

CUBA'S VOTING PATTERN DURING ITS 12 YEARS AT THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

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Over the twelve years during which Cuba had a seat at the UN Human Rights Council, the regime has been systematically complicit in the grave human rights violations perpetrated in other parts of the world. This can be inferred from the recorded votes, opposing to resolutions condemning dire human rights violations and calling the world into action. They have been constantly abetting and siding with autocratic governments across the world. In the bid to join the Human Rights Council during the 2021-2023 term, the one-party system stated that *«should Cuba be elected to the Human Rights Council, it would continue to support its long-standing initiatives»*. Global democracies, especially those in Latin America who strive to consolidate the respect for human rights, shall oppose to the candidacy of Cuba and any other autocracies to the Human Rights Council, and they must do so publicly and actively in order to avoid the weakening of the International system for human rights protection.



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1. Introduction

The Human Rights Council (HRC) is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that, on account of their gravity, require its attention.

The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2006 by resolution A/RES/60/251 (Res. 60), its 47 Member States are elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the General Assembly. The membership shall be based on equitable geographical distribution and is renewed annually by thirds. The Latin American and Caribbean regions have eight seats.

Contradiction arises regarding the fact that some countries elected to form part of the HRC are autocracies with a dreadful precedent of violation of fundamental freedoms.

Many civil society organizations and human rights defenders condemn the presence of representatives of oppressive governments in those bodies entrusted with shaping and supervising the enforcement of human rights standards.

Also, attention was drawn to the need to oppose to the nomination of these regimes, which lead to an excessive politicization of the HRC and undermine the credibility of this and other international bodies.

Cuba is a dictatorship in Latin America and the Caribbean, whose government has clung to power over 60 years. Since the creation of the HRC in 2006,



Cuba has occupied a seat 4 terms -12 years-, the maximum allowed by regulation, thus becoming one of the longest standing countries in that body.

On account of its new nomination for the term 2021-2023, the purpose of the foregoing report is to give an overview of the votes of Cuba over the years in the HRC. We have analyzed the resolutions approved by the HRC regarding two issues: a) serious human rights violations in countries and territories; and b) some specific human rights thematic resolutions which are deemed relevant.

As it will be exposed, Cuba a regime which does not respect the human rights of its own citizens, it has also become an accomplice of other regimes which consistently violate human rights, by challenging initiatives for the protection of citizens in those countries.

This paper complements the analysis made in the report «Lack of commitment of Cuba with the Universal Human Rights System», released on June 8, 2020, which brings to our attention the serious accusations by the entire protection system against said country, as well as the overall lack of commitment.¹

2. Scope of the analyzed Resolutions

The resolutions analyzed -in all cases- are not only those adopted during the years in which Cuba had a seat in the HRC and they are presented chronologically. They are itemized in the Appendices and correspond to

SHEET 1 - COUNTRY SITUATION

All resolutions in which the HRC addressed the serious human rights violations in specific countries and territories.

SHEET 2 - THEMATIC ISSUES

Some resolutions -albeit not all of those approved- on thematic human rights issues, which due to their relevance are emblematic and Cuba did not vote them favorably. Some of these resolutions are specifically addressed in this report.

Each sheet includes an itemization of the search through the reports that the Council annually sends to the UN General Assembly, from its creation in 2006 until the 42nd session, held in September 2019, this exclusive of the years during which Cuba was not a member of the HRC (2013 and 2020).

¹ <https://www.cadal.org/informes/pdf/Falta-compromiso-de-cuba-con-sistema-universal-de-derechos-humanos.pdf>



The columns of each sheet include an indication of the number and date of the resolution; the topic; the way the decision was adopted and, if applicable, vote results, the way Cuba casted its vote and the countries along which Cuba voted against an approval. The signature of the document is also identified together with the web page where the HRC annual report can be found, including the full text of each resolution (with the page number to the English version of the document).

The sheets do not analyze or include other types of resolutions, such as those regarding matters of organization or procedure, or all resolutions regarding thematic issues (as mentioned above, only the issues deemed particularly emblematic were taken into consideration).

It must be noted that many HRC resolutions are adopted without a recorded vote. A nominal and recorded vote must be requested by any HRC member, otherwise, draft resolutions will be adopted directly, without a vote. These are also included in Sheet 1, and in several cases, it will be noted that over the years, resolutions on the situation of a country are adopted with, and sometimes without, a recorded vote.



THE INVESTIGATION AND THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE HRC AIM AT EXERTING PRESSURE TO ENFORCE CHANGES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

3. HRC tools: special procedures for «mandate holders», commissions of inquiry and intervention requests to OHCHR

The main objective of resolutions on the situation of a country is to alert on or condemn human rights violations and adopt several measures (appointment of rapporteurs or commissions of inquiry, report requests to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights -OHCHR-, etc.)

The investigation and the actions taken by the HRC aim at exerting pressure to enforce changes for the protection of the population in those countries. Also, by drawing the attention of the international community to the specific situations of a country, these resolutions may eventually have an impact on the treatment given to a particular case by other bodies, such as the Security Council or the UN General Assembly.

These measures also aim at documenting and reporting to the HRC and to the public serious human rights abuses in those countries or territories and putting forward concrete measures for the protection of their peoples, and with the approval of their leaders, discussing potential solutions.



The resolutions adopted by the HRC mainly include creating (and subsequently renewing) «country mandates» within the HRC «special procedures» mechanism (integrated by independent experts), appointing commissions of inquiry, special missions and requesting reports and other types of interventions from OHCHR.

This comment is deemed pertinent due to the fact that most of the resolutions analyzed in this report contain this type of measures.

4. Overview of votes of Cuba in the Council

4.1. BRIEF STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE VOTE OF CUBA ON THE SITUATION OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Out of the **205 resolutions** on human rights issues in countries or territories detailed on Sheet 1, attached hereto, Cuba voted:

- a) **Against** their adoption on 74 occasions.
- b) **In favor** of their adoption, on 66 occasions, out of which 62 correspond to situations in Palestinian territories and the Golan, and the remaining 4 to Darfur, Congo, Honduras, and Burundi.
- c) On 65 occasions resolutions were adopted without a recorded vote.

The resolutions adopted and approved without a recorded vote refer to human rights issues in the states of Myanmar, Congo, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Mali, Eritrea, Central African Republic, South Sudan or Iraq in the light of the abuses perpetrated by the Islamic State and associated groups in Iraq and Levante.


4.2. CONCRETE CASES IN WHICH CUBA OPPOSED THE APPROVAL OF RESOLUTIONS INVOLVING SERIOUS SITUATIONS IN COUNTRIES

Below we will be commenting on the instances in which Cuba opposed the approval of resolutions addressing serious situations in countries. We will be analyzing countries, one by one, and will be quoting excerpts of some resolutions in order to have a general understanding of the issue addressed. It is not the purpose of this report to analyze each case in depth, since each case has its own complexities linked factors such as history, geopolitics, and stakeholders. However, each brief review will help acknowledge that Cuba decided to ignore these situations despite their gravity.



SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

Since 2008, Cuba has voted against on six occasions regarding human rights violations in North Korea. Therefore, it voted against extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea² and against condemning issues involving serious human rights violations in that country, which are considered crimes against humanity perpetrated by the regime³. In resolution 7/15, Report A/63/53, the HRC expressed: «*Deeply concerned at the continuing reports of systematic, widespread and grave violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and at the unresolved questions of international concern relating to the abduction of foreigners, and urging the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms*».

 **CUBA NEVER RAISED ITS VOICE OR VOTED IN FAVOR OF CONDEMNING PRESUMABLY THE WORLD'S MOST CLOSED AND TOTALITARIAN REGIME, STILL EXISTING, AFTER DECADES.**

Likewise, in Resolution 25/25, Report A/69/53, the HRC even recommended: «*Recommends that the General Assembly submit the report of the commission of inquiry to the Security Council for its consideration and appropriate action in order that those responsible for human rights violations, including those that may amount to crimes against humanity, are held to account, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the appropriate international criminal justice mechanism, and consideration of the scope for effective targeted sanctions against those who appear to be most responsible for crimes against humanity, taking into account the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the commission of inquiry*».

Those other resolutions which Cuba did not vote against, were adopted without a recorded vote. Cuba never raised its voice or voted in favor of condemning presumably the world's most closed and totalitarian regime, still existing, after decades.⁴

² Ref.: Res. 7/15, Report A/63/53, see line 15 on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.

³ Ref.: Res. 25/25, Report A/69/53, see line 87 on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.

⁴ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in North Korea on lines 13, 19, 37, 47, 63, 87, 103, 123, 143, 162 and 187, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



SITUATION IN SUDAN


In 2009, Cuba voted against when the HRC decided, via res. 11/10, report A/64/535, «...to create the mandate of independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan», on account of the conflict in Darfur, as well as when it decided to extend the mandate for a period of one year⁶. After this ballot, other resolutions were adopted regarding the serious situation in that country and then, in South Sudan, after the country was divided, without a recorded vote.

SITUATION IN SYRIA

Cuba voted systematically against (in 2011 and 2012, and continuously between 2014 and 2019) considering the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Thus, it opposed to the statements made by the HRC in resolutions S-16/1 and S-17/1, Report A/66/53, wherein it expressed: «deep regret at the death of hundreds of people in connection with the recent and ongoing political protests in the Syrian Arab Republic, and grave concern at alleged deliberate killings, arrests and instances of torture of peaceful protesters by the Syrian authorities», and condemned: «Strongly condemns the continued grave and systematic human rights violations by the Syrian authorities, such as arbitrary executions, excessive use of force and the killing and persecution of protesters and human rights defenders, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment of detainees, including of children» and decided «to dispatch urgently an independent international commission of inquiry, to be appointed by the President of the Human Rights Council, to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic».

