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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ON SELECT NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUES (2001-2011)

VOTES BY KEY STATES

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INTRODUCTION

Voting in the United Nations General Assembly is an important way for a state to express its stance on issues of concern. While the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly are not binding, they do reflect how countries feel about the issues addressed.

This study demonstrates states' postures on nuclear weapon issues, such as nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation, by observing states' votes on the resolutions considered by the UN General Assembly.[1] In order to make voting patterns clear and concise, this paper is limited to select resolutions adopted in the last 11 years – from 2001 to 2011. For the same reason, this study only observes voting patterns of 11 key states (United States, Russia, France, United Kingdom, China, India, Pakistan, Israel, North Korea, Iran, and Japan). The first five states are the recognized nuclear weapon states under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The next four states are known to possess nuclear weapons. Iran and Japan are also included because of their unique situations.[2]

This paper has two sections. The first part consists of tables that show the numbers of resolutions, "yes" votes, "no" votes, abstentions, and non-votes each year by state. In addition, there are tables that illustrate percentages. Readers can see at a glance how particular states responded to nuclear weapon issues in comparison to other states – how, for example, any two states, such as the US and Russia, compare to each other, or to a third state. The second part of the paper focuses on specific resolutions. In this section, readers can see how states' attitudes toward specific nuclear weapons issues have changed over the years – whether a state is becoming more or less favorable in its votes on any given resolution.

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[1] This study is based on the UN General Assembly Voting Records, which can be found on the website of Reaching Critical Will: http://reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/unga

[2] Iran is accused by some countries of having a nuclear weapons program, even though all known intelligence reports say that Iran ceased nuclear weapon-related activities in 2003. Japan is the only country in which nuclear weapons were used during war (August 6 and 9, 1945). In addition, Japan's national security strategy has relied heavily on the US "nuclear umbrella." Moreover, due to its large nuclear energy program, Japan has stockpiled many tons of plutonium that could be used to build nuclear weapons.

PART ONE

UN General Assembly Votes on Resolutions on Nuclear Weapon Issues (2001-2011)

Total Number of Votes on Resolutions Regarding Nuclear Weapons by State

2001 -2011	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
Resolutions	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Adopted w/o vote	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Adopted w/ vote	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Yes (Blank)	10	47	40	40	96	57	79	86	15	119	75
No (N)	108	18	73	69	0	17	4	15	63	0	4
Abstentions (A)	10	61	15	18	30	53	43	6	50	8	48
Non-Voting	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	21	0	1	1

Percentage of States' Votes

2001 -2011	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
Yes	7.8	36.7	31.3	31.3	75.0	44.5	61.7	67.2	11.7	93.0	58.6
No	84.4	14.1	57.0	53.9	0.0	13.3	3.1	11.7	49.2	0.0	3.1
Abstention	7.8	47.7	11.7	14.1	23.4	41.4	33.6	4.7	39.1	6.3	37.5
Non-vote	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	16.4	0.0	0.8	0.8

Percentage of "Yes" Votes

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011	33.3	41.7	41.7	41.7	66.7	41.7	58.3	66.7	8.3	83.3	58.3
2010	16.7	50.0	25.0	25.0	83.3	50.0	66.7	66.7	16.7	91.7	58.3
2009	15.4	46.2	15.4	30.8	76.9	46.2	61.5	69.2	7.7	92.3	61.5
2008	0.0	36.4	36.4	27.3	63.6	45.5	63.6	54.5	18.2	90.9	63.6
2007	0.0	18.2	9.1	9.1	72.7	54.5	63.6	81.8	0.0	100.0	54.5
2006	8.3	50.0	41.7	41.7	83.3	50.0	66.7	66.7	16.7	91.7	66.7
2005	0.0	18.2	27.3	27.3	72.7	36.4	54.5	81.8	9.1	100.0	54.5
2004	0.0	41.7	41.7	33.3	83.3	50.0	66.7	58.3	16.7	91.7	66.7
2003	0.0	27.3	27.3	27.3	72.7	36.4	63.6	72.7	9.1	100.0	45.5
2002	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	75.0	41.7	58.3	75.0	16.7	91.7	50.0
2001	10.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	70.0	40.0	60.0	60.0	10.0	90.0	60.0

