0%	100.0%
Australia .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Canada .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Iceland .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Norway .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
United Kingdom .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
Denmark .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Germany .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Netherlands .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Andorra .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Austria .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Belgium .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Finland .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
France .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Greece .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Italy .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Liechtenstein .....	7	4	1	0	85.1%	63.6%
Luxembourg .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Malta .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Monaco .....	7	4	1	0	84.1%	63.6%
Portugal .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
San Marino .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Spain .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Sweden .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Ireland .....	6	5	1	0	81.5%	54.5%
New Zealand .....	6	5	1	0	81.1%	54.5%
Turkey .....	5	5	1	1	80.1%	50.0%
Average .....	7.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	87.0%	67.1%

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**Eastern European Group (EE)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Albania .....	8	2	1	1	90.4%	80.0%
Latvia .....	7	1	4	0	95.7%	87.5%
Romania .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
Bulgaria .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Czech Republic .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Hungary .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Lithuania .....	7	3	2	0	88.0%	70.0%
Poland .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Slovenia .....	7	3	2	0	88.3%	70.0%
Slovak Republic .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Bosnia/Herzegovina ...	6	1	1	4	94.1%	85.7%
Croatia .....	6	3	3	0	87.9%	66.7%
Republic of Moldova ..	6	4	1	1	83.7%	60.0%
Yugoslavia .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Georgia .....	5	2	5	0	91.1%	71.4%
TFYR Macedonia .....	5	2	4	1	91.1%	71.4%
Ukraine .....	4	4	4	0	83.3%	50.0%
Armenia .....	3	9	0	0	67.6%	25.0%
Belarus .....	1	8	3	0	67.0%	11.1%
Russia .....	1	8	3	0	67.5%	11.1%
Azerbaijan .....	0	6	3	3	69.2%	0.0%
Average .....	5.4	3.7	2.4	0.5	84.6%	59.4%

III - Important Votes

OTHER GROUPINGS

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

**Arab Group**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Kuwait .....	2	7	1	2	70.0%	22.2%
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	0	2	66.2%	20.0%
Iraq .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
United Arab Emirates .	0	7	4	1	65.8%	0.0%
Bahrain .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Morocco .....	0	8	2	2	64.5%	0.0%
Qatar .....	0	8	2	2	64.2%	0.0%
Tunisia .....	0	9	2	1	63.5%	0.0%
Yemen .....	0	9	0	3	60.2%	0.0%
Algeria .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Djibouti .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Egypt .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Jordan .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Lebanon .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Mauritania .....	0	10	2	0	56.3%	0.0%
Oman .....	0	10	0	2	59.6%	0.0%
Syria .....	0	10	2	0	60.7%	0.0%
Libya .....	0	11	1	0	59.0%	0.0%
Sudan .....	0	11	1	0	58.1%	0.0%
Average .....	0.2	8.3	1.6	2.0	62.1%	2.4%

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Philippines .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Singapore .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Cambodia .....	0	8	2	2	64.8%	0.0%
Thailand .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Laos .....	0	10	2	0	56.0%	0.0%
Malaysia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma).....	0	10	2	0	59.9%	0.0%
Vietnam .....	0	10	1	1	56.3%	0.0%
Average .....	0.0	9.0	2.7	0.3	62.6%	0.0%

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**European Union (EU)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
United Kingdom .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
Denmark .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Germany .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Netherlands .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Austria .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Belgium .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Finland .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
France .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Greece .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Italy .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Luxembourg .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Portugal .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Spain .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Sweden .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Ireland .....	6	5	1	0	81.5%	54.5%
Average .....	6.9	3.7	1.4	0.0	85.9%	64.8%

**Islamic Conference (OIC)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Albania .....	8	2	1	1	90.4%	80.0%
Turkey .....	5	5	1	1	80.1%	50.0%
Suriname .....	3	4	0	5	69.2%	42.9%
Kazakhstan .....	2	5	3	2	77.2%	28.6%
Kuwait .....	2	7	1	2	70.7%	22.2%
Maldives .....	2	7	0	3	71.2%	22.2%
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	0	2	66.2%	20.0%
Guyana .....	2	9	0	1	64.3%	18.2%
Gabon .....	1	7	1	3	65.6%	12.5%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Benin .....	1	9	2	0	61.9%	10.0%
Comoros .....	1	9	1	1	59.4%	10.0%
Senegal .....	1	9	2	0	64.1%	10.0%
Guinea-Bissau .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Tajikistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Uzbekistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Chad .....	0	4	1	7	50.0%	0.0%
Gambia .....	0	4	2	6	45.0%	0.0%
Turkmenistan .....	0	4	0	8	56.9%	0.0%
Azerbaijan .....	0	6	3	3	69.2%	0.0%
Cameroon .....	0	6	5	1	66.3%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates ..	0	7	4	1	65.8%	0.0%
Bahrain .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%

