



DEMOCRACY
COALITION
PROJECT

**Sixty-Third United Nations General Assembly Scorecard:
Achievements Mark the 60th Anniversary of the UDHR**

The Democracy Coalition Project (DCP) undertook the following independent analysis of positions taken by governments on key human rights resolutions examined at the 63rd United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), held on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The analysis was conducted in an effort to evaluate how member states are upholding their commitments to the promotion and protection of human rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

DCP has selected a set of indicators from the decisions taken by the plenary of the 63rd UNGA and tracked government positions for them. They consist of key thematic and country-specific resolutions identified by DCP as key indicators of a government's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. DCP did not track the positions of governments on all decisions considered by the General Assembly as the majority of resolutions were adopted by consensus and, on some resolutions, DCP did not take a position. In our analysis, we discuss what we believe were the most significant debates addressed by the 63rd UNGA, particularly as they relate to the promotion of civil and political rights.

To establish the votes of governments on these issues, DCP consulted the public record. Based on this information, each country was evaluated against a "preferred" position, which was considered the best option for the protection and promotion of human rights. The positions taken by governments were then contrasted with previous positions taken at the 62nd and 61st sessions held in 2007 and 2006, respectively, and were marked with an ↑ or ↓ if the government's position changed in 2008.¹ An upward arrow was given to countries whose positions at the 63rd session moved toward a preferred position as compared to previous years. Similarly, a downward arrow was given to countries whose positions during the 63rd session moved away from the preferred position as compared to previous years.²

¹ All government positions in 2008 were compared to positions on resolutions on the same subject in 2007 except for the resolution on "Extrajudicial, summary, and arbitrary executions," which was compared to the last resolution on this subject in 2006.

² Movement from a preferred position of "no" to "absent", "abstain", or "yes" or movement from a preferred position of "yes" to "abstain", "absent", or "no" was marked with a ↓. Movement from a position of "abstain" or "absent" toward a preferred position of "yes" or "no" was marked with a ↑. Movement from a position of "abstain" or "absent" away from a preferred position of "yes" or "no" was marked with a ↓.

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

For the second year in a row, the General Assembly passed a resolution calling for a *moratorium on the use of the death penalty*.³ The resolution, introduced by Chile and sponsored by a cross-regional coalition of 89 countries, reaffirmed last year’s resolution; welcomed the decisions taken by an increasing number of States to apply a moratorium on executions and the global trend toward the abolition of the death penalty; welcomed the Secretary-General’s report on the implementation of the resolution and its recommendations, and requested him to provide a progress report at its 65th session. Despite an increase in support from last year, many governments continued to oppose the resolution. The resolution was adopted in the General Assembly by 106 votes in favor to 46 against, with 34 abstentions.⁴

Moratorium on the Use of the Death Penalty							
Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Africa	53	20	9	19	5	5	1
Asia	54	18	24	11	1	4	1
Eastern Europe	23	22	0	1	0	0	0
Latin America	33	18	12	3	0	2	1
Western Europe and Others	29	28	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	192	106	46	34	6	11	3

Cross-Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Organization of the Islamic Conference	56	17	21	16	2	8	1
Non-Aligned Movement	117	39	41	32	5	11	2
European Union	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
Community of Democracies	125	84	22	17	2	5	2

Cross-regional support for the resolution came largely from the European Union (EU), Eastern Europe, and Latin American states. Twenty African countries and seventeen members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) also voted for the resolution despite the OIC’s stated opposition to the measure. Selected states from Asia and Africa, the large majority of Caribbean states⁵, and the United States continued to oppose the initiative.⁶ Overall, there was movement away from opposition to this resolution, with Ethiopia and Somalia voting in favor of the resolution, and Mauritania, Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, Papua New Guinea, and Suriname abstaining on the resolution after all voted against it at the 62nd

³ Resolution A/RES/63/168

⁴ The 2007 landmark resolution, “Moratorium on the use of the death penalty,” was adopted by a vote of 104 in favor, 54 against, and five abstentions.