Percentage of "No" Votes

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011	58.3	16.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	8.3
2010	75.0	8.3	66.7	58.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
2009	61.5	15.4	53.8	46.2	0.0	15.4	0.0	23.1	53.8	0.0	7.7
2008	100.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	0.0	18.2	0.0	18.2	63.6	0.0	0.0
2007	100.0	18.2	72.7	63.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	63.6	0.0	9.1
2006	91.7	8.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	41.7	0.0	0.0
2005	90.9	18.2	63.6	63.6	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	9.1
2004	91.7	8.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0
2003	90.9	27.3	63.6	63.6	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0
2002	91.7	16.7	58.3	58.3	0.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
2001	80.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0

Percentage of Abstentions

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011	8.3	41.7	8.3	8.3	33.3	41.7	33.3	0.0	25.0	16.7	33.3
2010	8.3	41.7	8.3	16.7	16.7	41.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	8.3	41.7
2009	23.1	38.5	30.8	23.1	23.1	38.5	38.5	0.0	38.5	7.7	30.8
2008	0.0	63.6	9.1	18.2	36.4	27.3	27.3	0.0	18.2	9.1	27.3
2007	0.0	54.5	18.2	27.3	27.3	36.4	36.4	0.0	36.4	0.0	36.4
2006	0.0	41.7	8.3	8.3	16.7	41.7	25.0	0.0	41.7	8.3	33.3
2005	9.1	54.5	9.1	9.1	27.3	45.5	45.5	9.1	27.3	0.0	36.4
2004	8.3	50.0	8.3	16.7	16.7	41.7	25.0	8.3	41.7	8.3	33.3
2003	9.1	45.5	9.1	9.1	18.2	45.5	27.3	18.2	45.5	0.0	54.5
2002	8.3	50.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	41.7	33.3	8.3	50.0	0.0	50.0
2001	10.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	10.0	60.0	10.0	40.0

Percentage of Non-Votes

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	27.3	0.0	0.0	9.1
2007	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
2005	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Voting Patterns of the UN General Assembly Resolutions in the 66th Session (2011)

	Resolution	Yes	No	Abs	Non	Total	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
1	A/RES/66/64	175	1	3	14	193											
2	A/RES/66/61	167	6	5	15	193											
3	A/RES/66/57	117	48	12	16	193											
4	A/RES/66/51	117	45	18	13	193											
5	A/RES/66/48	117	49	13	14	193											
6	A/RES/66/46	130	26	23	14	193											
7	A/RES/66/45	169	1	11	12	193											
8	A/RES/66/44	158	2	21	12	193											
9	A/RES/66/43	Adopted without vote															
10	A/RES/66/40	169	6	6	13	193											
11	A/RES/66/33	175	0	3	15	193											
12	A/RES/66/28	118	52	6	17	193											
13	A/RES/66/26	120	0	57	16	193											
14	A/RES/66/25	Adopted without vote															
15	A/RES/66/23	Adopted without vote															

= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Nonvoting, = Adopted w/o vote

Subjects of resolutions

1 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
2 The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
3 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
4 Nuclear disarmament
5 Reducing nuclear danger
6 Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons
7 United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
8 Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
9 Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)
10 Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
11 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee
12 Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
13 Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
14 Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
15 African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

PART TWO

UN General Assembly Resolutions on the Issues of Nuclear Weapons (2001-2011)

1. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
2. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
4. Nuclear Disarmament
5. Reducing nuclear danger
6. Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons
7. United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
8. Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
9. Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)
10. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
11. Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee (2005, ’10, ‘15)
12. Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
13. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
14. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
15. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
16. Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems
17. Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status
18. Bilateral reductions of strategic nuclear arms and the new framework for strategic relations (New START)
19. Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
20. Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia
21. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
22. Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia
23. Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
24. International Day against Nuclear Tests
25. A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons

1. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

- Basic Information about the CTBT
  - The treaty aims to ban any nuclear weapon test explosion.
  - The treaty was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1996.
  - As of 2012, 183 states have signed the treaty, 157 of which have ratified it.
  - Among the 44 Annex II states, whose signature and ratification are required for the treaty to enter into force, three states (North Korea, India, and Pakistan) have not signed, and five states (China, US, Israel, Iran and Egypt) have signed but not ratified the treaty, as of June 2012.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 - 2011
  - The United States voted against the resolution until 2008 but has been voting for it since 2009.
  - India has been abstaining from all votes.
  - North Korea has never voted for the resolution and has been voting against the resolution since 2009.
  - Other states have been voting for the resolution, including Pakistan, a state that has not signed the treaty.