**III - Important Votes**

**Islamic Conference (OIC) (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bangladesh .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Morocco .....	0	8	2	2	64.5%	0.0%
Mozambique .....	0	8	4	0	65.1%	0.0%
Pakistan .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Qatar .....	0	8	2	2	64.2%	0.0%
Sierra Leone .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
Togo .....	0	8	3	1	66.4%	0.0%
Burkina Faso .....	0	9	3	0	62.6%	0.0%
Guinea .....	0	9	3	0	56.4%	0.0%
Iran .....	0	9	0	3	62.6%	0.0%
Mali .....	0	9	3	0	61.5%	0.0%
Nigeria .....	0	9	3	0	63.5%	0.0%
Tunisia .....	0	9	2	1	63.5%	0.0%
Yemen .....	0	9	0	3	60.2%	0.0%
Afghanistan .....	0	10	1	1	48.6%	0.0%
Algeria .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Djibouti .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Egypt .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Jordan .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Lebanon .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Malaysia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Mauritania .....	0	10	2	0	56.3%	0.0%
Oman .....	0	10	2	0	59.6%	0.0%
Syria .....	0	10	2	0	60.7%	0.0%
Uganda .....	0	10	2	0	50.5%	0.0%
Libya .....	0	11	1	0	59.0%	0.0%
Sudan .....	0	11	1	0	58.1%	0.0%
Average .....	0.6	7.1	1.7	2.6	63.6%	7.2%

**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE	
					INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Malta .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Yugoslavia .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Cyprus .....	5	5	2	0	80.8%	50.0%
Nicaragua .....	4	4	4	0	82.5%	50.0%
Honduras .....	4	8	0	0	69.0%	33.3%
Suriname .....	3	4	0	5	69.2%	42.9%
Bahamas .....	3	5	2	2	75.7%	37.5%
Belize .....	3	5	0	4	69.4%	37.5%
Trinidad and Tobago ..	3	5	3	1	76.3%	37.5%
Guatemala .....	3	6	3	0	74.9%	33.3%
Peru .....	3	6	3	0	75.6%	33.3%

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Mauritius .....	3	7	2	0	68.7%	30.0%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	7	2	0	72.3%	30.0%
Barbados .....	3	8	0	1	66.8%	27.3%
Grenada .....	3	8	1	0	67.5%	27.3%
Panama .....	3	8	1	0	69.6%	27.3%
Chile .....	2	6	4	0	74.6%	25.0%
Dominican Republic ...	2	6	4	0	73.6%	25.0%
Bolivia .....	2	7	3	0	71.8%	22.2%
Botswana .....	2	7	2	1	67.5%	22.2%
Colombia .....	2	7	3	0	72.0%	22.2%
Kuwait .....	2	7	1	2	70.7%	22.2%
Maldives .....	2	7	0	3	71.2%	22.2%
Mongolia .....	2	8	1	1	67.9%	20.0%
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	0	2	66.2%	20.0%
Jamaica .....	2	9	1	0	65.5%	18.2%
Malawi .....	1	4	2	5	54.6%	20.0%
Seychelles .....	1	6	0	5	60.0%	14.3%
Angola .....	1	7	2	2	67.4%	12.5%
Gabon .....	1	7	1	3	65.6%	12.5%
Belarus .....	1	8	3	0	67.0%	11.1%
Bhutan .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	1	8	2	1	64.4%	11.1%
Ethiopia .....	1	8	3	0	67.3%	11.1%
Benin .....	1	9	2	0	61.9%	10.0%
Comoros .....	1	9	1	1	59.4%	10.0%
Senegal .....	1	9	2	0	64.1%	10.0%
Venezuela .....	1	10	1	0	63.0%	9.1%
Central African Rep. ..	0	0	0	12	*	*
Guinea-Bissau .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Iraq .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Liberia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Niger .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	12	*	*
Somalia .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Uzbekistan .....	0	0	0	12	*	*
Vanuatu .....	0	3	4	5	63.7%	0.0%
Chad .....	0	4	1	7	50.0%	0.0%
Dem. Rep. of Congo ...	0	4	2	6	46.3%	0.0%
Gambia .....	0	4	2	6	45.0%	0.0%
Lesotho .....	0	4	1	7	56.9%	0.0%
Rwanda .....	0	4	3	5	48.8%	0.0%
Turkmenistan .....	0	4	0	8	56.9%	0.0%
Zimbabwe .....	0	5	0	7	53.8%	0.0%
Cameroon .....	0	6	5	1	66.3%	0.0%
Swaziland .....	0	6	0	6	60.2%	0.0%
Equatorial Guinea .....	0	7	3	2	61.7%	0.0%
Philippines .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
Singapore .....	0	7	5	0	69.6%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates .	0	7	4	1	65.8%	0.0%
Bahrain .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%