Particularly, on Resolution S 17/1 of August 2011, among other things the HRC reiterated its condemnation to «the continued grave and systematic human rights violations by the Syrian authorities», deplored «the continued indiscriminate attacks on the Syrian population» and called upon «the Syrian authorities to cease immediately all acts of violence against it». Moreover, it called for the liberation of prisoners of conscience, and for an end to the intimidation, persecution and arbitrary detention of journalists, lawyers, and human rights advocates. Furthermore, it called for allowing the media to do their job without restrictions or censorship; it expressed its concern regarding the humanitarian

 **CUBA VOTED SYSTEMATICALLY AGAINST (IN 2011 AND 2012, AND CONTINUOUSLY BETWEEN 2014 AND 2019) CONSIDERING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC.**

⁵ See line 27 on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet and the entire resolution on www.undocs.org/A/64/53

⁶ See line 41 on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



situation and called for unhindered and safe access to humanitarian organizations and workers. On the other hand, the HRC stressed «*Stresses the need for an international, transparent, independent and prompt investigation into violations of international law, including international human rights law, and to hold those responsible to account*» and decided «*Decides to dispatch urgently an independent international commission of Inquiry... to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law since March 2011*»

Since then, the situation in Syria has grown more complex and serious, thus motivating 28 resolutions (considering only those adopted on the years during which Cuba had a seat in the Council, until 2019).

Cuba consistently voted against all those resolutions⁷.

SITUATION IN IRAN

In 2011, Cuba voted against considering the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, when the HRC decided –in resolution 16/9 of Report A/66/53– to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran «*Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/226 of 21 December 2010, and regretting the lack of cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the requests of the Assembly made in that resolution*».

In Assembly resolution 56/226 –which motivated the appointment of a Special Rapporteur by the HRC–, deep concern was expressed regarding, among others, the following situations: the use of floggings and amputation; the application of death penalty disregarding internationally recognized safeguards, including public executions, even of people who were under 18 when the crime was committed, and crimes lacking a precise and explicit definition, such as «moharabeh» (enmity against God); stoning and strangulation as methods of capital punishment, and the fact that prisoners kept facing the death-by-stoning punishment; widespread gender inequality and violence against women; constant repression of women rights advocates, arrests, violent repression and punishment to women who exercise their right to assemble peacefully; the increase in the number of persecutions to not officially recognized religious minorities; constant, systematic and severe restrictions to the freedom of peaceful assembly and association and freedom of opinion and speech; persistent acts

⁷ Resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic are in lines 45, 46, 58, 59, 60, 70, 77, 78, 82, 85, 93, 99, 101, 110, 116, 121, 132, 136, 138, 145, 159, 161, 163, 176, 179, 184, 197 and 202 of the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



of harassment, intimidation and persecution, including arbitrary arrests, detentions and disappearances, as well as violent repression of, among others, political opponents, human rights advocates, lawyers, journalists and other media representatives, Internet providers and users, bloggers, clergymen, members of the academia, students and trade union representatives; serious limitations and restrictions to the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or creed, including arbitrary arrest, indefinite detention and lengthy jail sentences of those exercising this right as well as the arbitrary demolition of religious sites; the continuing failure to respect procedural guarantees and the violation of the rights of detainees, among other situations referred to therein. The resolution urged the Government of Iran «*specific calls to action found in previous resolutions of the General Assembly, and to respect fully its human rights obligations, in law and in practice*» and expressed the need to take concrete action to put an end to the referred situations.⁸



IN ADDITION TO VOTING AGAINST THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPOREUR, CUBA CONSISTENTLY VOTED AGAINST THE RESOLUTIONS EXTENDING ITS MANDATE, ON 8 OCCASIONS, THUS SIDING WITH THE IRANIAN AUTHORITARIAN THEOCRACY.

In addition to voting against the appointment of the Special Rapporteur, Cuba consistently voted against the resolutions extending its mandate, on 8 occasions, thus siding with the Iranian authoritarian theocracy.

SITUATION IN BELARUS

In 2011, Cuba voted against considering the situation of human rights in Belarus, when the HRC –in Resolution 17/24 Report A/66/53– expressed: «*Deeply concerned at the overall human rights situation in Belarus and its severe deterioration since the presidential elections of 19 December 2010, including credible allegations of torture, arbitrary detention and increasing harassment of opposition leaders, representatives of civil society, human rights defenders, lawyers, independent media, students and those defending them*». In it, the HRC condemned: «*the human rights violations occurring before, during and in the aftermath of the presidential elections of 19 December 2010, including the use of violence against, arbitrary arrest, detention and the politically motivated conviction of opposition candidates, their supporters, journalists and human rights defenders, as well as the abuses of due process rights, including the right to a fair trial for those involved in the demonstrations...*».

⁸ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in North Korea on lines 48, 62, 86, 102, 124, 142, 164 and 185, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



The resolution urged the Government of Belarus to take a series of measures to remedy the reported situations, guarantee the full enjoyment of rights and grant access to universal mechanisms; requested the High Commissioner to monitor the situation in that country and to submit reports, and drew special attention from several Special Procedures of the HRC.

Moreover, in 2012, Cuba voted against the adoption of Res 20/13, report A/67/53, which expressed deep concern in view of the conclusions contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: *«that suggest the existence of a pattern of serious violations of human rights since 19 December 2010, that is of a systemic nature, and includes intensified restrictions on the fundamental freedoms of association, assembly, opinion and expression, including with regard to the media, as well as allegations of torture and ill-treatment in custody, impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses, harassment of civil society organizations and human rights defenders, violations of due process and fair trial safeguards, and pressure on defense lawyers»*. It also urged the Government of Belarus *«Urges the Government of Belarus to immediately and unconditionally release and rehabilitate all political prisoners, to address, through comprehensive, transparent and credible investigations, reports of torture and ill-treatment, to implement all other recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner, and to put an immediate end to arbitrary detention of human rights defenders, the increased use of short term arbitrary detention and arbitrary travel bans aimed at intimidating representatives of the political opposition and the media, as well as human rights defenders and civil society»*. Finally, a Special Rapporteur was appointed to monitor human rights in Belarus.



THE SITUATION IS STILL BEING ADDRESSED BY THE HRC, RESOLUTIONS WERE APPROVED INCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND APPEALS SIMILAR TO THE ONE DESCRIBED ABOVE, PARTICULARLY REGARDING SYSTEMATIC CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS (...)

The situation is still being addressed by the HRC, resolutions were approved including observations and appeals similar to the one described above, particularly regarding systematic civil and political rights violations, including enforced disappearance of opponents, and deploring the lack of cooperation of Belarus with the Special Rapporteur, as well as the lack of electoral transparency.⁹

⁹ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Belarus on lines 57, 74, 95, 111, 133, 153, 174 and 196, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



Cuba maintained its position, constantly voting against those resolutions in 8 ballots. Recently, turmoil and protests reignited in response to fraud and manipulation in the elections by the autocrat Alexander Lukashenko, who has been in power since 1994. These events led to a series of communications and press releases issued by the Office of the High Commissioner, on July 1, 10 and 17 and August 12, 13 and 21 of this year, alerting Belarus authorities on arbitrary detentions of people who were exercising their right to freedom of speech and assembly. The communications also requested the authorities to reconsider their stance on not cooperating with the UN Special Rapporteur.

If he remains in power, Lukashenko will certainly have the support of Cuba, should Cuba get elected to the HRC, this year.

SITUATION IN MYANMAR

The HRC began considering the human rights situation in Myanmar in 2009¹⁰, when while reinstating previous resolutions of the Human Rights Commission and the General Assembly, it expressed its grave concern at the report of violent repression of demonstrations and human rights violations, including enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture and ill-treatment. On this occasion, the HRC called « *upon the Government of Myanmar to address urgently the dire humanitarian situation and to allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access to all persons in need in all areas of Myanmar* ». The resolution also extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Myanmar, in accordance with the previous resolutions of its predecessor, the Human Rights Commission.

The situation in Myanmar is still being monitored in view of the gravity of the current crisis and the government is being called upon to swiftly resume cooperation with the Special Rapporteur.

This notwithstanding, after the first eight resolutions were adopted without a recorded vote, since 2018 when they were adopted via recorded vote, Cuba has voted against¹¹ the independent International Fact-Finding Mission, the Special



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¹⁰ See Resolution 10/27 on Myanmar in line 25 of the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.

¹¹ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Myanmar on lines 25, 39, 50, 69, 88, 104, 113, 126, 141, 166 and 193, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



Rapporteur and the independent assistance mechanism, expert resources and services needed to fully comply with the assistance mandate to address such a dire situation.

The crisis entailed other grave human rights abuses and war crimes committed by the army and forced over 700,000 Rohingya to flee the country and seek shelter in Bangladesh.

SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

In 2014, Cuba voted against considering the actions towards fostering reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka with respect to the long lasting ethnic conflict between Tamil minorities and the Sinhalese majority government. The HRC in resolution 19/2, Report A/67/53 noted *«with concern that the report does not adequately address serious allegations of violations of international law.»*¹² However, the HRC urged the Government of Sri Lanka *«to implement the constructive recommendations made in the report of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission and to take all necessary additional steps to fulfil its relevant legal obligations and commitment to initiate credible and independent actions to ensure justice, equity, accountability and reconciliation for all Sri Lankans»*.

Subsequently, in 2015, 2017 and 2019, resolutions on the situation of this country were approved without a recorded vote.

SITUATION IN UKRAINE

In 2014, faced with a critical situation in Ukraine unleashed by the destitution of the pro-Russian leader Víctor Yanukóvich, and in a context of complex conflict with internal and external political implications, including the issue of ethnically Russian population in regions in the East of Ukraine and Crimea, involving illegal arms groups allegedly supported by Russia (which led to the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation), Cuba voted against considering the human rights cooperation and assistance to Ukraine.