⁵ The Dominican Republic and Haiti were the only Caribbean countries to vote in favor of the resolution.

⁶ The United States was the only member of the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) to oppose this resolution.

UNGA. However, Guatemala and Swaziland both reversed their positions in the opposite direction.⁷

Opponents of the resolution argued that it interfered with the sovereign right of states to determine the use of the death penalty, which was not prohibited under international law. Egypt, Singapore, Barbados, and Botswana introduced a total of seven amendments, which aimed to weaken the text. All were rejected by votes in the Third Committee.

Extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions

Sweden and 59 co-sponsors introduced a resolution on *Extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions* reiterating the obligation of states to conduct exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to identify and bring to justice those responsible, while ensuring the right of every person to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.⁸ The resolution also calls upon States in which the death penalty has not been abolished to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions by complying with their obligations. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 127 in favor and 58 abstentions. Ten fewer states supported the initiative than in 2006.⁹

Extrajudicial Executions							
Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Africa	53	26	0	24	3	3	11
Asia	54	25	0	26	3	4	2
Eastern Europe	23	22	0	1	0	1	1
Latin America	33	28	0	4	1	0	3
Western Europe and Others	29	26	0	3	0	0	1
Totals	192	127	0	58	7	8	18

Cross-Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Organization of the Islamic Conference	56	25	0	30	1	5	7
Non-Aligned Movement	117	63	0	49	5	6	14
European Union	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
Community of Democracies	125	94	0	27	4	1	8

During the debate on the recurring resolution, the OIC proposed to delete references to violations based on “sexual orientation,” and insert a reference to “peoples under foreign occupation.” Both proposals were rejected in the Third Committee and again by the full

⁷ Guatemala voted in favor of the resolution at the 62nd UNGA but abstained from the vote at the 63rd UNGA. Swaziland abstained from the vote at the 62nd UNGA but voted against the resolution at the 63rd UNGA.

⁸ Resolution A/RES/63/182

⁹ In 2006, the resolution on “Extrajudicial, summary, and arbitrary executions” passed by a vote of 137 in favor with 43 abstentions.

General Assembly,¹⁰ causing more than half of the OIC’s member states to abstain from the final resolution. The United States also abstained from the resolution stating, as it did in 2006, that the text failed to distinguish between international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and that references to the International Criminal Court were “inaccurate.”

While the resolution passed this year, it lost support from the last time the subject was considered at the 61st UNGA. Those states withdrawing their previous support and choosing to abstain included Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Cote d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey. Several states that had previously abstained during the 61st UNGA moved to show their support this session, including Somalia, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, and Singapore.

Combating defamation of religions

The OIC introduced a resolution on *combating defamation of religions*, a recurring initiative put forward in various forms since 1999. The 2008 resolution notes with deep concern the intensification of the overall campaign of defamation of religions and incitement to religious hatred in general; urges all States to “provide... adequate protection against acts of hatred, discrimination, intimidation and coercion resulting from defamation of religions, and incitement to religious hatred in general” and to complement legal systems with the intellectual and moral strategies to combat religious hatred and intolerance.¹¹ The resolution was adopted by 86 in favor, 53 against, and 42 abstentions, a 42 percent lower margin of victory than in 2007.¹²

Combating Defamation of Religions							
Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Africa	53	32	2	14	5	12	2
Asia	54	36	6	10	2	3	0
Eastern Europe	23	3	17	1	2	0	0
Latin America	33	14	1	17	1	9	0
Western Europe and Others	29	1	27	0	1	0	1
Totals	192	86	53	42	11	24	3

Cross-Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Organization of the Islamic Conference	56	51	0	2	3	4	2
Non-Aligned Movement	117	77	3	31	6	21	2
European Union	27	0	27	0	0	0	0
Community of Democracies	125	32	53	34	6	17	1

¹⁰ Opponents of the OIC amendments argued that a reference was already made to the “killing of persons...affected by foreign occupation” and that killings based on sexual orientation remained an extensive problem.