*III - Important Votes*

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Bangladesh .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Burundi .....	0	8	4	0	61.7%	0.0%
Cambodia .....	0	8	2	2	64.8%	0.0%
Cape Verde.....	0	8	3	1	63.3%	0.0%
Eritrea .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
Ghana .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
India .....	0	8	4	0	66.2%	0.0%
Madagascar .....	0	8	3	1	64.5%	0.0%
Morocco .....	0	8	2	2	64.5%	0.0%
Mozambique .....	0	8	4	0	65.1%	0.0%
Namibia .....	0	8	3	1	63.6%	0.0%
Pakistan .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Qatar .....	0	8	2	2	64.2%	0.0%
Sierra Leone .....	0	8	4	0	64.8%	0.0%
South Africa .....	0	8	4	0	65.6%	0.0%
Thailand .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Togo .....	0	8	3	1	66.4%	0.0%
Zambia .....	0	8	4	0	66.7%	0.0%
Burkina Faso .....	0	9	3	0	62.6%	0.0%
Guinea .....	0	9	3	0	56.4%	0.0%
Iran .....	0	9	0	3	62.6%	0.0%
Kenya .....	0	9	3	0	62.1%	0.0%
Mali .....	0	9	3	0	61.5%	0.0%
Nepal .....	0	9	3	0	63.2%	0.0%
Nigeria .....	0	9	3	0	63.5%	0.0%
Sri Lanka .....	0	9	3	0	63.7%	0.0%
St. Lucia .....	0	9	3	0	58.9%	0.0%
Tunisia .....	0	9	2	1	63.5%	0.0%
Yemen .....	0	9	0	3	60.2%	0.0%
Afghanistan .....	0	10	1	1	48.6%	0.0%
Algeria .....	0	10	2	0	61.5%	0.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Cuba .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
Djibouti .....	0	10	2	0	60.1%	0.0%
DPR of Korea .....	0	10	2	0	54.9%	0.0%
Egypt .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Jordan .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Laos .....	0	10	2	0	56.0%	0.0%
Lebanon .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Malaysia .....	0	10	2	0	61.3%	0.0%
Mauritania .....	0	10	2	0	56.3%	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	0	10	2	0	59.9%	0.0%
Oman .....	0	10	0	2	59.6%	0.0%
Syria .....	0	10	2	0	60.7%	0.0%
Uganda .....	0	10	2	0	50.5%	0.0%
UR Tanzania .....	0	10	2	0	61.0%	0.0%
Vietnam .....	0	10	1	1	56.3%	0.0%

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

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Libya .....	0	11	1	0	59.0%	0.0%
Sudan .....	0	11	1	0	58.1%	0.0%
Average .....	0.8	7.2	2.1	1.9	65.0%	10.5%

**Nordic Group**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Iceland .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Norway .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Denmark .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Finland .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Sweden .....	6	4	2	0	84.6%	60.0%
Average .....	6.8	3.0	2.2	0.0	88.4%	69.4%