¹² See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Belarus on lines 61, 84, 117, 140 and 181, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



On that occasion, HRC –Resolution 26/30, Report A/69/53– expressed *«concern that, despite the efforts of the election administration to ensure voting throughout the country, individuals were not able to take part in voting in parts of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions owing to systematic disruption by illegal armed groups and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol»*; and urged *«Calls upon the Government of Ukraine to continue to investigate all alleged human rights violations and abuses in a prompt, impartial, transparent and manner, and to ensure accountability, including in relation to the Maidan protests and the violence in Odessa on 2 May 2014»*.

In that same resolution it strongly condemned *«the violence and abuses committed by illegal armed groups, including abductions, unlawful detentions, killings, torture and ill-treatment, disappearances and harassment of journalists, international observers and other people, and urges all members of illegal armed groups to immediately disarm and stop their unlawful acts, including to immediately release all those unlawfully detained, and to vacate occupied public and administrative buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Joint Statement»*.

In 2015, Cuba also voted against considering human rights cooperation and assistance to Ukraine, when the HRC –in Resolution 29/23 Report A/70/53– acknowledged *«the efforts of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations to assist Ukraine in protecting the rights of all persons in Ukraine, as described by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014, and the progress achieved, as well as the challenges and obstacles remaining in this regard»*. The above mentioned Assembly Resolution *«Calls upon all States to desist and refrain from actions aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, including any attempts to modify Ukraine's borders through the threat or use of force or other unlawful means;»*.¹³

The situation had a complex underlying background, the actions of the then government of Ukraine were called into question together with the actions of the groups supported by Russia and the deployment of Russian troops.



CUBA CONTINUED TO VOTE AGAINST ASSISTING UKRAINE

IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON 3 ADDITIONAL OCCASIONS, SIDING WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE AUTOCRACY RULING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND NEGLECTING ANY HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS.

¹³ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Ukraine on lines 96, 114, 134, 154 and 198, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



Cuba continued to vote against assisting Ukraine in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner on 3 additional occasions, siding with the interests of the autocracy ruling the Russian Federation and neglecting any human rights implications.

SITUATION IN GEORGIA

In 2017, Cuba voted against considering cooperation with Georgia, when the HRC adopted resolution 34/37 Report A/72/53.

In that resolution, the HRC welcomed Georgia's cooperation with the special procedures and their willingness to implement the recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review in November 2015. The resolution also underscored the efforts by Georgia's government «*to strengthen democracy, the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human right. Noting the statement made by the High Commissioner to the Human Rights Council on 13 September 2016, where he expressed deep concern at the repeated refusals to permit staff of the Office of the High Commissioner access to Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia*» and expressed: «*Expressing serious concern at the human rights and humanitarian situation in those regions of Georgia*», and «*Concerned about reported kidnappings, arbitrary detention, interference with property rights, restrictions on access to education in one's native language, free movement and residence, as well as continued discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin in both regions*» and «*Expressing serious concern at the repeated denial of access to international and regional monitors, including United Nations human rights mechanisms...*»¹⁴



CUBA, THROUGH ITS VOTE, INTENDED TO LIMIT THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS AND UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS ACCESS THOSE TERRITORIES AND DO THEIR JOB, ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (...)

It must be noted that the situation in both regions has been facilitated by the fact that Russian troops are in control of those territories, currently detached from Georgia.

Cuba, through its vote, intended to limit the possibility of having international observers and UN human rights mechanisms access those territories and do their job, another example of alignment with the interests of the Russian Federation, led by autocrat Vladimir Putin. Cuba also intended to disregard the efforts to strengthen democracy and the commitments of the Government of Georgia with HRC human rights mechanisms.

¹⁴ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Georgia 150 and 172, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

In 2018, Cuba voted against ensuring the promotion and protection of the human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, when the HRC in resolution 39/1, Report A/73/53/Add.1, expressed *«its deepest concern at the serious human rights violations in a context of a political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis»* and urged *«the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to accept humanitarian assistance in order to address the scarcity of food, medicine and medical supplies, the rise of malnutrition, especially among children, and the outbreak of diseases that had been previously eradicated or kept under control in South America»*¹⁵.

In this resolution the HRC referred to *«hundreds of thousands of nationals of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, including men, women and children, are forced to leave their country as a result of, inter alia, a political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis that seriously affects their human rights»*, and praised the report from the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled *«Human rights violations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: A downward spiral with no end in sight.»*, released in June 2018.

Moreover, it expressed its deepest concern *«at the serious human rights violations in a context of a political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis»* referred to in the report from the High Commissioner and urged the Government of Venezuela *«to accept humanitarian assistance in order to address the scarcity of food, medicine and medical supplies, the rise of malnutrition, especially among children, and the outbreak of diseases that had been previously eradicated or kept under control in South America»*. Finally, in that same resolution, the HRC requested the High Commissioner to draft an updated report on the human rights situation in the country.

Subsequently, in 2019, the Venezuelan situation was brought to our attention again in an aggravated context; Cuba, once again, voted against the adoption of resolution 42/25 included in report A/74/53/Add.1. There, the HRC referred to *«the alarming situation of human rights... which includes patterns of violations directly and indirectly affecting all human rights –civil, political, economic, social and cultural– in the context of the ongoing political, economic, social and*



SUBSEQUENTLY, IN 2019, THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION WAS BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION AGAIN IN AN AGGRAVATED CONTEXT; CUBA, ONCE AGAIN, VOTED AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 42/25 INCLUDED IN REPORT A/74/53/ADD.1

¹⁵ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 177 and 200, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



humanitarian crisis, as stated in the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of other international organizations» and expressed its alarming concern for the «erosion of the rule of law».

Said resolution also expressed deep concern about «more than 4 million people compelled to leave the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and also that the 2019 Venezuela Humanitarian Response Plan identifies a population of 7 million in need because of, inter alia, violations of the rights to food and health, violence and insecurity, the collapse of basic services, the deterioration of the education system, lack of access to pre- and post-natal care, and insufficient mechanisms for protection from violence and persecution on political grounds.»

It also strongly condemned «the widespread targeted repression and persecution on political grounds», when referring to «at least 6,000 killings resulting from security operations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela since January 2018 ... many of these killings may constitute extrajudicial executions»

Moreover, it condemned the permanent attacks against a number of media and the arbitrary detention of people for expressing their opinion.

The resolution condemned «disproportionate and differentiated impact on the human rights of indigenous peoples».

Additionally, the High Commissioner was requested to continue monitoring and reporting the human rights situation, and it was decided that a one-year International Fact-finding Mission would be appointed to investigate «to investigate extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment since 2014».

The gravity of the situation still existing in Venezuela, and the permanent decay caused by Nicolás Maduro's regime puts -historical, geopolitical and ideological differences aside- the country on an equal footing, in terms of systematic human rights violations, with the worst military dictatorships endured by the region decades ago. Cuba, as a key player and close collaborator becomes a necessary participant and is jointly liable for those systematic human rights violations.



THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION STILL EXISTING IN VENEZUELA, AND THE PERMANENT DECAY CAUSED BY NICOLÁS MADURO'S REGIME PUTS -HISTORICAL, GEOPOLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES ASIDE- THE COUNTRY ON AN EQUAL FOOTING, IN TERMS OF SYSTEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, WITH THE WORST MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS ENDURED BY THE REGION DECADES AGO.



SITUATION IN BURUNDI

As for the human rights situation in Burundi (long-lasting conflicts, coups, and massacres from ethnic rivalries, which produced thousands of refugees and deaths) Cuba shifted stance.

Initially, in October 2015, resolution 30/27 was adopted without a recorded vote, whereby the HRC expressed deep concern about the dire situation of a large number of Burundian refugees who were forced to flee to neighboring countries, thus requesting the High Commissioner to cooperate with the Government of Burundi in assessing the human rights situation in the country for the latter to be able to comply with its human rights obligations.

In December 2015, with the intention *«to refrain from any action that could exacerbate tensions in Burundi»*, the HRC condemned persistent human rights abuses and violations committed by all parties and in resolution S-24/1 of report A/71/53 –also adopted without vote–, requested the High Commissioner *«to urgently organize and dispatch on the most expeditious basis possible a mission by independent existing experts»*.

Two years after, in September 2017, the HRC request the Office of the High Commissioner to urgently send a team of experts with the mandate to seek the truth and find a way to improve the human rights situation. The request was taken via resolution 36/2 of Report A/72/53/Add.1, adopted with a recorded vote and Cuba voted favorably.

However, on the following day, Cuba voted against 36/19 Report A/72/53/Add.1, considering extending the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry in Burundi and also voted against in 2018, when the HRC, under resolution 39/14 Report A/73/53/Add.1 strongly condemned *«all human rights violations and abuses that persist in Burundi, particularly those involving extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention, cases of torture, and other ill-treatment, sexual or gender-based violence, persecution of members of civil society, journalists and bloggers, members of the political opposition and demonstrators, and restrictions on the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, contributing to a climate of intimidation among the population»*.

In 2019, Cuba also voted against the adoption of Resolution 42/26 in similar terms¹⁶.

¹⁶ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Burundi on lines 119, 120, 137, 157, 158, 178 and 201, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



SITUATION IN YEMEN

Against a backdrop of civil war, with multiple actors including the intervention of armed groups supported by third countries, and a more direct participation of other countries in the region (mainly, Iran and Saudi Arabia, with opposing interests), in 2011, a mission from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was invited by the government of Yemen to visit the country and drafted a report urging the government of Yemen and the High Commissioner to design a proper framework to strengthen human rights cooperation.

The HRC requested the international community to support this decision and successive resolutions –all of which were approved without a recorded vote– adopted between 2011 and 2017, urging the Government of Yemen and armed opposition groups to take immediate action to end the recruitment of children, as well as to demobilize and reintegrate children in their original communities.

In resolution 36/31 approved on 29 September 2017 –the last one on this topic adopted without a recorded vote– the HRC expressed its concern about the allegations of violations to international humanitarian law and grave human rights violations, including attacks against humanitarian workers and civilians, and requested the High Commissioner to appoint a group of eminent international experts with a mandate to follow-up on the situation, in order to improve the protection and exercise of human rights and advise on access to justice, accountability, reconciliation and recovery.