- Other relevant information
  - The US, China, Israel, and Iran have not ratified the CTBT.
  - India, Pakistan, and North Korea have not signed or ratified the CTBT.
  - The US changed its voting pattern after President Obama's inauguration in 2009.
  - Before voting against the resolution, North Korea conducted a nuclear weapon test for the first time on Oct. 9, 2006. After its second nuclear weapon test on May 25, 2009, North Korea has voted against the resolution.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Nonvoting = Not introduced

2. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It aims to establish nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in order to enhance peace and security in the region and to consolidate the global non-proliferation regime.
  - It calls upon all states in the Middle East to accede the NPT, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.
  - The resolution specifically mentions Israel as the only state in the Middle East that has nuclear weapons and has not yet joined the NPT.
  - It was adopted by the General Assembly for the first time in 1994.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern
  - Israel and the US have voted against the resolution every time.
  - India has abstained every time.

- Other relevant information
  - India and Israel have had a close relationship since the normalization of relations in 1992.[1] *Jerusalem Post*

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes = No = Abstain

[1] Due to their shared concerns about terrorism, India and Israel had joint-military exercises for their elite forces to further strengthen their military collaboration. In addition, India became Israel's second-largest trading partner in Asia in non-military goods and services (Harsh V. Pant).

3. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It is aimed at requesting the Conference of Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention on prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
  - It was adopted by the General Assembly for the first time in 1982.
  - 117 states voted for, 48 voted against, and 12 abstained in 2011.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - The US, France, UK and Israel have voted against the resolution.
  - Russia and Japan have abstained from all votes.
  - Only China has voted for the resolution among five recognized nuclear weapon states.
  - Relatively many states voted against the resolution.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes = No = Abstain

4. Nuclear Disarmament

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - This is aimed at furthering nuclear disarmament and eventually achieving a world free of nuclear weapons by following treaties such as the NPT and the CTBT into force.
  - 117 states voted for, 45 voted against, 18 abstained, and 13 did not vote.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA voting pattern
  - Except China and North Korea, no nuclear weapon states voted for the resolution.
  - Russia, India, and Pakistan abstained.
  - Japan also abstained.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes = No = Abstain

5. Reducing nuclear danger

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It is aimed at reducing danger of nuclear weapon explosion by demanding states' commitments to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
  - It notes elimination of nuclear weapons as a way to reduce danger of nuclear war and incidents.
  - Since being adopted by the UNGA for the first time in 1998, it has been adopted every year.
  - In 2011, 117 states voted for it, 49 voted against, 13 abstained, and 14 did not vote.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - All five recognized nuclear weapon states have not voted for the resolution.
  - Other states with nuclear weapons (India, Pakistan, and N. Korea) have given an affirmative vote.
  - Japan has abstained for all votes.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2010	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2009	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2008	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2007	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2006	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2005	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Abstain
2004	No	Abstain	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Abstain
2003	No	No	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Abstain
2002	No	No	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Abstain
2001	No	No	No	No	Abstain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes	Abstain

Yes = Yes, No = No, Abstain = Abstain

6. Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - Since presented for the first time in 1996, it has been adopted every year.
  - It calls for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.
  - It calls upon all states to fulfill the obligation noted in the ICJ advisory opinion by commencing negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination.
  - In 2011, 130 states voted for, 26 voted against, 23 abstained, and 14 did not vote.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - The US, Russia, France and the UK have voted against the resolution.
  - China has voted for the resolution except one abstention.
  - Japan has abstained for all votes.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes = No = Abstain

7. United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was presented by Japan and adopted for the first time in 2010.
  - In 2011, 169 states voted for the resolution, 1 voted against, 11 abstained, and 12 did not vote.
  - The total elimination of nuclear weapons as the ultimate objective of the states' efforts is mentioned.
  - It urges North Korea to immediately abandon all nuclear weapons and cease any related activities in accordance with the NPT.
  - It calls upon non-NPT member states to accede to the treaty.
  - It urges all states to sign and ratify the CTBT.
  - The establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zones is encouraged.
  - The importance of the IAEA is reiterated.
  - Hiroshima and Nagasaki are mentioned.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2010 – 2011
  - Four out of the five recognized nuclear weapon states voted for the resolution.
  - North Korea (non-NPT/CTBT member) is the only one that voted against the resolution.
  - Non-NPT member states (India, Pakistan, and Israel) abstained. India and Pakistan are not CTBT member states.
  - Iran (a NPT/CTBT member state) abstained.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Not introduced

8. Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was adopted without vote for the first time in 2009.
  - In 2011, 158 states voted for, 2 voted against, 21 abstained, and 12 did not vote.
  - It urges the Conference on Disarmament to agree on and implement a comprehensive program of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2009 – 2011
  - All recognized nuclear weapon states voted for the resolution in 2011.
  - Only Pakistan and North Korea voted against it.
  - India voted for the resolution.
  - Israel and Iran abstained.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Adopted without a vote, = Not introduced

9. Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was adopted for the first time in 2007.
  - In 2009, 174 states voted for, 0 voted against, 6 abstained, and 12 did not vote.
  - It encouraged nuclear weapon states to accede to the protocol of the treaty.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2007 – 2011
  - The US, France, and Israel have not voted for the resolution.
  - The UK fist abstained but voted for the resolution at the second time.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
2006											
2005											
2004											
2003											
2002											
2001											

= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Adopted without a vote, = Not introduced

10. Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - Presented by the New Agenda Coalition.
  - Since 2005, it has been adopted every year.
  - In 2011, 169 states voted for the resolution, 6 voted against, 6 abstained, and 13 did not vote.
  - It recognizes the importance of the NPT, the CTBT, and nuclear weapon free zones particularly in the Middle East.
  - It urges the US and Russia to further the reduction of nuclear weapons.
  - It urges Israel, India, and Pakistan to accede the NPT.
  - It calls upon North Korea to fulfill the commitments under the Six-Party talks, including abandoning all nuclear weapons and programs, returning to the NPT, and accepting the IAEA safeguard agreement with the aim of achieving denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2005 – 2011
  - In 2011, all states with nuclear weapons voted against or abstained from voting.
  - Russia voted for the resolution in 2009 and 2010.
  - Except the resolution in 2011, China has voted for the resolution.
  - North Korea voted for the resolution in 2005.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
2010											
2009											
2008											
2007											
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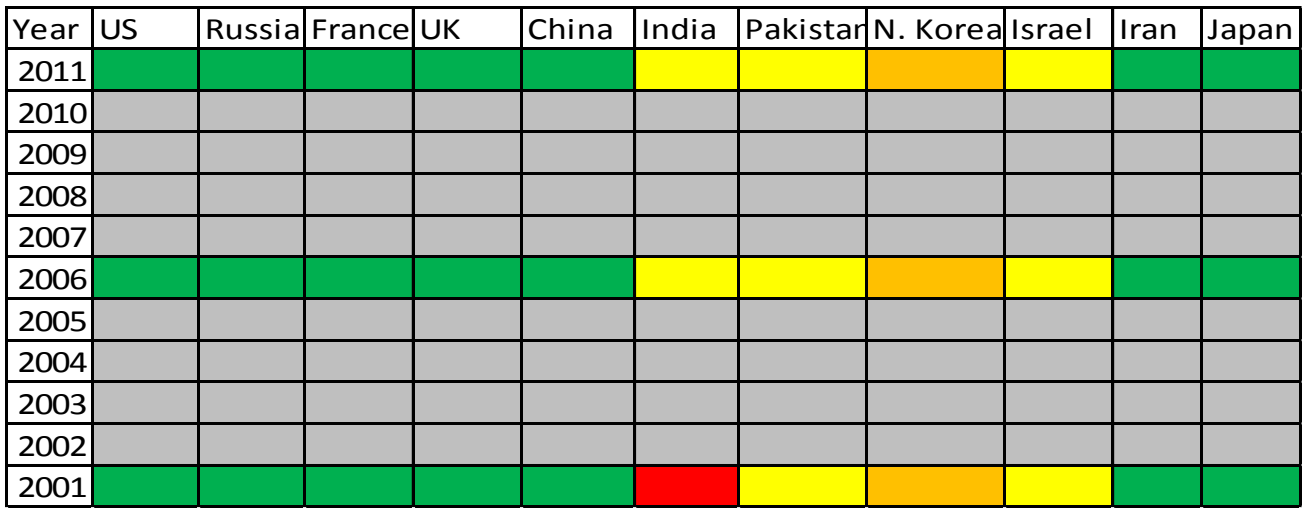
= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Adopted without a vote, = Not introduced

11. Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee (2005, '10, '15)

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted in 2001.
  - In 2011, 175 states voted for, 0 voted against, 3 abstained, and 15 did not vote.
  - It recalls the review conference of the NPT to improve the effectiveness of the strengthened review process.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - All recognized nuclear weapons states voted for the resolution.
  - States that have not signed the NPT (India, Pakistan and Israel) abstained.
  - North Korea, which withdrew from the NPT in 2003, did not vote.



12. Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - Since first adopted in 2005, it has been adopted every other year.
  - In 2011, 118 states voted for, 52 voted against, 6 abstained, and 17 did not vote.
  - It calls upon nuclear weapon states to implement the NPT and engage in total elimination of nuclear weapons.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - Four recognized nuclear weapon states voted against the resolution.
  - China abstained.
  - India and Pakistan, both of which have not signed the NPT, abstained.
  - North Korea, a state that withdrew the NPT, voted for the resolution.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
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= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Not introduced

13. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - Since first adopted in 1999, it has been adopted every year.
  - In 2011, 120 states voted for, 0 voted against, 57 abstained, and 16 did not vote.
  - It calls upon all states, in particular nuclear weapons states, to formulate legal binding agreements for nuclear disarmament.
  - It recommends that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive international agreements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon states against the use of nuclear weapons.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - Four of five recognized nuclear weapon states except China abstained most years.
  - Israel has abstained from all votes.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
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= Yes, = No, = Abstain

14. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - Since 1974, it has been adopted every year.
  - Since 1982, it has been adopted without a vote.
  - It is aimed at establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.
  - It calls upon all parties to accept the IAEA safeguards.
  - It requests all parties not to develop, produce, test, or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their terrorists or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices, in order to establish the nuclear-weapon-free zone.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - The resolution has been adopted without a vote each year.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
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= Adopted without a vote

15. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It has been adopted without a vote since 1996.
  - The treaty entered into force in 2009.
  - It calls upon African states that have not signed or ratified to do so as soon as possible.
  - It also urges recognized nuclear weapons states to sign and ratify the protocol.
  - Full text of the 2011 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2011
  - It has been adopted without a vote each year that it was introduced.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
2011											
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= Adopted without a vote = Not introduced

16. Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted in 2007.
  - In 2010, 157 states voted for, 3 voted against, 22 abstained, and 10 did not vote.
  - It notes that the maintenance of nuclear weapon system at a high level of readiness increases the risk of the unintentional or accidental use of such weapons,
  - It urges nuclear weapon states to reduce deployed nuclear weapons for strengthening international security and peace.
  - Full text of the 2010 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2007 – 2010
  - The US, France, and the UK voted against all the resolutions.
  - Russia did not vote in 2007 and abstained in 2008 and 2010.
  - China abstained from voting in 2007 and 2008 but voted for it in 2010.
  - Israel abstained from all voting.
  - North Korea did not vote for all the resolutions.
  - India and Pakistan, both of which are not NPT members, voted for the resolution.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Non-voting, = Not introduced

17. Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted without a vote in 1998.
  - Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status was declared in 1992 and prohibits, *inter alia*, the acquisition, possession, placement, testing and use of nuclear weapon on its territory.[1]
  - It notes that nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia contributes to enhancing stabilities in the region.
  - Full text of the 2010 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2002 – 2010
  - It has been adopted without a vote every other year.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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2001											