¹¹ Resolution A/RES/63/171

¹² In 2007, the resolution on “Combating defamation of religions” was adopted by a vote of 108 in favor, 51 against, and 25 abstentions.

Free speech and religious freedom advocates, as well as many states, raised increasing concerns that the language of the text citing the need to combat “defamation of religions” failed to strike the adequate balance between safeguarding against incitement to hatred and discrimination and protecting the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of religion, including the right to change one’s religion. Responding to the international debate, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) hosted an expert seminar in October 2008 to clarify the links between Articles 19 and 20 of the ICCPR dealing with freedom of expression and the prohibition of incitement to hatred, discrimination, and violence. At the seminar, experts stressed the need to shift the discussion of “defamation of religions” to the legal concepts of incitement to religious hatred and discrimination. The views expressed by experts may have contributed to the loss of support for the resolution this year, as more than half of the General Assembly withheld its support. Twenty-two fewer states supported the resolution than the year before, reflected largely by African and Latin American states choosing to abstain.¹³ Cape Verde, Liberia, and Belize changed their position altogether from supporting the resolution in 2007 and voting against it in 2008.

COUNTRY RESOLUTIONS

Support for country resolutions dropped slightly from 2007 as more governments, particularly from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, opted to abstain from the three country resolutions on Myanmar, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), and Iran. Vocal opponents of country resolutions included Algeria, Egypt, Libya, and Sudan from the African region; China, DPRK, Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Sri Lanka, Syria, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam from the Asian region; Belarus and Russia from Eastern Europe, and Cuba and Venezuela from Latin America. Consistent support for all three resolutions was demonstrated by the EU and other WEOG states, Botswana, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Eastern European countries with the exception of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Russia, and Serbia. Botswana changed its position from abstaining from all country resolutions in 2007 to being the only African country to vote in favor of all three resolutions in 2008. Sri Lanka hardened its opposition in 2008 by voting against all three resolutions; in 2007, it abstained from the vote on Myanmar, voted in favor of the resolution on DPRK, and voted against the resolution on Iran.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

For the eighteenth year in a row, the General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning the human rights situation in Myanmar.¹⁴ The resolution, introduced by France on behalf of the EU, strongly condemns the ongoing systematic violations of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of the people of Myanmar, and strongly calls upon the Government to cooperate fully with the good offices mission of the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of its

¹³ In the African and Latin American groups, Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo, Mauritius, Zambia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay withdrew their support for the resolution this year, abstaining from the vote when they had previously voted in favor of it.

¹⁴ Resolution A/RES/63/245

responsibilities, namely the release of political prisoners and the commencement of a substantive dialogue on democratic transition. It also calls on the Government to ensure safe and unhindered access to all parts of Myanmar for the United Nations, international humanitarian organizations and their partners, to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered to all persons in need. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 80 in favor of 25 against, with 45 abstentions, a thirteen percent lower margin of victory than in 2007.¹⁵

Myanmar							
Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Africa	53	6	5	21	21	3	6
Asia	54	15	14	16	9	3	3
Eastern Europe	23	19	3	0	1	1	2
Latin America	33	12	3	8	10	2	5
Western Europe and Others	29	28	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	192	80	25	45	42	10	17

Cross-Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Organization of the Islamic Conference	56	9	12	20	15	4	7
Non-Aligned Movement	117	18	22	42	35	6	11
European Union	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
Community of Democracies	125	74	4	24	23	6	11

As was the trend with all of the country specific resolutions, key African and Latin American member states again this year changed their positions from last year's votes. Botswana, Eritrea, Togo, and the Dominican Republic supported the resolution, despite having abstained from the vote in 2007. However, Ghana and Mauritania withdrew their previous support for the resolution, instead abstaining at the 63rd session. Azerbaijan voted against the resolution despite voting in favor in 2007. Pakistan, having previously voted against the resolution, abstained from the 2008 vote. Brunei Darussalam, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua, all abstained from the resolution in 2007 but moved to oppose the resolution at the 2008 session.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

For the fourth consecutive year, the General Assembly passed a resolution on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.¹⁶ The resolution, introduced by France on behalf of the EU and Japan, urges the Government to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms by, among other things, immediately putting an end to the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights; by addressing the issue of impunity and ensuring that those responsible for violations of human rights are brought to justice before an independent judiciary; by tackling the root causes leading to refugee outflows; and extending its full cooperation to United Nations human rights mechanisms.