However, neglecting this background –briefly described herein– Cuba voted against in September 2018, when the HRC –in resolution 39/16 Report A/73/53/Add.1– expressed its concern «*by the allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and of violations and abuses of human rights law in Yemen, including those involving grave violations against children, attacks on humanitarian workers, civilians and civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities and missions and their personnel, as well as schools, the prevention of access for humanitarian aid, the use of import and other restrictions as a military tactic, the severe restrictions on freedom of religion or belief, 34 S/PRST/2018/5. A/73/53/Add.1 GE.18-17087 73 including for minorities, such as members of the Baha'i faith, and the harassment of and attacks against journalists and human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders*».¹⁷



**NEGLECTING THIS
BACKGROUND -BRIEFLY
DESCRIBED HEREIN-**

**CUBA VOTED AGAINST IN
SEPTEMBER 2018, WHEN THE
HRC -IN RESOLUTION 39/16
REPORT A/73/53/ADD.1-
EXPRESSED ITS CONCERN (...)**»

¹⁷ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Yemen on lines 58, 72, 80, 100, 118, 135, 160, 180 and 199, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

In March 2019, considering the events in Nicaragua since April 2018 that led to a grave political and human rights crisis, which were documented in a report from the High Commissioner in August of that same year, the HRC approved a resolution which Cuba opposed.

In resolution 40/2 report A/74/53 the HRC expressed *«grave concern at reports of serious human rights violations and abuses, beginning in April 2018 with the disproportionate use of force by the police to repress social protests, and acts of violence by armed paramilitary groups, as well as reports of ongoing unlawful arrests and arbitrary detentions, harassment, and torture and sexual and gender-based violence in detention»* and *«concern over the increasing restrictions on civic space and expressions of dissent in Nicaragua, including the closure of independent media outlets and the cancellation of the legal registration, and seizure of assets and goods, of a number of civil society organizations, particularly targeting human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and over reported acts of intimidation and reprisal»*. And urged the Government to respect *«the Government of Nicaragua to respect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, of association and of expression, and the independence of the media and the judiciary»* and release all arbitrary or illegal detainees.

Moreover, it lamented the lack of collaboration with the system by withdrawing the invitation extended to the OHCHR to visit the country and suspending the missions of independent mechanisms of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Finally, the HRC requested the UN High Commissioner to prepare another report on the country situation.¹⁸

It is no surprise that Cuba opposed the resolution. The situation has been deteriorating severely in Nicaragua, the other strong ally of the Cuban regime together with Venezuela, and is therefore still being monitored by the HRC.



IT IS NO SURPRISE THAT CUBA OPPOSED THE RESOLUTION.

THE SITUATION HAS BEEN DETERIORATING SEVERELY IN NICARAGUA, THE OTHER STRONG ALLY OF THE CUBAN REGIME TOGETHER WITH VENEZUELA, AND IS THEREFORE STILL BEING MONITORED BY THE HRC.

¹⁸ See Resolution 40/2 on Myanmar in line 182 of the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



SITUATION IN ERITREA

Human rights considerations in Eritrea from the Human Rights Council began in 2012, when by way of a resolution adopted without a recorded vote, a Special Rapporteur was appointed with the mandate to submit a report to the HRC. The resolution was adopted as a result of «*The continued widespread and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms committed by the Eritrean authorities, including cases of arbitrary and extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, the use of torture, arbitrary and incommunicado detention without recourse to justice, and detention in inhumane and degrading conditions; The severe restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of information, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including the detention of journalists, human rights defenders, political actors, religious leaders and practitioners in Eritrea*»¹⁹.

In subsequent resolutions –also adopted without a recorded vote– the HRC invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea to continue investigating the allegations contained in several reports submitted, urging the Government to fully cooperate with the Rapporteur and to allow it to visit all areas in the country and provide the information required for the Rapporteur to fulfill its mandate. In 2014, the HRC extended the mandate for a year and decided to appoint a three-member Commission of Inquiry, for the same period, to enquire into the violations contained in the report. On the following year, in view of the persistent, systematic, generalized, and grave human rights violations, the HRC lamented the constant lack of cooperation of the Government of Eritrea and extended the mandates of the SR and the Commission of Inquiry.

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur was extended again in 2016, 2017 and 2018. In this last year, the HRC encouraged the African Union, to follow up on the report and recommendations from the commission of inquiry and the updated information, in order to enquire into and bring to justice those liable for the crimes involving human rights violations and abuses reported by the commission of inquiry, in particular those which could be considered crimes against humanity²⁰.



THE MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR WAS EXTENDED AGAIN IN 2016, 2017 AND 2018. IN THIS LAST YEAR, THE HRC ENCOURAGED THE AFRICAN UNION, TO FOLLOW UP ON THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND THE UPDATED INFORMATION (...)»

¹⁹ See Resolution 20/20 on Eritrea in line 76 of the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.

²⁰ See the itemization of resolutions related to the situation in Eritrea on lines 74, 94, 112, 122, 156 and 175, on the COUNTRY SITUATION tab of the sheet.



Cuba made its stance clear when in 2019 it voted against the HRC resolution to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur²¹.

The population of Eritrea, under the rule of autocrat Isaiás Afewerki who has been in office since the creation of the country in 1993, is subject to extremely grave human rights violations which have caused more than twelve percent of the population to flee the country.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

As part of a campaign against illegal drugs in the Philippines, launched in mid-2016, allegations of serious human rights violations by the authoritarian government led by Rodrigo Duterte were reported to the UN.

When this situation was addressed at the HRC in 2019, Cuba voted against ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines, when in resolution 41/2 report A/74/53, the HRC expressed *«concern at the allegations of human rights violations in the Philippines, particularly those involving killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention, the intimidation and persecution of or violence against members of civil society, human rights defenders, indigenous peoples, journalists, lawyers and members of the political opposition, and restrictions on the freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association»*²². The HRC urged the Philippine Government *«to take all necessary measures to prevent extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, to carry out impartial investigations and to hold perpetrators accountable, in accordance with international norms and standards, including on due process and the rule of law»*. Moreover, it urged it to cooperate with the HRC mechanisms and the Office of the High Commissioner, entrusted with drafting a written comprehensive report on the situation.

Cuba sided with Rodrigo Duterte's iron fist and chose to support a government that despises the most basic guarantees, that represses illegally and brutally, and even threatened to withdraw from the United Nations.



CUBA SIDED WITH RODRIGO DUTERTE'S IRON FIST AND CHOSE

TO SUPPORT A GOVERNMENT THAT DESPISES THE MOST BASIC GUARANTEES, THAT REPRESSES ILLEGALLY AND BRUTALLY, AND EVEN THREATENED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

²¹ See Resolution 41/1 on Eritrea in line 194 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.

²² See Resolution 41/2 on the Philippines in line 195 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.



4.3. OVERVIEW OF ABSTENTIONS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN THEMATIC ISSUES BY THE HRC

For the purposes of broadening the knowledge about Cuba's stance before the international community when it comes to human rights, we have included a brief description of some resolutions on several thematic issues regarding human rights where the HRC clearly defined the relevance and scope; and Cuba abstained from voting.

The abstention here plays almost the same role as a vote against, and its relevance can be assessed by reviewing the resolutions themselves. The Cuban regime proved with its vote a lack of commitment towards democratic values and the full exercise of civil and political rights. Below there is a quotation of a sample paragraph to illustrate the scope of each resolution.

The cases involved are the following:

- ▶ When considering a resolution on the role of «*Good Governance Practices for the Promotion of Human Rights*», Cuba abstained from voting, together with Bolivia, China, the Russian Federation, Nicaragua, and Sri Lanka.

In the recitals the HRC emphasized «*that democracies have embedded institutional advantages incontestably favorable to sustainable development, and that when based on the respect for human rights, they provide political incentives to Governments to respond to the needs and demands of the people, allow for more informed and extensive policy dialogue, are more adaptable, and create necessary checks and balances on Government power*»²³.

- ▶ When considering a resolution on «*Human rights, democracy and the rule of law*», Cuba abstained from voting together with China.

In the recitals, the HRC welcomed «*the democratization processes taking place in various countries and regions of the world, which are motivated by the aspirations of peoples for dignity, peace, justice, democracy, respect for human rights and development*»²⁴.

- ▶ When considering the resolution on «*Human rights, democracy and the rule of law*», Cuba abstained from voting, together with Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Bolivia, China, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Russian Federation, Nigeria, South Africa, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

²³ See Resolution 7/11 line 2 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.

²⁴ See Resolution 19/36 line 3 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.



In the recitals, the HRC urged «States to acknowledge the important contribution of civil society and human rights defenders to the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to create a safe and enabling environment for their work»²⁵.

- ▶ When considering the resolution on «the issue of the death penalty», Cuba abstained from voting together with the Russian Federation, Ghana, Kenya, the Maldives, and Morocco.

On this occasion, the HRC took note of the declaration of the UN Secretary General stating «that the imposition of the death penalty was incompatible with human dignity, the right to life and the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and highlighted the consequences of the lack of transparency in the imposition and application of the death penalty»²⁶.

- ▶ When considering the resolution on the «Promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests», Cuba abstained from voting together with Burundi, China, the Russian Federation and Venezuela.

In the recitals, the HRC reaffirmed that States have the primary responsibility of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and «must ensure that their domestic legislation and procedures relating to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, of expression and of association and to the use of force in the context of law enforcement are in conformity with their international obligations and commitments and effectively implemented»²⁷.

- ▶ When considering the resolution on «Civil society space: engagement with international and regional organizations», Cuba abstained from voting together with Saudi Arabia, Burundi, China, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Kirghizstan, Nigeria, Qatar, and Venezuela.