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTENTIONS	ABSENCES	VOTING COINCIDENCE INCLUDING CONSENSUS	VOTES ONLY
Canada .....	7	1	4	0	95.8%	87.5%
Iceland .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
Norway .....	7	2	3	0	92.0%	77.8%
United Kingdom .....	7	2	3	0	91.9%	77.8%
Czech Republic .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Denmark .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Germany .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Hungary .....	7	3	2	0	88.1%	70.0%
Netherlands .....	7	3	2	0	88.5%	70.0%
Poland .....	7	3	2	0	88.4%	70.0%
Belgium .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
France .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Greece .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Italy .....	7	4	1	0	85.0%	63.6%
Luxembourg .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Portugal .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Spain .....	7	4	1	0	85.2%	63.6%
Turkey .....	5	5	1	1	80.1%	50.0%
Average .....	6.9	3.2	1.8	0.1	87.6%	68.1%



III - Important Votes

**COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT AND OVERALL VOTES**

The following table shows the percentage of voting coincidence with the United States in 2001 for both important votes and all plenary votes, in a side-by-side comparison.

**Comparison of Important and Overall Votes**

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Afghanistan .....	0	10	0.0%	8	33	19.5%
Albania .....	8	2	80.0%	28	13	68.3%
Algeria .....	0	10	0.0%	11	54	16.9%
Andorra .....	7	4	63.6%	30	28	51.7%
Angola .....	1	7	12.5%	14	41	25.5%
Antigua and Barbuda ....	0	4	0.0%	3	26	10.3%
Argentina .....	2	6	25.0%	19	39	32.8%
Armenia .....	3	9	25.0%	20	44	31.3%
Australia .....	7	1	87.5%	30	24	55.6%
Austria .....	7	4	63.6%	29	28	50.9%
Azerbaijan .....	0	6	0.0%	10	40	20.0%
Bahamas .....	3	5	37.5%	13	38	25.5%
Bahrain .....	0	8	0.0%	12	51	19.0%
Bangladesh .....	0	8	0.0%	15	51	22.7%
Barbados .....	3	8	27.3%	12	45	21.1%
Belarus .....	1	8	11.1%	13	43	23.2%
Belgium .....	7	4	63.6%	31	27	53.4%
Belize .....	3	5	37.5%	6	33	15.4%
Benin .....	1	9	10.0%	11	45	19.6%
Bhutan .....	1	8	11.1%	11	43	20.4%
Bolivia .....	2	7	22.2%	17	50	25.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1	85.7%	24	12	66.7%
Botswana .....	2	7	22.2%	14	39	26.4%
Brazil .....	2	7	22.2%	18	44	29.0%
Brunei Darussalam .....	0	10	0.0%	15	52	22.4%
Bulgaria .....	7	3	70.0%	30	25	54.5%
Burkina Faso .....	0	9	0.0%	12	52	18.8%
Burundi .....	0	8	0.0%	8	45	15.1%
Cambodia .....	0	8	0.0%	12	51	19.0%
Cameroon .....	0	6	0.0%	10	35	22.2%
Canada .....	7	1	87.5%	32	24	57.1%
Cape Verde .....	0	8	0.0%	9	49	15.5%
Central African Rep. ....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Chad .....	0	4	0.0%	1	17	5.6%
Chile .....	2	6	25.0%	21	43	32.8%
China .....	0	9	0.0%	10	48	17.2%
Colombia .....	2	7	22.2%	17	50	25.4%
Comoros .....	1	9	10.0%	10	41	19.6%
Congo .....	0	7	0.0%	5	36	12.2%
Costa Rica .....	3	8	27.3%	18	45	28.6%
Cote d'Ivoire .....	1	8	11.1%	9	43	17.3%
Croatia .....	6	3	66.7%	28	29	49.1%
Cuba .....	0	10	0.0%	6	53	10.2%
Cyprus .....	5	5	50.0%	27	35	43.5%