¹⁵ In 2007, a resolution on the situation in Myanmar was adopted by a vote of 85 in favor, 22 against, and 47 abstentions.

¹⁶ Resolution A/RES/63/190

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 94 in favor to 22 against, with 63 abstentions, a nine percent lower margin of victory than in 2007.¹⁷

Democratic People's Republic of Korea							
Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Africa	53	12	7	27	7	4	4
Asia	54	22	11	18	3	2	5
Eastern Europe	23	18	2	1	2	0	2
Latin America	33	13	2	17	1	1	2
Western Europe and Others	29	29	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	192	94	22	63	13	7	13

Cross-Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Organization of the Islamic Conference	56	14	12	26	4	3	2
Non-Aligned Movement	117	30	20	58	9	6	8
European Union	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
Community of Democracies	125	83	3	34	5	3	8

Support for the resolution came largely from the Eastern Europe Group and WEOG. Botswana, Togo, Republic of Korea, and Saint Lucia, voted in favor of the resolution this year despite having abstained last year. Lao People's Democratic Republic abstained from the vote despite having opposed the resolution the previous year. Withdrawing their previous support for the resolution were Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Cambodia, Jordan, Brazil, and Grenada, which abstained in 2008, while Sri Lanka voted against the resolution.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

For the sixth year in a row, the General Assembly passed a resolution on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran.¹⁸ This year's resolution, introduced by Canada, takes note of the Secretary General's report on the human rights situation in Iran and calls on the Government to eliminate the use of cruel or inhuman punishments; abolish public executions and the executions of persons who were under 18 years at the time of their offense, abolish the use of stoning as a method of execution; eliminate discrimination against women and minorities, including the Baha'i community, and end impunity for human rights violations. It also calls on the Government to end the harassment, intimidation and persecution of political opponents and human rights defenders, including by releasing of persons imprisoned arbitrarily. It requests the Secretary-General to update the General Assembly on the human rights situation in the country at its 64th session. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 69 in favor to 54 against with 57 abstentions, which reflects a 25 percent lower margin of victory than in 2007.¹⁹

¹⁷ In 2007, the resolution on the human rights situation in the DPRK was adopted by a vote of 101 in favor 22 against and 59 abstentions.

¹⁸ Resolution A/RES/63/191 follows previous General Assembly resolutions on the situation of human rights in adopted every year since 1985 with the exception of 2002 and 1991.

¹⁹ In 2007, the resolution on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran was adopted by a vote of 73 in favor, 53 against, and 55 abstentions.

Two motions to adjourn the debate made by Iran in the Third Committee and again in the General Assembly were both rejected. Subsequent amendments proposed by Iran to eliminate the request for the Secretary-General to remain seized of the matter and report to the UNGA in one year were also rejected.

Iran							
Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Africa	53	2	19	26	6	4	6
Asia	54	12	25	13	4	3	1
Eastern Europe	23	17	5	1	0	0	1
Latin America	33	10	5	17	1	1	4
Western Europe and Others	29	28	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	192	69	54	57	12	8	12

Cross-Regional Groups	Members	Yes	No	Abstained	Absent	#↑	#↓
Organization of the Islamic Conference	56	1	34	16	5	2	1
Non-Aligned Movement	117	10	46	51	10	6	9
European Union	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
Community of Democracies	125	68	17	35	5	3	5

More governments moved away from supporting the resolution on Iran this year than towards supporting it. Tuvalu went from opposing the resolution in 2007 to supporting it in 2008, whereas Benin and Saint Lucia, having previously abstained, also supported it at the 63rd session. Meanwhile, the Solomon Islands and Ethiopia rejected their previous year's opposition to the resolution and abstained from the 2008 vote. Serbia switched its position from voting yes in 2007 to voting no in 2008. Congo, Eritrea, Malawi, and Ecuador changed from abstaining in 2007 to voting no in 2008. Grenada and Paraguay changed from voting yes in 2007 to abstaining in 2008. Albania was the only OIC state to vote in favor of the resolution.