In the recitals, the HRC expressed «serious concern at the continued reports of acts of intimidation and reprisal against individuals and groups who seek to cooperate, cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, and at the seriousness of reported reprisals, including violations of the right of the victim to life,



WHEN CONSIDERING THE RESOLUTION ON “CIVIL SOCIETY SPACE: ENGAGEMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS”, CUBA ABSTAINED FROM VOTING TOGETHER WITH SAUDI ARABIA, BURUNDI, CHINA, EGYPT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, ETHIOPIA, KIRGHIZSTAN, NIGERIA, QATAR, AND VENEZUELA.

²⁵ See Resolution 28/14 line 4 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.

²⁶ See Resolution 30/5 line 5 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.

²⁷ See Resolution 31/37 line 8 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.



liberty and security of person, and violations of obligations under international law prohibiting torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment»²⁸.

4.4. COUNTRIES VOTING THE SAME WAY AS CUBA

In the case of resolutions approved by a recorded vote, from the analysis of compiled resolutions, it appears that the 74 times that Cuba voted against the approval of resolutions on the situation of human rights violations on a certain country, it was accompanied 73 times by China; 42 times by Russia; 42 times by Venezuela; 25 times by Burundi; 21 times by Egypt; 18 times by the Philippines; 15 times by Pakistan; 13 times by Saudi Arabia; 12 times by Eritrea; 12 times by Iraq; 11 times by Algeria; 9 times by Bangladesh; 8 times by Ecuador; and 4 times by the United Arab Emirates.

It should be noted that these numbers depend on the years these countries had a seat in the HRC. Among them, there are countries which had been members of the organization longer than others. However, as a general pattern, we may conclude that those who voted in line with Cuba are not democracies, they are mostly countries ruled by dictatorships, authoritarian governments, or autocracies. This type of countries shared their stance with Cuba when they opposed reporting serious violations and encouraging the improvement of human rights situations in another country.

It would be interesting to analyze these countries swiftly based on the classification released by the Freedom House organization in their last report on Freedom around the World –dedicated to studying the levels of respect for civil and political freedoms in 210 countries and territories.²⁹

It can be observed that the countries that usually accompany Cuba with their vote are classified as «NOT FREE», as is the case of Saudi Arabia, Burundi, China, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Iraq, Russia, Syria, Somalia, Venezuela and Vietnam, and the less usual Algeria, Qatar and Congo. Countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, the Philippines, Kirgizstan, Mali, Nigeria, and Pakistan are classified as «PARTLY FREE». The only country classified as FREE which voted in line with Cuba on some occasions was India.

The reports from Freedom House include an in depth analysis of countries, on a case by case basis, and led to several indices on freedom which are worth consulting in order to have an overview of the lack of freedom in the countries that usually accompany Cuba with their vote at the HRC.

²⁸ See Resolution 38/12 line 11 of the THEMATIC ISSUES tab of the sheet.

²⁹ See <https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores>



5. Conclusions

The following comments and conclusions are limited to what has been described and commented on. It goes without saying that the decisions adopted by the HRC should not be analyzed in a vacuum, they are part of the complex network of actors that shape international relations today, mainly based on the interests and geopolitical motivations of States.

Having said this and notwithstanding the above description, what happens with the votes on HRC reveals greater, lesser or absence of commitment of governments towards a diplomacy committed with human rights.

If we are to be realistic, the ideal of absolute commitment is unattainable, however, the civil society should report the behaviors of countries, especially when it comes to regimes with authoritarian traits that systematically violate human rights.

Cuba is an authoritarian regime, and the first behavioral pattern in the HRC forum, and across all instances in which it decided not to support the resolutions, is that it basically refused to support resolutions reporting situations and defining specific measures to address human rights violations committed by dictatorial or authoritarian governments.

These violations addressed in the resolutions took place in different contexts and geographical regions, however, the common denominator was grave, generally systematic violations which could, in some cases, be considered crimes against humanity.

Thus, Cuba did not endorse resolutions on ethnic conflicts with human rights violations from governments and irregular armed groups (such as Sri Lanka) or situations of conflict with the intervention of armed groups sponsored or supported by other states (such as Russia in Ukraine and Georgia).

Be it Iran, a theocracy with extreme right traits, its Venezuelan partners, or Belarus, Cuba as a matter of principle is always willing to obstruct any type of measure or accusation. This stance has no ideological consistency, as was the surprising case in which it did not vote in favor of condemning situations in Iran, a regime that persecutes those who breach strict religious codes. Paradoxically, in this case it acted against the traditional principles of the Cuban Revolution that advocate for atheism, which would inevitably cause any Cuban revolutionary to be persecuted by the Iranian regime.



Cuba has not committed either with one of the greatest current tragedies of mankind, the conflict in Syria. Cuba would rather side with Al Assad and the interests of Putin's Russia despite the dire humanitarian catastrophe suffered by those peoples. Neither has it condemned the totalitarian regime of North Korea's Kim dynasty, one of the world's harshest and most closed regimes.

It may also surprise that the Cuban regime sided with the hard to classify Philippine leader, Rodrigo Duterte, whose discourse, and actions are extremist and misogynist.

It is, certainly, needless to delve into the complicity of the Cuban regime with Venezuela and Nicaragua since it is well known in Latin America and the Caribbean that Cuba supports dictators Maduro and Ortega.

These stances are understood based on their common interests and disdain for human rights. What links Cuba to other dictatorships and autocracies is their very nature. They second each other with their votes, they cover each other and have common interests. And this certainly includes geopolitical and economic interests.

Another key element is that Cuba voted countless times in line with China, the country with which it has sided the most in the ballots. Today prestigious international Humans Rights organizations, such as Human Rights Watch, constantly express their concern about the serious threat to the universal protection system posed by the acts of China, something that was made clear in one of the main articles published in the 2020 World Report³⁰. Moreover, recently about fifty independent experts from the special HRC procedures publicly expressed their concern on the human rights situation in that country³¹.

One of the few situations which seems to be of concern for Cuba is the one involving Israel and the Palestine territories, the Golan, and other related conflicts. In this case, Cuba has always voted in favor of approving the resolutions. This vote deserves separate and thorough analysis -which we cannot afford to do here-, both for Cuba's double standard and the disproportionate number of resolutions (62 total ballots) devoted to this issue if compared with other more serious situations. It should also be noted that Israel is a democracy and this issue is part of their political debate.

³⁰ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2020/country-chapters/global>

³¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26006&LangID=E>



We could anticipate the stances that Cuba would take during 2021/2023 if it were offered to seat at the HRC. It already referred to the undertaken voluntary pledges and commitments in the note verbale through which it submitted its application to join the HRC «*If elected to the Human Rights Council, Cuba will continue to promote its traditional initiatives*»³².

Therefore, and given its invariable behavior, it is valid to assume that Cuba will continue to follow its voting pattern on the issues on the Council's agenda.

Ultimately, Cuba will continue to discourage, by voting against, each resolution put forward by the HRC on supporting the improvement of existing human rights situations in the People's Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Belarus or Venezuela; it will continue to hinder initiatives to promote democratization, when the HRC calls upon the support of national and international actions towards promoting and reinforcing democracies, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and will continue to abstain from voting when the HRC emphasizes that democracies have embedded institutional advantages incontestably favorable to sustainable development and issues resolutions that encourage the efficacy of democratic governance. All this leads to ratify the need to reject Cuba's bid to join the U.N. Human Rights Council, again.

Whilst accepting the complexity of the underlying interests of diplomacy, States should raise the bar when it comes to electing the countries which will be in charge of exposing to the world the regimes responsible for human rights abuses.

32 See note verbale of the Permanent Mission of Cuba <https://undocs.org/es/A/75/65>



6. Annexed

TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2006								
5-jul-06	S-1/1	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	29 favor / 11 against / 5 abstentions	Favor		A/61/53	97	undocs.org/A/61/53
11-ago-06	S-2/1	"The grave situation of human rights in Lebanon caused by Israeli military operations "	27 favor / 11 against / 8 abstentions	Favor		A/61/53	107	undocs.org/A/61/53
27-nov-06	Res. 2/3	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	32 favor / 1 against / 14 abstentions	Favor		A/62/53	4	undocs.org/A/62/53
27-nov-06	Res. 2/4	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	45 favor / 1 against / 1 abstention	Favor		A/62/53	6	undocs.org/A/62/53
15-nov-06	S-3/1	Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military incursions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the recent one in northern Gaza and the assault on Beit Hanoun	32 favor / 8 against / 6 abstentions	Favor		A/62/53	89	undocs.org/A/62/53
28-nov-06	Res. 2/115	Human rights situation in Darfur	25 favor / 11 against / 10 abstenciones	Favor		A/62/53	19	undocs.org/A/62/53
8-dic-06	Res. 3/1	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution S-1/1	34 favor / 1 against / 12 abstentions	Favor		A/62/53	22	undocs.org/A/62/53
2007								
27-mar-07	Res. 4/2	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolutions S-1/1 and S-3/1	Approved without voting			A/62/53	34	undocs.org/A/62/53
20-jun-07	OM/1/2	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolutions S-1/1 and S-3/1	Approved without voting			A/62/53	86	undocs.org/A/62/53
28-sep-07	Res. 6/18	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolutions S-1/1 and S-3/1	Approved without voting			A/63/53	35	undocs.org/A/63/53

**TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)**

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2008								
6-mar-08	Res. 7/1	Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military attacks and incursions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly the recent ones in the occupied Gaza Strip	33 favor / 1 against / 13 abstentions	Favor		A/63/53	87	undocs.org/A/63/53
27-mar-08	Res. 7/15	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22 favor / 7 against / 18 abstention	Against	China, Cuba, Egypt, Russian Federation, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua	A/63/53	126	undocs.org/A/63/53
27-mar-08	Res. 7/16	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	Approved without voting			A/63/53	128	undocs.org/A/63/53
27-mar-08	Res. 7/17	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Approved without voting			A/63/53	129	undocs.org/A/63/53
28-mar-08	Res. 7/30	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	32 favor / 1 against / 14 abstention	Favor		A/63/53	173	undocs.org/A/63/53
24-ene-08	S-6/1	Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military attacks and incursions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip	30 favor / 1 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/63/53	257	undocs.org/A/63/53
24-sep-08	Res. 9/18	Follow-up to resolution S-3/1: human rights violations emanating from Israeli military incursions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the shelling of Beit Hanoun	32 favor / 9 against / 5 abstentions	Favor		A/63/53/Add.1	48	undocs.org/A/63/53/Add.1
2009								
26-mar-09	Res. 10/16	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	26 favor / 6 against / 15 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Egypt, Russian Federation, Indonesia, Nigeria.	A/64/53	72	undocs.org/A/64/53
26-mar-09	Res. 10/17	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	33 favor / 1 against / 13 abstentions	Favor		A/64/53	74	undocs.org/A/64/53
26-mar-09	Res. 10/18	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	46 favor / 1 against / 0 abstentions	Favor		A/64/53		undocs.org/A/64/53
26-mar-09	Res. 10/19	Human rights violations emanating from the Israeli military attacks and operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	35 favor / 4 against / 8 abstentions	Favor		A/64/53	81	undocs.org/A/64/53
26-mar-09	Res. 10/20	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Approved without voting			A/64/53	83	undocs.org/A/64/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2009								
26-mar-09	Res. 10/21	Follow-up to Council resolution S-9/1 on the grave violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly due to the recent Israeli military attacks against the occupied Gaza Strip	33 favor / 1 contra / 13 abstentions			A/64/53	84	undocs.org/A/64/53
27-mar-09	Res. 10/27	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting	Favor		A/64/53	101	undocs.org/A/64/53
26-mar-09	Res. 10/33	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the strengthening of technical cooperation and consultative services	33 votos a favor contra ninguno y 14 abstenciones	Against		A/64/53	113	undocs.org/A/64/53
18-jun-09	Res. 11/10	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	20 favor / 18 against / 9 abstentions		Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa	A/64/53	152	undocs.org/A/64/53
1-dic-08	S-8/1	Situation of human rights in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Approved without voting	Favor		A/64/53	168	undocs.org/A/64/53
12-ene-09	S-9/1.	The grave violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly due to the recent Israeli military attacks against the occupied Gaza Strip	33 favor / 1 against / 13 abstentions	Favor		A/64/53	169	undocs.org/A/64/53
16-oct-09	S-12/1.	The human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	25 favor / 6 against / 11 abstentions	Favor		A/64/53/Add.1		undocs.org/A/64/53/Add.1
1-oct-09	Res. 12/14	Situation of human rights in Honduras since the coup d'état on 28 June 2009	Approved without voting	A favor		A/65/53	29	undocs.org/A/65/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2010								
24-mar-10	Res. 13/5	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	31 favor / 1 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/65/53	87	undocs.org/A/65/53
24-mar-10	Res. 13/6	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	45 favor/ 1 against	Favor		A/65/53	89	undocs.org/A/65/53
24-mar-10	Res. 13/7	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	46 favor/ 1 against	Favor		A/65/53	90	undocs.org/A/65/53
24-mar-10	Res. 13/8	The grave human rights violations by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	31 favor / 9 against / 7 abstentions	Favor		A/65/53	95	undocs.org/A/65/53
25-mar-10	Res. 13/9	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	29 favor / 6 against / 11 abstentions	Favor		A/65/53	97	undocs.org/A/65/53
25-mar-10	Res. 13/ 14	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	28 favor/ 5 against / 13 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Egypt, Russian Federation, Indonesia	A/65/53	109	undocs.org/A/65/53
26-mar-10	Res. 13/ 22	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the strengthening of technical cooperation and consultative services	Approved without voting			A/65/53	130	undocs.org/A/65/53
26-mar-10	Res. 13/25	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/65/53	135	undocs.org/A/65/53
29-sep-10	Res. 15/6	Follow-up to the report of the Committee of independent experts in international humanitarian and human rights law established pursuant to Council resolution 13/9	27 favor/ 1 against / 19 abstentions	Favor		A/65/53/ Add.1	29	undocs.org/A/65/53/ Add.1
1-oct-10	Res 15/ 27	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	25 favor/ 18 against / 3 abstentions	Against	Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ghana, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal	A/65/53/ Add.1	77	undocs.org/A/65/53/ Add.1
23-dic-10	S-14/1	Situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire in relation to the conclusion of the 2010 presidential election	Approved without voting			A/66/53	217	undocs.org/A/66/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2011								
25-feb-11	S-15/1	Situation of human rights in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Aprobada sin votación			A/66/53	27	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/32	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	27 favor/3 against /16 abstentions	Favor		A/66/53	12	undocs.org/A/66/53
29-abr-11	S-16/1	The current human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in the context of recent events	26 favor/ 9 against / 7 abstentions	Against	Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Gabon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation	A/66/53	29	undocs.org/A/66/53
23-ago-11	S-17/1	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	33 favor/ 4 against / 9 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Russian Federation	A/66/53	32	undocs.org/A/66/53
24-mar-11	Res. 16/8	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	30 favor/ 3 against / 11 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation	A/66/53	46	undocs.org/A/66/53
24-mar-11	Res. 16/9	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	22 favor/ 7 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation	A/66/53	49	undocs.org/A/66/53
24-mar-11	Res. 16/17	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	29 favor/ 1 against / 16 abstentions	Favor		A/66/53	69	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/24	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/66/53	92	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/25	Situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	approved without voting			A/66/53	10	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/29	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	30 favor/ 1 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/66/53	114	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/30	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	45 favor/ 1 against / 0 abstentions	Favor		A/66/53	117	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/31	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	45 favor/ 1 against / 0 abstentions	Favor		A/66/53	119	undocs.org/A/66/53
25-mar-11	Res. 16/35	The human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the strengthening of technical cooperation and advisory services	Approved without voting			A/66/53	125	undocs.org/A/66/53
17-jun-11	Res. 17/17	Situation of human rights in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Approved without voting			A/66/53	184	undocs.org/A/66/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BELARUS	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2011								
17-jun-11	Res. 17/24	Situation of human rights in Belarus	21 favor/ 5 against / 11 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Russian Federation, Nigeria	A/66/53	194	undocs.org/A/66/53
29-sep-11	Res. 18/19	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	approved without voting			A/66/53/Add.1	49	undocs.org/A/66/53/Add.1
24-dic-11	Res. 18/1	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	37 favor/ 4 against / 6 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Russian Federation	A/66/53/Add.2	2	undocs.org/A/66/53/Add.2
2012								
1-mar-12	Res. 19/1	The escalating grave human rights violations and deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	37 favor/ 3 against / 3 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation	A/67/53	11	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/2	Promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka	24 favor/ 15 against / 8 abstentions	Against	Bangladesh, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritania, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Uganda	A/67/53	13	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/12	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	22 favor/ 5 against / 20 abstentions	Against	Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Qatar	A/67/53	43	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/13	The situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Approved without voting			A/67/53	45	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/14	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	33 favor/ 1 against / 13 abstentions	Favor		A/67/53	47	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/15	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	46 / 1 against / 0 abstentions	Favor		A/67/53	49	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/16	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	44 favor/ 1 against / 2 abstentions	Favor		A/67/53	50	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/17	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	36 favor/ 1 against / 10 abstentions	Favor		A/67/53	54	undocs.org/A/67/53
22-mar-12	Res. 19/18	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	29 votos contra 1 y 17 abstenciones	Favor		A/67/53	4	undocs.org/A/67/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2012								
23-mar-12	Res. 19/21	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/67/53	63	undocs.org/A/67/53
23-mar-12	Res. 19/22	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	41 favor/ 3 against / 2 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation	A/67/53	67	undocs.org/A/67/53
23-mar-12	Res. 19/27	The human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the strengthening of technical cooperation and advisory services	Approved without voting			A/67/53	81	undocs.org/A/67/53
23-mar-12	Res. 19/29	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	Approved without voting			A/67/53	86	undocs.org/A/67/53
23-mar-12	PRST/19/2	Situation of human rights in Haiti	Approved without voting			A/67/53	142	undocs.org/A/67/53
5-jul-12	Res. 20/13	Situation of human rights in Belarus	22 favor/ 5 against / 20 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Ecuador, Russian Federation, India	A/67/53	181	undocs.org/A/67/53
6-jul-12	Res. 20/17	Human rights situation in Mali	Approved without voting			A/67/53	186	undocs.org/A/67/53
6-jul-12	Res. 20/20	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	Approved without voting			A/67/53	190	undocs.org/A/67/53
6-jul-12	Res. 20/22	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	41 favor/ 3 against / 3 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation	A/67/53	195	undocs.org/A/67/53
1-jun-12	S-19/1	The deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent killings in ElHouleh	41 favor/ 3 against / 2 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation	A/67/53	200	undocs.org/A/67/53
26-sep-12	Res. 21/1	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	Approved without voting			A/67/53/Add.1	14	undocs.org/A/67/53/Add.1
27-sep-12	Res. 21/22	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	Approved without voting			A/67/53/Add.1	66	undocs.org/A/67/53/Add.1
28-sep-12	Res. 21/25	Situation of human rights in the Republic of Mali	Approved without voting			A/67/53/Add.1	69	undocs.org/A/67/53/Add.1
28-sep-12	Res. 21/26	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	41 favor/ 3 against / 2 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation	A/67/53/Add.1	71	undocs.org/A/67/53/Add.1

**TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION** (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2014								
20-ene-14	S-20/1	Situation of human rights in the Central African Republic and technical assistance in the field of human rights	Approved without voting			A/69/53	11	undocs.org/A/69/53
27-mar-14	Res. 25/1	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	23 favor/ 12 against / 12 abstentions	Against	Algeria, China, Congo, Cuba, Kenya, Maldives, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam	A/69/53	14	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/23	The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	32 favor/ 4 against / 11 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/69/53	95	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/24	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	21 favor/ 9 against / 16 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Venezuela; Viet Nam	A/69/53	98	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/25	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	30 favor/ 6 against / 11 abstentions favor/ against / abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Federación de Rusia, Pakistán, Venezuela, Viet Nam.	A/69/53	2	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/26	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/69/53	99	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/27	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	46 favor/ 1 against / abstentions	Favor		A/69/53	103	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/29	Human rights situation in Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	46 favor/ 1 against / 0 abstentions	Favor		A/69/53	111	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/30	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict	46 favor/ 1 against / 0 abstentions	Favor		A/69/53	117	undocs.org/A/69/53
28-mar-14	Res. 25/31	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	33 favor/ 1 against / 13 abstentions	Favor		A/69/53	117	undocs.org/A/69/53
27-jun-14	Res. 26/23	The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	32 favor/ 5 against / 9 abstentions	Against	Algeria, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/69/53	205	undocs.org/A/69/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2014								
27-jun-14	Res. 26/24	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	Approved without voting			A/69/53	209	undocs.org/A/69/53
27-jun-14	Res. 26/25	Situation of human rights in Belarus	24 votos contra 7 y 16 abstenciones	Against	China, Cuba, India, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Venezuela, Vietnam	A/69/53	213	undocs.org/A/69/53
27-jun-14	Res. 26/30	Cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	23 votos contra 4 y 19 abstenciones	Against	China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/69/53	225	undocs.org/A/69/53
23-jul-14	S-21/1	Ensuring respect for international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	29 favor/ 1 against / 17 abstentions	Favor		A/69/53	241	undocs.org/A/69/53
1-sep-14	S-22/1	The human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups	Approved without voting			A/69/53/Add.1	7	undocs.org/A/69/53/Add.1
25-sep-14	Res. 27/16	The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	32 votos contra 5 y 10 abstenciones	Against	Algeria, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/69/53/Add.1	51	undocs.org/A/69/53/Add.1
25-sep-14	Res. 27/19	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	Approved without voting			A/69/53/Add.1	56	undocs.org/A/69/53/Add.1
2015								
27-mar-15	Res. 28/20	The continuing grave deterioration in the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	29 favor/ 6 against / 12 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/70/53	14	undocs.org/A/70/53
27-mar-15	Res. 28/21	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	20 favor/ 11 against / 16 abstentions	Against	Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Venezuela, Vietnam	A/70/53	105	undocs.org/A/70/53
27-mar-15	Res. 28/22	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	27 favor/ 6 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela, Vietnam	A/70/53	106	undocs.org/A/70/53
27-mar-15	Res. 28/23	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/70/53	112	undocs.org/A/70/53
27-mar-15	Res. 28/24	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	29 votos contra 1 y 17 abstenciones	Favor		A/70/53	116	undocs.org/A/70/53
27-mar-15	Res. 28/25	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	45 votos contra 1 y 1 abstención	Favor		A/70/53	118	undocs.org/A/70/53
27-mar-15	Res. 28/26	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	45 favor/ 1 against / 1 abstentions	Favor		A/70/53	120	undocs.org/A/70/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2015								
27-mar-15	Res. 28/27	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	43 favor/ 1 against / 3 abstentions	Favor		A/70/53	128	undocs.org/A/70/53
2-jul-15	Res. 29/13	Mission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve human rights, accountability, reconciliation and capacity in South Sudan	approved without voting			A/70/53	204	undocs.org/A/70/53
2-jul-15	Res. 29/16	The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	29 favor/ 6 against / 12 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/70/53	218	undocs.org/A/70/53
2-jul-15	Res. 29/17	Situation of human rights in Belarus	21 favor/ 8 against / 18 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, China, Cuba, India, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Venezuela, Vietnam.	A/70/53	222	undocs.org/A/70/53
2-jul-15	Res. 29/18	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	approved without voting			A/70/53	224	undocs.org/A/70/53
3-jul-15	Res. 29/21	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	approved without voting			A/70/53	233	undocs.org/A/70/53
3-jul-15	Res. 29/23	Cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	21 favor/ 6 against / 20 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela	A/70/53	240	undocs.org/A/70/53
3-jul-15	Res. 29/25	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	41 favor/ 1 against / 5 abstentions	Favor		A/70/53	28	undocs.org/A/70/53
1-oct-15	Res. 30/10	The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	29 favor/ 6 against / 12 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/70/53/ Add.1	10	undocs.org/A/70/53/ Add.1
1-oct-15	Res. 30/1	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	approved without voting			A/70/53/ Add.1	24	undocs.org/A/70/53/ Add.1
2-oct-15	Res. 30/18	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	approved without voting			A/70/53/ Add.1	66	undocs.org/A/70/53/ Add.1
2-oct-15	Res. 30/27	Technical cooperation and capacity-building for Burundi in the field of human rights	approved without voting			A/70/53/ Add.1	98	undocs.org/A/70/53/ Add.1
17-dic-15	S-24/1	Preventing the deterioration of the human rights situation in Burundi	approved without voting			A/71/53	31	undocs.org/A/71/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2016								
23-mar-16	Res. 31/17	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor/ 6 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53	11	undocs.org/A/71/53
1-jul-16	Res. 32/14	Protection of the human rights of migrants: strengthening the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants including in large movements	Approved without voting			A/71/53	19	undocs.org/A/71/53
23-mar-16	Res. 31/18	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Approved without voting			A/71/53	100	undocs.org/A/71/53
23-mar-16	Res. 31/19	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	20 favor/ 15 against / 11 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Venezuela, Vietnam	A/71/53	106	undocs.org/A/71/53
23-mar-16	Res. 31/20	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	Approved without voting			A/71/53	107	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/24	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/71/53	126	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/25	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	31 favor/ 0 against / 16 abstentions	Favor		A/71/53	129	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/33	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Approved without voting			A/71/53	162	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/34	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	42 favor/ 0 against / 5 abstentions	Favor		A/71/53	164	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/35	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	32 favor/ 0 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/71/53	16	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/26	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief	32 favor/ 0 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/71/53	172	undocs.org/A/71/53
1-jul-16	Res. 32/25	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor/ 6 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53	283	undocs.org/A/71/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2016								
1-jul-16	Res. 32/26	Situation of human rights in Belarus	15 favor / 9 against / 23 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, India, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Venezuela, and Vietnam	A/71/53	289	undocs.org/A/71/53
1-jul-16	Res. 32/29	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	22 favor / 6 against / 19 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53	294	undocs.org/A/71/53
29-sep-16	Res. 33/16	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	Approved without voting			A/71/53/Add.1	55	undocs.org/A/71/53/Add.1
30-sep-16	Res. 33/23	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	26 favor / 7 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53/Add.1	86	undocs.org/A/71/53/Add.1
30-sep-16	Res. 33/24	Situation of human rights in Burundi	19 favor / 7 against / 21 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Morocco, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53/Add.1	93	undocs.org/A/71/53/Add.1
21-oct-16	S-25/1.	The deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent situation in Aleppo	24 favor / 7 against / 16 abstentions	Against	Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53/Add.2	1	undocs.org/A/71/53/Add.2
14-dic-16	S-26/1.	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	Approved without voting			A/72/53	19	undocs.org/A/72/53
2017								
23-mar-17	Res. 34/1	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	Approved without voting			A/72/53	24	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/22	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Approved without voting			A/72/53	98	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/23	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	22 favor / 12 against / 13 abstentions	Against	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela	A/72/53	103	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/24	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Approved without voting			A/72/53	104	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/25	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	Approved without voting				110	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/26	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor / 7 against / 13 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela	A/72/53	2	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/27	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	26 favor / 3 against / 18 abstentions	Favor		A/72/53	116	undocs.org/A/72/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2017								
24-mar-17	Res. 34/28	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	30 favor / 2 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/72/53	8	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/29	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	43 favor / 2 against / 2 abstentions	Favor		A/72/53	118	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/31	Asentamientos israelíes en el Territorio Palestino Ocupado, incluida Jerusalén Oriental, y en el Golán sirio ocupado	36 favor / 2 against / 9 abstentions	Favor		A/72/53	128	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/37	Cooperation with Georgia	18 favor / 5 against / 24 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Venezuela	A/72/53	141	undocs.org/A/72/53
24-mar-17	Res. 34/39	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights	41 favor / 2 against / 4 abstentions	Favor		A/72/53	120	undocs.org/A/72/53
23-jun-17	Res. 35/26	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor / 8 against / 12 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Filipinas, Iraq,	A/72/53	246	undocs.org/A/72/53
23-jun-17	Res. 35/27	Situation of human rights in Belarus	18 favor / 8 against / 21 abstentions	Against	Kirguistán, Venezuela	A/72/53	252	undocs.org/A/72/53
23-jun-17	Res. 35/31	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	22 favor / 6 against / 19 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Filipinas,	A/72/53	260	undocs.org/A/72/53
23-jun-17	Res. 35/33	Technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accountability concerning the events in the Kasai regions	Approved without voting		Venezuela	A/72/53	264	undocs.org/A/72/53
23-jun-17	Res. 35/35	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	Approved without voting			A/72/53	14	undocs.org/A/72/53
28-sep-17	Res. 36/2	Mission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve the human rights situation and accountability in Burundi	23 favor / 14 against / 9 abstentions	Favor		A/72/53/Add.1	6	undocs.org/A/72/53/Add.1
29-sep-17	Res. 36/19	Renewal of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi	22 favor / 11 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela	A/72/53/Add.1	2	undocs.org/A/72/53/Add.1