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**Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Czech Republic .....	7	3	70.0%	32	27	54.2%
DPR of Korea .....	0	10	0.0%	1	47	2.1%
Dem. Rep. of Congo .....	0	4	0.0%	2	12	14.3%
Denmark .....	7	3	70.0%	32	27	54.2%
Djibouti .....	0	10	0.0%	11	51	17.7%
Dominica .....	2	3	40.0%	4	12	25.0%
Dominican Republic .....	2	6	25.0%	16	45	26.2%
Ecuador .....	3	8	27.3%	17	50	25.4%
Egypt .....	0	10	0.0%	10	53	15.9%
El Salvador .....	3	6	33.3%	18	42	30.0%
Equatorial Guinea .....	0	7	0.0%	8	40	16.7%
Eritrea .....	0	8	0.0%	14	48	22.6%
Estonia .....	7	2	77.8%	29	23	55.8%
Ethiopia .....	1	8	11.1%	16	50	24.2%
Fiji .....	3	7	30.0%	16	43	27.1%
Finland .....	7	4	63.6%	30	27	52.6%
France .....	7	4	63.6%	34	23	59.6%
Gabon .....	1	7	12.5%	12	41	22.6%
Gambia .....	0	4	0.0%	1	11	8.3%
Georgia .....	5	2	71.4%	23	23	50.0%
Germany .....	7	3	70.0%	32	26	55.2%
Ghana .....	0	8	0.0%	16	50	24.2%
Greece .....	7	4	63.6%	30	27	52.6%
Grenada .....	3	8	27.3%	13	43	23.2%
Guatemala .....	3	6	33.3%	18	41	30.5%
Guinea .....	0	9	0.0%	8	38	17.4%
Guinea-Bissau .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Guyana .....	2	9	18.2%	14	49	22.2%
Haiti .....	1	9	10.0%	11	47	19.0%
Honduras .....	4	8	33.3%	17	43	28.3%
Hungary .....	7	3	70.0%	31	25	55.4%
Iceland .....	7	2	77.8%	31	26	54.4%
India .....	0	8	0.0%	11	50	18.0%
Indonesia .....	0	10	0.0%	14	53	20.9%
Iran .....	0	9	0.0%	12	49	19.7%
Iraq .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Ireland .....	6	5	54.5%	28	30	48.3%
Israel .....	11	0	100.0%	55	5	91.7%
Italy .....	7	4	63.6%	30	27	52.6%
Jamaica .....	2	9	18.2%	16	48	25.0%
Japan .....	6	3	66.7%	28	30	48.3%
Jordan .....	0	10	0.0%	10	53	15.9%
Kazakhstan .....	2	5	28.6%	18	37	32.7%
Kenya .....	0	9	0.0%	15	46	24.6%
Kiribati .....	1	0	100.0%	1	0	100.0%
Kuwait .....	2	7	22.2%	14	48	22.6%
Kyrgyzstan .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Laos .....	0	10	0.0%	4	51	7.3%
Latvia .....	7	1	87.5%	29	23	55.8%
Lebanon .....	0	10	0.0%	11	54	16.9%
Lesotho .....	0	4	0.0%	6	14	30.0%
Liberia .....	0	0	*	0	0	*

III - Important Votes

**Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	PER CENT
Libya .....	0	11	0.0%	9	55	14.1%
Liechtenstein .....	7	4	63.6%	29	28	50.9%
Lithuania .....	7	3	70.0%	30	25	54.5%
Luxembourg .....	7	4	63.6%	31	27	53.4%
Madagascar .....	0	8	0.0%	13	47	21.7%
Malawi .....	1	4	20.0%	3	13	18.8%
Malaysia .....	0	10	0.0%	13	53	19.7%
Maldives .....	2	7	22.2%	17	50	25.4%
Mali .....	0	9	0.0%	12	49	19.7%
Malta .....	7	4	63.6%	29	32	47.5%
Marshall Islands .....	8	0	100.0%	34	3	91.9%
Mauritania .....	0	10	0.0%	6	48	11.1%
Mauritius .....	3	7	30.0%	17	36	32.1%
Mexico .....	2	9	18.2%	15	51	22.7%
Micronesia .....	10	0	100.0%	41	3	93.2%
Monaco .....	7	4	63.6%	32	22	59.3%
Mongolia .....	2	8	20.0%	17	47	26.6%
Morocco .....	0	8	0.0%	11	48	18.6%
Mozambique .....	0	8	0.0%	16	46	25.8%
Myanmar (Burma) .....	0	10	0.0%	7	51	12.1%
Namibia .....	0	8	0.0%	10	48	17.2%
Nauru .....	5	3	62.5%	18	17	51.4%
Nepal .....	0	9	0.0%	15	51	22.7%
Netherlands .....	7	3	70.0%	31	26	54.4%
New Zealand .....	6	5	54.5%	30	29	50.8%
Nicaragua .....	4	4	50.0%	19	31	38.0%
Niger .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Nigeria .....	0	9	0.0%	14	52	21.2%
Norway .....	7	2	77.8%	32	26	55.2%
Oman .....	0	10	0.0%	11	53	17.2%
Pakistan .....	0	8	0.0%	7	46	13.2%
Palau .....	2	1	66.7%	3	3	50.0%
Panama .....	3	8	27.3%	19	48	28.4%
Papua New Guinea .....	3	7	30.0%	18	40	31.0%
Paraguay .....	4	5	44.4%	19	38	33.3%
Peru .....	3	6	33.3%	17	44	27.9%
Philippines .....	0	7	0.0%	16	49	24.6%
Poland .....	7	3	70.0%	32	27	54.2%
Portugal .....	7	4	63.6%	30	28	51.7%
Qatar .....	0	8	0.0%	10	49	16.9%
Republic of Korea .....	4	4	50.0%	24	29	45.3%
Republic of Moldova .....	6	4	60.0%	27	26	50.9%
Romania .....	7	2	77.8%	30	26	53.6%
Russia .....	1	8	11.1%	20	38	34.5%
Rwanda .....	0	4	0.0%	1	15	6.3%
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1	3	25.0%	3	10	23.1%
St. Lucia .....	0	9	0.0%	10	43	18.9%
St. Vincent/Grenadines .....	0	1	0.0%	0	2	0.0%
Samoa .....	3	5	37.5%	19	21	47.5%
San Marino .....	7	4	63.6%	29	29	50.0%
Sao Tome and Principe .....	0	0	*	0	0	*