OTHER ISSUES

Two other major achievements by the 63rd General Assembly included the landmark adoption of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and a groundbreaking UN Declaration on sexual orientation and gender identity. High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay and human rights advocates hailed the adoption of the Optional Protocol establishing a complaints mechanism for groups and individuals claiming to be victims of violations of rights covered under the Covenant, as an important step toward closing the gap between the implementation of civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights. Despite concerns raised by some Western European governments regarding the suitability of economic, social, and cultural rights to international adjudication, including the issue of self-determination, no state broke from the consensus.

The declaration on sexual orientation and gender identity was also strongly supported by High Commissioner Pillay and human rights advocates. Initiated by France and delivered by Argentina with the support of 66 states, the statement affirmed the principle of universality

and condemned rights abuses for homosexual conduct against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people. In a counter-statement delivered by Syria and signed by 59 governments, the majority of which belong to the OIC, states affirmed the principle of non-discrimination, but asserted that the concept of sexual orientation had no foundation in international law and recognition of it risked legitimization of pedophilia. The Holy See joined the chorus of opposition stating that the statement challenged “existing human rights norms,” but later softened its position and called for a repeal of criminal penalties for homosexual conduct.

CONCLUSION

Through achievements in the areas of economic, social and cultural rights and sexual orientation, the 63rd UNGA marked the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by strengthening and widening human rights protections to individuals. Governments also reinforced their call to end the death penalty and fully investigate extra-legal executions.

With the number of country resolutions down to three and support for such initiatives dropping,²⁰ the international community continued to debate the value of these resolutions in light of the new Universal Periodic Review (UPR). So far, the General Assembly continues to speak out on what it considers the most serious situations, but the issue will continue to be divisive and hotly debated at the 64th session.

A visible divide exists between the majority of OIC governments and Western countries, particularly on the issues of “combating defamation of religions” and country resolutions.²¹ However, not all OIC states voted the same way on these issues; Uganda, the Chair of the OIC, called on OIC states to vote against country resolutions, but subsequently abstained or was absent from votes on all three country resolutions.

The African, Latin American, and Asian regions accounted for the majority of the changes in government positions in 2008. WEOG and the Eastern European Group, on the other hand, saw little or no changes in positions. Similarly, the cross-regional blocs that experienced the most changes from previous years were the Non-aligned Movement, the Community of Democracies, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, all of which share members. The European Union, however, largely maintained its previous positions on issues discussed in this report and enforced solidarity among members of the group. Finally, with the exception of extrajudicial executions, thematic issues saw a general increase in support across regions while country-specific initiatives generally saw a decline.

²⁰ In 2007, the UNGA passed resolutions on Iran, DPRK, Myanmar, and Belarus. This year the UNGA did not consider a resolution on the situation of human rights in Belarus.

²¹ An exception to this general trend is that the United States and the OIC voted the same way on the resolutions on extrajudicial, summary, and arbitrary executions.

**Scorecard: How U.N. Member States Voted on
Select Human Rights Resolutions in the 63rd General Assembly, 2008¹**

	CD ²	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
<i>GA vote count</i>		Yes: 106 No: 46 Abstain: 34 Absent: 6	Yes: 127 No: 0 Abstain: 58 Absent: 7	Yes: 86 No: 53 Abstain: 42 Absent: 11	Yes: 80 No: 25 Abstain: 45 Absent: 42	Yes: 94 No: 22 Abstain: 63 Absent: 13	Yes: 69 No: 54 Abstain: 57 Absent: 12
<i>Desired Vote</i>		<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Africa							
Algeria	O	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Angola		Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Benin	P	Yes	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Absent ↓	Abstain	Abstain
Botswana	P	No	Yes	Abstain	Yes ↑	Yes ↑	Yes ↑
Burkina Faso	O	Yes	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Burundi	O	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↓
Cameroon	O	Abstain	Yes	Absent ↑	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Cape Verde	P	Yes	Yes	No ↑	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Central African Republic		Abstain	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Chad		Absent ↑	Yes ↑	Absent ↑	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Comoros		No	Yes ↑	Yes	Absent ↓	Yes ↑	No