= Adopted without a vote = Not introduced

[1] UNODA

18. Bilateral reductions of strategic nuclear arms and the new framework for strategic relations (New START)

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It recognizes the importance of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the START Treaty) and the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions (the SORT Treaty).
  - It welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the New START Treaty).
  - It expresses the hope that the CTBT will enter into force.
  - Full text of the 2010 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2010
  - It was adopted without a vote.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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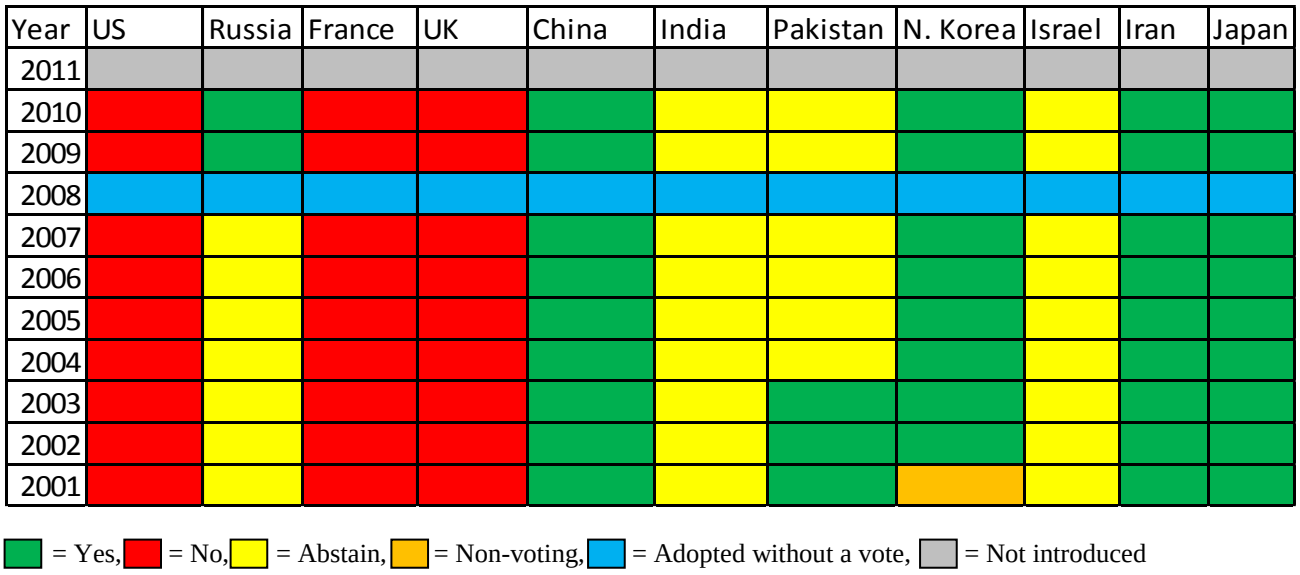
= Adopted without a vote = Not introduced

19. Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - In 2010, 174 states voted for, 3 voted against, 6 abstained, and 9 did not vote.
  - It is aimed at pursuing the total elimination of nuclear weapons as well as preventing nuclear proliferation.
  - It calls upon all states concerned to sign and ratify the treaties of nuclear-weapon-free zones if they have not yet done so.
  - It urges all states to consider the establishment of the NWFZ in the Middle East and South Asia.
  - Full text of the 2010 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2010
  - The US, France, and the UK have voted against the resolution.
  - India, Israel, and Pakistan have abstained from voting.
  - China has voted for the resolution.
  - North Korea also voted for the resolution.
  - Russia had first abstained until 2007 and then voted for the resolution since 2009.



20. Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted in 1997.
  - In 2010, 144 states voted for, 3 voted against, 36 abstained, and 9 did not vote.
  - The treaty entered into force in 2009.
  - It emphasizes that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to stability and peace in the regions and non-proliferation.
  - It also stresses the importance of the treaty in promoting cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Central Asia.
  - Full text of the 2010 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2002 – 2010
  - The US, France, and the UK are only states that voted against the resolution in 2010 and 2006.
  - Israel abstained in 2006 and 2010.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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= Yes, = No, = Abstain, = Adopted without a vote, = Not introduced

21. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted in 1967.
  - The Treaty of Tlatelolco entered into force in 1968.
  - In 2010, it was adopted without vote.
  - It urges states in the region to sign and ratify the treaty of the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America if they have not done so.
  - Full text of the 2010 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2010
  - It has been adopted every other year without a vote.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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= Adopted without a vote = Not introduced

22. Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was adopted in 2009.
  - 166 states voted for, 3 voted against, 6 abstained, and 17 did not vote.
  - It urges all regions, in particular the Middle East, to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones.
  - It decides to have the second conference of parties and signatories of the treaties.
  - It urges all parties and signatories to cooperate and coordinate in order to promote their common objectives.
  - Full text of the 2009 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2009
  - The US, Russia, France, the UK, and Israel abstained.
  - China voted for the resolution.
  - North Korea did not vote.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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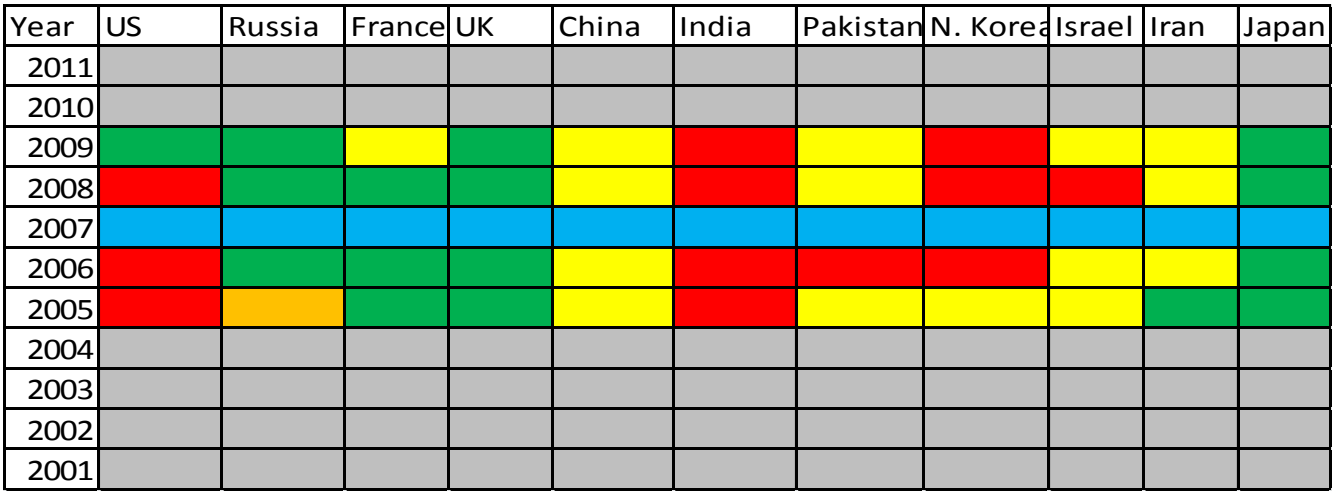
= Yes, = Abstain, = Non-voting, = Not introduced

23. Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted in 2005.
  - In 2009, 171 states voted for, 2 voted against, 8 abstained, and 11 did not vote.
  - It mentions the total elimination of nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control as the ultimate objective.
  - It emphasizes the importance of the NPT.
  - It reiterates the importance of the UN Security Council resolutions regarding North Korean nuclear weapon issues.
  - It urges all states to accede to the NPT.
  - It encourages the US and Russia to fully implement the obligations under START I.
  - It calls upon all nuclear weapon states to reduce the risk of an accidental or unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons with the aim of promoting international security.
  - It urges all states to sign and ratify the CTBT.
  - It stresses the importance of preventing nuclear terrorism.
  - It emphasizes the importance of the comprehensive safeguards agreements of the IAEA.
  - It encourages all states to implement the Secretary-General's recommendations including non-proliferation and disarmament education.
  - Full text of the 2009 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2005 – 2009
  - The US first voted against the resolution but voted for it in 2009.
  - Russia has voted for the resolution except a non-vote in 2005.
  - France abstained in 2009.
  - The UK voted for the resolution all times.
  - China, Pakistan, and Iran abstained most of the times.
  - India, North Korea and Israel voted against most of the times, yet Israel abstained from the latest voting.



24. International Day against Nuclear Tests

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It mentions that ending nuclear tests contributes to a nuclear weapon free world.
  - It declares 29 August as the International Day against Nuclear Tests in order to enhance public awareness and education about the effects of nuclear weapons.
  - Full text of the 2009 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2009
  - It was adopted without a vote.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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= Adopted without a vote = Not introduced

25. A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons

- Basic information about the Resolution
  - It was first adopted without a vote in 2000.
  - In 2004, 165 states voted for, 3 voted against, 16 abstained, and 7 did not vote.
  - It mentions the UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) as an important step to prevent nuclear proliferation.
  - It emphasizes the importance of the NPT and the CTBT.
  - It also stresses that education on disarmament is important.
  - It urges the US and Russia to reduce the number of deployed nuclear weapons.
  - Full text of the 2004 resolution → Here

- The GA Resolution voting pattern 2001 – 2004
  - The US and India voted against the resolution all the times.
  - Russia once abstained but voted for the resolution.
  - China, Pakistan, North Korea, and Israel abstained.
  - Iran voted for twice and abstained twice.

Year	US	Russia	France	UK	China	India	Pakistan	N. Korea	Israel	Iran	Japan
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