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**Comparison of Important and Overall Votes (Cont'd)**

COUNTRY	IMPORTANT VOTES			OVERALL VOTES		
	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE SITE VOTES	PER CENT	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE SITE VOTES	PER CENT
Saudi Arabia .....	2	8	20.0%	9	48	15.8%
Senegal .....	1	9	10.0%	15	50	23.1%
Seychelles .....	1	6	14.3%	7	28	20.0%
Sierra Leone .....	0	8	0.0%	13	46	22.0%
Singapore .....	0	7	0.0%	15	48	23.8%
Slovak Republic .....	7	4	63.6%	30	28	51.7%
Slovenia .....	7	3	70.0%	30	26	53.6%
Solomon Islands .....	3	5	37.5%	16	36	30.8%
Somalia .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
South Africa .....	0	8	0.0%	13	42	23.6%
Spain .....	7	4	63.6%	30	27	52.6%
Sri Lanka .....	0	9	0.0%	14	52	21.2%
Sudan .....	0	11	0.0%	9	54	14.3%
Suriname .....	3	4	42.9%	11	18	37.9%
Swaziland .....	0	6	0.0%	7	31	18.4%
Sweden .....	6	4	60.0%	28	30	48.3%
Syria .....	0	10	0.0%	9	54	14.3%
Tajikistan .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Thailand .....	0	8	0.0%	16	50	24.2%
TFYR Macedonia .....	5	2	71.4%	27	24	52.9%
Togo .....	0	8	0.0%	15	51	22.7%
Tonga .....	0	3	0.0%	12	22	35.3%
Trinidad and Tobago ....	3	5	37.5%	13	41	24.1%
Tunisia .....	0	9	0.0%	10	53	15.9%
Turkey .....	5	5	50.0%	25	34	42.4%
Turkmenistan .....	0	4	0.0%	4	15	21.1%
Tuvalu .....	5	2	71.4%	13	3	81.3%
Uganda .....	0	10	0.0%	9	33	21.4%
Ukraine .....	4	4	50.0%	23	34	40.4%
United Arab Emirates ...	0	7	0.0%	7	48	12.7%
United Kingdom .....	7	2	77.8%	36	21	63.2%
UR Tanzania .....	0	10	0.0%	15	52	22.4%
Uruguay .....	2	7	22.2%	18	44	29.0%
Uzbekistan .....	0	0	*	0	0	*
Vanuatu .....	0	3	0.0%	6	10	37.5%
Venezuela .....	1	10	9.1%	14	53	20.9%
Vietnam .....	0	10	0.0%	5	49	9.3%
Yemen .....	0	9	0.0%	7	51	12.1%
Yugoslavia .....	6	4	60.0%	28	30	48.3%
Zambia .....	0	8	0.0%	13	51	20.3%
Zimbabwe .....	0	5	0.0%	6	21	22.2%
Average .....	2.5	5.8	29.9%	16.0	34.5	31.7%