¹ Movement from a preferred position of “no” to “absent”, “abstain”, or “yes” is marked with a ↓. Movement from a preferred position of “yes” to “abstain”, “absent”, or “no” is marked with a ↓. Movement from a position of “abstain” or “absent” toward a preferred position of “yes” or “no” is marked with a ↑. Movement from a position of “abstain” or “absent” away from a preferred position of “yes” or “no” is marked with a ↓.

² Community of Democracies (CD) members marked with a P, observers with an O.

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Congo		Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Abstain	No ↓
Côte d'Ivoire		Yes	Abstain ↓	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Democratic Republic of the Congo	O	Absent	Absent	Absent ↑	Absent	Absent	Absent ↑
Djibouti	O	Abstain	Abstain	Yes	Absent	Absent	Absent ↑
Egypt	O	No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Equatorial Guinea		Absent	Absent	Absent ↑	Absent	Absent ↓	Absent ↓
Eritrea		Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes ↑	Yes	No ↓
Ethiopia		Yes ↑	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain ↑
Gabon		Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent	Absent	Absent
The Gambia		Abstain	Abstain ↓	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No
Ghana	P	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Yes	Abstain
Guinea		Abstain	Yes	Yes	Absent	No	No
Guinea-Bissau	O	Yes ↑	Yes	Yes ↓	Abstain	Yes ↑	Abstain
Kenya	P	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Abstain
Lesotho	P	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Abstain
Liberia	P	Abstain	Abstain	No ↑	Absent	Yes	Yes
Libya		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Madagascar	P	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Absent ↓	Yes	Absent
Malawi	P	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Yes	No ↓
Mali	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Mauritania	O	Abstain ↑	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↓	No ↓
Mauritius	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Yes	Abstain	Abstain
Morocco	P	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mozambique	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Namibia	P	Yes	Abstain ↓	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Niger	P	Abstain	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Nigeria	O	No	Abstain ↓	Yes ↓	Absent ↓	Abstain	Abstain
Rwanda	O	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Sao Tome and Principe	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Senegal	P	Abstain	Abstain	Yes	Absent	Abstain	No
Seychelles	P	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Sierra Leone	O	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Yes	Absent	Absent	Abstain
Somalia		Yes ↑	Yes ↑	Yes	Absent	No	No
South Africa	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No
Sudan		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Swaziland		No ↓	Abstain ↓	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Tanzania	P	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Yes	Abstain
Togo		Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes ↑	Yes ↑	No
Tunisia		Absent	Yes	Yes	Absent	Absent	No
Uganda	O	No	Abstain	Yes	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Zambia	P	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Zimbabwe		No	Abstain ↓	Yes	No	No	No
Asia							
Afghanistan	P	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bahrain	P	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Yes	No
Bangladesh		No	Abstain	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bhutan		Abstain	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes	Abstain
Brunei Darussalam		No	Abstain	Yes	No ↓	Abstain	Abstain
Cambodia		Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent	Abstain ↓	Absent
China		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Cyprus	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Fiji		Abstain	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes	Yes
India	P	No	Yes	Abstain	No	Abstain	No
Indonesia	P	No	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	No	No
Iran		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Iraq	P	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent
Japan	P	No	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jordan	P	Abstain ↑	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Abstain
Kazakhstan		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kiribati³	P	Absent ↓	Absent	Absent	Absent	Yes	Yes
Kuwait	O	No	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No
Kyrgyzstan	O	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Abstain	Abstain	Yes	No	Abstain ↑	Abstain
Lebanon	P	Abstain	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malaysia	P	No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Maldives		No	Yes ↑	Yes	Yes ↑	Yes	Absent ↑
Marshall Islands	P	Yes	Abstain	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Micronesia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mongolia	P	No	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Absent	Abstain
Myanmar		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Nauru	P	Yes	Absent	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nepal	O	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain

³ Kiribati is not a member of any regional group.