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2017								
29-sep-17	Res. 36/20	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor / 7 against / 13 abstentions	Against	Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Philippines, Venezuela	A/72/53/Add.1	56	undocs.org/A/72/53/Add.1
29-sep-17	Res. 36/31	Human rights, technical assistance and capacity-building in Yemen	Approved without voting			A/72/53/Add.1	97	undocs.org/A/72/53/Add.1
2018								
5-mar-18	Res. 37/1	The deteriorating situation of human rights in Eastern Ghouta, in the Syrian Arab Republic	29 favor / 4 against / 14 abstentions	Against	Burundi, China, Cuba, Venezuela	A/73/53	19	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/28	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Approved without voting			A/73/53	111	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/29	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor / 4 against / 16 abstentions	Against	Burundi, China, Cuba, Venezuela	A/73/53	118	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/30	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	21 favor / 7 against / 19 abstentions	Against	Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A/73/53	118	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/31	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	Approved without voting			A/73/53	119	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/32	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	32 favor / 5 against / 10 abstentions	Against	Burundi, Cuba, China, Philippines, Venezuela	A/73/53	124	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/33	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	25 favor / 14 against / 7 abstentions	Favor		A/73/53	131	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/34	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	43 favor / 2 against / 1 abstentions	Favor		A/73/53	134	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/35	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	41 favor / 3 against / 2 abstentions	Favor		A/73/53	136	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/36	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	34 favor / 4 against / 8 abstentions	Favor		A/73/53	142	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/37	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	27 favor / 4 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/73/53	9	undocs.org/A/73/53
23-mar-18	Res. 37/40	Cooperation with Georgia	19 favor / 5 against / 23 abstentions	Against	Burundi, Cuba, China, Philippines, Venezuela	A/73/53	158	undocs.org/A/73/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2018								
18-may-18	S-28/1	Violaciones del derecho internacional en el contexto de las protestas civiles a gran escala en el Territorio Palestino Ocupado, incluida Jerusalén Oriental	29 favor / 2 against / 14 abstentions	Favor		A/73/53	174	undocs.org/A/73/53
6-jul-18	Res. 38/14	Situation of human rights in Belarus	19 favor / 6 against / 21 abstentions	Against	Burundi, Cuba, China, Philippines, Venezuela	A/73/53	236	undocs.org/A/73/53
6-jul-18	Res. 38/15	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	Approved without voting			A/73/53	238	undocs.org/A/73/53
6-jul-18	Res. 38/16	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	26 favor / 5 against / 15 abstentions	Against	Burundi, Cuba, China, Iraq, Venezuela	A/73/53	242	undocs.org/A/73/53
27-sep-18	Res. 39/1	Promotion and protection of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	23 favor / 7 against / 17 abstentions	Against	"Burundi, Cuba, China, Egypt, Pakistan, Congo	A/73/53/Add.1	30	undocs.org/A/73/53/Add.1
27-sep-18	Res. 39/14		23 votos contra 7 y 17 abstenciones	En contra	Arabia Saudita, Burundi, Cuba, China, Egipto, República Democrática del Congo, Venezuela	A/73/53/Add.1	67	undocs.org/A/73/53/Add.1
27-sep-18	Res. 39/15	Venezuela "	27 votos contra 4 y 16 abstenciones	En contra	Burundi, Cuba, China, Venezuela	A/73/53/Add.1	72	undocs.org/A/73/53/Add.1
27-sep-18	Res. 39/16	Situation of human rights in Burundi	23 favor / 7 against / 17 abstentions	Against	"Saudi Arabia, Burundi, Cuba, China, Egypt, Democratic Republic of	A/73/53/Add.1	79	undocs.org/A/73/53/Add.1
2019								
21-mar-19	Res. 40/1	Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka	Approved without voting			A/74/53	23	undocs.org/A/74/53
21-mar-19	Res. 40/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua	23 favor / 3 against / 21 abstentions	Against	Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea	A/74/53	24	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/13	Ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	23 favor / 8 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/74/53	67	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/17	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	28 favor / 5 against / 14 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq	A/74/53	2	undocs.org/A/74/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	PAKISTÁN, VENEZUELA	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2019								
22-mar-19	Res. 40/18	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	22 favor / 7 against / 18 abstentions	Against	Afganistan, China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan	A/74/53	80	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/19	Situation of human rights in South Sudan	Approved without voting			A/74/53	81	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/20	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Approved without voting			A/74/53	86	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/21	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	23 favor / 8 against / 15 abstentions	Favor		A/74/53	93	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/22	Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	41 favor / 3 against / 2 abstentions	Favor		A/74/53	96	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/23	Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	39 favor / 3 against / 5 abstentions	Favor		A/74/53	98	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/24	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	32 favor / 5 against / 10 abstentions	Favor		A/74/53	104	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/26	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights	Approved without voting			A/74/53	115	undocs.org/A/74/53
22-mar-19	Res. 40/29	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	37 favor / 3 against / 7 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Philippines	A/74/53	128	undocs.org/A/74/53
11-jul-19	Res. 41/1	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	21 favor / 13 against / 13 abstentions	Against	Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Camerún, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, India, Iraq, Pakistán, Somalia	A/74/53	142	undocs.org/A/74/53
11-jul-19	Res. 41/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines	18 favor / 14 against / 15 abstentions	Against	Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, Hungary, India, Iraq, Qatar, Somalia	A/74/53	143	undocs.org/A/74/53
12-jul-19	Res. 41/22	Situation of human rights in Belarus	20 favor / 6 against / 21 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, India	A/74/53	214	undocs.org/A/74/53
12-jul-19	Res. 41/23	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	26 favor / 7 against / 14 abstentions	Against	China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, Iraq, Somalia	A/74/53	216	undocs.org/A/74/53
12-jul-19	Res. 41/25	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	20 favor / 5 against / 22 abstentions	Against	Camerún, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Philippines	A/74/53	228	undocs.org/A/74/53



TABLE 1. COUNTRY SITUATION (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUTION N#	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED		UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
2019								
27-sep-19	Res. 42/25	Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	19 favor / 7 against / 21 abstentions	Against	Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia	A/74/53/Add.1	93	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1
27-sep-19	Res. 42/26	Situation of human rights in Burundi	23 favor / 11 against / 13 abstentions	Against	Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Togo	A/74/53/Add.1	12	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1
27-sep-19	Res. 42/27	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 favor / 6 against / 13 abstentions	Against	Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia	A/74/53/Add.1	98	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1
27-sep-19	Res. 42/33	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights 2	Approved without voting			A/74/53/Add.1	116	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1
27-sep-19	Res. 42/35	Technical assistance and capacity-building to further improve human rights in the Sudan	Approved without voting			A/74/53/Add.1	127	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1
27-sep-19	Res. 42/36	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	Approved without voting			A/74/53/Add.1	130	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1
27-sep-19	Res. 42/37	Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia	Approved without voting			A/74/53/Add.1	138	undocs.org/A/74/53/Add.1



TABLE 2. THEMATIC ISSUES

DATE	RESOLUCIÓN N°	ISSUE	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
27-mar-08	Res. 7/11	The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights	The role of good governance in promoting human rights	41 favor / 0 against / 6 abstentions	abstained	Bolivia, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka	A/63/53	111	undocs.org/A/63/53
23-mar-12	Res. 19/36	Human rights, democracy and the rule of law	Human rights, democracy and the rule of law	43 favor / 0 against / 2 abstentions	abstained	China, Cuba	A/67/53	104	undocs.org/A/67/53
26-mar-15	Res. 28/14	Human rights, democracy and the rule of law	Human rights, democracy and the rule of law	35 favor / 0 against / 12 abstentions	abstained	Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Russian Federation, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam	A/70/53	78	undocs.org/A/70/53
1-oct-15	Res. 30/5	The question of the death penalty	The question of the death penalty	26 favor / 13 against / 8 abstentions	abstained	Cuba, Ghana, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Russian Federation	A/70/53/Add.1	39	undocs.org/A/70/53/Add.1
2-oct-15	Res. 30/15	Human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism	Human Rights and Activities to Prevent and Eradicate Violent Extremism	37 favor / 3 against / 7 abstentions	abstained	Bolivia, China, Cuba, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Pakistan	A/HRC/RES/30/15	61	undocs.org/A/70/53/Add.1
24-mar-16	Res. 31/32	Protecting human rights defenders, whether individuals, groups or organs of society, addressing economic, social and cultural rights	Protection of human rights defenders, whether individuals, groups or institutions, working in the field of economic, social and cultural rights	33 favor / 6 against / 8 abstentions	Against	Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Nigeria, Venezuela	A/71/53	156	undocs.org/A/71/53
24-mar-16	Res. 31/37	The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests	The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful demonstrations	31 favor / 5 against / 10 abstentions	Against	Burundi, China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela	A/71/53	180	undocs.org/A/71/53
1-jul-16	Res. 32/31	Protecting human rights defenders, whether individuals, groups or organs of society, addressing economic, social and cultural rights	The space of the civil society	31 favor / 7 against / 9 abstenciones	Against	China, Congo, Cuba, Russian Federation, Nigeria, South Africa, Venezuela	A/71/53	299	undocs.org/A/71/53
29-sep-17	Res. 36/17	The question of the death penalty	The question of the death penalty	27 favor / 13 against / 7 abstentions	abstained	Cuba, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Tunisia	A/72/53/Add.1	52	undocs.org/A/72/53/Add.1
29-sep-17	Res. 36/21	"Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights"	"Civil society space: participation in	28 votos contra 0 y 19 abstenciones	abstained	Arabia Saudita, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Cuba, Egipto, Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Etiopia, Filipinas, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kirguistán, Nigeria, Qatar, Sudáfrica, Togo, Venezuela	A/72/53/Add.1	64	undocs.org/A/72/53/Add.1



TABLE 2 • CERTAIN THEMATIC (CONT.)

DATE	RESOLUCIÓN N°	ISSUE	TITLE	RESULT OF THE VOTE	HOW CUBA VOTED	WHICH COUNTRIES VOTED WITH CUBA	UN DOCUMENT	PAGE	LINK
6-jul-18	Res. 38/12	Civil society space: engagement with international and regional organizations	"Civil society space: participation in international and regional organizations.	35 favor / 0 against / 11 abstentions	abstained	Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela	A/73/53	208	undocs.org/A/73/53
6-jul-18	Res. 38/18	The contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations	The contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations	28 favor / 9 against / 8 abstentions	Against	Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela	A/HRC/RES/38/18	229	undocs.org/A/73/53







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