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Oman	O	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Pakistan		No	Abstain	Yes	Abstain ↑	Abstain	No
Palau	P	Yes	Abstain	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	P	Abstain ↑	Yes ↑	Abstain	Absent	Yes	Abstain
Philippines	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Qatar		No	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No
Republic of Korea	P	Abstain	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ↑	Abstain
Samoa	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ↑	Yes	Yes
Saudi Arabia		No	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Yes	No
Singapore		No	Yes ↑	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Solomon Islands		No	Abstain ↓	Absent	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain ↑
Sri Lanka	P	Yes	Abstain	Yes	No ↓	No ↓	No
Syria		No	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Tajikistan		Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No
Thailand		No	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Timor-Leste	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tonga		No	Yes ↑	Abstain	Absent ↓	Absent ↓	Absent ↓
Turkmenistan		Yes	Absent	Yes	Absent	Abstain	No
Tuvalu	P	Yes	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Absent	Absent ↓	Yes ↑
United Arab Emirates		Abstain	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Uzbekistan		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Vanuatu	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Absent	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam		Abstain	Abstain	Yes	No	No	No
Yemen	P	No	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	No

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Eastern Europe							
Albania	P	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes ↑	Yes	Yes
Armenia	O	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Absent ↓	No
Azerbaijan	O	Yes	Yes ↑	Yes	No ↓	Abstain	No
Belarus		Abstain	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	P	Yes	Yes	Absent	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Abstain
Hungary	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Moldova	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montenegro	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation	O	Yes	Abstain ↓	Yes	No	No	No
Serbia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Absent ↓	Absent ↓	No ↓
Slovakia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Latin America							
Antigua and Barbuda	P	No	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Argentina	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	P	No	Abstain	Yes	Absent ↓	Yes	Yes
Barbados	P	No	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Belize	P	No	Yes	No ↑	Absent ↓	Yes	No ↓
Bolivia	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Brazil	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Abstain ↓	Abstain
Chile	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Costa Rica	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba		Abstain	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Dominica	P	No	Yes	Yes	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Dominican Republic	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Yes ↑	Abstain	Abstain
Ecuador	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain	No ↓
El Salvador	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent ↓	Yes	Yes
Grenada	P	No	Yes	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↓
Guatemala	P	Abstain ↓	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Abstain	Abstain
Guyana	P	No	Yes	Yes	Absent ↓	Abstain	Abstain
Haiti	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Honduras	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	P	No	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Abstain	Abstain
Mexico	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	P	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ↓	Abstain	No
Panama	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes ↑	Yes	Abstain ↓

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Peru	P	Yes ↑	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	P	No	Absent	Absent ↑	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Saint Lucia	P	No	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Absent	Yes ↑	Yes ↑
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	P	No	Abstain ↓	Yes	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Suriname	P	Abstain ↑	Yes	Yes	Absent	Abstain	Abstain
Trinidad and Tobago	P	No	Abstain ↓	Abstain ↑	Abstain	Absent	Absent
Uruguay	P	Yes	Yes	Abstain ↑	Yes	Yes	Abstain
Venezuela		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Western Europe and Others							
Andorra	P	Yes	Yes	No	Absent ↓	Yes	Yes
Australia	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iceland	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Israel	P	Yes	Abstain	No	Yes ↑	Yes	Yes
Italy	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

	CD	Moratorium on Death Penalty	Extrajudicial Executions	Combating Defamation of Religions	Myanmar	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Iran
Liechtenstein	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaco	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	P	Yes	Yes	Absent ↓	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norway	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Marino	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkey	P	Yes	Abstain ↓	Yes	Yes	Yes	Absent
United Kingdom	P	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States of America	P	No	Abstain	No	Yes	Yes	Yes